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A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER WORK OF WHITE AND RIDDLE

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FORMERLY OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

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TO THE
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PREFACE.

THE preceding title-page indicates the nature of the present work and the design of its author. Except so far as is necessary for etymological purposes, words occurring in writers ordinarily read by less advanced students of the Latin language are, for the most part, alone explained; and in their treatment the principles upon which the larger Dictionary of White and Riddle is based are uniformly followed, as fully as circumstances allow or require. The course which has been pursued may be thus described. Immediately after the assigned origin of each word, the literal interpretation is given between parentheses; and that English rendering of which such interpretation holds good in a pre-eminent degree is placed first in order, and regarded as the proper or primary meaning. When the source of a word is not discoverable, the fact is stated; and the ordinary interpretation is accepted and assigned the first place. When figurative and metonymical powers exist, either separately or conjointly, these are given, when they fall within the necessarily restricted scope of the work. A brief reference is usually made to some author; invariably so, indeed, when a quotation is deemed desirable or needful. Peculiar or unusual grammatical constructions are noticed. In the case of adjectives and adverbs, the comparative and superlative degrees are mentioned when they are known to exist; and whenever either one or the other or both are omitted, it is to be considered that no authority is to be found for their use. Proper names are included in the body of the work, and will be found in their alphabetical order; added to which their meaning is stated, whenever their origin is clearly traceable or may be reasonably conjectured; such meaning being printed in Roman type in the case of Latinized Greek names, and in Italic type in the case of pure Latin names. French derivatives from such Latin words as are comprised in this Dictionary are, moreover, mentioned.

In one respect, however, this book differs from the parent work, and, indeed, from any Dictionary which has yet appeared. This peculiarity consists in the mode of printing each leading word so as to exhibit its process of formation, and thus show the reason for the etymological meaning assigned to

it. The plan was originally devised for, and carried out in, a work on the structure of the Latin language, entitled "Latin Suffixes," which was written for the special instruction of the boys of a particular department in a particular school. The success which attended its use has suggested the application of its principles in the present instance. Since, however, this mode of printing is a novelty in Lexicographical works, some explanation of the plan itself is required.

SIMPLE WORDS consist, in part, of a base, which may be either a root, or a theme—by some called a stem; in part, of either a suffix alone or a suffix preceded by a connecting vowel or by a consonant, which some etymologists term "euphonic," others "epenthetic." In order, as before stated, to show the formation of the word, and at the same time to assist in indicating the etymological force resulting from the combination of the base and suffix, a hyphen is placed between them. Thus, in *am-or*, *ama-tor*, and *vir-tus*, the respective bases are *am*, *ama*, and *vir*; the respective suffixes are *or*, *tor*, and *tus*. Again, in *teg ūmen*, *mon-ŭtor*, and *mon-strum*, the respective bases are *teg* and *mon*; *ūmen* and *ŭtor* supply instances of the occurrence of a connecting vowel; while *strum* shows the employment of the euphonic or epenthetic consonant between the suffix and base; the connecting vowels being respectively *u* and *i*; the euphonic or epenthetic consonant, *s*; the suffixes, *men*, *tor*, and *trum*. In some few cases a seeming prefix is employed: see the articles *a-pi-s*, *a-vi-s*.

COMPOUND WORDS are formed sometimes by the union of two simple words, either without or with some letter-change or contraction; at other times by the combination of the primary elements entering into the formation of two (rarely more) simple words, either with or without a connecting vowel, and generally with, though occasionally without, a suffix; while, further still, a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is inserted in certain instances.

Of the former of these two classes of compound words, *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*, *con-scendo*, are examples. In order to distinguish the component parts, a hyphen is inserted between them. If the composition involves no letter-change, the word is simply printed as shown in *ab-solvo*, *per-rumpo*. But if a letter-change occurs, then mention is made of the fact, while the same mode of printing is retained. Thus, that *con-scendo* is a compound word, appears from the employment of the hyphen, while the change that is made in one of its members is mentioned immediately after the statement of its mode of flexion and of its conjugation, in the following way;—[for *con-scando*]; *con-scendo* being in fact the euphonised form of *con-scando*. Examples

of the formation of compound words from two simple words, through contractions, are found in *ne-mo* from *ne-homo*, and in *n-olo* from *ne-volo*.

Of the other class of compound words, *læt-i-fīc-o*, and *mont-i-cōl-a*, exhibit the employment of a connecting vowel and the addition of a suffix. *Puer-pēr-us* and *con-sanguīn-ēus* are formed without an intervening connecting vowel, while they each receive a suffix. In *tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen*, there is a connecting vowel, but no suffix. While, as will be presently shown, *equ-e-s* and *com-e-s* receive a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, though it does not appear in their nominative cases. Here, too, as in the other class of compound words, hyphens are employed to separate the component parts. In that portion of each article which is devoted to etymological information, the respective roots or themes of the simple words are shown by their being separated by a hyphen from the part changed in flexion; the connecting vowel or euphonic (otherwise epenthetic) consonant is denoted by its being placed between parentheses (); while, further still, any letter-changes that may occur are stated.

By reference to the body of the work it will be seen that *læt-i-fīc-o* is for *læt-i-fāc-o*. Here *læt* is the theme of *læt-us*; *fac* is the root of *fac-io*; *i*, as will be seen from its mode of printing—viz. (i),—is a connecting vowel; while the *o* is a verbal suffix. So also in the case of *mont-i-cōl-a*, it will be seen that *mont* is the true theme of *mons*—the *t* disappearing, be it observed, in the nominative before the following consonant, *s*; that *col* is the root of *col-o*; that *i* is a connecting vowel; while the final *a* is a suffix. Here it should be stated, that where the true theme of a noun is not discoverable in the nominative case, the genitive is given, as there it always appears: e.g. *mons*, *mont-is*.

On the other hand, in *puer-pēr-us*, *puer* the theme of *puer*, *puer-i*, is connected immediately with *per*, which is altered from *par*, the root of *par-io*; while the final syllable *us* is a suffix. In *con-sanguīn-ēus*, *con*,—the form assumed in certain cases by *cum* when used in composition,—is joined immediately to *sanguīn*, which is the theme of *sanguis*, the *n* being thrown out before the following consonant *s*; while *eus* is a suffix.

Again. *Tæd-i-fer* and *tub-i-cen* respectively supply instances of words having a connecting vowel, but being without a suffix. Thus, *tæd* is the theme of *tæd-a*; *fer* is the root of *fer-o*; *i* is a connecting vowel. So, *tub* is the theme of *tub-a*; *cen* represents *can*, the root of *can-o*; while *i* is a connecting vowel.

It has also been mentioned that a euphonic or epenthetic consonant is occasionally inserted. The articles *com-e-s* and *equ-e-s* will show this. *Com-e-s*, it is stated in the work itself, is put for *com-i(t)-s*, and *equ-e-s* for

equ-i-(t)-s. In each instance the *t* does not appear in the nominative case; but it does appear in the oblique cases, and throughout the plural number; e. g. *com-i-t-is*, *equ-i-t-is*, etc. To indicate the nature of the letter *t*, it is printed, as shown above, between parentheses; viz. (t). It should be stated, however, that by some scholars this *t* is considered to be a suffix.

To pass now to some few other points which require mention.

Words, whether simple or compound, formed in the way above described, are often the sources of a still further formation. When this is the case, that portion of them which is not subject to flexion becomes the base of the new word, and is not divided into its original elements, but is printed continuously. To illustrate this by reference to words already used as examples. From *mon-strum*, *con-scendo*, are obtained, by the addition of suffixes, *monstr-ōsus*, *conscen-sio* (for *conscend-sio*): the bases being *monstr*, *conscend*, which are those portions of their respective words which are not subject to flexion; and the suffixes being *osus*, *sio*.

Words obtained directly from the Greek language, and which are in fact merely Latin representatives of Greek forms, are printed without any division: as, *machina* from *μηχανή*; *Memnon* from *Μέμνων*. Words, also, of doubtful origin are not divided.

When a consonant is inserted in the present tense of a verb in order to strengthen the present form, such consonant is inclosed, in the leading word, between parentheses: as, *ju(n)g-o*, *ru(m)p-o*; the true roots of which are respectively *jug* and *rup*.

When words are formed from verbs of the first conjugation, and receive the conjugational letter *a*, such *a*, when their origin is stated, is exhibited between parentheses; thus *ama-tor*, *ara-trum*, are said to spring from *am(a)-o*, *ar(a)-o*. But when the *a* is not employed, the ordinary form of the first person of the present tense of the verb is given; thus *am-or*, *ar-vus* are represented as having their sources in *am-o*, *ar-o*.

When a word has for its base the uninflected portion of a substantive of the second declension, or of an adjective following the form of the second declension, and such base ends in two, or more, consonants, a vowel is at times inserted before the last of them; as from *minister*, *ministr-i*, is formed *ministr-um*, not *ministrium*; from *tignum*, *tign-i*, comes *tigil-lum* (for *tigin-lum*), not *tign-lum*; and from *intēger*, *integr-i*, is obtained *integel-lus* (for *integer-lus*), not *integr-lus*. The same statement also holds good in some other cases; as from *umbra*, *umbr-æ* of the first declension, springs *umbel-la* (for *umbr-la*), not *umbr-la*.

Some suffixes are simple, as *or* in *am-or*; others are compound as *tus* in

vir-tus, which represents *tut-s*, the real or pure suffix being *tut*, and *s* the nominative case-ending. This, however, is a point which cannot be treated of at length in a preface.

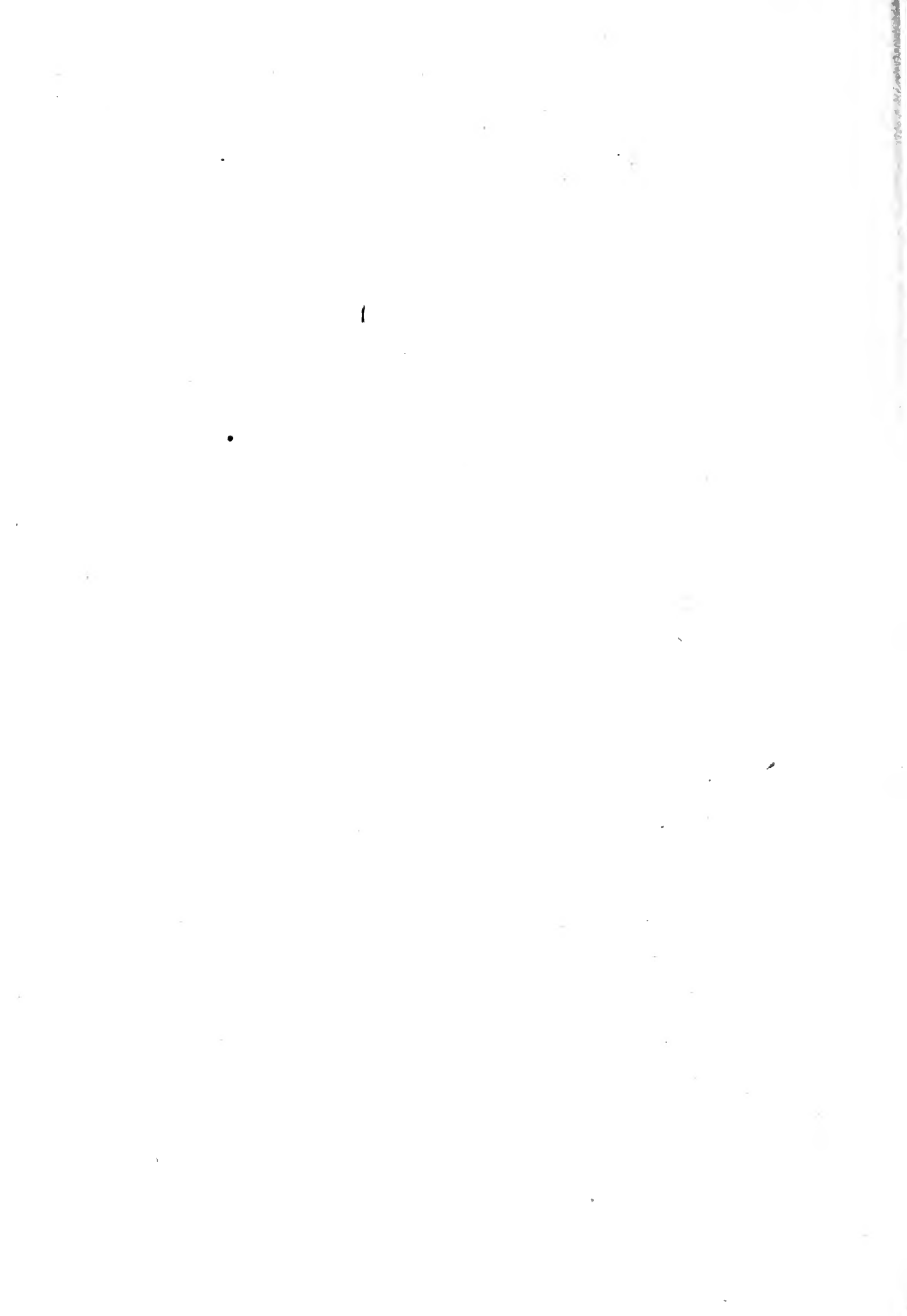
When a suffix is preceded by a connecting vowel, or by a euphonic or epenthetic consonant, no hyphen is employed; as *mon-itor*, not *mon-i-tor*; *mon-strum*, not *mon-s-trum*.

As the suffix always forms the last portion of a word, and follows the hyphen in simple words and the last hyphen in compound words, it has not been thought necessary to repeat in any instance what it is, inasmuch as it is self-evident. Where no suffix is used, the fact will appear in the statement given of the origin of the word.

Such is the outline of the plan upon which the leading words in this work are printed; a plan which, it is confidently believed, will go far to render an acquaintance with the mode of formation, and the etymological meaning, of words in general, comparatively easy even to persons beginning to study the Latin language. Should further insight into these matters be desired, it may be obtained from the work already mentioned—"Latin Suffixes." Much, also, will soon be procurable from the forthcoming "Public Schools Latin Grammar," especially with regard to letter-changes, and the construction of the cases of nouns and of the perfect tenses and the supines of verbs. From an examination of that work, which has been courteously conceded to the author of this Dictionary, in common with certain others engaged in educational pursuits, he is enabled to speak of the effort to harmonize grammatical teaching in this country as being, in his judgment, most skilfully carried out, and likely to be hailed as a great boon by all who can appreciate the advantages that cannot but accrue from the general adoption of one standard Grammar for the primary instruction of youth.

The assistance which the author received in his former and larger Abridgment of "White and Riddle's Dictionary" from the Rev. Ernest Brette—Graduate of the University of France, Head Master of the French School at Christ's Hospital, and French Examiner in the University of London and for the Civil Service of India—has been extended to him in the present instance also; that gentleman having kindly undertaken to test the accuracy of the printing of the French derivatives. For this service the author tenders him his very sincere thanks.

LONDON: January 1866.



ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

N.B.—The dates in this list are derived from the best authorities; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	floruit A.D. 163	Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>grammarian</i> ,	obit A.D. 637
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium,	floruit B.C. 33	Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum.		Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 142
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	obit A.D. 430	Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 82
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	floruit B.C. 31	Lact.	L. Cælius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	obit A.D. 325
Aur. Vict. or Sext. Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 358	Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293
Aus. or Auson.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 295	Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit A.D. 16
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 370	Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit A.D. 65
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, <i>historian</i> ,	obit B.C. 44	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit B.C. 130
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 60
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 201	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobinus, <i>critic</i> ,	floruit A.D. 395
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 48	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	obit A.D. 101
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 37	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 45
Charla.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 400	Næv.	C. Nævius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 202
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	obit B.C. 43	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 288
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 42	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 566	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 9
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> , A.D. 49; acc. to Buttman,	A.D. 69	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	floruit B.C. 149
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 169	Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 500
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 361	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	floruit A.D. 210
Falisc.	See Grat. Faliscus.		Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 62
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 506	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	obit A.D. 67
Flor.	L. Anneus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 115	Phædr. or Phæd.	T. Phædrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	floruit A.D. 15
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aqueductibus</i> , etc.,	obit A.D. 106	Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit B.C. 184
Gell.	Anlus Gellius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	floruit A.D. 138	Pl.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	obit A.D. 79
Grat. Falisc.	Gratianus Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit B.C. 6	Prisc.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	floruit A.D. 100
Hirt.	Anlus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Prop.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 406
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 9		Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 95

ABBREVIATIONS.

Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 397	Stat. Suet.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> , C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 87
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 116
Q. Cic. Quint.	Quintus Tullius Cicero, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	obit A.D. 95	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obit A.D. 108
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit B.C. 44	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 157
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	floruit A.D. 52	Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 18
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	obit A.D. 65	Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 78
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 412	Var.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.,	floruit A.D. 26
Sext. Aur. Vict.	• Aurelius Victor.	floruit A.D. 77	Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	floruit A.D. 386
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	floruit A.D. 77	Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 30
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	floruit A.D. 80	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 17
Spart.	Ælius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	floruit A.D. 293	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	floruit B.C. 10

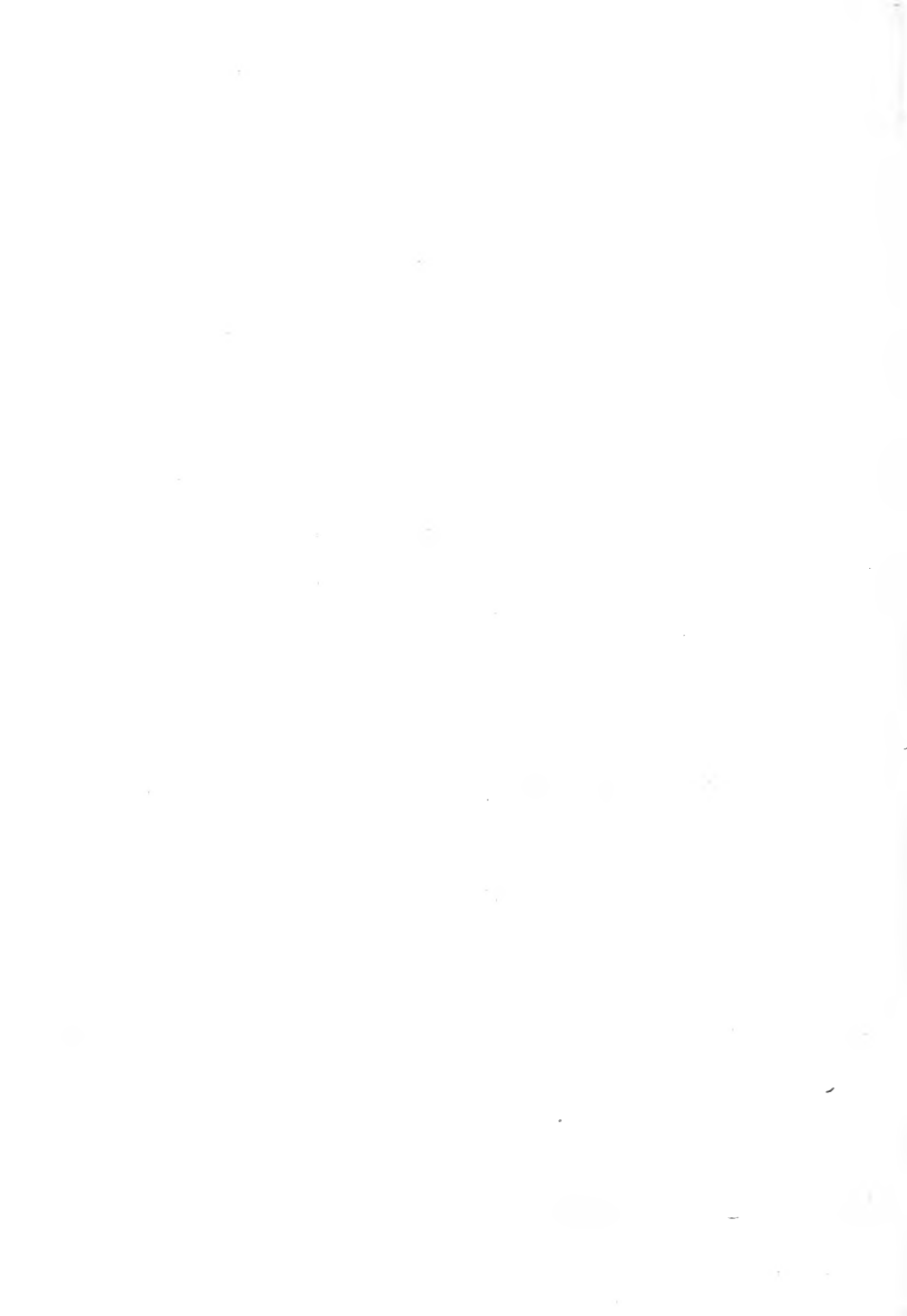
OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

N.B.—Matter inclosed within brackets [] relates to etymology.

a. or act., active, -ly.
abl., ablative.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, *i.e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative or according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adj., adjectives.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially.
adv., adverbs.
affirm., affirmative, -ly.
Angl.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
ante-class., ante-classical.
ap., apud (in).
art., article.
auct., auctor (author).
c., cum (with).
cf., confer (compare).
class., classic, -al.
comm. or c., common gender.
comp., comparative.
(comp.), comparative degree, applying only to following example.
concr., concrete.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction, -cted.
contr., contracted.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr. or **demonstrat.**, demonstrative.
depon., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyll., dissyllable, -abic.
dist., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
e.g., *exempli gratia*.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
esp., *especial*, -ly.
etc., *et cetera*.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., *exs.*, example, examples.
f. or fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.

fin. or ad fin., at the end.
fin., finite (opp. to infinitive).
folg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
gen., genitive, gender, or general.—in **gen.**, in a general sense.
Germ., German.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
i. e., *id est*.
i. q., *idem quod*.
ib., *ibidem*.
id., *idem*.
imperat. or imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in, or ad init., at the begin-
[ning.]
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
irreg., irregular.
Lat., Latin.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
m. or masc., masculine.
medic., medical.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
mod., modern.
n. or neut., neuter.
nom., nominative.
n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen propri-
[tum.]
num. or numer., numeral.
obso., obsolete.
onomat., onomatopoe.
opp., opposed to, opposite, opposition.
orig., originally.
Pa., participial adjective.
part., participle.
pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
perf., perfect.

philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
plur., plural.
pluperf., pluperfect.
poet., poeta, poet, poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
pos., positive.
preced. or prec., preceding.
prap. or prep., preposition.
prapp. or prepp., prepositions.
prps., perhaps.
prob., probable, -ly.
pron., pronoun.
pron., pronouns.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov., proverb, proverbial, -ly.
prov., proverbs.
q. v., *quod videas*.
reg., regular, -ly.
rel. or relat., relative. [In rhetoric.
rhet. or rhetor., rhetoric, rhetorical,
Rom., Roman.
sc., scilicet.
script., scriptor (writer).
sq., *sequens* (and the following).
s. v., *sub voce*.
s. h. v., *sub hac voce*.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simpl., simple.
sing., singular.
sts., sometimes.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
subst., substantives.
suff., suffix.
sup., supine.
(sup.), superlative degree, applying only to following example.
syll., syllable.
t. t., technical term.
temp., tense.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
uncontr., uncontracted.
unelid., unelided.
v., verb, vide, or vox.
v. h. v., *vide hoc verbum*.
voc., vocative.



LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

1. A, a, n. indecl. or f., the first letter of the Latin alphabet: **I.** In compound words a long by nature generally remains unchanged; *lābor, delābor*:—a short, or long merely by position, is changed either into short *i*; *tango, cōtingo*: or, where it becomes long by position, into *e*; *cāpio, concipio, conceptum*:—sometimes it remains unchanged; *āmo, addāmo*; *pāten, impdīens*. **II.** As an abbreviation **A.**=*Aulus*: on voting-tablets (to denote the rejection of a proposed law) = *antiquo*: in trials = *absolvo* (hence called *littera salutaris* in Cic.): *a.d.* = *ante diem*: **A.U.C.** = *anno urbis condite*.—As a numeral **A.**=500; **Ā.**=5000.

2. **ā, interf., v. ah.**

3. **ā, v. ab.**

āb (a, Greek, *ἀβ*) [*San-* *scribit, apā*; *absc, āw*] (Before vowels or *h*, *ab* is used: but before a consonant, *a* is mostly employed: yet some of the old writers use *abs* instead): **I.** **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1. Gen.**: *From*: *ab exercitu discedit, Cæs.*; *procul a terrā, Cic.*; *funiculus a puppi religatus, id.*—**2. Esp.**: With verbs of rest, to denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed: *At, on, in*: *cornix est ab lævā, corvus ab dexterā, Plant.* **B. Fig.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *From*: *a te diversus, Cic.*; *quartus ab Arcesilā, id.*; *principes a Corā, Liv.*: *id ab re regnum appellatum, id.*: *a periculo civem defendere, Cic.*—**b.** Esp.: (a) To point out an agent: *From, by, by means of*: *laudatur ab his, Hor.*: *anima calest a spiritu, Cic.*—Ambiguity, however, arises when the verb in the Pass. requires *ab* in the active: *si postulat a populo, if the people demand it*, might also mean, *if it is required from* (= *of*) the people, *Cic.*—(b) To denote a commencing point, etc.: *From*: *a summo bibere, to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table, Plant.*—(c) With words which denote fear, hope, etc.: *From=on the part of*: *ei metui a Chryside, Ter.*: *spes a Romanis, Liv.*—(d) Of taking vengeance: *From=on*: *ulciscit ab aliquo, Pl.*—(e) Of knowing: *From=by means of*: *cognoscere ab aliquā re, Cæs.*—(f) To define the respect in which a thing is to be understood: *From=in relation to, in respect*

to, on the part of: *a me pudica est, Plaut.*—(g) In stating a motive: *From=out of, on account of*: *absingulari amore, Cic.*—(h) Instead of a Gen.: *From=of*: *ab fontibus undæ, Virg.*—(i) In stating a part: *From=of*: *scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Cæs.*—(k) In adverbial phrases: (a) *Ab initio, a principio, a primo, From or in the beginning, at first*: *Cic.*; *Tac.*; *Plaut.*—(β) *A se, From one's self, i. e. of one's own accord, spontaneously*: *Cic.*—(γ) *Ab arte, From art, i. e. skilfully, with art*: *Ov.*—(m) To denote office, etc. (with or without servus): *servus a pedibus, a footman, Cic.*: *a manu servus, a writer, amanuensis, Suet.*—**2.** Sentire, facere, stare, esse *ab aliquo, To feel, act, stand, or be on one's side, i. e. to belong to one's party, etc.*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects, illi a Platone, those on the part or side of Plato, i. e. the Platonic philosophers, *Cic.*—**3.** Of time: **a.** *From, after*: *a concione, Liv.*—**b.** *From, since*: *augures a Romulo, Cic.*: *a puero, from a boy or boyhood, Ter.*—**4.** (a) *Sts. ab* is separated from its case: *a nullius tempore, Cic.*—(b) Put after the word which it governs: *quo ab, Plaut.* **II.** In composition: **A.** *Ab* remains unchanged before vowels and most of the consonants. But, before *c, q, and t*, *abs* is used: *as, abs-condo, abs-que, abs-lineo*.—In such tenses, etc., of *absum* as begin with *f* in the simple form, both *a* and *ab* are found: *as, a-fui* and *ab-fui*.—Before *m* and *v* the form *a* is mostly used: *as, a-moveo, a-verbo*.—Before *p* the form *abs* (sometimes shortened to *as*) is employed: *as, ab-porto* and *as-porto*.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *From, away, away from*: *abidco*.—**b.** *From above, downwards, down*: *abundo*.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *From, away*: *abalieno, no. II.*—**b.** *In time*: *From*: *Aborigines*.—**c.** To denote a departure or deviation from, also a reversal or negation of the force of the simple word: *abnormis, abjungo*.—**3.** Meton.: In an intensive force, or to denote completeness: *abutor, no. II.*—**4.** In words denoting relationship *ab* marks the fourth degree from a person (not included): *abavus, abnepos*.

ABDERA

ābac-tus (for *abag-tus*), *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *abig-o*, through true root **ABAG**.—**2.** *Pa.*: (Prop.): *Driven away, expelled*; hence **a.** Fig.: (a) *Driven away from, expelled*: *abacta Pauperes epulis, Hor.*—(b) *Restrained, etc.*: *abacta conscientia, Hor.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) Of time, etc.: *Finished, completed*: *nox, Virg.*—(b) Of the eyes: *Sunken, deep-set, hollow*: *oculi, Stat.*

ābāc-us, *i, m.* [*ābāc, ābāc-os*] **1.** *A* counting-board, arithmetic table; the Pythagorean multiplication table: Pers.—**2.** *A* gaming-board, play-board: Suet.—**3.** *A* table adorned with mosaic work for the display of vases, plate, etc.; *a* sideboard: Cic.

ābāllēnā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [*abalien-* (a)-o] *A* transfer or alienation of property: Cic.

āb-āllēn-o, *āvi, ātum, āre* [*Inf.* Pass. *abalienari*, *Plaut.*], *i, v. a.*: **I.** [*ab*; *alien-us*] (*To make alienus from*; hence): **A.** Prop.: *To remove, separate, withdraw*: *a viro abalienari, Plaut.* **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To draw off*: *animos ab sensu rerum, Liv.*—**2.** *To remove from, deprive of*: *abalienati jure civium, Liv.* **II.** [*ab*; *alien-o*] **A.** Prop.: *Mercantile f. t.*: *To make over or transfer from one to another; to alienate, sell, etc.*: *agrum, Cic.* **B.** Fig.: *To estrange, alienate*: *abalienabantur animi, Liv.*

ābas, *antis, m.*, *Abas*: **1.** The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.—Hence, **a.** *Abant-ēus*, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Abas*.—**b.** *Abant-iādes*, *ē, m.* *A* descendant of Abas.—**2.** *A Centaur*.—**3.** *A* companion of Diomedes.—**4.** *A* companion of Æneas.—**5.** *A* Tuscan prince.

āb-āvus, *i, m.*: **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-grandfather*: *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *A forefather, ancestor*: *Cic.*

Abba, *ē, f.* *Abba*: *a town of Africa*.

Abdassus, *i, m.* *Abdassus*: *a town of Phrygia Major*.

Abdēra, *ē, f.* (*δῆρον, n.*, *Liv.*), **Abēra*, *Abdera*: *a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants* (now *Polystio* or *Asperosa*).—Hence, **Abdēr-ita** (*-ites*), *ē, m.* *An inhabitant of Abdera, an Abderite*.—Hence, **Abdērīt-ānus**, *a, um, adj.*

(Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, an Abderite*; Meton.) *Stupid*: plebs, Mart.

abdicā-tio, ōnis, f. [abdicā(-o)]
1. Of a son: *A disinheriting*: Quint.

—2. Of an office: *A giving up, abdication, resignation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdication*.

ab-dīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To proclaim one's self removed from any thing; hence) **I.**: A. Legal t.: Of a son: *To disinherit*: Pl.—**B.**: *To disown*: patrem, Curt. **II.**: A. Political t.: Of an office: *To give up, abdicate, resign* (with or without Acc. of office): dictaturam, Liv.: ut abdicarent, Cic.—**B.**: *Abdicare se, etc.*, aliquid re, *To lay down or relinquish any thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abdiquer*.

2. ab-dīco, xi, ctum, cōre, 3. v. a.: **I.**: Augur. t. t.: *To refuse assent to, to disapprove of*: partes (sc. vineæ) abdicere, Cic. **II.**: *To take away by a legal sentence*: vindictas filiae, Liv.

abdit-e, ade. [abdit-us] *Secretly*: Cic.

ab-dī-tivus, a, um, adj. [abdi(-o)] (Put away; hence) *Removed, separated*: Plaut.

ab-dī-tus, a, um: 1. P. of abdi-o. **2. Pa.**: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: res, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **abditum**, i, n.: a. *A hidden place*: terral abdita, i. e. the bowels of the earth, Lucr.—**B.**: *A secret or hidden thing*: Hor.

ab-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.**: Prop.: A. Gen.: *To put away, remove*: pailulum ab loco abditus (sc. copias), Cæs. **B.**: Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To go away; to take one's self off; to withdraw, retire*: sein Menapios, Cæs. **II.**: Meton.: A. Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: (with Dat.) lateri abditum ensem, i. e. plunged the sword so deeply into his side, that it disappeared, Virg. **B.**: Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To conceal or hide one's self by withdrawing; to withdraw and hide*: se in silvas, Cæs. **III.**: Fig.: A. Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: cupiditatem, Liv. **B.**: Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To plunge or hide one's self*: me in literas, Cic.: se literis, id.

ab-dōmen, inis, n. [etym. dub.] **I.**: Prop.: *The paunch, abdomen*: Juv. **II.**: Fig.: *Gluttony, sensuality, etc.*: Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, cōre (Perf. *Ind.*, abduxi for abduxisti, Plaut.; *Imperat.*, abduce, id.): **I.**: Prop.: *To lead or conduct away or from; to take or bring with one*: A. Gen.: nos ab Istro, Ov. **B.**: Esp.: In invitations to dinner, etc. me convivam, as a guest, Ter. **II.**: Meton.: A. *To take away or remove from a place*: collegam vi de foro, Liv.—**B.**: Of cattle: *To drive off or steal*: Pl.—**C.**: Of women: *To carry off, abduct*: Suet.—**D.**: *To carry away, draw aside*: aliquem e foro, Cic.—**E.**: *To draw back or away*: capita ab ictu, Virg. **III.**: Fig.: A. *To carry off or away*: somnos abduxit imago, Ov.—**B.**: *To withdraw, remove, separate*: animum a corpore, Cic.—**C.**: *To turn away or divert from any thing*: abduci ab institutis, Cic.—**D.**: *To reduce from a higher rank; to lower,*

degrade: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem, Cic.—**E.**: *To seduce, lead astray*: servulum, Cic.

abduc-tus, a, um, P. of abduc-o.

Abella (Av-), æ, f. *Abella* or *Avella*, a town of Campania (now *Avella Vecchia*).

Ab-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire (abini' for abisne, Plaut.: abisti for abisti, Ov.: abisse for abisne, Liv.), v. n.: **I.**: Prop.: *To go from a place, etc.*, to go away: abiti, excessit, Cic.: (with Supine in um): exsulatum, Liv.—**Particular phrase**: Abi: 1. *Go! go to!* abi, ludis me, Plaut.—**2.**: *Begone! away with you! be off! march!* abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter.—**3.**: Abi in malam rem, etc., *Go and be hanged!* Plaut. **II.**: Fig.: A. Gen.: *To go away, depart*: abit res a consilio, Nep. **B.**: Esp.: 1. In argument: *To depart, digress*: illuc, unde abili, redeo, Hor.—**2.**: Of an office: *To retire from or resign*: magistratu, Liv.—**3.**: a. *To pass away, disappear, vanish*: nausea abiit, Cic.—**b.**: Of persons: *To depart from life, etc.*: evitā, Cic.—**c.**: Of time: *To pass away, elapse*: annus, Cic.—**4.**: *To deviate or turn aside from; to leave, quit, abandon* a duty, purpose, etc.: etiam tu hinc abis? i. e. do you too abandon my cause? Ter.—**Particular phrase**: Abire ab jure, *To depart from, i. e. to violate law, etc.*: Cic.—**5.**: a. *To be changed, or transformed*: in villas abeunt vestes, Ov.—**b.**: *To pass over or dissolve into*: in somnum, Lucr.—**6.**: Of an action: *To end, terminate, turn out*: non posse istæsc scire abire, Cic.—**7.**: In Auctions: *Abire ab aliquo, To escape one; to be lost, or not come, to one*: Cic.—**8.**: Business t.: Of price: *Retro abire, To go back or down; to fall*: Pl. Ep.

ab-ēquō, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To ride away*: Liv.

āberrā-tio, ōnis, f. [aberr(-a)-o] *A transient escape or relief*: a dolore, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aberration*.

āb-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.**: Prop.: *To wander from or away; to stray, go astray*: qui pecore aberrasset, Liv. **II.**: Fig.: A. *To wander, deviate, depart from*: a regulā, Cic.—**B.**: *To disengage one's self for a brief time; to forget for a time something painful, etc.*: nihil equidem levior: sed tamen aberro, Cic.

abfōre, abfōrem, etc., v. absum.

ab-hīnc, adv.: 1. *From this place, hence*: Lucr.—**2.**: *From this time backward, previously, since, ago*: Cic.

ab-horrēo, ūi, no sup., āre, 2. v. n. and a.: **I.**: Neut.: A. Prop.: *To shrink back from a thing with shuddering or horror*: ratione, Lucr.—**B.**: Fig.: 1. *To be averse or disinclined to*: Cæsaris a causā, Cic.—**2.**: *To be remote from an object, i. e.* a. *To vary or differ from; to be inconsistent or not to agree with*: a fide, to be incredible, Liv. (with Dat.): protectioni abhorrens mos, id.—**b.**: *To be free from*: suspitione, Cic.—**c.**: *To be unfit, etc.*: sin abhorrebit, Cic. **II.**: Act.: *To shudder at; to be frightened or shocked at*: illum, Cic.

abici, abicet, v. abicō.

ābīc-gnus (abje-), a, um, adj. [for abiet-gnus: fr. abies, abiet-is] *Made of fir-wood or deal*: trabes, Cic.

ābī-ens, abeuntis, P. of abe-o, through true root ABI.

ābīes, ētis, f. (In poets abi. in oblique cases) [etym. dub.] **I.**: Prop.: *The silver fir; a fir-tree*: nigra, i. e. with dark foliage, Virg. **II.**: Meton.: Of anything made of wood: A letter (written on a wooden tablet): Plaut.—**B.**: A ship: Virg.—**C.**: A spear-handle; a spear: Virg.

āb-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for ab-ago] **I.**: Gen.: A. Prop.: *To drive off or away*: baculo abigere feras, Cic. **B.**: Fig.: *To drive away, expel*: curas, Hor. **II.**: Esp.: A. Of cattle: *To steal and drive away; to rob of*: Cic.—**B.**: Of divorce: *To repudiate*: Suet.

ābī-tio, ōnis, f. [ABI, true root of abe-o] *A departure*: Plaut.; Ter.

ā-bīto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To go away, depart*: Plaut.

ābī-tus, ūs, m. [ABI, true root of abe-o] **I.**: Prop.: *A going away, retirement*: Cic. **II.**: Meton.: *An outlet, place of egress*: Virg.

abject-e, ade. [abject-us] 1. *Without spirit, despondingly*: nequid abjecto faciamus, Cic.—**2.**: *Meanly, abjectly*: (Comp.) abjectissus nati, Tac.

abjec-tio, ōnis, f. [for abjac-tio; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-o] 1. *A throwing away or rejecting*: Quint.—**2.**: *A throwing down*: animi, i. e. despondency, Cic.

abjec-tus, a, um: [for abjac-tus; fr. ABJAC, true root of abjic-o] 1. P. of abjic-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. *Spiritless, desponding, downcast, disheartened*: (Comp.) animus abjectior, Cic.—**b.**: Low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum, Cic.: (Sup.) abjectissimus homo, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abject*.

āb-īcō, īcī, jectum, jicere (Pres. *Ind.* abicet, for abicet, Juv.: *Inf.* Pass. abicet for abicet, Ov.), 3. v. a. [for ab-jicō] **I.**: A. Prop.: *To cast from one; to throw away or to a distance*: abjecto scuto, Cic. **B.**: Fig.: 1. *To cast off, throw away*: memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.—**2.**: *To get rid of, shake off*: psaltria abijcenda, Ter.—**3.**: *To throw or fling away*: sedes, i. e. to sell at a low price: Plaut.—**4.**: *To throw off, cast aside, give up, abandon*: fama ingenii mihi est abijcenda, Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast down*: anulum in mari, Cic. **2.**: Esp.: a. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw one's self down*: se abiecit exanimatus, Cic.: socer ad pedes abiectus, id.—**b.**: *To dash to the ground*: beluam, Cic. **B.**: Fig.: *To cast down, humble, lower, degrade, debase*: senatūs auctoritatem, Cic.: se, id.

ab-jūdcō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To take away by judgment or sentence*: **I.**: Prop.: Alexandriam a populo Romano, Cic. **II.**: Fig.: sibi libertatem, Cic.

abjunc-tus, a, um, [for abjung-tus] P. of abjung-o.

ab-jungo, xi, etum, gēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: Of cattle: *To yoke, unharness*: juvenum, Virg. II. Fig.: *To separate, detach*: aliquem, Cass.

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: *To swear away from one's self*; hence) *To deny on oath*; *to abjure*: Sall.: Cic.

ab-lā-tivus, a, um, adj. [ab; root LA, whence la-tum; v. fero init.] (*Pertaining to taking away*; hence) Gramm. I. t.: Ablative: casus, Quint.—As Subst.: *ablativus*, 1. m. (sc. casus) *The ablative case*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablatif*.

ablā-tus, a, um, [id.] P. of aufero. **ablēgā-tio**, ōnis, f. [ableg(a)-o] 1. A sending away: Liv.—2. A banishing or exiling: Pl.

ab-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Gen.: *To send away, off, or from*; *to remove*: pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. II. Esp.: *To banish, exile*: Just.

ab-ligūro (-rr-), ūvi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.: *To lick away*; hence) *To consume, waste, squander*: bona, Ter.

ab-lōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: *To let out on hire*; *to let*: domum, Suet.

ab-lūdo, no perf. nor sup., etc., 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To sport away from*; hence) *To differ from*; be unlike: a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.

ab-lūo, ūi, itum, ūere, 3. v. a.: *To wash away*; hence) I.: A. Prop.: *To remove by washing*; *to wash off, out, or away*: cruorem, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. *To remove*: perturbationem animi, Cic.—2. *To expiate, atone for*: perjuriam, Ov.—3. Of thirst. *To wash away*; i.e. *to quench*: Lucr. II. *To remove filth from anything by washing*; *to cleanse, purify*: pedes, Cic. III. Of streams, etc.: *To wash away soil, etc.*; *to carry away*: abluit torrens villas, Sen.

ablū-tio, ōnis, f. [ablu-o] A washing, cleansing, ablution: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ablution*.

ablū-tus, a, um, P. of ablu-o. **ab-nēgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: *To refuse*: comitem, Hor.: medicas adhibere manus, Virg.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, m. A great-great-grandson: Suet.

ab-nēptis, is, f. A great-great-granddaughter: Suet.

Abnōba, ē, m. Abnoba; the Abenau mountain range in Germany.

ab-noct-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [ab; noct-, nocet-] *To pass the night away from a place*; hence) *To stay out all night*: Sen.

ab-norm-is, ē, adj. [ab; norm-a] *Deviating from a fixed rule; without rule, irregular*: sapiens, i. e. who belongs to no sect or school, Hor.

ab-nūo, ūi, ātum or ātum, ūere, 3. v. a. and n.: *To nod away from one*; hence) I. Act.: *To deny*: abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. II. Neut.: A. *To refuse, decline, forbid*: non recuso, nec abnuo, Cic.—B. *With things as subjects*: *Not to allow*; *to be unfavourable*: locum abnuerat, Tac.

abnū-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [abnu-o] *To deny often*: Plant.

ab-ōi-sō, ēvi or ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [ab; root ōi-; v. i. adeo] *init.*]

(Prop.: *To reverse or check the growth of anything*; Fig.): A. *To destroy, cause to perish*: monumenta, Virg.—B. Pass.: *To die*: Pl.—C. *To take away, remove, etc.*: Sychæum (=memoriam Sychæi), Virg.

ab-ōi-esco, ēvi, no sup., escēre [id.] 3. v. n. (*Not to grow*; hence) *To decay, vanish, etc.*: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ābōl-ītio, ōnis, f. [abol-co] 1. A taking away; an abrogating, annulling, abolishing: legis, Suet.—2. A putting away from the memory; hence) An amnesty: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abolition*.

ābōlla, ē, f. [ἀβολή=ἀναβολή] An abolla; a thick woollen cloak (worn by soldiers and philosophers): facinus majoris abollæ, i. e. a crime committed by a very grave philosopher, Juv.

āb-ōmīn-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ab; omen, omīn-is] I. Prop. (=abominor, no II.): *To abhor, detest, abominate*: parentibus abominatus, Hor. II. Meton.: *To dread*; *to try to escape*: multam abomina, Plaut.

āb-ōmīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. p. [id.] (*To cast an open off or away from one*; hence) I. *To deprecate anything*: Liv. II. *To wish away*; *to abhor, detest, abominate*: Liv.

āb-ōrīgīn-es, um, m. [ab; origo, origin-is] (*Those from the beginning*; hence) *The Aborigines; the original inhabitants*; also, ancestors: Cic.; Pl.

āb-ōrīor, tus or sus sum, īri, 4. v. p. de: I.: (*Not to rise*; hence) A. Prop.: *Of the heavenly bodies*: *To set, disappear*: Var. B. Fig.: *Of the voice*: *To fail*: Lucr. II.: (*Prop.*: *Not to be born*; Meton.) *To miscarry, give untimely birth, etc.*: Pl.

ābōri-scor, no perf., sci, 3. p. de. inch. [abori-or] (*Prop.*: *To miscarry*; Meton.) *To perish, be destroyed*: Lucr.

abor-sus, a, um, P. of abor-ior.

ābōri-tio, ōnis, f. [abor-ior] A giving untimely birth; miscarriage: Cic.

ābort-ivus, a, um, adj. [2. abort-us] (*Pertaining to abortions*; hence)

1. Born prematurely: Sisyphus, Hor.—2. Producing miscarriage: Pl.—As Subst.: *abortivum*, i. n. (sc. medicamentum) *A drug or potion causing miscarriage*: Juv.

1. **ābor-tus**, a, um, P. of abor-ior.

2. **ābor-tus**, ūs, m. [abor-ior] I. Prop.: *A miscarriage, miscarriage*: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a tree: *Dwarfed or stunted growth*: Pl.—B. In writing: *An unfinished piece*: Pl.

ab-rādo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To scratch or scrape away*; *to rub off*: quidquam membrīs, Lucr.—B. Esp.: *Of the hair, etc.*: *To shave*: supercilia, Cic. II. Fig.: *To snatch away, extort*: Cic.

abrā-sus (for abrad-sus), a, um, P. of abrad-o.

abrep-tus (for abrap-tus), a, um, P. of abrip-o, through true root ABRAP.

ab-rīpō, rīpūi, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ab-rapio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off from*;

to drag or carry forcibly away: te astus procul a terrā abripuit, Cic. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To run or scamp away*; *to take to one's heels*: sese subito, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of property: *To dissipate, run through squander*: Ter.—B. *To rend away*: filium a parentis similitudine, i. e. to make unlike, Cic.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To gnaw off or away*: ungmem, Pers.

abrōgā-tio, ōnis, f. [abrog(a)-o] An annulling or repealing of a law: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrogation*.

ab-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Polit. I. t.: *To annul, repeal, abrogate* a law by an appeal to the people: legem populi suffragiis, Cic.: (followed by Dat.) antiquæ (sc. legi) abrogat nova (sc. lex), Liv. II.: A. Prop.: *To take away a magistracy*; *to deprive a magistrate of office*: tibi magistratum, Cic. B. Fig.: *To take away, deprive (one) of*: alicui fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abroger*.

abrō-sus (for abrod-sus), a, um, P. of abrod-o.

abrōtōnum, i, n.; -us, i, m.=ἀβροτόνιον, Abrototonum or abrotolon; a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell; southernwood: Hor.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rump-ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To break off or away from*; *to tear away, rend asunder*: vincula Pirithoo, Hor. II. Meton.: *To separate from*; *to part, divide*: orines, Tac. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Of discourse, etc.: *To break off*: sermone, Virg.—2. Of law, etc.: *To violate*: fas, Virg.—3. Of life, etc.: *To tear or rend away*; *to destroy*: vitam, Virg.—4. *To tear or take away from one*: omnibus abruptis, Liv.—5. *To tear away from the sight*; *to hide*: abrupto sidere, Virg.—B. *To separate, sever*: legio se latrocinio Antonii abruptis, Cic.

abrupt-e, adv. [abrupt-us] 1.: (*Prop.*: *After the manner of that which is torn away*: Fig.) *Hastily, impetuously, abruptly*: Just.—2. Of speech; *Abruptly*: Quint.

abrupt-tio, ōnis, f. [ABRUP, true root of abrup(m)p-o] A breaking or tearing off; a rending asunder: I. Prop.: *corrigiæ*, Cic. II. Fig.: Of divorce: Cic.

abrup-tus, a, um, 1. P. of abrup(m)p-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: (*Broken off from*; hence) *Precipitous, steep*: locus, Liv.: (Comp.) abruptus, Pl.: (Sup.) abruptissimæ ripe, id.—As Subst.: *abruptum*, i. n. (a) Prop.: (a) *A steep spot, a precipice*: Pl.—(b) Of waters: *The bottom, the lower depths*: Virg.—(c) Fig.: *A precipice*: i. e. (a) *A dangerous position, great danger*: Tac.—(b) *An uneven or dangerous course of life, etc.*: Tac.—b. Fig.: (a) Of speech: *Broken, disconnected, abrupt*: Quint.—(b) *Unyielding, unbending*: contumacia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abrupt*.

abs, v. ab.
abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To go away, depart*; A.

Prop. conspectu, Plaut.: a curia, Liv.: Sparta, Nep.: (*Impers. Pass.*)
abcessum est, Liv. B. Fig.: ab eo ira abscedet, Ter. II. Esp.: **Ab** to escape (*from danger*): latere tecto, Ter.—**B.** To desert one; to be lost or fail one: Pallada abcessisse mihi, Ov.—**C.** To desert; incepto, Liv.—**D.** Of the heavenly bodies: To set: Pl.

abces-sio, ōnis, f. [for absced-sio; fr. absced-o] (*Prop.*: A going away; Fig.) A diminishing, diminution, etc.: Cic.

abces-sus, ūs, m. [for absced-sus; fr. absced-o] 1. A going away, departure, absence: solis, Cic.—2. An abscess: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abscess*.

abscido, cidi, cisum, cide-re, 3. v. a. [for abscedo] To cut off or away. I. Prop.: cervicibus caput abscidit, Cic. II. Fig.: spem, Liv.

ab-scindo, scidi, scissum, scinde-re, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To tear off or away; to tear apart, sever: tunica am pectore, Cic.: (*Pass.* with Gr. Acc.) flaventes abscissa comas, Virg. II. Fig.: To tear or rend away from one; to deprive one of: redditus, Hor. III. Meton.: To separate, part, divide: Oceano Terras, Hor.

abscid-sio, ōnis, f. [for abscid-sio; fr. abscid-o] A breaking off in a discourse: Auct. Her.

abscis-sus (for abscid-sus), a, um, P. of absci(n)d-o.

abscis-sus (for abscid-sus), a, um; 1. P. of abscid-o.—2. Pa.: (*Cut off*; hence) A. Prop.: Sleep, abrupt, precipitous: saxum, Liv.—b. Fig.: Abrupt, short: (*Comp.*) abscisor justitia, Val. Max.

abscidite, adv. [abscidit-us] Of speech: 1. Obscurely, abstrusely: Cic.—2. Profoundly: Cic.

abscond-itus, a, um; 1. P. of abscond-o.—2. Pa.: Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown: insidia, Cic.

abscondo, di and didi, ditum and sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put out of sight, secrete, conceal: studiosus absconditur, Cic. B. Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: Pass. in reflexive force: To hide, disappear, vanish, set: Atlantides abscondantur, Virg. II. Meton.: Of places as objects: To lose sight of, leave behind: Phæacum arces, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To conceal, hide: furto fugam, Virg.—B. To leave behind: pueritiam, Sen.

abscon-sus (for abscond-sus), a, um, P. of abscond-o.

abs-ens, entis, P. of ab-sum.

absent-ia, a, f. [absens, absent-ia] Absence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absence*.

ab-silio, li, or ti, no sup., ire, 4. v. n. and a. [for ab-sallo] I. Neut.: To leap or spring away: Lucr. II. Act.: To spring away from: nidus, Slat.

ab-similis, c, adj.: Unlike, dissimilar: (*with Dat.*) non ab similibus Tiberio, Suet.: (*with Gen.*) falcium, Cæs. **absinthium**, li, n. = ἀψίνθιον, Wormwood: I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Of anything bitter, but wholesome: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absinthe*.

absis (aps-), idis, f. = ἀψίς, 1. An arch or vault: Pl.—2. The curvature

or turning point (of a planet's orbit), Pl.

ab-sisto, stitī, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To stand away or apart from: to withdraw, depart, or go away from: ab signis, Cæs.: luco, Virg. II. Fig.: To desist or cease from; to leave off: obsidione, Liv.: sequendo, id.: benefacere, id.

absolūt-o, adv. [absolut-us] Completely, perfectly, fully: pares, Cic.: (*Comp.*) absolutius, Macr.: (*Sup.*) absolutissime, Auct. Her.

absolū-tio, ōnis, f. [for absolv-tio; fr. absolv-o] 1.: Law t. t.: An acquitting, acquittal: Cic.—2.: A completion, completeness, perfection: rationis, Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: Fullness, completeness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absolution*.

absolū-tus (for absolv-tus), a, um, 1. P. of absolv-o.—2. Pa.: a.: (*Prop.*: Untied; Fig.) Unfettered, unconditional: necessitudines, Cic.—b.: (a) Prop.: Completed, finished; brought to a close: vita, Cic.—(b) Fig.: Complete, perfect: (*Comp.*) os absolutius, Quint.: (*Sup.*) absolutissima argumentatio, Auct. Her.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, vēre, 3. v. a.: I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To loose from something; to unbind, unfasten, untie, detach: absoluta (sc. lingua) a gutture, Pl.—2. Esp.: Of structures, etc.: Pass. Part.: Fallen to pieces, demolished: porticus absoluta casu, Mart. B. Fig.: 1. To set free, clear, extricate, etc.: a Fannio se, Cic.—2. Law t. t.: To absolve, acquit, declare innocent or free, etc.: eum injuriarum, Auct. Her.: de prevaricatione, Cic.—3. To free a thing from punishment; to pardon: fidem, i. e. pardoned their fidelity (to Otho), Tac.—4.: a. To bring to a conclusion or close; to complete, finish: eam partem, Cic.—b. Of a statement, etc.: To bring to a conclusion, relate briefly: paucis absolvere, Sall. II. To pay and get rid of: hominem, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absoudre*.

ab-sor-b-us, a, um, adj. [ab; jon-on] (*Differing in sound*; hence) 1. Out of tune, discordant, harsh: vox, Cic.—2. Not harmonizing, incongruous, unsuitable: a voce, Liv.: (*with Dat.*) fortunis absorta dicta, Hor.

ab-sor-bēo, bū (psi, Lucr.), ptum, bēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To swallow up, gulp down, devour: placentas, Hor. II. Meton.: To engulph, absorb, suck up, etc.: oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To engulph, absorb, suck up: res, Cic.—B. To absorb; to carry off; or away: absorbet orationem meam, i. e. wishes me to treat of him alone, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorbere*.

absorp-tio, (absor-tio), ōnis, f. [for absorbtio; fr. absorb-co] (*Prop.*: A sucking down; Meton.) A drink, beverage: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absorption*.

abspello, absporto, etc., v. asp.

abs-que, prep. c. Abl.: 1. Without: absque argumento ac sententiā, Cic.

—2. Excepted, except. absque paucis syllabis, Gell.

abs-tēm-ius, a, um, adj. [abs.: root TEM.; v. temetum init.] (*Not being wet or moistened with wine, etc.*, hence) I. Prop.: Abstaining from intoxicating drink, temperate: gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Temperate, abstinent, moderate: abstemius herbis vivis flor.—B. Abstemious, at which no wine is drunk: prandium, Gell.

abs-tergēo, si, sum, gēre, 2. v. a.; **abs-tergo**, ēre, 3. v. a. (*Perf. Ind.* abstersti for abstersisti, Cat.) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To wipe away: sudorem, Plaut. B. Esp.: To wipe away something wet from a thing; hence, to wipe dry, to dry by wiping: labella articulis, Cat. II. Fig.: To wipe out, expel, drive away, obliterate, remove: dolorem, Cic. III. Meton.: To break or dash to pieces: remos, Curt.

abs-terrēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To frighten away, deter by fear: neminem a congressu meo, Cic. II. Meton.: To take away, remove, etc.: auctum, Lucr.

abster-sus, a, um (for absterg-sus), P. of absterg-co.

abstine-nis, ntis: 1. P. of abstine-o.—2. Pa.: Keeping back from what is unlawful, etc., abstinent, temperate: esse abstinentem, Cic.: (*Comp.*) abstinentior, Aus.: (*with Gen.*) (*Sup.*) abstinentissimus alieni, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinent*.

abstinent-ter, adv. [for abstinent-ter, fr. abstinens, abstinent-is] Abstainingly, moderately, temperately: Cic.

abstinent-ia, æ, f. [abstinens, abstinent-is] 1. An abstaining from something wrong; abstinence, moderation, self-restraint: Cic.—2. An abstaining from food; abstinence, fasting: Tac.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstinence*.

abs-tinēo, tñti, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for absteneo] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To hold or keep away from; to hold or keep off: ab alienis manūs, Cic.—P. Particular phrase: Abstine manum a se, To refrain from suicide: Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To restrain, withhold: Latinos a legatis violandis, Liv.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To restrain one's self; to refrain, keep off or away: me ostreis, Cic.: se abstinebant, ne offerret, Liv. II. Neut.: A. To refrain, abstain: injuriā, Cic.: quin castra oppugnant, Liv.: invidere, Plaut.: (*with Gen.*) irarum, Hor.—B. To abstain from food: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*s*) *absténir*.

ab-sto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To stand away or aloof: Hor.

abstrac-tus (for abstrah-tus), a, um, P. of abstrah-o.

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, hēre (*Perf. Inf.* abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw or drag away: te testis in altum abstraxit, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To draw off or away; to withdraw, remove: invitum, Lucr.: (*without Object*) a rebus gerendis abstrahit sanctos, Cic.

—2. Esp. *To withdraw, detach, etc., from a party, etc.*: copias a Lepido, Cic.—B. *To drag or plunge into danger, etc.*: paternis adversis abstractus foret, Tac.—C. *To release or free: aliquem a sollicitudine, Cic.*

abstrūdo, ūsi, ūsum, adēre, 3. v. a. (*To thrust away from one; hence*) I. Gen.: *To hide, conceal*: A. Prop.: aurum, Plaut. B. Fig.: in profundo veritate, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To hide or conceal one's self*: me in silvam abstrusi, Cic.: latebrā sese abstrudui, Tac.

abstrūsus (for abstrud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of abstrudo.—2. Pa.: Hidden, concealed: a. Prop.: abstrusus terrae, Vell.—Particular phrase: *Inabstruso, in concealment*: Plaut. b. Fig.: (Comp.) disputatio abstrusior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abstrus*.

ab-sum, fūi, esse (instead of abfui, abforem, etc., afui, aforem, etc., are also found): Gen. Plur. Part. Pres.: absentū for absentium, Plaut.), v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be away from; to be absent or distant*: ex urbe, Cic.: ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, id.: castra, quae aberant bidui, id.: tres menses, Ter.—Peculiar combination: Absente nobis for absente me, Ter. B. Esp.: *Not to be present in public canvassings; i. e. not to appear as a competitor*: deligere consul absens, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To be away or removed from a thing*: a naturā ferarum, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Tantum abest, etc. . . . ut (c. Subj.), *Is (etc.) so far from . . . that*: Cic.—2. Longe abesse, ut (c. Subj.), *To be a long way off from doing, etc.*: Cic.—3. Procul absit, *May it be afar off; i. e. may it be averted; Heaven avert it, etc.*: Stat.—B. *To be free from*: a molestis, Cic.—C. (*To be away or removed from a thing in respect of quality*: hence) 1. *To be different from*: a consuetudine somniorum, Cic.—2. *To be less than, to be inferior to*: multum ab is aberat, Cic.—D. *To be disinclined*: ab istis studiis, Cic.—E. *To keep aloof*: a periculis, Sall.—F. *Not to be present; i. e. to be wanting*: abest historia litoris nostris, Cic.—Particular phrase: Haud multum, etc., abest, etc., quin (c. Subj.), *Not much, is, wanting, etc., but that or to*: Liv.; Cic.—G. *To be wanting (to a person)*: i. e. *not to stand by or assist (one)*; *to fail, be of no aid (to one)*: absentibus nobis, Cic.: a me, id.: Antonio, id.

absūm-ēdo, Inis, f. [absūm-o] A. consuming; consumption: Plaut.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, (better than msi, mtum), mēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To take away*: dentes in cornua absumi, i. e. are taken away and absorbed into, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *To devour, consume*: absumet heres Cæcuba, Hor.—2.: a. Of things as objects: *To destroy wholly, consume, lay waste*: flammis Carthaginem, Liv.—b. Of persons as objects: *To kill, destroy, etc.*: me ferro, Virg. C.

Fig.: 1.: a. Of property, etc.: *To devour, consume, etc.*: rem, Plaut.—b. Pass.: Of persons: (a) *To be lost or undone*: absumpti sumus, Plaut.—(b) In reflexive force: *To destroy one's self; to perish, be undone*: absumptus pene es, Plaut.—c. *To consume or waste by care, etc.*: curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter.—d. *To waste, wear away, or spend time, etc.*: dicendo tempus, Cic.—2. *To consume, exhaust, etc.*: morā vires, Ov. II. *To take exceedingly or to the utmost extent*: satietatem, Ter.

absum-ptus, a, um, P. of absum-o. **absurd-c**, adv. [absurd-us] 1. Irrationally, absurdly: Cic.—2. Discordantly: Cic.

ab-surdus, a, um, adj.: 1. Irrational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: (Comp.) quo quid absurdum, Cic.: (Sup.) absurdissima mandata, id.—2. (Very dull-sounding; hence) Giving a disagreeable sound; out of tune, harsh, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *absurde*.

Absyrus, i, m., Ἀψυρος, Absyrus; a son of Æetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea.

abunda-ns, ntis, 1. P. of abund(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Abounding in any thing: lactic abundans, Virg.: (Comp.) abundantior consilio, Cic.: (Sup.) copiā rerum abundantissimus, id.—b. Rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondant*.

abundant-ter, adv. [for abundant-ter; fr. abundans, abundant-is] I. Gen.: *Abundantly, copiously*: (Comp.) abundantius, Cic.: (Sup.) abundantissime, Pl. II. Esp.: Of speech: Ample, at large: abundanter loqui, Cic.

abundant-ia, æ, f. [abundans, abundant-is] 1.: a. Gen.: *An overflowing*: Vitruv.: Pl.—b. Esp.: Of the stomach: *Over-fullness*: Suet.—2. Abundance, fulness, profusion, richness: rerum, Cic.—3. Riches, wealth: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abondance*.

abund-e, adv. [abund-us] Copiously, abundantly, in profusion; in a very great or high degree, amply, etc.: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: (with Gen.) fraudis, Virg.

ab-und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ab; und-a] (*To water from above; hence*) I. Prop.: Of liquids: *To overflow*: quando aqua Albana abundasset, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To overflow*; i. e. *be very abundant or numerous*: to be in abundance: de terris Herbarum genera, Lucr.—B. *To overflow with*; to have an abundance or superabundance of: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, Cic.—C. *To be rich; to have abundance*: egentes abundat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abonder*.

abū-sio, ōnis, f. [for abut-sio; fr. abut-o] A. *wrong use of words*: Cic.

ab-usque, præp. c. Abl. From, even from: Of place or time: abusque Pachyno, Virg.: abusque mane, Plaut.

1. **abū-sus**, ūs, m. [for abut-sus; fr. abut-o] A. *using up or consuming of a thing*: Cic.

2. **abū-sus** (for abut-sus), a, um, P. of abut-o.

ab-ūtor, ūsus sum, (ti, 3. v. dea I.: A. Gen.: *To misuse, abuse; use to a wrong purpose or end*: sapientiam, Plaut.: patientiā nostrā, Cic. B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: *To employ in a wrong way; to misapply*: verbis, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To use completely or to the end; to use thoroughly; to use, employ*: vim, Lucr.: libertate, Cic. B. Esp.: *To use up in a bad way; to squander, waste, consume, etc.*: rem patriam, Plaut. 635 In Pass. force: abusa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *abuser*.

Abydus (-dos), i, f, and m., Ἀβυδός, Abydus or Abydos; a town in Asia, opposite Sestos (now Aïdo).—Hence, **Abyd-ēnus**, a, um, adj., of Abydos.—As Subst.: 1. **Abydenus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *The man of Abydos*, i. e. Leander: Ov.—2. **Abydeni**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ), *The inhabitants of Abydos*.

ac, v. atque. **Acadēmiā**, æ, f. Ἀκαδημία. I. Prop.: *The Academy; a gymnasium near Athens, named after the hero Academia*.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus), *An Academic philosopher*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The philosophy of the Academy*: Cic.—B. *Academia*, an estate of Cicero, between Lake Avernus and Puteoli; also, a building, etc., at Tusculum: Pl.; Cic.—Hence, **Academ-icus**, a, um, adj., of, or belonging to, Cicero's Academia: quæstio, Cic.—As Subst.: **Academica**, ōrum, n. (sc. scripta) *The Academics*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Académie*.

Acadēmus, i, m. Ἀκάδημος, *Acadēmus*; a Greek hero: Hor.

acālantis, idis, f. ἀκαλαρίς, *The acalanthus*; prps. the thistle-finch of gold-finch: Virg.

Acāmas, antis, m., Ἀκάμας (The untiring one) *Acamas*; a son of Theseus and Phædra: Virg.

acanthis, idis, f. = acalantis. **Acantho**, ūs, f. *Acantho*; the mother of Apollo.

acanthus, i, m, and m., Ἀκανθός; 1. Masc.: *The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brank-ursine*: Virg.—2. Fem.: *The acanthus*; a thorny evergreen tree in Egypt: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acanthé*.

acāpnos, on, adj. = ἀκαπνος. *Without smoke, smokeless*: ligna, Mart.

Acarnān, ānis (Acc. Acarnana, Liv.), of. of Acarnania, *Acarnanian*.—As Subst., **Acarnānes**, um, m. (Acc. Acarnanas, Liv.) *The inhabitants of Acarnania*.

Acarnānia, æ, f. Ἀκαρνανία, *Acarnania*; a province of Central Greece (now Carnia).—Hence, **Acarnānicus**, a, um, adj. *Acarnanian*.

Acastus, i, m. *Acæstus*.—1. Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.—2. One of Cicero's slaves.

Acca, æ, f. [Sanskrit=mater] *Acca*: 1. *Acca Larentia*, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who reared Romulus and Remus.—2. A companion of Camilla.

Accālia, ūm, n. (Things pertaining to)

ing to *Acca*; hence) *The Accalia*, or *fictical of Acca Larentia*.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (*Perf. Ind.*, accessit for accessistis, *Virg.*), 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To go towards, draw near, approach: ad hominem, *Plaut.*: in senatum, *Cic.*: (with *Acc.* dependent on *prep.* in verb) scopulos, *Virg.*—**Particular phrases**: **1.** Auction *t. l.*: Accedere ad hastam, *To approach to the spear*, i. e. to appear as a bidder, *Liv.*—**2.** Accedere ad manūs, *To approach to hands*, i. e. to come to close quarters, *Nep.* **B. Esp.**: To approach in a hostile manner; to make an attack; to assault, assail: ad cohortes, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To approach, draw near: ad aures sermo accessit, *Ter.*—**B.** To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen to: nobis accedit incommodum, *Cic.*—**C.** To be added: Cassio animus accessit, *Cic.*: (*Impers.*) ad Claudii senectutem accedebat, ut cæcus esset, *id.*—**D.** To accede to, assent to, approve: Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, *Tac.*—**E.** To come near in resemblance, to be like: homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt, quam, etc., *Cic.*—**F.** To come to the possession of any thing, to take upon one's self, to enter upon: in infamiam, *Plaut.*: ad rempublicam, to enter upon the government of the state, or upon a public office, *Cic.*—**G.** Of price: To rise, advance: *Pl.*

¶ Hence, *Fr. accēder*

ac-cēlērā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [acceler(a)-o] **A** hastening, acceleration: *Auct. Her.*

¶ Hence, *Fr. accelerationē*

ac-cēlōro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-cēlo] **I. Act.**: To hasten, accelerate: iter, *Cæs.* **II. Neut.**: To haste, make haste: accelera, signifier, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accēlērē*

ac-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3 v. a. [prob. for ad-can-do; *fr. ad*; root *CAN*, akin to *Gr. κάω*, *κα-ω*; cf. *canus init.*] **I. Prop.**: To set on fire, kindle, etc.: tantum ignem, *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** To heat, cause to boil, etc.: aquas, *Sil.*—**B.** To light up, illumine, illuminate. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To inflame a person or thing; to set on fire, kindle, rouse: certamen, *Liv.*: quos merita accendit Mezentius irā, *Virg.*—**B.** To increase or augment: accendit fragilitas pretium, *Sen.*

ac-censēo, ūi, itum or um, ēre, 2 v. a. [for ad-censeo] *To reckon in addition to something else; to add to*: in his cornicines, *Liv.*: accensore illi, i. e. I am his companion, *Ov.*

1. accen-sus (for accens-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of accens-eo.

2. accen-sus (for accend-sus), a, um, *P.* of accend-o.

3. accens-u-s, i, m. [accens-eo] (*One who is attached to another as an attendant; hence*) **1.** A public officer, whose duty it was to summon persons to court, maintain order, etc.; an apparitor, attendant: *Cic.*; *Suet.*—The person to whom one is accensus, is put in *Dat.*: *Neroni*, *Cic.*—**2.** Plur.: *Accensi* (supernumeraries, or reserve

troops, to take the place of those who fell in battle): *Liv.*

ac-cēp-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for accap-tio; *fr. ACCAP*, true root of accip-io] *A receiving, or accepting*: *Cic.*; *Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acceptationē*

ac-cēp-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *freq.* [for accap-to; *fr. id.*] *To take, receive, or accept*: argentum, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acceptor*

ac-cēp-tor, ōris, *m.* [for accap-tor; *fr. id.*] *One who admits a thing as true, grants or approves it*: *Plaut.*

ac-cēp-trix, icis, *f.* [for accap-trix; *fr. id.*] *She who receives*: *Plaut.*

ac-cēp-tum, i, n. [for accap-tum; *fr. id.*] *That which has been received; receipts*. tabulas expensī et recepti, *Cic.*—**Particular phrase**: In acceptum referre aliquid, *To set down a thing to any one* (i. e. to his account) as received; to place to one's credit: *Cic.*

ac-cēp-tus (for accap-tus), a, um [fr. *id.*] **1. P.** of accipio.—**2. Pa.**: Welcome, agreeable, acceptable: id gratum acceptumque, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) acceptior omnibus, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) acceptissimus militum animis, *id.*

accers, v. aroress.

ac-cēs-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for acced-sio; *fr. acced-o*] **1. a.** *A going, or coming, to or near to; an approach*: *Cic.*—**b.** Medical *t. l.*: The attack, or paroxysm (of a fever): *Cels.*—**2. a.** *Prop.*: An increase, addition: fortune et dignitatis, *Cic.*—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) Concer: An addition, a new part, etc.: *Cic.*—(b) *Rhet. t. l.*: An addition that makes a given definition complete: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accession*

ac-cēs-sus, ūs, *m.* [for acced-sus; *fr. acced-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A going, or coming, to or near; an approach*: solis, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: An approaching: ad causam, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** A means of approach, access, admittance: da, precor, accessum lacrimis, *Ov.*—**B.** An entrance: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accēs-*

accid-ens, entis, *P.* of 2. accid-o

accid-ent-la, æ, *f.* [accidens, accident-is] *That which happens or occurs; a casual event, accident*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. accidence*

1. ac-cido, cīdi, cīsum, cīdere, 3. v. a. [for ad-cēdo] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: To cut completely: crines, i. e. to cut close, *Tac.* **B. Meton.**: Of food, etc.: To consume: dapes, *Virg.* **II. A. Prop.**: To hew or cut: arbores, *Cæs.* **B. Fig.**: To weaken, impair: res hostium, *Liv.*

2. ac-cīdo, cīdi, *no sup.*, cīdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To fall upon or down upon; to reach by falling: in mensas, *Ov.*—**Particular phrase**: 'Of a suppliant: Accidere genibus or ad pedes, *To fall at one's knees or feet*: *Liv.*; *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: Of missiles: To fall upon, reach, strike, hit the mark, etc.: *Cæs.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of speech, the voice, etc.: To fall upon, reach, enter the ear, mind, etc.: animo nostro simulacra Accidere, *Lucr.*—**B.** To fall upon; i. e. to be true of, suit, fit (some one): istuc verbum in te, *Ter.*—**C.** To come, arrive: clamor, *Liv.*—**D.** To fall out,

end, terminate: *Ter.*—**E.** To fall out, come to pass, happen: si quid adversi acciderit, *Cic.*: (*Impers.* folld. by *ut c. Subj.*) accidit, ut Hermæ deiecerentur, *Nep.*—**Particular phrase**: Si quid cui (humanitas) accidat, *if any thing happens to one, or after the manner of men; i. e. if one dies*: *Cic.*

ac-cingo, xi, ctum, gēre (*Inf. Pass.* accingier, *Virg.*), 3. v. a. [for ad-cingo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To gird on; to gird around or about: lateri ensem, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: *Pass.* in reflexive force: To gird one's self about, etc.: accingitur ense, *Virg.*

II. Meton.: To arm, equip, furnish, provide, etc.: gladiis accincti, *Liv.*

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: To gird; i. e. to prepare, make ready: turmas ad munia accingit, *Tac.*—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or *Pass.* in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, get ready, make one's self ready, etc.: se prædæ accingunt, *Virg.*: accingi ad consulatum, *Liv.*—**B.** To equip or arm: Phraatem accingit paternum ad fastigium, *Tac.*

ac-cio, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ad-cio] **I. Prop.**: To cause to come or go to a person or place; to summon, call, etc.: Sullam accitum audierat, *Sall.*: (without Object) si acciret, accurram, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: To summon, procure, take, etc.: mortem, i. e. to commit suicide, *Vell.*

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-capio] **I. Prop.**: **A.** To take a person or thing to one's self, etc.: hominem et aurum, *Plaut.*—**B.** To take, receive: te gremio, *Virg.*—**C.** Without denoting the means: **1. a.**: To take: conditionem pacis, *Cæs.*—**b.**: (a) To receive or entertain as a guest, etc.: Enean, *Virg.*—(b) To receive or admit to political privileges: in civitatem accepti, *Liv.*—**c.** Ironically: To treat, to give a (certain) reception to: indignis acceptus mosis, *Ter.*—**2.** To take, get, receive: vulnera tergo, *Virg.*

—**D.** To receive money: Philippos, *Hor.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** To take, receive: accipie daque fidem, *Virg.*—**B.** Mentally: (To take a thing into one's mind, i. e.) **1. a.**: To perceive, hear, observe, learn: quæ gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, *Cic.*—**b.** (a) To receive intelligence of any thing, to learn: *Sall.*—(b) To receive instruction, etc.: Quint.—**2.** To comprehend or understand any thing communicated: ut celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, *Nep.*—**3.** To take or regard a thing in any way; to consider, interpret, explain: quam in partem acceptæ sint (sc. literæ), *Cic.*—**Particular phrase**: Accipere omen, aliquid omen; also, without omen: To regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, to take as an omen: *Liv.*; *Cic.*: deos, *Virg.*—**C.** To take a thing to or upon one's self, to undertake: iudicium, *Cic.*—**D.** To bear, endure, or suffer anything disagreeable or troublesome: calamitatem in bello, *Cic.*—**E.** To accept, be satisfied with, approve of a thing: "equi te Esse feri similem, dico," *Ridomus*, et ipse Mess-

rus: "accipio," *I allow it, I agree to it*, Hor.—F. *Acceptum*, *acc*, alliquid referre alicui, *To set down to one as received from him; to ascribe something to one (both in a good and bad sense): Cic.*

accip-iter, tris, *m.* (*f.* Lucr.) [usually referred to *accipio*; hence, *The seizer*—*acc.* to some from *AC*, root of *ac-uo*, and *PET*, root of *pet-o*, hence, *The quick flyer*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A bird of prey: Hor.—B.* Esp.: *A hawk: Ov.: sacer* (because auguries were taken from it), Virg. II. Fig.: *Of a rapacious man: A hawk: pecuniae*, Plaut.

acci-sus (for *accid-sus*), *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *accid-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Cut off or down, i. e. destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined: opes*, Hor.

1. **acci-tus**, *a*, um, *P.* of *acci-o*.

2. **acci-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* (only in *Abd. sing.*) [*acci-o*] *A summoning, summons, call: Cic; Virg.*

acclāmā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*acclām(a)-o*] 1. *a.* *A crying out or an outcry against: Cic.—b.* *A shout of favour or approbation: Liv.—2.* *a.* Gen.: *A crying aloud: Auct. Her.—b.* Esp.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *An exclamation: Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acclamation.*

acclām-ito, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. n.* *freq.* [*acclām-o*] *To cry out or exclaim repeatedly: Plaut.*

ac-clāmo (*ad-*), *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [*for ad-clamo*] I. Neut.: *To call out at; hence: A. To cry out, or exclaim, against: civi. Cic.—B.* *To cry out to one, etc., with applause; to applaud, etc.: populus Neroni acclamavit, Tac. II. Act.: To call out or proclaim aloud: populus acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. acclamer.* **ac-clāro**, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [*for ad-clāro*] *To make clear, or evident: to make known or show: Augural t. t.: uti signa nobis acclārāsēs (=acclāraveris), Liv.**

acclin-is, *e*, *adj.* [*acclin-o*] I. Prop.: *Leaning on or against something; inclined to or towards: arboris trunco, Virg. II. Fig.: Inclined, disposed, or attached to: falsis animus, Hor.*

ac-clino, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [*for ad-clino*] I. Prop.: *To lean on or against something: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. II. Fig.: To incline to: ad causam, Liv.*

ac-cliv-is, *e*, *us*, *a*, um, *adj.* [*ad; cliv-us*] *Inclining upwards, ascending, up hill: vix pars valde acclivis, Cic.*

accliv-itas, *ätis*, *f.* [*accliv-is*] *The state of the acclivis; hence: A rise, acclivity, ascent: Cæsar.*

Acco, *ōnis*, *m.* *Acco; a chief of the Senones Gauls.*

accōla, *a*, *comm.* [*accol-o*] *A dweller by or near a place; a neighbour: I. Prop.: ejus loci, Liv. II. Fig.: Ceresis, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to dwell near her temple: Cic.*

ac-cōlo (*ad-*), *cōlui*, *cultum*, *cōl-äre*, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [*for ad-colo*] *To dwell by or near a place. A. Act.:*

locum, Cic.—B. Neut.: ædibus, Plaut. II. To till, cultivate: vitem, Cat.

accommodat-e, *adv.* [*accommodat-us*] *Fully, suitably: ad veritatem accommodate, Cic.: (Comp.) accommodate, id.: (Sup.) accommodatissime, id.*

accommodā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accommod(a)-o*] I. Prop.: *An adapting or adjusting of one thing to another: Cic. II. Fig.: The adapting of one's feeling or will to another's; compliance, complaisance, indulgence: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accommodation.**

accommodā-tus, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *accommod(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Fitted or adapted to a thing; suitable, conformable, appropriate: accommodatus ad persuadendum, Cic.: (Comp.) concionibus accommodator, id. (Sup.) exemplum, id.*

ac-commōdo, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [*for ad-commodo*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To fit or adapt one thing to another; to adjust: lateri accommodat ensem, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To apply one's self to, to undertake: se ad res gerendas, Cic.—2. Of property: To lend for use: si quid ædilibus accommodavit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To adjust, adapt, or accommodate one thing to another: meum consilium ad tuum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass.: To be adapted, to suit: ad numerum, Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: To admit one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., i. e. to accommodate or conform to, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium se accommodat, Cic.—Particular phrase: Accommodare alicui de aliquā re, To gratify one about: Cic. III. Meton.: To devote or apply: curam pratis, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accommoder.**

ac-commōdus, *a*, um, *adj.* [*for ad-commodus*] *Suitable, fit: fraudi, Virg.*

ac-congēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gēr-äre*, 3. *v. a.* [*for ad-congēro*] *To heap up in abundance: huc ñona, Plaut.*

ac-crēdo, *didi*, *dītum*, *dēre* (*Subj. Pres. accrēdus, Plaut.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [*for ad-crēdo*] I. Act.: *To believe or credit a thing: hoc, Lucr. II. Neut.: To believe, credit, give credit to a person: tibi, Hor.*

ac-cresco, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *escēre*, 3. *v. n.* [*for ad-cresco*] *To grow or increase up to, or as far as: pectori accreverat cespes, Tac. II. To increase, become larger, etc.: A. Prop.: flumen, Cic. B. Fig.: invidia, Hor. III. (Prop.): To grow on to; Fig.: To be attached or annexed to: quum dictis accresceret fides, Liv. IV. To increase further, etc., to multiply: gremio accrescere natos, Stat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accroître.**

ac-crē-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accre-sco*] *An increase: Cic.*

ac-cub-itio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ac-cub-o*] *A lying down, reclining: epularis, Cic.*

ac-cub-itus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A reclining at table: Stat.*

ac-cūbo (*ad-*), *üi*, *ütum*, *äre*, 1. *v. n.* [*for ad-cūbo*] I. *A.* Of persons:

To lie down, or recline, at, by, or near: mihi in convivis, Cic.: juxta accubat, Virg.—B. Of place: *To be adjacent or close to: theatrum monti, Suet. II. A.* Of persons: *To lie, tie down, recline, esp. at table: qui accubarent, Cic.—B.* Of things: *To lie: cadus accubat horreis, Hor.*

accübü-ö, *adv.* [*accubo, through obsol. adj. accubus-us*] *Lying near: Plaut.*

ac-cūdo, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *äre*, 3. *v. a.* [*for ad-cūdo*] (*Prop.: To hammer on to something; Fig.*) *To add: Plaut.*

ac-cumbo, *cūbui*, *cūbitum*, *cumb-äre*, 3. *v. n.* [*for ad-cumbo*] I. Gen.: *To lay one's self down upon; to lie on: in viā, Plaut. II. Esp.: To recline at table: epulis divum, Virg.*

accumulā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accumul(a)-o*] *A heaping up of earth round the roots of plants, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumulation.*

accumulāt-issime, *sup. adv.* [*accumulat-us*] *Most abundantly or copiously: Auct. Her.*

accumulā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *An accumulator: opum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumuleur.*

ac-cūmūlo, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [*for ad-cūmulo*] (*To heap one thing upon another; hence: I. Gen.: To heap up, accumulate: A. Prop.: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr.: (without Object) addit, accumulat, Cic. B. Fig.: curas, Ov. II. Esp.: In gardening: To heap up earth round the roots of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. accumuler.*

accūrāt-e, *adv.* [*accurat-us*] *Carefully, exactly: accurate, Cic.: (Comp.) accuratus, id.: (Sup.) accuratissime, id.*

accūrā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*accur(a)-o*] *A taking care, carefulness: Cic.*

accūrā-tus, *a*, um: 1. *P.* of *accur(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Prepared with care, studied, elaborate, exact (only of things): malitia, a studied artifice, Plaut.: (Comp.) accuratus, Cic.: (Sup.) accuratissima, id.*

ac-cūro, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre* (*accr-ässis = accuraveris, Plaut.—Inf. accurarier, id.*), 1. *v. a.* [*for ad-cūro*] I. *To take care of, bestow care upon, prepare or pursue with care: inelius accuratur, quæ consilio geruntur, Cic. II. Of guests: To regale: Ter.*

ac-curro, *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, *cūrrere*, 3. *v. n.* [*for ad-curro*] I. Prop.: *To run to, come to by running, hasten to: si inclamaro, ut accuras, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) accurratur ab universis, Tac. II. Fig.: Of ideas: To occur: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. accourir.**

accur-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [*for accurr-sus; fr. accurr-o*] *A running up: populi, Tac.*

accūsā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [*accus(a)-o*] *Blameworthy, reprehensible: turpitudi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. accusabile.*

accūsā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] I. Gen.: *An accusing, complaint, accusation. accusationem comparare (or constituere), to bring in, Cic.: faciliare, to*

pursue or *urge*, id. **II.** Esp.: *An indictment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusation*.

accūsā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accuser, plaintiff*, in a state trial: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *An informer*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusateur*.

accūsā-tōri-e, adv. [accusatori-us] *After the manner of an accuser*: Cic.

accūsā-tōri-us, a, um, adj. [accusator] *Of, or pertaining to, an accuser*: lex, Cic.: vox, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatoire*.

accūsā-trix, icis, f. [accus(a)-o] *A (female) accuser*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *accusatrice*.

accūs-īto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [accus-o] *To accuse*: Plant.

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ad; caus-a] *To bring or challenge to a judicial process*; hence **I.** Prop.: *Law* t. i.: *To accuse of crime*; to arraign, bring to trial, etc.: (with Gen. or Abl. of charge) ambitus alterum, Cic.: suis eum criminibus accusabo, id.: (with Acc. of neut. pron. and Acc. of person) id me, Plant.: (without Object) accusant ii, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With persons as objects: *To complain of or against*; to reproach, blame, chide, etc.: Pompeium, Cic.—**B.** With things as objects: *To blame, find fault with, complain of*: consilia, Liv.

Acē, ēs, f., *Ακη. *Acē*; a town of Galilee (now Acre).

1. ācer, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The maple tree*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tablets: Ov.

2. ā-cer, cris, ere, adj. [for ac-cer; fr. ac-no] (Prop.: *Sharp, pointed, edged*, etc.; Fig.): **1.** Sharp: (Sup.) acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic.: sonitus, Virg.: odor, Pl.: cibi, id.: acris hiems, Hor.—**2.** Violent, vehement, strong, passionate, consuming: dolor, Virg.: metus, id.—**3. a.** Of intellectual qualities: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd*: memoria, strong, relentless, Cic.: ingenium, Cic.—**b.** Of moral qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous*: (Comp.) studio acriori esse, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe*: equus, Virg.: egestas, Lucr.: bellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acre, aigre*.

ācerb-e, adv. [acerb-us] **1.** Harshly, bitterly, with hostility or cruelty: severus, Cic.: (Sup.) acerbissime, Cæs.—**2.** Painfully, with pain or sorrow, etc.: (Comp.) acerbissimē ferre, Cæs.

ācerb-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the acerbus*; hence **1.** Harshness, acerbity, harsh taste of fruits: Cic.—**2.** Of moral qualities: **a.**: (a) *Harshness, harshness, severity, rigour, unkindness, moroseness*: morum, Cic.—(b) *Satirical severity*: Quint.—(c) *Violence, anger*: Cic.—(d) *Bitterness*: nomen vestrum acerbissimi nationibus exteris futurum, Cic.—**b.** Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction: omnes acerbitates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbité*.

ācerb-o, no perf., ātum, āre [id.]

1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To make harsh or bitter, to embitter*: gaudia, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *To augment or aggravate* anything disagreeable, etc.: crimen, Virg.

āc-erbus, a, um, adj. [ac-uo] (*Pointed, sharp*; hence) **1. a.** Prop.: *Of the taste*: (a) Gen.: *Harsh*: sapor, Pl.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Sharp, sour, pungent*, etc.: elatine, Pl.—(b) *Salt, bitter, briny*, etc.: Neptuni corpus, Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Unripe, immature, crude*: (Sup.) acerbissima oliva, Pl.—(b) *Of sound*: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill*, etc.: vox, Auct. Her.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Unfinished, imperfect, crude*: res, Cic.—(b) *Untimely, premature*: funus, Cic.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *Rough, repulsive, morose, violent, harsh, rigorous, severe*: inimici, Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: Acerba, *Harshly, sourly, furiously, morosely*: tuens, Virg.—**b.** *Violent, furious, hostile, bitter*: acerbos Odisti, Hor.—*Adverbial expression*: Acerba, *Violently, furiously, bitterly*, etc.: Virg.—**3. a.** *Of things*: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, bitter, troublesome, rigorous, grievous, sad*: memoria, Cic.: (Comp.) acerbior imperio tui, Nep.—*As Subst.*: **acercbum**, i, n., *Calamity, misfortune*, etc.: tot acerba, Virg.—**b.** *Of death*: (a) *Painful, violent, sad*, etc.: Cic.—(b) *Painful, causing pain to others, afflictive, distressing*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acerbe*.

acer-nus, a, um, adj. [*1. acer*] *Made of maple, maple*: trabes, Virg.

acer-ra, ē, f. [prob. for acer-na; fr. acer, maple] (*A maple-thing*; hence) *An incense-box* (acc. to some, an incense-pan or censer): Virg.; Hor.

Ācer-rā, ārum, f. *Acer-rā*; a town of Campania, near Naples (now Aversa).—Hence, **Ācer-rānus**, i, m. *An inhabitant of Acer-rā*.

ācer-sōmēs, ē, m. = ἀκερσε-μός (One with unshorn hair): *A young man, a youth*: Juv.

ācer-vālis, is, f. [acerv-us] (*The heaped-up thing*; hence) *An argument by accumulation*: Cic.

ācer-vā-tim, adv. [acerv(a)-o] (Prop.: *By or in heaps*; Fig.) *Collectively, summarily*: acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic.

ācer-v-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [acerv-us] **I.** Prop.: *To heap or pile up*; to amass: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To accumulate, multiply*: leges, Liv.

āc-er-vus (or **acer-vus**), i, m. [etym. dub.; usually referred to root AC; and so, the pointed thing, or the thing brought to a point; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root KRI, "jacere," and so, the thing cast up] **I.** Prop.: *A heap*: eris et auri, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap*; i. e. number, quantity, multitude: facinorum, Cic.—**B.** *Logic*. t. i. *A heap*: i. e. a sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic.

āc-esco, ūi, no sup., escere, 3. v. n. [ac-uo] (*To become sharp*; hence) *To become or turn sour*: Hor.

Ācē-sta, ē, ēs, f. *Acēsta* or *Acēste*; a town of Sicily, named after

King Acēstes (earlier Egesta, later Segesta).

Acēstes, ē, m. = Ἀκέστης (Healer). *Acēstes*; a king in Sicily.

ācēt-ābūlum, i, n. [acet-um] (*That which carries vinegar*; hence, Prop.: *A vinegar vessel or cruel*; Meton.) **1. a.** *A cup-shaped vessel*: Quint.—**b.** With jugglers: *The cup with which they perform their feats*: Sen.—**2.** In Botany: *A flower-cup, calix*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acétabule*.

ācēt-āria, ium, n. [id.] (*Things pertaining to acetum*; hence) *Herbs eaten (raw) with vinegar and oil*; salad: Pl.

ācēt-tum, i, n. [acet-sco] (*The sharp-tasted thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Vinegar*: Plant. **II.** Fig.: *Pungent wit*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *acetum*.

Āchāmēnēs, is, m. = Ἀχαμέννης. *Achāmēnēs*, the first king of Persia.—Hence, **Āchāmēn-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pertaining to Achāmēnēs*; Meton.) *Persian*.

1. Āchaeus, i, m. *Āchaeus*; a king of Lydia.

2. Āchaeus, a, um, adj. = Ἀχαιοί. **1.** Belonging to Achaea, Achaeans: fines, Lucr.—*As Subst.*: **Achaei**, ōrum, m. *The Achaeans*.—**2.** *Grecian, Greek*.—*As Subst.*: **Achaei**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea*.

Āchāia (-āja), ē, f. = Ἀχαιαί. **I.** Prop.: *Achaia or Achaja*; a province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called *Egialea* (maritime country). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Greece*.—**B.** *The southern part of Greece* (south of Thessaly).

Āchāi-ās, ādis, f. adj. [Achnai-a] *Achaei, Grecian, or Greek*.

Āchāi-eus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Achaei, Grecian, Greek*: Cic.; Hor.

Āchāis, īdis, adj. f. = *Achaea*. *Achaei, Grecian, Greek*.—*As Subst.*: **Achais**, īdis, f. (sc. terra) *Achaea or Greece*.

Āchāius, a, um, adj. *Achaei, Grecian*.

Ācharnae, ārum, f. = Ἀχαρναί. *Acharnae*; a principal Demus of Attica.—Hence, **Ācharn-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Acharnae*.

Āchātes, ē, m. Ἀχάτης (Agate). *Achates*: **1.** *A small river of Sicily* (now Dirillo).—**2.** *A companion of Aeneas*.

Āchēlōūs, i, m. = Ἀχελώος. *Achēlōus: **1.** *A river of Central Greece* (now the Aspropotamo).—Hence, **Āchēlō-ius**, a, um, adj.: **A.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the Achēlōus*.—**b.** Meton.: *Ætolian*: heros, i. e. Tydeus, the son of Aeneas, King of Ætolia, Stat.—**2.** *A river-god*.—Hence, **a.** **Āchēlō-las**, īadis, f. *A daughter of Achēlōus*.—**b.** **Āchēlō-is**, īadis, f. *A daughter of Achēlōus*: Plur.: *The Sirens*.*

Āchēmēnides (**Āchām-**), is, m. *Achēmēnides* or *Achāmēnides*; a companion of Ulysses.

Achērinī, ōrum, *m.* The *Acherini*; a people in Sicily.

Achēron, ntis, *m.*, Ἀχέρον (-os, *i. m.*, Liv.); (Stream of pain or grief) *Acheron* or *Acheros*: 1. A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake *Acherusia* into the Ambracian Gulf (now the *Vertichi* or *Delika*).—2. A river in Lower Italy (now the *Acri*).—3.: a. Prop.: A river in the infernal regions.—Hence, **Achēront-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* Of the *Acheron*.—b. *Meton.*: The infernal regions.

Achērontia, ē, *f.* *Acherontia*; a small town in Lucania (now *Acerenza*).

Acheros, *i. v.* *Acheron*.

Achērūns, ntis, *m.* (also *f.* *Plant.*: —Acc. *Acherunta*, *Lucr.*) *Acheruns*: 1. (= *Acheron*, no. 3. b.) mittere aliquid *Acheruntē*, to send one to *Acheruns*, *i. e.* to kill, *Plant.*—2. *Acheruns* ulmorum, An *Acheruns* of elm-roads; *i. e.* a slave upon whose back rods had been broken, *Plant.*—Hence, a. **Achērūnt-īcus**, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to *Acheruns* or the infernal regions.—b. **Achērū-sius** (-un-sius), a, um, *adj.* Of the *Acheruns* (*Acheron*) or the infernal regions.

Achilla, ē, *v.* *Acholla*.

Achillas, ē, *m.* *Achillas*; the murderer of *Pompey*.

Achilles, is, *m.*, Ἀχιλλεύς (*Gen.* *Achillē*, quadrisyll. *Hor.*; *Achilli*; *Virg.*:—Acc. *Achillē*, *Lucr.*; *Achillen*; *Virg.*:—Voc. *Achille*, *Prop.*:—Abl. *Achilli*, *Ov.*; *Achillē*, *Hor.*), *Achilles*: I. Prop.: A Greek hero in the Trojan war; son of *Peleus*, king of *Thessaly*, and of *Thetis*.—Hence, a. **Achill-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to *Achilles*.—b. **Achill-īdes**, ē, *m.*, Ἀχιλλείδης, A descendant of *Achilles*. II. *Meton.*: A handsome and strong man: *Plant.*

Achī-vus, a, um, *adj.* [for *Achēvus*; *f.* *Achae-us*] *Achean*, *Grecian*, *Greek*.—As *Subst.*: **Achivi**, ōrum, *m.* The *Greeks*: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur *Achivi*, whatever wrongs the (*Grecian*) kings perpetrate (before *Troy*), their subjects suffer for them: but it soon became a proverb; The people must suffer for the faults of the *Yeat*: *Hor.*

Acholla (-illa), ē, *f.* *Acholla* or *Achilla*; a town of Africa, near *Thapsus*.—Hence, **Achill-ītanī**, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Achilla*.

Achrādina (Acr-), ē, *f.* *Achrādina* or *Acradina*; a part of the city of *Syracuse*.—Hence, **Achradin-us**, a, um, *adj.* Of *Achrādina*.

Acidālius, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to *Acidalia* or *Venus*.

Acid-ūlus, a, um, *adj.* [acid-us] A little sour, sourish; sapor, *Pl.*

Ac-īdus, a, um, *adj.* [ac-uo] (*Prop.*: Pointed, sharp; *Fig.*) 1. Of taste: Sour, hard, acid: sorba, *Virg.* (Sup.) acidissimum acetum, *Plant.*—2. Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable: id acidum duobus, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acide*.

Ac-īēs, ei, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: An

edge, sharp edge of a sword, sickle, etc.; securium, *Cic.*: falcis, *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: A. Of sight: 1. Keen look or glance; power of vision; the sight: oculorum, *Cass.*—2.: a. The pupil of the eye: acies, quae pupilla vocatur, *Cic.*—b. The eye: geminas flecte acies, *Virg.*—3. A look, glance: *Lucr.*—4. Brightness of the heavenly bodies: stellis acies obtusa videtur, *Virg.*—B. Milit. *t. t.*: 1. Order of battle, battle-array of land or sea forces: exercitūs, *Cic.*: classium, *Nep.*—2.: a. An army drawn up in order of battle: prima acies hastati erant, the vanguard, van, the first line, *Liv.*: dextra acies, the right wing, *id.*—b. The action of troops drawn up in battle-array; a battle: copias in aciem educere, *Liv.* III. *Fig.*: A. The edge, sharpness, etc.: auctoritatis, *Cic.*—B. Acuteness of understanding, etc.; sharpness, penetration: ingenii, *Cic.*—C. A verbal contest, disputation: *Cic.*

Acīlius, ī, *m.* *Acilius*; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Acīlius**, a, um, *adj.* Of *Acilius*: *Acilian*.—2. **Acīlianus**, a, um, *adj.* *Acilian*.

acīna, v. *acinus*.

acīnacēs, is, *m.*, ἀκινάκης [*prob.* Pers. *āhen*, iron, and the diminutive termination *ek*] A short straight sword, or sabre, of the Persians and Scythians: *Hor.*

acīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [acin-us] I. Prop.: Full of grapes: (Sup.) uvae acinosissimae, *Pl.* II. *Meton.*: Grape-like: semen, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acineus*.

acīnus, i, m.; -a, ē, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A berry of any kind: *Pl.*; Cat. II. *Meton.*: A stone or seed in a berry: *Cic.*

acīpenser (acīp-), ēris (-sis, is, *Mart.*), *m.* [etym. dub.; prps. for ac(i)-pen(-s)-er; *fr.* root *ac*; penn-a, so, the thing with pointed fins] The acipenser (a fish very highly esteemed by the Romans), perhaps the sturgeon: *Hor.*

Acīs, is and *Ydis*, *m.* **Acīs* (A pointed thing; e.g. barb of an arrow, etc.) *Acīs*.—1. A river of Sicily (now the *Chiaci*).—2. A river-god, beloved by *Galatea* on account of his beauty.

acīs, *Ydis*, *f.*, ἀκυλīs. A small javelin: *Virg.*

Acmon, ōnis, *m.* **Ἀκμων* (*Anvil*) *Acmon*; a companion: 1. Of *Aeneas*.—2. Of *Diomedes*.

Acmonīdes, is, *m.* (Son of an *anvil*) *Acmonides*; one of *Vulcan's* workmen.

Acētes, is, *m.* **Ἀκούτης* (*Bed-fellow*, spouse) *Acetes*: 1. A pilot, afterwards priest of *Bacchus*.—2. An armour-bearer of *Evander*.

acōnītum, i, n., ἀκόνιτον. *Aconite*; wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. aconit*.

Aconteus (trisyll.), ēi, *m.*, Ἀκοντεύς (*Javelin-man*). *Aconteus*: 1. A Latin.—2. A companion of *Perseus*.

Acōntius, ī, *m.* Ἀκόντιος (*id.*) *Acontius*; a lover of *Cydippe*.

ac-quisco, ēvi, ētum, e-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *ad-quisco*] I. Prop.: A.

Gen.: To become physically quiet. *ac* come to physical repose; to rest, cease from activity, etc.: *Lanuvii*, at *Lanuvium*, *Cic.* B. Esp.: 1. To rest or repose in death: *Tac.*; *Nep.*—2. Of things: To be still or quiet: quum aures acquiescant, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: A. Of things: To be in a state of quietness or rest: rem familiarem acquiescere, *i. e.* is not diminished, *Liv.*—B. To find rest in some object; to delight in, enjoy, be pleased with, etc.: in adolescentium caritate, *Cic.* (with *Dat.*) alicui, *Suet.*—C. To be satisfied with the grounds of an assertion, etc.; to acquiesce, give assent: acquiescis, approbas, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acquiescer*.

ac-qui-ro, sivi, situm, rēre, 3 v. a, [for *ad-quare*] I. A. *Gen.*: To get or procure in addition; to add to, acquire: aliquid ad vitae fructum, *Cic.*: viresque acquirit eundo, *Virg.* B. Esp.: To acquire or amass riches, etc.: (without *Object*) acquirendi votum, *Juv.* II. To get, procure, obtain, etc.: pauca, *Hor.*: quod ad usum vitae pertineat, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acquirer*.

acra, ōrum, *n.*; -a, ē, *f.* = *ἀκρα*. A promontory or headland: *Pl.*

Acragās, antis, *m.* = *Ἀκράγας* (*Acc. Gr. Acraganta*, *Ov.*): *Acragas*; a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it (the city was also called *Agrirentum*, now *Girgenti*).—Hence, **Agrirent-inus** (*Acragant-*), a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Agrirentum* or *Acragas*.

acr-e, adv. [2. acer, *acr-is*] Harshly, severely, etc.: *Pers.*

acrēdūla, ē, *f.* The *acredula*; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, acc. to others, a nightingale: *Cic.*

acr-īculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [2. acer, *acr-is*] Slightly sharp, testy; senex, *Cic.*

acr-īdionīa, ē, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: A. Of taste, etc.: Sharpness, pungency: *Cat.*—B. Of the sight: A sharp penetrating look: *Auct. Her.* II. *Fig.*: Sharpness, power, energy: patris, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. acrimonie*.

Acrisiōnē, es, *f.* = *Ἀκρισιώνη* (*She who pertains to Acrisius*) *Acrisione*; the daughter of *Acrisius*, *i. e.* *Danae*.—Hence, 1. **Acrisiōn-ēus**, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to *Acrisione*: acres, the city *Argos*, *Ov.*—2. **Acrisiōn-īades**, ē, *m.* A descendant of *Acrisione*; *Pers.*

Acrysīus, ī, *m.* = *Ἀκρίσιος*. *Acrisius*; a king of *Argos*, father of *Danae*, unintentionally killed by his grandson *Perseus*.

acr-īter, adv. [2. acer, *acr-is*] 1.: a. Prop.: Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, etc.: pugnam inire, *Liv.*: (comp.) acris, *Cic.*—b. *Meton.*: (a) Strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much, etc.: interi solem, *Cic.*—(b) Eagerly: (Sup.) acerrime expectare, *Cic.*—2. Sharply, keenly: contemplari, *Cic.*

acrōdāmā, ātis, *n.* = *ἀκρόδᾶμα*: I. Prop.: A thing heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear, either by music or reading: *Cic.* II. *Metor.*:

An entertainer at table, by music (a performer, minstrel), or by reading (a reader); also, a buffoon: Cic.

acrōasis, *is, f.* = ἀκρόασις (a hearing, a listening to; only Meton.): 1. A assembly of the learned for listening to a discourse; a learned audience: Cic.—2. A discourse delivered before a learned audience: Vitruv.

Acrocēraunium, *il, n.* [ἀκρος; κεραυνός] (Thunderbolt-height) **Acrocēraunius**; a promontory or cape in Epirus (now Capo Linquella):—Plur.: **Acrocēraunia**; the high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus (now Kimara).—Hence, **Acrocēraunius**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: **Acrocēraunian**; Fig.) *Dangerous*: vita, Ov.

Acron, *ōnis, m.* **Acron**: 1. A king of the Cærenians, slain by Romulus.—2. A warrior slain by Mezentius.

Acrota, *æ, m.* **Acrota**; a son of Tiberinus, king of Alba.

1. **acta**, *ōrum, v. l.* **actus**.

2. **acta**, *æ, f.* = ἀκτή. The sea-shore: Cic.

Actæon, *ōnis, m.* = Ἀκταίων (One having or inhabiting Actæon): a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs, on Mount Cithæron.

Actæus, *a, um, adj.* = Ἀκταῖος. **Athenian**.—As **Subst.**: **Actæi**, *ōrum, m.* The Athenians: Virg.

Acte, *es, f.* = Ἀκτὴ. (The thing breaking (the waves); i. e. coast-land or maritime country): **Acte**; the early name of Attica.—Hence, **Act-ias**, *adis, f. adj.* Of, or pertaining to, **Acte**; Attic, **Athenian**.

actio, *ōnis, f.* [for ag-tio; fr. ag-o] **I. Gen.**: A doing, performing, acting, action, act: deos spoliati actione, Cic.: vitæ, active practical life, id.: gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. **II. Esp.**: **A.**: 1. A public action, a civil act, transaction: actiones tribunorum, Liv.—2. Negotiation, deliberation: de pace, Cic.—**B.** Law *l. l.*: 1. An action, suit, process: actiones (suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv.—2.: **a.** An accusation, statement of a crime, indictment, charge: **b.** A judicial forum: Cic.—3. A prosecutor's speech: Cic.—4. Permission for a suit: Cic.—**C.** Rhet. *l. l.*: 1. Of an orator: Gestulation or action; delivery: Cic.—2. Of an actor, **Action**: Cic.—**D.** Dramat. *l. l.*: The action; the connection or series of events, etc., in a play: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* action.

act-ito, *avi, itum, āre, i. v. a.* freq. [obsolet. act-o; freq. of ag-o] To act, or be employed in, often or much: causas, Cic.

Actium, *il, n.* **Actium**: 1. A promontory and place of Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf (now Capo Figalia).—Hence, **a.** **Acti-acus**, *a, um, adj.* Relating to **Actium**.—**b.** **Acti-as**, *adis, f. adj.* Of, or belonging to, **Actium**.—**c.** **Acti-us**, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to **Actium**.—As **Subst.**: **Actia**, *ōrum, n. plur.* (sc. festa), The **Actian** games; a quinquennial festival established by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory

over Antony: Suet.—2. A harbour in Corcyra.

actiun-cūla, *æ, f. dim.* [for actioncula; fr. actio, action-is] A short judicial harangue: Pl.

ac-tivus, *a, um, adj.* [for ag-tivus; fr. ag-o] **Active**: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **actif**.

1. **actor**, *ōris, m.* [for ag-tor; fr. ag-o] **1. a.** One who puts a thing in motion: habens, i. e. a slinger, Stat.—**b.** A driver: pecoris, Ov.—2. A doer, performer: rerum, Cic.—3. **a.** Prop.: Law *l. l.*: (a) One who conducts a suit or brings an action; a plaintiff: Cic.—(b) An advocate, counsellor: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: An agent or attorney, e. g. an administrator or manager, overseer, of property or an estate, etc.: publicus, Tac.: summarum, agent or cashier, Suet.—4. Rhet. *l. l.*: One who delivers an oration; an orator, speaker: Cic.—5. A player, actor: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **acteur**.

2. **Actor**, *ōris, m.* **Actor**; a man's name.—Hence, **Actōr-ides**, *æ, m.* Descendant of Actor, i. e. Patroclus.

actiārō-lum, *il, n. dim.* [actuarium (uncontr. Gen.) actuario-i] A small row-vessel: Cic.

1. **actū-arius**, *a, um, adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actu-is] (Pertaining to actus; hence) Of a vessel: for rowing, row-: navis, Cæs.—As **Subst.**: **actuarium**, *il, n.* (sc. navigium), A row-vessel: Cic.

2. **actū-arius**, *il, m. [id.]* (One pertaining to actus; hence) 1. A shorthand writer: Suet.—2. A clerk who keeps the public accounts, etc.: Entr.

actiōs-e, *adv.* [actu-osus] **Actively**, with activity or vivacity: Cic.

acti-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [2. actus (uncontr. Gen.), actu-is] Full of performance, i. e. full of activity, very active, etc.: virtus, Cic. (Comp.) animus actuosior, Sen.

1. **ac-tus** (for ag-tus), *a, um, m.* of ag-o.—As **Subst.**: 1. **actum**, *i, n.* (A thing transacted; hence), A public transaction (in the senate, before the people, or of a single magistrate): Cic.—2. **acta**, *ōrum, n.*: **a.** Acta or acta diurna, a register of public acts; records: a journal: Tac.—**b.** A register, etc.: populi, Suet.

2. **ac-tus**, *ūs, m.* [for ag-tus; fr. ag-o] **1. a.** Prop.: The moving of an object, impulse: fertur in abruptum magno mōis improbus actu, Virg. **b.** Meton.: (a) The right of driving cattle through a place; a passage for cattle: Cic.—(b) A division made by bees in a hive: Pl.—2.: **a.** The doing or performing of a thing; act, performance: in pravis actibus, Cic.—**b.** Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: rerum, Suet.—**c.**: (a) Of an orator: **Action**: Quint.—(b) Of an actor: (a) Prop.: The representation of a play; a part, a character, etc.: Cic.—(b) Meton.: An act in a play: quinto nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor.—(γ) Fig.: An act: improbitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* **acte**.

actū-tum, *adv.* [2. actus (un-

contr. Gen.), actu-is] **Immediately, instantly**: Cic.; Virg.

acūlō-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [acule-us] **I. Prop.**: Furnished with stings or prickles; thorny, prickly: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Stinging, pointed, sharp: literæ, Cic.—**B.** Subtle, cunning: sophismata, Cic.

acū-lōsus, *i, m. dim.* [1. acus (uncontr. Gen.), acui-is] (A little acus; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of animals: 1. The sting of a bee: Cic.—2. The spur of a cock: Col.—**B.** Of plants: A thorn or prickly: Pl.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart: the point: Liv. **II. Fig.**: A sting: severitatis, Cic.

acū-mēn, *inis, n.* [acu-o] (The thing sharpened; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** A point: stili, Cic.—Particular phrase: Auspicium ex acuminibus, An omen from the points; a military omen of victory, when the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly began to shine or burn at the points: Cic.—**B.** The sting of an animal: scorpil, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of the taste: Sharpness, pungency: Pl. **III. Fig.**: Of the mind: **A.** Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, penetration: ad-movit acumina chartis, Hor.—**B.** Cunning, subtlety: dialectici se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic.—**C.** Fraud, deceit, craft: meretricis, Hor.

acūmīn-o, *avi, itum, āre, i. v. a.* [acumen, acumin-is] **I. To make pointed, to sharpen**: telum, Pl. **II. To bring to a point, make pointed**: cornu lunæ, Pl.

ac-ūo, *ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a.* [root **ac**; akin to Gr. ἄκ-ω] **I. Prop.**: To make sharp or pointed; to sharpen, whet: ferrum, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. Of the tongue: To whet; to sharpen, exercise, improve: Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: To exercise one's self, to make one's self fit or capable: acueram me ad exagitantam hanc legationem, Cic.—3. Of mental qualities, etc.: To sharpen: mentem, Cic.—**B.** To spur on, incite, drive on: dūe res illum acuebant, Cic.: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg.—**C.**: 1. To rouse up, kindle, excite, or influence something: Martem, rouses up valour, Virg.—2. If the passion is already in existence: To augment, increase: furores, Virg.

1. **ac-us**, *ūs, f.* [ac-uo] (Prop.: A sharpening; Meton.: A thing sharpened; hence) **I. Gen.**: A needle or pin: acu pingere, to embroider, Virg.—**Prov.**: Acu rem tangere, To touch the thing with a needle, i. e. to hit the nail on the head: Plant.—2. **Esp.**: **a.** A sewing-needle, a needle used in surgery: Cic.—**b.** A hair-pin: Mart. 2. **ac-us**, *i, m. [id.]* (The pointed one) A sea-fish with a sharp pointed snout; the horn-back or needle-fish: Mart.

acūt-e, *adv.* [acut-us] **I. Of the voice**: Sharply, clearly, in a treble tone: sonare, Cic.—2. Of the sight: Sharply, clearly: cernere, Lucr.—3. Of the intellectual faculties: Acutely, keenly:

(Comp.) acutius tractare, Cic. (Sup.) acutissime cogitare, id.

acūt-ulus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] *Some what acute, subtle, etc.*: conclusiones, Cic.

acūt-us, a, um, 1. P. of acu-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: *Sharpened, sharp, pointed*: saxa, Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *Sharp, shrill, etc.*: hinnitus, Virg.—Adverbial expression: *Acutum, shrilly*: Hor.—(b) Of things affecting the body: *Violent, severe*: sol, Hor.—As Subst.: *acuta*, grum, n. *Severities, hardships, perils*: belli, Hor.—(c) Of the scent: *Sharp, pungent*: (Comp.) acutiora sunt costo, que maxime nares feriunt, Pl.—c. Fig.: Of intellectual qualities: *Acute, intelligent, sagacious*: (Sup.) homo acutissimus, Hor.—Adverbial expression: *Acutum, Acutely, sharply*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigu*.

ād (old form *ar*, Plaut.), *præp. c.* Acc. 1. **A.** Prop.: Of space: 1. Direction towards: *To, towards*: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Virg.—2. The point at which any thing arrives: a. Without reference to the space traversed: *To, up to, down to*: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur pervenisse, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) Ad me or aliquem=*ad meam or aliquis domum*: Ter.; Cæs.—(b) With the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, elliptical for ad templum or ædem: ad Dianæ, Ter.: ad Opis, Cic.—(c) With verbs which involve a hostile idea: *Against*: Belgarum copias ad se venire, Cæs.—b. With reference to the space traversed: *To, even to*: quum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor.—3. a. *Near to, by, at*: errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum, Virg.—b. Of persons: (a) *Among*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv.—(b) *Before*: ad iudices sic agi solet, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. *To*: animus ad vitia propensor, Cic.—b. *To, up to*: virgis ad necem cædi, Cic.—2. Of time: a. *About, towards*: ad vesperum, Cic.—b. *Till, until, to, even to, up to*: Sophocles ad summum senectutem tragedias fecit, Cic.—c. *At, on, in, by*: ad horam destinatum, *At the hour designated*, Cic.—3. Of amount: a. *Near, near to, almost, about, towards*: annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic.—b. *To, unto, or even to*: miles viatica ad assem Perdidit, *to the last farthing*, Hor.—Particular phrase: Ad unum, etc., omnes, or simply ad unum, etc. (*All to one or up to one*; hence) *All together, all without exception*: Cic.; Virg.—4. a. Of reference, etc.: With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in: ad rationem solertissime præstantior, Cic.—b. Of agreement or conformity: (a) *Agreeably to, according to, after*: ad eorum arbitrium, Cic.—Particular expression: *Ad speciem*: (a) *For show, display, or ornament*: Cic.—(b) *For appearance sake*: Cæs.—(b) *According to, at, on, in consequence of*: ad horum preces, Liv.—c. Of the object, end, or aim:

To, for: ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, Cic.: ad frena leones, Virg.: servi ad remum, *servants at the oar (=oarsmen)*, Liv.—d. Of comparison: *To, compared to or with, in comparison with*: nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic.—5. Adverbial phrases: A. *Ad omnia, Withal, to crown all*: Liv.—b. *Ad hoc, ad hæc, Moreover, besides, in addition*: Sall.; Liv.; Hor.—c. *Ad id quod, besides that*: Liv.—d. *Ad aliquem or aliquid, Concerning or belonging to some person or thing*: Cic.—e. *Ad tempus*: (a) *At a definite, fixed time*: Cic.—(b) *At a fit, appropriate time*: Cic.—(c) *For some (short) time*: Cic.—(d) *According to opportunity or circumstances*: Cic.—f. *Ad præsens or præsentiam*: (a) *For the moment, for the short time*: Cic.—(b) *At the present, now*: Tac.—g. *Ad locum, On the spot*: Liv.—h. *Ad verbum, Word for word, literally*: Cic.—j. *Ad summum*: (a) *On the whole, generally, in general*: Cic.—(b) *In a word, in short*: Cic.—k. *Ad extremum, ad postremum*: (a) Of place: *At the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.*: Liv.—(b) Of time: *At last, finally*: Cic.—(c) Of order: *Finally, lastly*: Cic.—(d) Of degree: *Wholly and entirely, totally, quite*: Liv.—m. *Ad ultimum, To the last degree, utterly*: Liv. ¶ Placed after its case: quam ad, Ter.: ripam ad Araxim, Tac. II. In Composition: A. Acc. to the usual orthography, the d of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before b, d, h, m, v: ad-eo, ad-bibo, ad-duco, ad-hibeo, ad-moveo, ad-venio.—It is assimilated to c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s: ac-cipio, af-figo, ag-gero, al-labor, an-numero, ap-pello, ar-ripi, as-sumo, at-tineo.—Before g and s it sometimes disappears: ag-nosco, a-spicio, a-sto.—Before qu it passes into c: ac-quirō, ac-quiēco.—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: Of place: a. *To, towards*: accedo.—b. *At, by, near, beside*: accolo, appono.—c. *To, on to*: adjungo.—d. *On, upon*: accumbo.—e. *At, against*: accino.—f. *Up, upwards*: up to: assurgō, attollo.—2. Fig.: a. *To, towards*: advesperascit.—b. *At*: admiror, ag-gemo.—c. Of degree or comparison: *To, with*: adequo.—d. Of augmentation: *In addition, further, besides*: addisco, addoceo.—e. *To denote commencement*: adamo, no. I.—f. *To denote reference or relation*: agnosco.—g. *Completeness, or a high degree of any thing*: adamo, no. II. N.B. Without any perceptible additional force: accresco, no. II.: acquirō. ¶ In words denoting relationship ad or at marks the fifth degree from a person (not included): atavus, adnepos or atnepos.

adac-tio, ōnis, f. [for adag-tio; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *A driving or urging to*: jurisjurandi, Liv.
1. **adac-tus** (for adag-tus), a, um, P. of adig-o, through true root ADAG.
2. **adac-tus**, ūs, m. [for adag-tus; fr. ADAG, true root of adig-o] *A bring-*

ing to or together; hence) *An application*: dentis, i. e. a bite, Lucr.

ād-æque, adv. *In like manner, equally so* (always with negatives): Plaut.

ād-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: I. Act.: A. 1. Prop.: *To make equal to, or level with*: tecta solo adæquare, i. e. to level to the ground, Liv.—2. Fig.: a. *To make equal bring to an equality*: cum virtute fortunam, Cic.—b. *To make of equal duration with*: commemoratio nostri nominis cum omni tempore adæquanda, Cic.—c. *To compare to or with*: genus mortis Alexandri fatis, Tac. B.: 1. Prop.: *To reach, or rise, to a level with*: muri altitudinem, Cæs.—2. Fig.: *To attain to, reach, equal*: deorum vitam, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be equal or on a level*: mœnibus adæquare, Hirt. B. Fig.: *To be equal in degree, etc.*: virtute nostris, Cæs.

ād-alligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bind or fasten to*; to attach: verniculus brachio, Pl.

ādāmānt-ēus, a, um, adj. [adāmas, adāmānt-is] (Prop.: *Of steel, iron, etc.*; Fig.) *Hard as steel*: nares, Ov.

ādāmāntinus, a, um, adj. = adāmar-tivus: I. Prop.: *Adamantine*: saxa, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible*: clavi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adamantin*.

ādāmas, antis, m. (Acc. always in Gr. form adāmanta) = adāmas (invincible): A. *Iron or steel of the hardest kind*: solido adamante columna, Virg.—B. *A diamond*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diamant*.

ādāmastus, i, m., ἀδάμαστος (unsubdued). *Adamastus*: a man's name.

ād-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To walk by or near*: Plaut.

ād-āmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for*: duritiam in Socratico sermone, Cic.: Nireus adamatus Horatio, Ov. II. *To love exceedingly*: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, Sen.

ād-āpērio, ūi, tum, ire, 4. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To open, throw open*: fores, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *To uncover, to bare*: caput, Sen.—E. *To make visible*: celum, Pl. III. Fig.: A. *To open*: aures, Curt.—B. *To manifest*: adāperta fides, Stat.

ādāpērt-ilis, e, adj. [adāperio (Sup.) adāpērt-um] *That may be opened*: latius, Ov.

ād-āpto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To fit or adjust to a thing*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adapter*.

ād-āqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ad; aqu-a] *To bring water to, to water*: Pl.

ād-āqu-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] I. Of persons: *To bring or procure water for one's self*: Hirt. II. Of cattle: *To go to drink*: Suet.

1. **ādau-cus** (for adang-tus), a, um, P. of alaug-o.

2. **ādau-cus**, ūs, m. [for adang-tus; fr. alaug-o] *An increase, growth*: Lucr.

ād-augēo, xi, ctum, gēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** To increase or augment: ad id augendum, Cic. **II.** Sacrificial t. t.: To consecrate an offering: Plant.

ād-augesco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. a.: To begin to increase, to grow, etc.: stridor, Cic.

ād-aug-men, inis, n. [adang-eo] An increase, augmentation: Lucr.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, bibēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To drink: quando adbibero, alludibo, Plant. **II.** Fig.: To imbibe, drink in, lay to heart (a speech, doctrine, etc.); i. e. to listen to attentively: puro Pectore verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. abreuver.

ad-bīto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n.: To come near, approach: Plant. adc, v. acc.

ad-dēcet, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. impers. It is fit or proper; it behoves: Plant.

ad-denso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: To make thick, close, or compact: acies, Virg. **II.** Esp.: Pass. In reflexive force: To make itself, etc., thick; to become thick; to thicken: aquam addensari, Pl.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, cēre (Perf. Ind. addixi for addixisti, Mart.—Imperat. addice, Plant.), 3. v. a. (To speak to a matter; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Of an omen: To be propitious to, to favour: auspiciant aves non addixerunt, Liv. —B. Law t. t.: 1. Alieni aliquid or aliquid, To accard, or adjudge a person or thing to one: Cic.—2. Aliquem in aliquid, To assign over, or award for some purpose: Liv.—3. Addicere litem (sc. judicii), To give over a cause to the judge: Gell.—C. In auctions: To make over to the highest bidder, to knock down to (with price in Abl.): qui bona Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici veltit, Cic.—D. Addicere bona aliquis in publicum, To adjudge to the public treasury, or to the fiscus; to confiscate: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To sell, to make over: Antonius regna addixit pecuniā, Cic. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To deliver, yield, or make over to: Galliam servituti, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. In a good sense: To devote, to consecrate: senatui me semper addixi, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon: libidini nos addixit, Cic.—B. To ascribe or attribute a writing to one, etc.: nomini ejus addicuntur, Gell.

ad-dic-tio, ōnis, f. [addic-o] An assigning or assignment by a prætor: possessionum, Cic.

1. **ad-dic-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of ad-dic-o.—2. Pa.: a. In a good sense: Inclined, devoted, etc.: sententia, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: (a) Devoled, destined: alitibus atque canibus Hector, Hor.—(b) Compelled, forced, bound, necessitated: jurare in verba magistri, Hor.

2. **ad-dic-tus**, i, m. [addic-o] (One awarded by the prætor to another; hence) A bondman for debt, given up to his creditor as a servant: Liv.

ad-disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a.: **I.** To learn in addition: ad-

discunt aliquid, Cic. **II.** To be informed of, to hear: Just.

ad-ditā-mentum, i, n. [addo, through obsol. freq. addit(a)-o] An addition, accession: inimicorum, Cic.

ad-ditus, a, um: 1. P. of add-o.—2. Pa.: (Placed near one as a constant observer; hence) Persecuting, oppressing, inimical: Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a.: To divine, prognosticate: Pl.

ad-do, ddi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To put by, near, or beside; to put, bring, carry, place a person or thing to or near another; to add: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring near or to; to add to, to give: quos laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic.—Particular phrase: Addere alieui calcar, To give one the spur, to spur one on: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To add to by way of increase; to join or annex to; to augment: uno addito grano, Cic.: noctem addens operi, i. e. employing the night also in the work: Virg.—Particular phrases: A. Addere gradum (sc. gradui): To add step to step, i. e. to increase one's pace, or go faster: Plant.—Hence, Quadrigæ Ad-dunt in spatia, i. e. spatia spatibus addunt, they add space to space: Virg.—b. Addito tempore, In time: Tac.—2. a. Adde (huc, quod, etc.), Add to this; add to this the circumstance that; add besides or moreover: Liv.; Hor.—b. To add any thing: addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic.—3. Auction t. t.: Nihil addo, I add nothing, I do not bid any more: Cic.

ad-dōcēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a.: To teach besides; to teach: ebrietas addocet artes, Hor.

ad-dormi-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. iuch. [ad; dormi-o] To fall asleep: Suet.

ad-dūbīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: To be in doubt: quid potius dicat, Cic.: num a Volumnio senator esset, id. an hoc inonestum Necne sit, addubites, Hor. (Impers. Pass.) addubitationem est, Liv. **II.** Act.: To be doubtful of, to call in question: rem, Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, cēre (Imperat., adduce for adduc, Plant.—Perf. Ind., adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.—Inf., addux for adduxisse, Plant.): **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead or bring to; to take or conduct to: gentes in Italiam, Cic. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of a place which is, as it were, brought nearer: To bring to one: adductum propius Tarentum, Hor.—2. To take, lead, or carry any one with one's self, or in one's train: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic.—3. To bring or draw to one's self: habenas, quas vel adducas, vel remittas, i. e. tighten, Cic.—4. Of the skin, etc.: To wrinkle, contract: Ov.—5. Of the brow: To contract from anxiety, grief, trouble, etc.: Quint.

ad-dūctus, comp. adv. [adduc-tus] More harshly, seriously, etc.: Tac.

ad-due-tus, a, um: 1. P. of adduc-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted: vultus, Suet.—b. Fig.: Of character: Grave, serious, severe: Tac.

ad-dūc-o, cdi, ctum, ēre (adest=adedit, Luc.), 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To begin to eat, to bite: in perf. and tenses derived from it, to eat up, to consume: sepe favos ignotus addedit Stello, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: To consume, destroy: extis adesit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: To use up, consume, waste money, etc.: adesā pecuniā, Cic.

ad-ēm-ptio (-tio), ōnis, f. [fr. ADEM, true root of adim-o] A taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Cic.

ad-ēm-ptus (-tus), a, um, P. of adim-o, through true root ADEM.

1. **ad-ēo**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a.: **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To go to, or approach: 1. Neut.: ad istum fundum, Cic.—2. Act.: Stygios manes, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To go to, or up to one, for the purpose of addressing, etc.: a. Act.: aliquot me adierunt, Ter.—Particular phrases: (a) Adire aliquem per epistolam, To approach one in writing or by letter: Plant.—(b) Adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., To approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant: Cic.; Tib.—(c) Adire libros Sibyllinos, etc., To go to the Sibylline Books, etc., in order to obtain advice from them: Liv.; Virg.—b. Neut.: ad me, Cic.—2. To go to in order to examine; to visit: oppida castellaque, Sall.—3. To rush upon in a hostile manner; to assail, attack: a. Neut.: prior adito tu, ego, etc., Ter.—b. Act.: virum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. To go to the performance of an act; to enter upon, expose one's self to, undertake, set about, undergo, submit to: 1. Neut.: ad causas, Cic.—2. Act.: periculum capitis, Cic.—B. Of an inheritance: To enter on: hereditatem patris, Cic.—C. To attain to: Graios sales carmine patrio, Virg.—D. Of a name: To assume (under a will): Vell.

2. **ad-ēo**, ade, [prob. for ad-eom; fr. ad; eom=enm, Acc. of is] **I.** A.: To denote the limit: 1. Of space: Sofar, as far: surculum arituo usque adeo, quo, etc., Cato.—2. Of time: So long (as); so long (till): usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic.—B. To denote intensity or degree: In the same degree, or measure, or proportion... in which or as: adeo invenustus aut infelix, ut, etc., Ter.—

II. Fig.: A. To bring on, occasion: febres, Hor.—B. To bring to an end or limit, or into a certain condition; to put into a certain position, etc.: in invidiam falso crimine, Cic.—C. To bring to a certain act, feeling, etc.: to prompt, excite, or move to: ex eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, Cic.—D. Pass. with ellipse of Inf. (credere, etc.): To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic.

ad-duc-tus, comp. adv. [adduc-tus] More harshly, seriously, etc.: Tac.

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C. 1. *Moreover, besides:* tibi adeo lectus dabitur, Plaut.—2. *Adeo ut, In order that, to the end that:* Plaut.—**D.** In narration: *Yet, on the contrary, etc.:* adeo illum mentiri sibi crederet, Plaut.
U. 1. *To give emphasis:* So, so much, so very: adeone hospes huius urbis, ut hæc nescias? Cic.: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœnii, Virg.: adeo astutus, Ter.—Particular phrases: *Adeo non . . . ut; adeo nihil . . . ut; So little that, so far from that:* Liv.—**B.** Used enclitically: 1. After Pronn.: *a. Just, precisely, even, indeed:* hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, Virg.—*b. And (intensive), and just, etc.:* id adeo, si placet, considerate, Cic.—*c. Indeed, I, etc., for my part:* nec me adeo fallit, Virg.—*d. Ipse adeo, Ourselves, self, indeed:* ipsum adeo contor, Plaut.—2. *Atque adeo, And more; and more than this; and further, in addition, besides:* hoc significant, atque adeo aperte ostendunt, Cic.—3. *With si, nisi, etc.:* If or unless indeed: Plaut.; Ter.—4. *With adverbs:* *Indeed:* jam adeo, Virg.: vix adeo, id.—5. *Indeed, even, very, fully:* tres adeo incertos cæcæ caligine soles Erramus, three whole days we wander about, Virg.—6. *With sive or aut, Or indeed, or rather:* Cic.; Plaut.—7. *With Imperat.:* *Yet:* propterea adeo, Ter.—*c. Indeed, truly, very, so entirely:* nec sum adeo informis, Virg.—**D.** 1. *To denote what exceeds expectation:* *Even:* quam adeo cives Thebani rufimur pro, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut.—2. *Besides, too, over and above:* hæc adeo tibi me . . . fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit, Virg. **III.** After Cicero: *A. For:* adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, Liv.: non verbis commotior (adeo iram considerat), cunctaque, etc., Tac.—**B.** So, thus: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg.—**C.** *Rather, indeed, nay:* adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv.—**D.** So much the more or less: much less than, still less: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adit, Tac.

Adæps, *lipis*, comm. gen. [prps. akin to Greek ἀλείψω, ἔλαιον, oil, fat] **I.** Prop.: *The soft fat or grease of animals:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of men:* Corpulence: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Of a speaker:* Bombast: Quint.

Adæp-tio, *gnis*, *f.* [for adap-tio: fr. ADAP, true root of adip-or] *An obtaining, attainment:* boni, Cic.

Adæp-tus (for adap-tus), *a*, um, *P.* of adip-or, through true root ADAP.

Ad-æqu-ito, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To ride to, towards, or up:* ad nostros, Cæs.: castris, Tac. **II.** *To ride near:* iuxta aliquem, Suet.

Ad-erro, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To wander up to:* **I.** Prop.: scopolis, Stat. **II.** Fig.: ululatus aderrat Auribus, Stat.

Adesdum or **ades dum** (*Imperat. of adsum with dum*).

Ad-ësür-io, *ivi*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. *v. n.* **I.** *To hunger after:* Plaut.

Ad-ës-us (for aded-sus), *a*, um, 1. *P.* of aded-o.—2. *Pa.:* (Eaten; hence) *Worn away by water, smooth, polished:* lapides, Hor.

ad-f., *ad-g.*, *v. aff.*, *agg.*

Ad-hæreo, *si*, sum, *rere*, 2. *v. n.* **I.** *Prop.:* *To cleave, stick, or hang on;* to adhere: fronte cuspis, Ov.: navis ancoris, is fastened to the anchors, Tac.

II. *Meton.:* *A.* Of things as subjects: *To hang on to, i. e. to be close to, adjoin, touch, border upon, etc.:* vineis modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.—**B.** Of living beings as subjects: *To keep close to, not to go from:* lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A.* To adhere, cling, cleave, stick, etc.: cui Canis cognomen adhaeret, Hor.—**B.** Of time: *Part. Pres.:* Present: Quint.

† Hence, Fr. *adhérer*.

Adhære-sco, *hæsi*, hæsum, hærescère, 3. *v. n. incho.* [adhære-o] **I.** Prop.: *To stick, or hang on;* to adhere: trigula ad turrim, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To stick, i. e. to remain or sojourn at, etc., a place:* in his locis, Cic.: ad columnam (sc. Mænam), to remain fixed upon the debtor's column, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, id.

III. Fig.: *A.* To adhere, cleave, cling, etc.: ad quancunque disciplinam, Cic.—**B. To be at a standstill, to falter, etc.: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, Cic.—**C. To be joined close to a thing; to fit to or suit: si non omnia ad omnium vestrum studium adhaeresceret, Cic.****

Adhæsi-ta-tio, *gnis*, *f.* [adhæreo, through obsol. freq. adhæsi-t(a)-o] *An adhering, adhesion:* Cic.

Adhæ-sus, *ûs*, *m.* [for adher-sus; fr. adher-eo] *An adhering, adhesion:* Lucr.

Ad-hælo, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* *To breathe on:* fungos, Pl.

Adherbal, *âlis*, *m.* *Adherbal:* 1. A Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.—2. A Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

Ad-hibéo, *ûi*, *itum*, *ere*, 2. *v. a.* [for ad-habeo] **I.** *A.* Prop.: *To hold or apply to some other object;* to direct towards: manûs medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: aliquid calcarea, Cic. **B. Fig.: 1. *To apply, give:* animos, Virg.: neque est ad vulgus adhibenda (sc. oratio), Cic.—2. *To add to:* quatuor initiis rerum quintam hanc naturam, Cic.—**II.** *A.* Of persons: *To bring to, i. e. to make use of for any thing:* sive medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition): hos castris adhibe socios, these as allies, Virg.—Particular phrases: 1. Adhibere aliquem ad or in conciliûm; or simply adhibere, *To send for or summon one in order to receive counsel (from him); to consult one:* Cæs.; Pl.; Cic.—2. Adhibere in consiliûm, *To admit to a consultation, to take into one's counsel:* Cic.—3. Adhibere aliquem, *epulis, etc. To invite one to a banquet, etc.:* Virg.; Hor.—4. *To treat in a particular way:* universos liberaliter,**

Cic.—5. Adhibere se ad aliquid, *To betake or apply one's self to a thing, i. e. to devote attention to it:* Lucr.—6. Adhibere se, *To appear or to behave one's self in any manner:* Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: *To employ, use, make use of, etc.:* in amicorum periculis fidem, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Adhibere modum, *To set a limit to, to set bounds to:* vitio, Cic.—2. Adhibere memoriâ contumeliæ, *To retain an affront in memory:* Nep.

Adhîb-itus, *a*, um, *P.* of adhib-eo.

ad-hinnio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. *v. n.* *To neigh to or towards:* **I.** Prop.: Of horses: equus adhinnit equa, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: ad illius orationem, Cic.

Adhortâ-tio, *gnis*, *f.* [adhort(a)-or] *An exhortation, encouragement:* Cic.

Adhortâ-tor, *gnis*, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager:* operis, Liv.

Adhortâ-tus, *a*, um, *P.* of adhort(a)-or.

ad-hortor, *âtus* sum, *âri*, 1. *v. dep.* *To exhort, encourage, or incite to a thing:* milites, Cic.: (folld. by Subj.); propterea, Ter.: (folld. by ut or ne c. Subj.) ut velint, Cic.: ne destitueret, Suet.: (without Object) nullo adhortante, Tac.

ad-huc, *adv.* 1. Of place, etc.: *To this place, hitherto, thus far:* adhuc ea dixi, Cic. 2. Of measure or degree: *So far, to such a degree:* adhuc impudens, Cic.—3. Of time: *A. Until now, hitherto, as yet:* quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic.: adhuc locorum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: (a) Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *Until now not, i. e. not up to this time; not yet; nor (and both not) up to this time, or yet:* Cic.; Virg.—(b) Nihil adhuc, *Nothing as yet, or not at all as yet:* Cic.—(c) Nunquam adhuc, *Never as yet, never yet:* Plaut.—b. To denote continuance of action, etc.: *Yet, still:* stertis adhuc? are you still snoring? Pers.: quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg.—c. Antithetical to aliquando, etc.: *At present, yet, now, etc.:* quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic.—d. To denote that a thing was in a certain state, etc., before another thing happened: *Still, yet, while yet:* incoindam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, Tac.—4. Of increase: *a. Besides, further, in addition, moreover:* addam minam adhuc, Plaut.—b. In comparisons, for emphasis: *Yet, still:* melius quidem adhuc cæ civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac.—5. *Even.* Telluorum Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flurina, Virg.

adicio, *v. adicio*.

ad-igo, *egi*, *actum*, *igere* (adaxint = adigant, Plant.), 3. *v. a.* [for ad-ago] **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *To drive, bring, or take to a place, etc.:* Of cattle, persons, or things: pecore alongiquioribus vicis adacto, Cæs.: me fulmine ad umbras, Virg.: turri adacta (sc. flamma), Cæs. **B. Esp.: Of weapons: *1. To plunge or thrust; to drive home:* ferro per pectus adacto, Ov.—2. *To hurt or send to or up to a place, etc.***

tormentum missum adigi non posset, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To drive, urge, force, impel, or bring one to a situation, state of mind, act, etc.: adigis me ad insaniam, Ter.: vertere morsus Exigam in Cererem, Virg.: (without Object) adigit ita Postumia, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. A. Adigere aliquem ad iurjurandum, To put one on oath, to cause one to take an oath: Cæs.—b. Adigere aliquem (iurjurando or sacramento), To force one to something by oath; to bind by oath: Liv.; Tac.—c. Adigere iurjurandum, To force or impose an oath upon a person: Liv.—d. Adigere aliquem in verba alicuius, To force one into the words of the oath of some one: Tac.—2. Adigere (aliquem) arbitrum, To force one to go to an umpire or to arbitration; to summon one, or to compel one to appear, before an arbitrator: Cic.—B. To subject: adactum legibus Istrum, Stat.—C. Of time: To bring near, etc.: tempus, Lucr.—III. Meton.: A. To work, form, fashion, shape: In faciem prore pinus adacta novae, Prop.—B. Of a wound: To inflict: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.

ād-imo, ēmi, enipitum, imēre (ad-
spisit=ademerit or adimat, Plant.),
3. v. a. [for ad-emo; cf. emere] I. Gen.: To take a thing to one's self: multa ferunt anni venientes commod-
a secum, Multa recedentes adimunt,
Hor. II. Esp.: With reference to
the person, etc., from whom, etc., any
thing is taken: (To take to one's self
from another; hence) A. In a good
sense: To take away, remove, free
from: das admisque dolores, Hor.—
B. In a bad sense: To take away;
to deprive, strip, or rob of: exercitus
adimendus est, Cic.: (with Dat.) vitam
mibi, id.: (with Inf. as Object) nec
ademit posse reverti, Ov.

ādip-ātum, i, n. [adeps, adip-is]
(A thing provided with adeps; hence)
Pastry, etc., prepared with fat: Juv.
ādip-ātus, a, um, adi, [id.] (Prop.:
Provided with fat, greasy; Fig.) Of
style: Coarse, gross: oratio, Cic.

ād-īpisor, optus sum, īpisci, 3.
v. dep. [for ad-īpisor] I. Prop.: In
space: A. To arrive at, reach: vix
adīpiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut.—B.
To reach, to overtake: fugientes Gallos,
Liv. II. Fig.: To attain to by effort,
get possession of, obtain: senectutem
ut adīpiscantur omnes optant; eandem
accusant adepti, Cic.: (with Gen.)
rerum, Tac.—Particular phrase:
Adīpisci mortem, To commit suicide:
Suet. 143 In Pass. force: adeptam
victoriam retinere, Sall.

ād-ītio, ōnis, f. [ADI, root of 1.
adeo] A going to, approach: (with
Acc.) quid tibi hanc aditio est? Plaut.
1. **ād-ītus**, a, um, P. of adeo,
through true root ADI.

2. **ād-ītus**, ūs, m. [ADI, root of 1.
adeo] I. Prop.: A going to, approach:
aditus ad eum difficilis, Cic.: (with
Dat.) rari aditūs non alienius modo,
sed etiam tutoribus, Liv. II. Meton.
An entrance, avenue, etc.: si portūs,

aditūs, cognovisset, Cæs. III. Fig.:
A. Possibility, leave, means, or permis-
sion of approaching or of admittance;
access: nactus aditūs, Cæs.: ad sum-
mam auctoritatem, Cic.—B. An en-
trance, etc.: ad causam, Cic.

ad-īcē-na, ntis, P. of ad-īcē-o.—
As Subst.: **ad-īcēntia**, ium, n. plur.
(sc. loca): Contiguous or adjacent
places: in ad-īcēntia erupturus, Tac.
¶ Hence, Fr. *adjacent*.

ad-īcēō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.
To lie or be situate near; to be contiguous
or adjacent: With things or persons
as subjects: quae (sc. regio) Adiacētis
adjacet, Cæs.: (with Acc. dependent on
prep. in verb): gentes mare, Nep.

ad-īcē-tio, ōnis, f. [for ad-īcē-o;
fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-īcē-o] I.
Prop.: An addition: ad-īcētio populi
Albani, Liv. II. Meton.: A right
of incorporation or settling amongst
others: Hispanensibus familiarum ad-
īcētionis dedit, Tac.

1. **ad-īcē-tus** (for ad-īcē-tus), a, um,
P. of ad-īcē-o, through true root ADJAC.

2. **ad-īcē-tus**, ūs, m. [for ad-īcē-tus;
fr. ADJAC, true root of ad-īcē-o] An
adding: odoris, Lucr.

ad-īcē-o, jēci, jectum, jīcēre (ad-
īcēti, Mart.: ad-īci, Stat.), 3. v. a. [for
ad-īcē-o] I. To cast, fling, or throw:
ex locis superioribus telum, Cæs. II.
To throw or cast upon: proclamante
ad-īci (sc. sidera) cervicibus Atlas, Stat.
III. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To throw
or cast to or towards: album calceum
errori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Of the eyes: To
turn or direct towards: cupiditatis
oculos ad omnia vestra ad-īcērent, Cic.
B. Fig.: To turn or direct to-
wards: animum ad consilium, Liv.—
C. Meton.: To erect towards or near:
rogiū bustumque novum, Cic. IV.
(To cast something in addition; hence)
A. Prop.: To add: succos, Ov. B.
Fig.: 1. To add: ad bellicam laudem
ingeniū gloriā, Cic.: ad-īcēti in domo
ejus esse venenum, Tac.—2. In ac-
tions: To add to a bidding; to bid
higher: supra ad-īcēti, Cic.

ad-īdūco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
I. Prop.: To award a thing judicially;
to adjudge: mulierem Veneri in ser-
vitutem, Cic.—Particular phrase:
Ad-īdūcare causam alicui, To adjudge
a suit to one, i. e. to decide a suit in one's
favour, Cic. II. Fig.: To make a
decision, to decide: ad-īdūcato, cum
utro sies, Plaut. III. Meton.: To
impute, ascribe, attribute, or assign:
mihī salutem imperiī, Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *adjuer*.

ad-īdū-mentum, i, n. [for ad-īdū-
mentum; fr. ad-īdū-o] (The aiding
thing; hence) Help, assistance: Cic.

ad-īunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for ad-īunc-
tio; fr. ad-īunc-o] I. Gen.: A joining
or adding to; union, conjunction: verb-
orum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. An adding
to by way of augmentation, an addi-
tion: virtutis, Cic.—B. A limiting
addition; limitation, restriction: esse
quasdam cum ad-īunc-tione necessitudi-
nes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjonction*.

ad-īunc-tor, ōris, m. [for ad-īunc-

tor; fr. ad-īunc-o] One who adds, joins,
or unites: Cic.

ad-īunc-tus (for ad-īunc-tus), a,
um: 1. P. of ad-īunc-o.—2. Pa.: Joined,
added to, or connected with: (Comp.)
quae ad-īunc-tiora sunt, Cic.—As Subst.:
a. **ad-īunc-tum**, i, n. A thing closely
connected with, belonging or suitable to,
something, etc.: pietatis, Cic.—b. Plur.:
Rhet. t. t.: Accessory circum-
stances: Cic.—c. Logic. t. t.: A con-
ditional proposition: Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *adjoinct*.

ad-ījungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a.
I. Prop.: (To join, bind, or fasten on
to a thing; hence) A. Of animals:
To yoke or harness to any thing: tigris-
bus ad-ījunctis, Ov.—B. To fasten,
bind, or attach to: ulmis vites, Virg.
II. Fig.: A. 1. To join, bind, or
attach to: totam ad imperium populi
Romani Ciliciam, Cic.: se viro, Virg.—
2. To attach to one's self, etc.: to
conciliate, make friendly: multas sibi
tribus, Cic.—3. A. To add or join on;
to annex: juris scientiam, Cic.—b. To
add on to a statement, etc.: illud ad-
juncti, Cic.—B. To attach, apply, etc.:
suspicionem potius an prædam, quam
ad egestatem, Cic. III. Meton.: A.
To bring or place close to or beside any
thing: lateri castrorum ad-īuncta (sc.
classis), Virg.—B. Part. Pass.: Of
places: Situate or lying close to: ad-
īunct: fundo prædia ad-īuncta, Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. *adjoindre*.

1. **ad-ījūro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
I. To swear, affirm by oath, take an
oath, etc.: ad-ījūrs id te non facturum,
Cic. II. To swear by: per omnes tibi
ad-ījūro deos nunquam eam me deser-
turus, Ter.: (with Acc. of Object sworn
by) Stygi carpit implacabile fontis,
Virg. III. To swear besides or in
addition: præter iurjurandum hæc
ad-ījūre, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adjuver*.

2. **ad-ījūro**=ad-ījuvero; v. ad-ījuvo.

ad-ījūtā-bilis, e, adj. [ad-ījūt(a)-o]
Helping, assisting: Plaut.

ad-ījūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
Freq. [for ad-ījuvo; fr. ad-ījuvo] To
help, aid, assist: istocine pacto me
ad-ījutas? Plaut.: (with double Acc.)
id ad-ījuta me, Ter.

ad-ījūt-or, ōris, m. [for ad-ījuv-tor;
fr. ad-ījuv-o] I. Gen.: A helper, as-
sistant: ad-ījutores Stoicos habemus,
Cic.: tibi, ad-ījutor, id. II. Esp.: A.
An assistant, adjutant, deputy, etc.:
Manlius ad-ījutor datur, Liv.—B. Stage
t. t.: A subordinate actor: in scenā solus
constitit, nullis ad-ījutoribus, Phed.

ad-ījūtōr-ium, ūi, n. [ad-ījutor] (A
thing pertaining to an adjutor; hence)
Help, aid, support, succour: Quint;
Sen.

ad-ījū-trix, icis, f. [for ad-ījuv-trix;
fr. ad-ījuv-o] She who helps, supports,
etc.: a female assistant, helper, etc.:
quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset
ad-ījutrix, Cic.—As Adj.: Assisting,
aiding: legiones, i. e. legions raised by
the proconsul in the provinces, for the
reinforcement of an army, Tac.

ad-ījū-tus (for ad-ījū-tus), a, um,
P. of ad-ījuv-o.

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre (*Fut. Perf.* adjuvō for adjuvō, Cic.: *ad-jūvit* for adjuviter, Ter.), 1. v. a. and n. 1. Prop.: **A.** Act: *To help, assist, support*: fortis fortunam adjuvare, Liv.: (with Acc. of *Neut.* Pron.) si quid ego adjuvō curamve levāssō, Cic.: (*Impers.*) eorum opinionem adjuvabat, quod sine iumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: *To help, give assistance, etc.* ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Act: **I.** *To cherish, sustain, foster*: adjuvandus (sc. error), Cic.—**2.** *To animate, encourage, etc.*: clamorem militum, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To profit, avail, be of use, be profitable*: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor.: in re malā animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut.

adi., v. all.

ad-mātūro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To mature*: defectionem, Cæs.—**admen-sus** (for admet-sus), a, um, P. of admet-for.

ad-mētior, mētens sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. *To measure or mete out*: frumentum ex arēa, Cic.

Admetus, 1. m. Ἀδμήτος (*Unsubdud*) Admetus: **I.** A king of Phœvæ, in *Thessaly*, the husband of Alceste.—**2.** A king of the Molossi, who protected Themistocles when a fugitive.

ad-migro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. (Prop.): *To migrate to a place*; Fig.) *To be added to*: Plaut.

adminicūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [adminiculi-um] *To prop up, support*: **I.** Prop.: vites adminiculatæ sudibus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: id ipsum ex illis Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell.

adminicūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To prop up, support*: Cic.

ad-min-icūlum, 1. n. [prob. ad, 1. min-or, or min-eo] (*That which serves for projecting or leaning against*; hence) **I.** Prop.: a prop, stay, support; especially, a stake or pole (around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported): vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus, apprehendunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Support, assistance, succour, aid*: id senectuti adminiculum fore, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. adminicule.

ad-minister, tri, m. **I.** Gen.: A servant, attendant, assistant, etc.: **A.** Prop.: sine ministris, Sall. **B.** Fig.: andacæ, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Milit. 1. 1. One who is employed in working engines of war, a workman: opus et administrō tutari, Sall.

ad-ministra, æ, f. A female servant or helper, a handmaid: Fig.: artes ministræ virtutis, Cic.

administrā-tio, ōnis, f. [administrat-o] **I.** Prop.: A giving of aid; aid, assistance: sine hominum administratione, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Direction, management, or administration: ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administration.

administrā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fit for administration, practical*: ars, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. administratif.

administrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1.** A manager, conductor, etc.: belli gendi, Cic.—**2.** A servant, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrateur.

ad-ministro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Act: *To take in hand, to take charge or care of; to manage, guide a person or thing; to administer, execute, perform, accomplish, carry out, etc.*: rempublicam, Cic.: (with Acc. to be supplied from context) milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare (sc. opus) poterant, Sall. **II.** Neut.: *To attend, wait, serve*: ad rem divinam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. administrer.

admirā-bilis, e, adj. [admir(a)-or] **1.** Pass.: *Worthy of admiration, admirable*: oratio, Cic.: in dicendo admirabiles, id.—**2.** Act.: *That excites wonder, wonderful, strange, rare*: (Comp.) admirabilis Romanos Græciæ pelli, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirable.

admirābīl-itas, ātis, f. [admirabil-is] (*The quality of the admirabiles*; hence) **1.** Admirableness, wonderfulness: Cic.—**2.** Admiration: Cic.

admirābīl-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** Admirably: Cic.—**2.** In an astonishing manner: Cic.

admirā-ndus, a, um: **1.** P. of admir(a)-or.—**2.** Pa.: *To be admired or wondered at, admirable, wonderful*: admirandum in modum, Nep.

admirā-tio, ōnis, f. [admir(a)-or] **1.** An admiring, admiration: Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be admired*, Pl.—**2.** Wonder, surprise, astonishment: Cic.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be an object of wonder or surprise*: Pl.—**3.** A longing desire: divitiarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. admiration.

admirā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] An admirer: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirateur.

ad-miror (am-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: **1.** *To admire, to regard with admiration*: quorum ego copiam vehementer admiror, Cic.—**2.** a. *To regard with wonder or astonishment; to wonder or be astonished*: admiratus sum brevitate ejus (sc. epistolæ), Cic.: admiratus sum, quod ad me tuā manu scripsisses, id.—b. (a) *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain*: nil admirari, *to be dazzled by nothing*, Hor.—(b) *To look at a thing enviously or with jealousy*: invidiā admirante: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. admirer.

ad-miscēo, scūli, xtum or stum, scōre, 2. v. a. *To mingle in addition*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mix with, to admix*: admixto calore, Cic.: aquæ calorem, id. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To mingle, mix in with, etc.*: stirpem Phrygiam, Virg.: versus orationi, Cic.—**B.** Of persons as objects: **1.** *To add or join to*: admiscerentur plebei, Liv.—**2.** a. Gen.: *To implicate or mix up in a matter*: ne me admisceas, Ter.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To mix one's self up*

in a matter, i. e. *to interfere or meddle*: ad id consilium admiscear? Cic.

admiss-arius, a, um, adj. [2. admiss-us] (*Belonging to admiscus*; hence) Of a horse, ass, etc.: *Used for covering*: equus, i. e. a stallion, Var.—As Subst.: **admissarius**, li, m. A stallion or stud-horse; Fig.: Of a lascivious person: Cic.

admis-e, v. admitto.

admis-sio, ōnis, f. [for admitt-sio; fr. admitt-o] An admission to a person, an audience: admissionem dare alicui, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. admission.

admis-sum, i, n. [for admitt-sum; fr. admitt-o] A thing perpetrated; a crime: nullum, Cic.

1. admis-sus (for admitt-sus), a, um, P. of admitt-o.

2. admis-sus (am-), ūs, m. [for admitt-sus; fr. admitt-o] An admission or letting in: Lucr.

admis-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um, P. of admisc-o.

ad-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mīttēre (admisse for admiscisse, Plaut.), 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To allow, permit, or suffer a person, etc. to go to a place; to admit*: te ad meas capsas, Cic.: (with Supine in um) spectatum admitti, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To admit for the purpose of saluting, etc.; to grant an audience or interview to*: receive: quenquam, Cic.—**2.** Of a horse: *To let the reins go to*; hence) *To give the reins or the head to*: in Postumium equum admitti, Liv.: admisso equo, at full gallop, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *To admit; to allow to enter, approach, or come to*: ad consilium, Cic.—**B.** Of words, entreaties, etc.: *To allow to come to one; to give access or admittance to*: admitti: pacis mentionem auribus, Liv.—**C.** *To let or allow to be done; to suffer to come to pass; to allow, permit, etc.*: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter.: simul aves rite admiscissent, Liv.—**D.** Of a crime, disgrace, etc.: *To allow to come to one's self*; hence) *To incur, become guilty of, commit*: dedecus, Cic.: nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. admettre.

admix-tio, ōnis, f. [for admisc-tio; fr. admisc-o] A mingling, admixture: animus admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admix-tus (for admisc-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of admisc-o.—**2.** Pa.: *That is mingled with something; noisome, impure*: nihil animis admixtum, Cic.

ad-mōdōrāt-e, adv. [ad; moderat-us] (*In a well arranged manner*; hence) Suitably, appropriately: Lucr.

ad-mōdōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To moderate, restrain*: Plaut.

ad-mōdum, adv. [ad; modum, Acc. of modus] **I.** Prop.: (*According to measure*; hence) **A.** With Adj. Part. or Advv.: *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite*: admodum dedita religionibus, Cæs.: gratum admodum, Cic.: nuper admodum, Ter.—Particular phrases: **1.** Admodum nihil or nihil admodum, *Nothing at all*

nothing whatever: Cic.—2. Nullus admodum, *None at all:* Liv.—**B.** With words denoting age: *Excessively, very, quite:* admodum tum adolescens, Cic.—**C.** With verbs: 1. *Fully, completely, sufficiently:* admodum mitigati animi erant, Liv.—2. *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* me littere tue admodum delectarunt, Cic.—3. In affirmative or corroborative replies: *Just so, quite so, certainly:* bellan' videtur specie mulier? admodum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With Adj. or Adv. denoting number: *About, pretty nearly, at most:* turres admodum cxx., Cæs.: usque admodum quinque quinque numeres, Cato.—**B.** With Part. or Adj. denoting time: *Fully, wholly, entirely, quite:* exacto admodum Februarii, Liv.: menses admodum septem, Just.

ad-mēn-i-o, īvi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [ad; mēn-i-a] (*To bring forces to the walls; hence:*) *To besiege, invest:* Plaut.

ad-mōl-lor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep.: **I.** Act.: *To move or bring one thing to or upon another:* ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. **II.** Nout.: *To strive or struggle to or toward a place:* ad nidum, Plaut.

ad-mōnē-fā-cio, fēci, factum, fāc-ēre, 3. v. a. [admonē-o; facio] *To cause to bring to mind; to admonish:* Cic.

ad-mōnē-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bring to one's mind; to put in mind of:* to admonish, suggest: admonēbat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall.: decedere campis, Virg.: (with Acc. of thing and Acc. of person) illud me precare admones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) admonēbat alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam, peti, Liv.: (without Object) si sitis admoneret, Tac.: (with Subj.) nisi Seneca admonuisset, venientī matri occurreret, Tac.: (with ut, or ne c. Subj.) me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.: ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To recall a thing past to memory; to bring to remembrance:* domine, Tib.—**b.** Of a creditor: *To remind a debtor of his debt; to press for payment; to dun:* allicum aeri alieni, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To urge or incite to action:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. **II.** *To admonish further:* hoc unum te, Sen.

ad-mōn-ī-tio, ōnis, f. [admon-eo] 1. a. **A.** *A friendly warning or admonition:* Cic.—**b.** *An angry warning or admonition; a reprimand:* Suet.—2. **A.** *Reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion,* etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonition*.

ad-mōn-ī-tor, ōris, m. [admon-eo] 1. *He who reminds one of something; an admonisher:* Cic.—2. *One who urges to action:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admoniteur*.

ad-mōn-ī-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who reminds or admonishes:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *admonitrice*.

ad-mōn-ī-tum, i, n. [id.] (*That which reminds; hence:*) *An admonition:* Cic.

1. **ad-mōn-ī-tus**, a, um, P. of ad-mōn-eo.

2. **ad-mōn-ī-tus**, ūs, m. [admon-co]

(only in Abl.) *A reminding, suggestion, admonition, exhortation:* Cic.

ad-mōr-dē-o, mōrdi, mōrsum, mōrdēre, 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To bite or gnaw at; to bite into:* admosor in stirpe, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To bite, i. e. to bleed, fleece:* triparcos homines, Plaut.

ad-mor-sus (for ad-mor-sus), a, um, P. of ad-mor-eo.

ad-mō-tio, ōnis, f. [for ad-mov-tio; fr. ad-mov-eo] *A moving to a thing; application:* digitorum, Cic.

ad-mō-tus (for ad-mov-tus), a, um, P. of ad-mov-eo.

ad-mōv-eo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre (ad-mōram, ad-mōrim, etc., syncope through all the persons, for ad-mov-eram, ad-mov-erim, etc., Virg.; Ov.: ad-mōrunt for ad-mov-erunt, Virg.), 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move, conduct, lead, etc., to or towards:* fasciculum ad naves, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1.: *To bring up or apply:* ad-moto igne, Cic.—**Particular phrases:** **a.** *Ad-movere aurem, To apply the ear, to listen:* Cic.—**b.** *Ad-movere manum or manūs:* (a) *To apply or employ the hand:* Cic.—(b) *To lay violent hands on, attack, assail:* Liv.—**c.** *To lay hands on, pilfer, pillage, etc.:* Cic.—2. Pass.: *Of places:* *To lie near, close, or adjacent; to be situate near:* Africa Nilo ad-mota, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring up, apply, etc.:* illi fabricas, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: 1.: **a.** *Ad-movere aliquem propius alicui, To bring a person nearer to one; i. e. to make friends; to reconcile:* Vell.—**b.** Pass.: *To be nearly related or akin to:* genus ad-motum Superis, Sil.—2. *To apply, direct:* ad-movenda ad eum curatio, Cic.—3. *To occasion, cause to one, excite, etc.:* terrorem, Liv.

ad-mū-gio, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. *To low or bellow to or at:* ad-mugit femina tanro, Ov.

ad-murmūr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [ad-murmur(a)-o] *A murmuring, in approbation or disapprobation, etc.:* Cic.

ad-murmū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To murmur at anything with approbation or disapprobation:* Ad-murmurante senatu, Cic.

ad-mūt-ilo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To crop or clip thoroughly; i. e. to cheat outrageously:* Plaut.

ad-nas-cor, ad-nātus, v. agn.

ad-nā-to, ad-navigo, ad-necto, v. ann.

ad-nomen, ad-nominatio, ad-nosco, v. agn.

adn, for other words in, v. ann.

1. **ad-ōl-ō**, ūi (rarely ōvi), ūltum, āre, 2. v. a. [usually referred to ad; ol-o=cresco] (Prop.: *To cause to grow up, to increase, make large, etc.:* Meton.) *Religions t. t.:* 1. *To magnify, honour, propitiate, etc., the gods:* flammis adolere Penates, Virg.—2.: *A.* *To offer up as sacrifice in honour of the gods; to burn, consume upon the altar, etc.:* verbenas adole pingues, Virg.—**b.** *To burn, consume:* utque leves stipule dēmpsis adolentur aristas, Ov.—3. *To cover, etc.:* altaria dopis, Virg.

2. **ad-ōl-ō**, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To give out or emit a smell or odour, to smell of:* unguenta, Plaut.

ad-ōles-cens (ad-ūl-), entis (Gen. Pl. usu. ad-olescentium; once, ad-olescentum, Plaut.), 1. P. of ad-oles-o.—2. *Pa.:* *Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young:* **a.** Prop.: *Africari filia ad-olescens, Cic.—As Subst. comm. gen.:* *A youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden (properly from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, but often till the 40th year, or even upwards):* nisi forte, ad-olescens factus est, Cic.: *optima ad-olescens, Ter.—b.* Fig.: *Of the new Academic philosophy (Comp.) ad-olescenter Academia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ad-olescent.*

ad-ōlescent-ia, æ, f. [ad-olescens, ad-olescent-is] *The state of the ad-olescens; youth:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ad-olescence.*

ad-ōlescent-ī-la (ad-ūl-), æ, f. dim. [id.] *A young maiden:* Plaut.

ad-ōlescent-ī-lus (ad-ūl-), i, m. dim. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A young man:* Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A young soldier, a recruit:* Cic.

ad-ōle-sco (ad-ūl-), ōlēvi (rarely olūi), ūltum, ōlescere (Perf. Inf.: ad-ōlesce for ad-olevisse, Ov.), 3. v. n. inch. [1. ad-ole-o] **I.** Prop.: *To grow up, to grow;* Of men, animals, plants, etc.: *qui adoleverit, Cic. II.* Fig.: *To grow, increase, be augmented, become greater:* dum prima novis adolescit frondibus retas, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *Sacrificial t. t.:* *To be kindled, to burn:* ignibus are, Virg.

Ad-ōnis, nis or nōdis (Acc. Adonidem, Claud.: Adonim, Prop.—Voc. Adoni, Ov.), m.—**Ad-ōnis**, Adonīs, a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty. He was mortally wounded in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy; but was changed by Venus into a flower, and was bewailed by her yearly on the anniversary of his death.

ad-ōp-ē-rio, ūi, tum, īre, 4. v. a. *To cover, to cover up or over (mostly in Part. Perf.):* capite adopto, Liv.

ad-ōp-inor, no perf. nor sup., āri, 1. v. dep. *To conjecture:* Lucr.

ad-ōptā-tici-us (-ī-tius), a, um, adj. [adopto, (Sup.) adoptat-um] *Adopted, adoptive:* Plaut.

ad-ōptā-tio, ōnis, f. [adopt(a)-o] *An adopting:* Cic.

ad-ōpt-o, ōnis, f. [adopt-o] **I.** Prop.: *A taking or receiving one in the place of a child: adoption (properly of one who was still under paternal authority):* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of plants:* *An engraving:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoption.*

ad-ōpt-ivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Pertaining to adoption, made or acquired by adoption, adoptive:* **I.** Prop.: *sacra, the sacra of the family into which one has been adopted:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of plants, etc.:* fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, bears fruits not natural to it, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoptif.*

ad-ōpto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

I. Gen.: **A. Prop.:** *To take or accept for one's self, with design; to choose, select, etc.*: eum sibi Achaei patronum adoptarunt, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *To attach to by choice*: se Caesaris libertis, Pl. **II. Esp.:** **A. Prop.:** *Law t. i. To take in the place of a child, etc.*; to adopt: minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic.—Particular expression: Adoptare se, *To adopt one's self, i. e. to assume another name*: Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To adopt*: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adopter*.

ād-ōr, ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root, *ad*; Gr. *ἐδ-ομαι*: Lat. *ed-o*] (*The thing that is eaten*). *Spell* (a species of grain): Hor.

ādōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [ador(a)-o] *Adoration*: humilis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adoration*.

ādōrēa (-ia), v. adores.

ādōr-ēs (-tus), a, um, adj. [ador] *Pertaining to spell; consisting of spell*: liba, Virg.—As *Subst.*: adorea (-ia), æ, f. (sc. donatio) (*Prop.*: *A reward in spell or grain to gallant soldiers*; Fig.) *Glory, fame, renown*: Hor.

ād-ōrīor, ōrtus sum, ōriri (in 2nd and 3rd pers. of the *Præs. Ind. acc.* to 4th conj.), adoriris, adoritur, 4, v. dep.: **I.** (*To rise up to; hence*) **A.** *To approach in order to accost; to accost*: hospitem, Ter.—**B.** *To enter upon, take in hand, undertake, attempt*: ne convellere adiorum eua, quæ non possint commoveri, Cic. **II.** (*To rise up against; hence*) *To attack, assault, assail, etc.*, in a secret or crafty manner: **A. Prop.**: tribunum gladiis, Cic. **B. Fig.**: paventes adortus clamor, Liv. **III.** (*To rise or spring up*: ex insidiis, Hirt.

ād-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.: **I.** *To decorate or adorn*: **A. Prop.**: forum comitumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. **B. Fig.**: legem, Quint. **II.**: **A.** *To prepare, get ready*: ut accusationem et petitionem consultatū adornet, Cic.—**B.** *To furnish or provide*: maria classibus et præsidiis, Cic.—**C.** *To equip, fit out, etc.*: naves, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *adorn*.

ād-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.: **I.** (*Prop.*: *To speak to or address*) **A. Meton.:** **1.** *To worship, address*: Phœbum taciturnus adorat, Ov.—**2.** *To show reverence or respect to; to bow humbly to, etc.*: vulgus, Tac. **B. Fig.:** *To respect, esteem highly, admire*: priscorum curam, Pl. **II.**: **A.** *To beg, beseech, entreat; to address an entreaty or supplication to*: vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—**B.** *To ask for, entreat, a thing*: deum pacem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adorer*.

ādor-sus, a, um, P. of ador-ior.

ādor-tus, a, um, P. of ador-ior.

adp. v. app.

adq. v. aq.

ad-rādo, si, sum, dēre, 3, v. a.: **I. Gen.:** *To scrape, pare away, etc.*: latere adraso, Pl. **II. Esp.:** **A.** *To cut or lop*: cacumen, Pl.—**B.** *To shave*: adrasum quandam, Hor.

Adrāstus, 1, m. = Ἀδραστος (not

running away). *Adrastus*: a king of Argos; father-in-law of Tydeus and Polyneices.

adrāsus (for adrad-sus), a, um, P. of adrad-o.

adr-ēmīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. n. *To row to or towards*: Flor.

adr. v. arr.

Adria, æ, etc.; v. Hadria, etc.

Adrumetum, i, v. Hadrumetum.

adsc. **adse.** **adsi.** **adso.** **adsp.**

adst. **adsu.** v. as.

adt. v. att.

Aduātica, æ, f. *Aduatua*; a fort of the Belgæ (now Tongres).

Aduātici (-ici), ōrum, m. *The Aduatuci or Aduatici; a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica*.

ādula-nas, antis, P. of adul(a)-or.—As *Subst.*: m. *One who bows down or prostrates himself*: Liv.

ādulā-tio, ōnis, f. [adul(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *Of dogs*: A. *fawning*: canum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Adulation*: Cic.—**B.** *Of doves*: A. *wooing or courting*:

Pl. III. Meton.: *Flatterers*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulation*.

ādulā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A cringing flatterer; a sycophant*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulateur*.

ādulātōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [adulātor] *Pertaining to a flatterer; flattering*: Tac.

adulesc. v. adolesc.

ād-ūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. n. and a. [=adulor] **I. Prop.**: *Neut.*: *Of animals*: *To fawn*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *Act.*: *To fawn upon, flatter*: Cic. **III. Meton.:** *Act.*: *To stroke or wipe off*: caudā sanguinem, Cic.

ād-ūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1, v. dep. [etym. dub.; acc. to some ad; vūp-a, "a tail"] (*To wag the tail at; hence*) **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To fawn upon*: dominum fere, Sen. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To fawn upon, flatter*: adulantem omnes videre te volui, Cic.—**2.** *To bow down to the ground or prostrate one's self before*: Hephæstionem more Persarum adulata, Val. Max. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of animals*: *To fawn*: ferarum agmen adulantū, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To fawn, flatter*: presentibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aduler*.

1. adulter, ēri, m.; **adultera**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **1.**: **A. Masc.**: *An adulterer*: Cic.—**b.** *Fem.*: *An adulteress*: Hor.; Ov.—**2.**: *A paramour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultère*.

2. adulter, ēra, ērum, adj. [*1. adulter*] (*Of, or belonging to, an adulter; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Adulterous, unchaste*: conjux, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Spurious, false*: minium, Pl.

ādultera, æ, v. 1. adulter.

ādulter-īnus, a, um, adj. [adulter] (*Of, or belonging to, an adulter; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of a person, etc.*: *Bastard*: Pl.—**B.** *Of animals*: *Not of a pure breed, not of full blood*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Not genuine or pure; false*: nummus, Cic.—**B.** *Counterfeit*: signa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultérin*.

ādulter-ium, ii, n. [adulter-o] (*The acting of the adulter; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Adultery*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *An*

adulterating, adulteration of food, etc.: mellis, Pl. **III. Meton.:** *Immodest or lascivious figures*: vasa adulteris celata, Pl.

ādulter-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. and n. [adulter] **I. Act.**: (*To act the adulter; hence*) **A. Prop.**: *To pollute, defile, etc.*: matronas, Suet. **B. Fig.:** **1.** *To corrupt, pollute, etc.*: jus pecuniæ, Cic.—**2.** *To change the form of, etc.*: faciem arte, Ov.—**3.** *To adulterate*: by admixture of a foreign substance, etc.: piper adulteratur sinapi, Pl. **II. Neut.**: (*To be an adulter or adultera; hence*) *To commit adultery*: fraudare, adulterare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adultérer*.

ādul-tus, a, um (for adol-tus) **1.** *P.* of adol-escō.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Grown up, adult*: a. P. Prop.: virgo, Cic. (Comp.) *adulterio pulli*, Pl.—**b.** *Fig.*: *Athenæ*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *adulte*.

ādumbrā-tim, ad, [adumbr(a)-o] *In shadow or outline*: Lucr.

ādumbrā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A sketching in outline; a perspective sketch or draft*: Vitr. **II. Fig.**: *An outline or sketch of a speech*: Cic.

ādumbrā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of adumbr(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Counterfeit, feigned, false*: Pippæ vir adumbratus, Cic.

ād-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *In Painting*: *To shadow forth, delineate*: quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? Quint. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To represent a thing in an appropriate manner*: id ipsum sumus in sermone adumbrare conati, Cic.—**B.** *To represent a thing only in outline, and therefore imperfectly*: inaginem glorie, Cic.

ādunc-itas, ātis, f. [adunc-us] (*The state of the aduncus; hence*) *A bending inwards, hookedness*: rostrorum, Cic.

ād-uncus, a, um, adj. *Bent towards one or inwards; hooked*: nasus, Hor.; unguis, Cic.

ād-urgēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2, v. a.: **I. Prop.**: *To press on or against*: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. **II. Fig.**: *To pursue after*: aliquem remis, Hor.

ād-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3, v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To burn*: aduratur ad sudorem, Pl. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To burn one's self, to inflict burns upon one's self*: sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.—**2.** *To burn up, to destroy or consume by fire*: ossa Flaminis, Hor.—**3.** *Of the hair, etc.*: *To singe off*: carbone capillum, Cic.—**4.** *Medic. t. t.*: *To cauterize*: os ferro, Cels.—**5.** *In cooking, etc.*: *To scorch, burn*: panis adustus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Of love*: *To burn, waste, consume, etc.*: non crubescendis adurit (sc. te) Ignibus, Hor. **III. Meton.:** **A.** *Of cold or frost*: *To nip, freeze*: nec frigus adurat Poma, Ov.—**B.** *Of heat*: *To scorch, parch, dry up, etc.*: arbores fervore, Pl.—**C.** *To inflame, etc.*: femora equitatu, Pl.

ād-usque (for usque ad), prep.

and adv. : I. *Prep.* c. Acc. : *To, quite or even to, all the way to* : *adusque moenia, Hor.* II. *Adv.* : *Throughout, wholly, entirely, everywhere* : *oriens tibi victus adusque, etc., Ov.*

adus-tio, ōnis, f. [for *adur-tio* ; fr. *adur-o*] 1. Act. : a. Prop. : *A scorching, burning* : Pl.—b. Meton. : (a) *A burn* : Pl.—(b) *Inflammation* : Pl.—2. Pass. : *A being burnt, a burnt state* : *piciis, Pl.*

adus-tus (for *adur-tus*), a, um : 1. P. of *adur-o*.—As *Subst.* : *adusta, ōrum, n.* Burns (upon the flesh) : *Cels.*—2. Pa. : (Burned by the sun ; hence) *Scorched, made brown, swarthy* : (Comp.) *adustior color, Liv.*

advect-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. [*advēho*, (*Sup.*) *advect-um*] Brought to a place, imported, foreign : *vinum, Sall.*

advēc-tio, ōnis, f. [for *advēh-tio* ; fr. *advēh-o*] *A bringing or conveying, transport* : Pl.

advēc-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for *advēh-to* ; fr. *advēh-o*] *To carry often to a place ; reifurmentariæ copiam, Tac.*

advēc-tor, ōris, m. [for *advēh-tor* ; fr. *advēh-o*] *One who conveys or carries ; a carrier* : *Plaut.*

1. **advēc-tus** (for *advēh-tus*), a, um, P. of *advēh-o*.

2. **advēc-tus**, ūs, m. [for *advēh-tus* ; fr. *advēh-o*] *A bringing or conveying to a place* : *deus, Tac.*

ad-vēho, xi, claut, hēre (*advēxti* for *advēxti*, *Plaut.* ; *advēx* for *advēxisse*, *ib.*), 3. v. a. : I. Gen. : *To carry or bring to a place, etc.* : *ex agris frumentum, Cic.* II. Esp. : Pass. : *A. To be carried in or on anything to a place ; hence* : 1. *To ride* : in *eam partem equo citato, Liv.*—2. *To sail, etc.* : *Uticam, to Utica, Sall.*—B. In reflexive force : *To carry one's self to ; i. e.* 1. *To go or proceed to* : *Teucros, to the Trojans, Virg.*—2. *To arrive at a place* : *scopulos Sirenum advēcta (sc. classis), Virg.*

ad-vēlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To wrap, encircle, surround, etc.* : *tempora lauro, Virg.*

advēn-a, æ, gen. omnia. [*advēn-io*] (*One who comes to a place ; hence*) *A foreigner or stranger ; peregrini atque advēne, Cic.*—As Adj. : *Foreign ; not of one's own land or native place ; of, or from, a strange land* : *exercitus, Virg.* : *grus, Hor.* : *Tibris (because flowing into the Roman territory from Etruria), Ov.*

ad-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. v. : I. A. Prop. : 1. Gen. : *In temp. præs. (act incomplete) : To come to a person or thing ; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.*—in *temp. perf. (act complete) : To have come to a person or thing ; i. e. to arrive, reach, be present, etc.* : *advēnientem non esse peregrinum, Cic.* : *Tyriam urbem, Virg.*—2. Esp. : *Of a letter ; in temp. perf. : To have reached one, or come to hand, etc.* : *advēnere literæ, Suet.* B. Fig. : 1. *In temp. perf. : To have come or arrived ; dies, Sall.*—2. *To*

come to one's lot ; to befall one, accrue to one : *Numidia partem ultro adventuram, Sall.*—3. *To happen, take place, occur* : *res sponte sua mox adventura, Liv.* II. *To come besides, further, or in addition* : *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. avénir.*

advēnt-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. [*advēnt-us*] 1. : (*Pertaining to an adventus ; hence*) a. *Coming from abroad, foreign* : *copiæ, Cic.*—b. *Extraneous, foreign, not properly appertaining to one* : *tepor, Cic.*—Particular phrases : (a) *Adventicia pecunia, The money which a son obtains besides his paternal inheritance* : *Cic.*—(b) *Adventicius fructus, Additional, extraordinary gain or advantage* : *Liv.*—2. *That pertains to an arrival* : *cœna, Suet.*

advēn-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [*advēn-io*] *In temp. præs. (act incomplete) : To come to a person or thing ; to proceed, come onwards, advance, etc.*—in *temp. perf. (act complete) : To have come to a person or thing ; to arrive, reach, be present, etc.* : *advēntare ac prope adesse, Cic.* : *quo quum advēntaret, Hirt.*

advēn-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *One who arrives ; a guest, visitor* : *Plaut.*

advēn-tus, ūs (i. Ter.), m. [*id.*] (act incomplete) : *A coming to a person or thing ; a drawing near, approach, etc.*—(act complete) : *An arrival, a being present, etc.* : I. P. Prop. : *ad urbem, Cic.* : in *urbem, id.* : *Romam, Liv.* II. Fig. : *Of abstract things* : *lucis, Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. avēnt.*

adversaria, æ (ōrum), v. adversarius.

advers-ārius, a, um (*Gen. Plur. adversariūm, Ter.*), [advers-us] adj. (*Pertaining to adversus ; hence*) I. Gen. : *Turned towards or lying before the eyes, fronting*.—As *Subst.* : **adversaria**, ōrum (sc. scripta) *Mercantile t. t. : Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur ; a waste-book, day-book, memorandum-book, etc.* : Cic. II. Esp. : *Standing opposite, opposed to one as an antagonist* : *adversarius tribunis, Cic.*—As *Subst.* : **A. adversarius**, ii, m. : 1. *An antagonist, opponent, adversary, etc.* : Cic.—2. *An enemy, adversary, foe in war* : *Sall.*—B. **adversaria**, æ, f. *A female adversary, etc.* : Cic.—C. **adversaria**, ōrum, n. (sc. argumenta) *The arguments of the opponent* : *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. adversaire.*

adversā-trix, icis, f. [advers(a)-or] *A female antagonist or adversary* : *Plaut.*

advērt-sio, ōnis, f. [for *advērt-sio* ; fr. *advērt-o*] *A turning or directing of one thing to or towards another* : *Cic.*

advērt-itas, ātis, f. [i. advers-us] (*The state of the adversus ; hence*) *Opposition, contrariety, antipathy* : Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. adversité.*

adver-so (advors-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. freq. [for *advērt-so* ; fr. *advērt-o*] *To attend to or observe assiduously* : *animo adversavi sedulo, Plaut.*

advers-or (advors-), ātus, ōmī, āri [2. advers-us] 1. v. dep. I. P. Prop. : *To stand opposite to, be against one* : *adversante vento, Tac.* II. Fig. : *To resist, oppose, withstand, etc.* : *adversante naturā, Cic.* : *libidini, id.*

adversum (advor-), i, n., and adv., v. 1. adversus, and 2. adversus.

1. **advers-us** (advor-), a, um [for *advērt-sus*] 1. P. of *advērt-o*.—2. Pa. : (*Turned to or towards a thing ; hence*) a. P. Prop. : *Of locality : With the face or front towards one, etc.* ; *turned towards, in front, opposite* : *sol adversus, Virg.* : *antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.* : *vulnus adversum, a wound turned towards the enemy, i. e. in front, id.* : *adverso flumine, the stream being opposite, i. e. against one ; against or up stream, Cæs.* : *so, adverso monte, the mountain being opposite or against one ; i. e. up the mountain, Lucr.*—Adverbial expressions : (a) *Ex adverso, or ex-adverso, Opposite to, over against* : *Liv.* ; Pl.—(b) *In adversum, To or on the opposite side, against* : *Virg.*—As *Subst.* : **adversum**, i, n. *The opposite quarter* : *hic ventus adversum tenet Athenas proficiscentibus, the opposite quarter to those setting out from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep.*—b. Fig. : (a) *Opposite, reverse, contrary* : *qui timent his adversa, Hor.*—(b) *In hostile opposition, adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious* : *adversæ res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune, Cic.* : *valetudo, i. e. sickness, Liv.* : *adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac.* (Comp.) *aliud adversus, Pl.* (Sup.) *adversissimī ventus, Cæs.*—As *Subst.* : (a) **adversum**, i, n. *Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief* : *nihil adversi, Cic.*—(b) **adversus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An adversary, opponent* : *populi partium, Sall.*—(c) **adversa**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A female adversary or opponent* : *innocentia, Quint.*—(c) *Of feelings, etc.* : *Contrary, hateful, or odious to ; hated by* : *quæ omnia regna adversa sint, Sall.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. adverse.*

2. **ad-versus** (-um, -vor-), adv. and prep. I. Adv. : *Opposite to, against, to or towards a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense* : *Plaut.* ; *Liv.*—Particular expression : *Of a slave* : *Advorsum ire, or venire, To go or come to meet one's master* : *Plaut.* ; *Ter.* II. *Prep. c. Acc.* : *A. In a friendly sense* : 1. *Of place* : *Turned to or towards, opposite to, before, over against* : *adversus advocatos, Liv.*—2. *In the presence of, before* : *teadvorsum mentiar* : *Plaut.*—3. *With that to which a reply is made* : *To : adversus ea consul respondit, Liv.*—4. (*Held to or against a thing ; hence*) *In comparison of ; compared to or with* : *adversus veterem imperatorem comparari, Liv.*—5. *Of behaviour* : *To, towards* : *quoniam modo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, Cic.*—6. *In relation, in respect, or in regard to* : *adversus magistrum morum, Cic.*—B. *In a hostile sense* : *Against* : *adversum leges, Cic.*

adversus *Callos*, *Eutr.* **Adversus** when it governs a pronoun is sometimes put after it: *hunc adversus*, *Nep.*: *quos adversum*, *Sall.*

ad-vertō (*-vorto*), *ti*, *sum*, *tēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To turn to, or towards*: *pedem rēpe*, *Virg.*: *aures ad vocem*, *Ov.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To turn one's self, or to direct one's way, towards*: *Scythicas advertitur oras*, *Virg.*—**2.** *Naut. i. t.*: *To direct, turn, steer to, or towards*: *classem in portum*, *Liv.*: *terre proras*, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: **A. To turn or direct to, or towards**: *numen malis*, *Virg.*—*Particular expressions and combinations*: **Advertere animum** (in the poets and *Livy* also *animos*, rarely *mentem*) *To direct the mind, feelings, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to observe, remark*: *Plaut.*; *Tac.*; *Liv. B. 1.*: *Advertere aliquem, To turn, direct, or draw the attention of some one*: *Tac.*; *Liv.*—**2.** *Advertere aliquid, To turn, direct, or draw something towards or on one's self*: *Tac.*—**C. Advertere or advertere animum, To call the attention to something; i. e. to admonish or urge: *Sen.*; *Tac.* **III. Meton.**: **A. Animum advertere** (or, as one word, *animadvertere*), *advertere*, or *animo*, etc., *advertere*: *To observe, recognise, perceive*, by directing the mind to an object: *quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas*, *Sall.*: *animum advortit magnas esse copias hostium instructas*, *Cæs.*: *donec advortit Tiberius*, *Tac.*: (*Imperat.* used parenthetically) *paucis, advertite, docebo, heed me, or attend*, *Virg.*: *animis advertite vestris*, *id.*—**B. In Tac.**: *Advertere in aliquem, To punish one*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. avertir*.**

ad-vespērascīt, *āvit*, *3. v. n. impers.* and *inch.* [*ad*; *vesperascō*] *It drains towards evening evening is coming on*: *quum advesperasceret*, *Cic.*

ad-vigīlo, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *To watch by, or at; to keep guard over, be watchful, or vigilant*: *ad custodiam ignis*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *To bestow care or attention, to watch*: *pro re dignitate*, *Cic.*

advocā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*advoc(a)-o*] **1.** *Law t. t.*: (In *pass.* force: *A being called to a person's aid as counsellor, etc.*; hence) **A. Legal assistance, advocacy of a cause**: *Cic.*—**B. Legal assistance**, *i. e. a body of counsel, counsellors, etc.*: *Cic.*—**C. Consultation of counsel or advocates about a matter: *maximarum rerum*, *Cic.*—**2.** (*The obtaining a delay, etc.*; hence) *Delay, adjournment*: **A. Gen.**: *ratio advectionem sibi petit*, *ira festinat*, *Sen.*—**B. Esp.**: *For obtaining legal aid*: *binas advocaciones postulare*, *Cic.***

advocā-tus, *i. m.* [*id.*] (*One who is called to another in order to give him aid*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Law t. t.*: *A legal assistant; an advocate, counsellor, witness, etc.* (but not a pleader): *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Advocate, attorney, etc.*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. avocat*.

ad-vōco, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.*

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To call or summon to a person or thing*: *aliquem gaudiis*, *Hor.*: *viros primarios in consilium*, *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: *To call to one's self as an assistant, counsellor, witness, etc.*: *viros bonos complures advocat*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: **A. To call to itself**, *etc.*: *animum ad se ipsum*, *Cic.*—**B. To call to one's aid; to call to for help**: *arma*, *Virg.* **III. Meton.**: *To obtain a respite, to delay*: *veniam advocandi peto*, *Pl.*

advōlā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [*advol(a)-o*] *A flying to one*: *Cic.*

ad-vōlo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *Of winged creatures: To fly towards*: *avis advolans ad eas aves*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *To speed, or hasten to or towards*: *classem advolaturum esse*, *Cæs.*: *fama Advolat Æneæ*, *Virg.*: *ad urbem incredibili celeritate*, *Cic.*

ad-volvō, *vi*, *ātum*, *vēre*, *3. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *To roll to or towards*: *focis almos*, *Virg.* **II. Esp.**: *Pass* in reflexive force: *To roll one's self to the feet, etc.*, of some one, an altar, etc., *to fall prostrate before or at*: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) *quum Tiberii genua advolveretur*, *Tac.*

ād-ytum, *i. n.* [*advort*] (not to be entered) **I. Prop.**: *The adytum or innermost secret part of a temple; the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem*, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: *The innermost recess*: *cordis*, *Lucr.* **III. Meton.**: *A grave or tomb*: *Virg.*

Æacus, *i. m.* = *Ἄϊακος* (*Gr. Acc.* *Æacon*, *Ov.*) *Æacus*, a son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, king of *Ægina*; on account of his justice made judge in the lower regions.—Hence, **Æac-ides**, *æ*, *m.* (*Voc. Æacidia*, *Ov.*; *Æacidia*, *id.*) *A descendant of Æacus*: *esp.*: **1.** *His son Phocus*.—**2.** *His son Peleus*.—**3.** *His grandson Achilles*.—**4.** *His great-grandson Pyrrhus*, son of *Achilles*.—**5.** *His later descendant, Pyrrhus*, king of *Epirus*.—**6.** *Perseus*, king of *Macedon*, conquered by *Emilius Paulus*.—Hence, **Æacid-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pertaining to an Æacide*: *regna*, *i. e. Ægina*, *Ov.*—**b. Æacid-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pertaining to an Æacide*: *Æacidinis minis expletus*, *i. e. Of Achilles*, *Plaut.*

Ææa, *æ*, *f.* = *Ἄϊαίη*, *Ææa*; an island in the *Tuscan Sea*, where the *Circe of Homer* dwelt, and where *Calypso*, also, had her abode (now called *Monte Circello*).—Hence, **Ææus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *Æaios*: **A. Prop.**: *Of, or pertaining to, Ææa*: *Ææan*: *puella*, *i. e. Calypso*, *Prop. B. Meton.*: *Pertaining to Circe*: *artes*, *i. e. magic arts*, *Ov.*

Ææus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ææa*; an island in the river *Phasis*; *Meton.*) *Colchian*: *Circe*, *Virg.* **Æas**, *antis*, *m.* = *Ἄϊας*. *Æas*; a river in *Epirus*, springing from *Pindus*.

æd-epol, *v. edepol*.

æd-ēs (*-is*), *is*, *f.* [*prob. akin to aithō*] (*The shining or burning thing*; hence, with reference to an altar or hearth) **I. Prop.**: **A. A dwelling** (*cf.*

the gods); *a sanctuary, temple*: *Mero-urii*, *Liv.*.—*Plur.* (only when several temples are spoken of): *Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum ædium*, *Cic.*—**B. A dwelling** (*for men*); *a house, etc.*: **1. Plur.** (so, mostly, as being a collection of several apartments): *in ædibus*, *Cic.*—**2. Sing.** (as representing one apartment alone; so, only of the early æges): *ædis nobis arca est*, *Plaut.* **II. Meton.**: **A. A dwelling-room**: *penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes Fœminis ululant*, *Virg.*—**B. Of bees: *Cells or hive*: *clausis cunctantur in ædibus*, *Virg.***

æd-icūla, *æ*, *f. dim.* [*æd-es*] (*A small ædis*; hence) **1. A small temple**: *Cic.*—**2. A Plur.**: *A small dwelling or abode*: *Cic.*—**b. Sing.**: *A small room, a closet*: *Plaut.*

ædificā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ædific(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A building or constructing*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *A building, structure, edifice*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édification*.

ædificatūn-cūla, *æ*, *f. dim.* [*for ædification-cula*; *fr. ædificatio*, *ædification-is*] *A little building*: *Cic.*

ædificā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*ædific(a)-o*] (*Prop.*: *A builder*; *Meton.*) *A maker, architect*: *mundi*, *Cic.*—*As Adj.*: *Fond of building*: *nemo lilo fuit minus ædificator*, *Nep.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édificateur*.

ædific-ium, *ii*, *n.* [*ædific-o*] *A building of any kind*: *Liv.*; *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édifice*.

æd-i-fic-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [*for æd-i-fac-o*; *fr. æd-ēs* (*i.*: *fac-ō*) *To make an ædes*; hence] **I. Nent.**: *To build; to raise a structure, building, etc.*: *diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis*, *Hor.* **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To build, erect, construct a dwelling, etc.*: *domum*, *Cic.* **B. Fig.**: *To build, found, establish, etc.*: *rom-publicam*, *Cic.* **C. Meton.**: **1.** *To make, form, construct*: *hortos*, *Cic.*: *equum*, *Virg.*—**2.** *To raise up like a building*: *compagibus caput*, *i. e. with ornaments, etc.*, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édifier*.

æd-il-icūs (*-itūs*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*æd-il-is*] *Pertaining or belonging to an ædile*: *munus*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: **æd-ilicūs** (*-itūs*), *ii*, *m.* (*sc. vir*) *One who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile*: *Cic.*

æd-il-is, *is*, *m.* (*Abi. ædili*, *Tac.*) [*æd-es*] (*One pertaining to an ædes*; hence) *An ædile*; *a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, high-ways, etc.*, also, of private buildings (to prevent them from becoming ruinous), of markets, provisions, taverns, weights and measures (to see that they were legal), the expense of funerals and other similar objects of internal police: *Cic.*—*As Adj.*: *Pertaining to, or of, an ædile or ædiles*: *ludi*, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édile*.

æd-il-itās, *ātis*, *f.* [*æd-il-is*] *The office of an ædile, ædileship*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. édilité*.

ædilitiūs, *a*, *um*, *v.* **ædiliticiūs**.

ædis, *is*, *v.* **ædes**.

æd-ītīmus (-ītīmus), *i. m.* [ædes] (One connected with an ædes; hence) *A sacristan, overseer of a temple:* Cic.

æd-i-tu-ens, *entis*, *m.* [ædes; (i); tu-ens, *P.* of tu-er] (One guarding an ædes; hence) *A temple-keeper:* Lucr.

æd-i-tū-us, *i. m.* [ædes; (i); tu-er] (One who guards an ædes; hence) *A keeper of a temple; a sacristan:* I. Prop.: ædulis custodesque, Cic. **II.** Fig.: quales ædītūs habent virtus, Hor.

Ædūi, *ŕum*, *m.* *The Ædui; a tribe in Gallia Celtica* (in the modern Departments la Côte-d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire, and Rhône).

Æetes (-a), *æ* (Nom. *Æetes*, Ov.; Acc. *Æteta*, Cic.; Voc. *Æetā*, Id.), *m.* = *Αἴητης*. *Æetes, or Æeta; a king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece.*—Hence, **1.** **Æēt-ias**, *iadis*, *f.* *Daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea.*—**2.** **Æēt-inē**, *es*, *f.* *Daughter of Æetes.*—**3.** **Æēt-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Æetes.*

Ægē, *ŕum*, *f.* *Αἰγῆ*. *Ægē; a town of Macedonia* (probably the same as Edessa).

Ægeon, *ōnis*, *m.* *Αἰγαῖον*. *Ægeon: 1. A giant: Virg.—2. A sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra.*

Ægeus (-eus), *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Ægean: Mare Ægeum, the Ægean Sea, extending eastward from the Gulf of Corinth to the Hellespont* (now the Archipelago), Cic.—**As Subst.:** **Æg-ēsum**, *i, n.* (sc. mare) *The Ægean Sea:* in patenti Ægēo, Hor.—Hence, **Æg-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Ægean Sea:* Neptunus, Virg.

Ægates, *um*, *f.* *The Ægates; islands in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily.*

æger, *gra, grum, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Physically: *Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weary:* valetudo, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: vulneribus, Nep.: pedibus, Quint.—**As Subst.:** **æger**, *gri, m.* (sc. homo) *A sick person: ægro adhibere medicinam*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Mentally: Troubled, sad, dejected, low-spirited, distempered: mortales*, Virg.: (with Gen.) *æger animi*, Liv.—**B.** Of the State: *Suffering, weak, frail, feeble, infirm: ægra reipublice pars*, Cic.—**C.** Of abstract things: *Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate: amor*, Virg.: (Comp.) *quidquam ægrius*, Plaut.: (Sup.) *Psyche ægerima*, App.—**D.** Distempered, envious: *ægri oculi*, Tac. **Ægides**, *æ, m.*, *Αἰγίδης*. *A descendant of Ægeus: 1. Theseus.—2. Plur.: Descendants, children, or grandchildren of Ægeus.*

Ægina, *æ, f.*, *Αἰγίνα*. *Ægina: 1. An island near Athens, earlier called Enone or Cenopia* (now Engia or Egina).—Hence, **Ægīn-ēta**, *æ, m.* *A native of Ægina.—2. The mother of Æacus.*

ægis, *iadis*, *f.* = *αἰγίς*, *ibos* (acc. to some, "goatskin," acc. to others, that which moves or is shaken violently) **I.** Prop.: *An ægis or shield: A. Of Jupiter:* Virg.—**B.** Of Minerva, with Medusa's head: *Virg. II.* Fig.: *A*

shield, protection, defence: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *égide*.

Ægisthus, *i, m.*, *Αἰγισθος*. *Ægisthus: the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, and was himself slain by Orestes.*

Æglē, *ēs*, *f.* = *αἴγλη* (Radiance, brightness). *Ægle; a Naiad.*

Ægon, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Αἶγων* (One having goats; a goatherd). *Ægon: the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Ægos Flumen, *n.* = *Αἶγος Πόταμος* (Goat's River). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C.*

ægr-e, *adv.* [æger, ægr-i] **1.** With regret or displeasure; vexatiously, reluctantly, etc.: *ægre ferre repulsum*, i. e. to take ill, be displeased at: Cic.—**2.** With difficulty or effort; scarcely, hardly: (Comp.) *nihil ægrius factum est*, Cic.: (Sup.) *quod ægerrime confecerat*, Cæs.

ægr-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, **2.** *v. n.* [id.] *To be sick:* Lucr.

ægre-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, **3.** *v. n.* [ægre-o] **I.** Prop.: *To become sick, to be taken ill: morbis ægrescimus*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To grow worse, to be increased: *violentia Turni ægreditur* medendo, Virg.—**B.** To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

ægr-im-ōnīa, *æ, f.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc., of mind:* Cic.

ægr-ītūdo, *inis*, *f.* [id.] *(The state of the æger; hence) 1. Physically: Indisposition, sickness: Tac.—2. Mentally: Grief, sorrow, care, etc.: Cic.*

ægr-or, *ōris*, *m.* [ægr-eo] *Sickness, disease:* Lucr.

ægrōtā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [ægrōt(a)-o] *A being sick or ill; sickness, illness, disease: Of body or mind: Cic.*

ægrōt-o, *avi, ātum, are*, **1.** *v. n.* [ægrōt-us] **I.** Prop.: Physically: *To be sick, diseased, or ill: vehementer diuque ægrotavit*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Mentally or morally: To be sick, etc.: quā (sc. re) animus ægrotat*, Cic.—**B.** To languish, become feeble, etc.: *ægrotat fama vacillans*, i. e. suffers, Lucr.

ægr-ōtus, *a, um, adj.* [æger, ægr-i] *Sick, ill, diseased: I. Prop.: Physically: *corpus*, Hor.—**As Subst.:** **ægrōtus**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *A sick person: Cic. II.* Fig.: **A.** Mentally: *animus*, Cic.—**B.** Of the State: *res publica*, Cic.*

Ægyptus, *i, f.*, *Αἴγυπτος*. *Egypt.*—Hence, **Ægyptius**, *a, um, adj.* *Egyptian.*—**As Subst.:** **Ægyptius**, *il, m.* (sc. homo) *An Egyptian.*

ælinos, *i, m.* = *αἰλινος*. *A song of lament, a dirge: Ov.*

Ælius, *il, m.* *Ælius; the name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Ælius** (-iānus), *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to an Ælius, Ælianus.*

Ællo, *ūs, f.*, *m.*, *Ἀλλώ* (Storm). *Ællo: 1. The name of a Harpy.—2. One of Actæon's hounds.*

Æmilianus, *i, m.* *Æmilianus; the name of a Roman gens.*

Æmiliūs, *il, m.* *Æmilius; the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it produced.*—Hence, **Æmili-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, an Æmilius: Æmilian.*—**As Subst.:** **Æmilia**, *æ, f.* (sc. via): **1.** Prop.: *The Æmilian Way.—2.* Meton.: *The country between Ariminum and Placentia, on the Via Æmilia.*

æmulā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [æmul(a)-or] **1.** In a good sense: *Emulation, rivalry: a. Prop.: gloriæ*, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *nature*, Pl.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, etc.: vitiosa*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émulation*. **æmulā-tor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *An emulator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. émulateur.*

æmulā-tus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *Emulation, rivalry: Tac.*

æmul-or, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.* [æmul-us] *(To be an emulus; hence)*

I. In a good sense: *To emulate; to strive to equal or come up to; to endeavour to surpass or excel: Pindarus quisquis studet æmulari*, Hor.: (with Dat.) *veteribus æmulantur*, Quint. **II.** In a bad sense: *To strive after or vie with enviously; to be envious of: (with Dat.) iis æmulemur*, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émuler*.

æm-itor, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to im-itor] **I.** *A in a good sense: Emulating; that vies with or emulates; emulous: (with Gen.) laudis*, Cic.: (with Dat.) *summīs oratoribus*, Tac.—**As Subst.:** **æmulūs**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *One who emulates, an emulator: studi-orum ac laborum*, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Envious, jealous, grudging: Triton*, Virg.—**As Subst.:** **1.** **æmulus**, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *A rival: Cic.—2. **æmula**, *æ, f.* (sc. femina) *A female rival: Ov.; Tac. II.* Of things: *Yvying with, rivaling, i. e. comparable to, similar to: fibia tubæ æmula*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émule*.*

Ænāria, *æ, f.* *Ænaria; an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas* (now Ischia).

Ænās, *æ* (Acc. *Ænean*, Ov.; Voc. *Æneā*, Ov.), *m.*, *Αἰνείας*. *Æneas; son of Venus and Anchises, ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after death as Jupiter Indiges.*—Hence, **1.** **Ænē-ādēs**, *æ, m.*: *A. Prop.: A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius.—b.* Meton.: () Plur.: (Gen. sync. *Æneadum*, Virg.) (a) *The Trojans.*—(β) *The Romans.*—(c) Sing.: *An adulatory epithet of Augustus.*—**2.** **Ænē-is**, *iadis or idos*, *f.* *The Æneid; an epic poem by Virgil; the hero of which is Æneas.*—**3.** **Ænē-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Æneas.*

æ-nēus (āhē-), *a, um, adj.* [for æ-neus; fr. æs, ær-is] **I.** Prop.: *Made of bronze or copper; bronze, copper: candelabra*, Cic.: *æneus ut stes*, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *Brasen: proles*, Ov. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the colour of bronze: *barba*, Suet.—**B.** Hard as bronze: *murus*, Hor.

ænigmā, *ātis*, *n.* = *αἰνίγμα*. *A*

riddle, enigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énigme*.

æñ-i-pes (ahe-), ðis, adj. [aen-us; (i); pes] *That has feet of bronze or brass; brazen-footed*: boves, Ov.

æ-nus (ahe-), a, um, adj. [for ær-nus; fr. æs, ær-is] I. Prop.: *Of copper or bronze*: falces, Virg.—As Subst.: *ænum*, i, n. (sc. vas) *A copper vessel used for boiling, etc.*: litore ænea locant, Virg. II. Fig.: *Firm, invincible*: manūs, Hor.

Ænus (-os), i, f., Αἶνος. *Ænus* or *Ænos*: 1. *A harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus (now Eno)*.—2. *A river between Rhætia and Noricum (now the Inn)*.

Æolēs, um, m., Αἰολεύς. *The Æolians; originally in Thessaly; afterwards in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, etc.*: Cic.

1. **Æolia,** æ, f., Αἰολία (sc. γῆ). *Æolia in Asia Minor*.—Hence, **Æoli-us,** a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æolia*.—As Subst.: **Æoliū,** ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Æolians*.—Hence, 1. **Æoli-us,** a, um, adj. *Æolian*: puella, i. e. *Sappho, as a Lesbian woman*, Hor.—2. **Æoli-cus,** a, um, adj., Αἰολικός. *Æolic*.

2. **Æolia,** æ, v. *Æolus*.

Æolus, i, m., Αἰόλος *(The changeable one)*. *Æolus*: 1. *The god of the winds*.—Hence, a. **Æol-us,** a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æolus*.—As Subst.: **Æolia,** æ, f. (sc. terra) *The land of Æolus; a group of islands near Sicily (now Îsle de Lipari) where Æolus reigned*.—b. **Æoli-ides,** æ, m. *A descendant of Æolus; i. e. (a) Sisyphus*.—(b) *Ulysses, as the reputed son of Sisyphus*.—c. **Æoli-is,** idis, f. *A female descendant of Æolus*: (a) *Halcyone*.—(b) *Canace*.—2. *A companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus*.

æquā-bilis, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] *(That may be made, or is, equal; hence)* 1. *Of degree, kind, etc.*: *Equal*: prædæ partitio, Cic.—2. *Of character, nature, etc.*: a. Gen.: *Uniform, equable*: motus certus et æquabilis, Cic.: (Comp.) *æquabilis firmitas*, Sen.—b. Esp.: *Of style: Uniform*: tractatus orationis, Cic.—3. *In morals: Equitable, just, right*: jus æquabile, *That deals alike with all*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *équable*.

æquābil-itas, ātis, f. [æquabil-is] *(The quality of the æquabilis; hence)* 1. *Equality, equal condition, etc.*: Cic.—2. a. *Uniformity, equability*: motūs, Cic.—b. *Of style: Uniformity, i. e. absence of rhetorical embellishment*: Cic.—3. *Equity, justice, impartiality*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équabilité*.

æquābil-iter, adv. [id.] *Uniformly, equally*: æquabiliter prædam dissipare, Cic.: (Comp.) *æquabilis*, Sall. **æqu-æ-v-us,** a, um, adj. [æqu-us; æv-um] *Of equal age, just as old, coeval*: amicus, Virg.

æquā-lis, e, adj. [æqu(a)-o] *(That equals; hence)* 1. *Of dimension, etc.*: *Of similar or corresponding length, magnitude, or size; equal*: corpus, Virg.—2. *Of surface, equal*: *Equal, uni-*

form, level, plain, smooth, even: terra, Ov.—3. *Of degree or amount: Equal, corresponding, etc.*: peccata, Cic.: (with Dat.) *quum paupertatem divitiis æqualem esse velimus*, id.—4. *Of a speech, etc.*: *Equal to the subject, etc.*: *adapted, suited*: Cic.—5. *Of persons or things*: a. *With reference to others: Equal, like, resembling*: Bastarnis Scordisci lingua et moribus æquales, Liv.—b. *With reference to themselves: Uniform, equable, etc.*: (Comp.) *lenior (sc. procella) æqualiorque*, Liv.—6. *Of time*: a. *Of persons*: (a) *Of the same age, as old, coeval*: chorus æqualis Dryadum, Virg.—As Subst.: *æqualis*, is, m. *One of the same age, an equal in years*: adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem, Cic.—(b) *Living at the same date with, corresponding in time to, contemporary with*: Demosthenes maximos oratores æquales habuit, Cic.: (with Dat.) *æqualis temporibus illis scriptor*, Liv.—As Subst.: *æqualis*, is, m.: (a) *A contemporary, one living at the same date*: Cic.—(β) *In the comic poets: Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade*: Plaut.—b. *Of things*: (a) *Equal in duration*: æquali icu freta scindere, i. e. *with measured stroke of the oar*, Ov.—As Subst.: *æqualis*, is, f. *That which is of the same duration as something else: æqualem ætatis suæ memoriam deponit*, Cic.—(b) *Coeval, co-existent with: memoria nota et æqualis, i. e. which belongs to our time*, Cic.—(c) *Equal in degree or force: imber, regular or steady rain*, Liv.—(d) *Of metre: Equal in time or quantity*: Cic.—As Subst.: *æqualis*, is, m. *An equal of something else*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égal*, (mod.) *égal*.

æquā-litas, ātis, f. [æqual-is] *(The state or quality of the æqualis; hence)* 1. *Of surface: Evenness, smoothness*: Sen.—2.: a. *Equality, similarity of condition, etc.*: Cic.—b. *Political equality*: Tac.—3. *Equality of age, equal or corresponding age*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *égalité*, (mod.) *égalité*.

æquā-liter, adv. [id.] 1. *Evenly, smoothly, etc.*: *collis æqualiter declivis*, Cæs.—2. *In an equal degree, equally, similarly*: æqualiter distributum, Cic.—3. *Uniformly, equably*: (Comp.) *æqualius duci parebant*, Tac.

æqu-ānim-itas, ātis, f. [æqu-us; anim-us] *(The state of one who has æquus animus; hence)* 1. *Favour, good will*: Ter.—2. *Equanimity, calmness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équanimité*.

æquā-tio, ōnis, f. [æqu(a)-o] *An equalizing, equal distribution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équation*.

æqu-e, adv. [æqu-us] 1. *Equally, just as: æque longæ*, Cæs.—2. *In like manner, equally, just so: æque laborare*, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. *Æque cum*. *Equally with*: Plaut.—b. *Æque with Abl.* denoting comparison: *In an equal degree, etc.*: with: Plaut.—c. *Æque et, æque que, Equally with; as much as*: Cic.; Hor.—d. *Æque atque, or ac, Equally with;*

to the same degree or extent as; as much as: Cic.—e. *Æque ac si, Just as if, altogether as if*: Cic.—f. *Æque . . . quam, As . . . as; in the same manner . . . as; as well . . . as*: Plaut.—g. *Æque . . . ut, æque . . . ut quasi, Like . . . as; equally with, like as though*: Pl.; Plaut.—h. *Æque . . . æque, As well . . . as; as much . . . as*: Hor.—j. *Æque = æque ac, Equally with, as much as, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—3. *Justly, with equity: societatem conjunctionis humane æque tuens*, Cic.

Æqui, ðrum, m. *The Æqui; a warlike people of ancient Italy*.—Hence, **Æqui-icus,** a, um, adj. *Of the Æqui, Æquian, Æquic*.—Hence, **Æquic-ulus** (-ōlus), a, um, adj. dim. *Æquian*.—As Subst.: **Æquiculus**, i, m. *One of the Æqui*.

æquilibr-itas, ātis, f. [æquilibr-is, evenly balanced] *(The quality of the æquilibris; hence)* *An even balancing or equal distribution of the powers of nature*: Cic.

æqu-i-libr-ium, ūi, n. [æqu-us; (i); libr-o] *(An even balancing; hence)* *A level or horizontal position, equilibrium*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équilibre*.

Æqu-i-mæli-um (-mæ-), ūi, n. [æqu-us; (i); Mæli-us] *(The level of Mælius) The Æquimælium; an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where once stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mælius, who was slain by Æhala, during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus (now in the Via di Marforio)*.

æquinoct-ālis, e, adj. [æquinoct-ium] *Pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoctial*.

æqu-i-noct-ium, ūi, n. [æqu-us; (i); nox, noct-urn] *(The thing pertaining to equal nights; hence)* *The equinox*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équinoxe*.

æquipārā-bilis, e, adj. [æquipar(a)-o] *That may be compared, comparable*: Plaut.

æqu-i-pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [æqu-us; (i); paro] *(To bring to, or put on, an equality; hence)* 1. *To put a thing (in judging of it) on an equality with another thing; to compare, liken*: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. II. *To come up to in worth; to equal*: nec calamis solum æquiparas sed voce magistrum, Virg.

æqu-itas, ātis, f. [æqu-us] *(The quality of the æquus; hence)*: 1. (Prop.: Evenness; Fig.) *Conformity, uniformity, symmetry*: membrorum, Suet.—2.: a. *Just, equitable, humane, or kind conduct; courtesy, kindness*: belli æquitas sanctissime fœdali jure perscripta est, Cic.—b. *Justice*: quam habet æquitate, in agrum, qui nullum habuit, haberet? Cic.—3. (with or without animus) *An equable, quiet, tranquil state of mind; moderation in desire; calmness, equanimity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *équité*.

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. i. n. [id.] *(To make æquus; hence)* 1. *To make even, level, or smooth; to level: quo in summo est æquata agri*

planities, Cic. **II.**: **A.** To make equal, to place on an equality, to equalize: *æquato omnium periculo*, Cæs.: *nocti ludum*, i. e. to prolong throughout the night, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Æquare frontem* or *aciem*, To form a front or line equal to that of the enemy: Liv.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: *Æquare sortes*, To equalize the lots, i. e. to see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name: Plaut.—**B.** To become equal to, to reach by equaling; to equal: **1.** Neut.: *qui jam illis fere æquarunt*, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *sagitta æquans ventos*, i. e. in speed, Virg.—**C.** To place on an equality with, to compare to: Hannibali Pldippum, Liv.

æquor, *oris*, n. [æqu-o] (The thing made, or that is, æquus; hence) **I.** Gen.: An even or level surface: *camporum patetium æquora*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: The even, smooth surface of the sea (in its quiet state); the calm smooth sea: Var.—**2.** Meton.: The water of the sea; the sea, even when agitated by storms: Virg.—**B.** The surface of a stream: Virg.—**C.** A level field, plain, etc.: Virg.

æquor-ōsus, a, um, adj. [æquor] *Of, or pertaining to, the sea; rex*, i. e. Neptune, Ov.: *genus*, i. e. fish, Virg.

æquus, a, um, adj. [props. akin to Sanscrit *ekus*, "one," usually referred to *ek-ā*] (Pertaining to one kind, nature, etc.;—like) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Of place, with reference to the surface: (*Of one uniform nature throughout*; hence) Plain, smooth, even, level, flat: *sive loquitur ex inferiore loco*, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, i. e. before the judges sitting on raised seats, or on the floor of the senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *legio in æquiore loco constituta*, Cæs.—As Subst.: **æquum**, i, n. (sc. solum): (a) A level spot, a plain: Liv.; Tac.—(b) A level or smooth slope: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of place or time: *Favore æquib; advantageus*: *locum æquum ad dnicandum dedisse*, Cæs.: *tempore æquo*, Suet.—(b) Of persons or things: *Favore æquib; kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.: *æqua Venus Teacris*, Ov.—As Subst.: **æquus**, i, m. A friend: et æqui et iniqui, Cic.—(c) In a moral sense: (a) Of persons: *Fair, equitable*, etc.: *prætor æquus et sapiens*, Cic.—(b) Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, fair, honourable*: (*Sup.*) *id, quod æquissimum est*, Cic.—As Subst.: **æquum**, i, n. That which is reasonable, right, proper, etc.; equity, fairness, etc.: *servantissimus æqui*, Virg.—Particular combination: *Æquum et bonum, Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct*: *de æquo et bono disputare*, Cic.—Also without a conj.: *illi æquum bonum tradiderunt*, Cic.—(d) Mentally: *Even, equitable, calm, composed, tranquil*, etc.: *æquus animus*, Cic.—Particular phrases: (a) *Æquo* (*æquiore, æquissimo*) *animo*, With equanimity, quietly, with forbearance: Cic.; Suet.—(b)

Æqui bonique (or *æqui boni*) *facere aliquid*, To take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill or aniss, to put up with it, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—(γ) *Æqui bonique dicere*, To propose anything reasonable: Ter.—**2.** (Like some other thing or person): **a.** Equal, like, corresponding, similar, etc.: *pars*, Cic.: *æquo Marte pugnare*, i. e. to have a drawn battle, Liv.—Adverbial phrases: (a) *Ex æquo*, In an equal degree, equally: Ov.—(b) In æquo ponere, To place on an equality: Liv.—As Subst.: **æquus**, i, m. (sc. homo) An equal in rank, etc.: Auct. Her.—**b.** Equal to something in height, etc.; on a level with: *urbis nubibus æqua*, Ov.

æer, *ætris*, m. (Acc. *ætra* and *ærem*) = *æip*, **I.** Prop.: The air; the lower air or atmosphere: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Cloud, vapour, mist: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. air.

ær-arius, a, um, adj. [æs, ær-is] (*Of, or belonging to, æs; hence*) **1.** *Of, or pertaining to, copper or bronze*: *metallum, a copper mine*, Pl.—As Subst.: **a. ærarius**, i, m. (sc. faber) A copper-smith; a worker in bronze: Pl.—**b. æraria**, æ, f.: (a) (sc. fodina) A copper-mine: Cæs.—(b) (sc. fornax) A smelting furnace for copper: Pl.—**2.** *Of, or pertaining to, money*: *milites ærarii*, mercenary troops, Var.—As Subst.: **a. ærarius**, i, m. (sc. civis) A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax, and had no right of voting. Other citizens were at times degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities: Liv.—**b. ærarium**, i, n. (a) Prop.: (a) Gen.: A bank or treasury: Nep.—(b) Esp.: At Rome: The place in the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept; the public treasury; here also the public archives, and the military standards, were deposited: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—Sanctius *ærarium*, The more sacred *ærarium*; i. e. that part of the *ærarium* where was deposited the fund which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity: Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) The public treasure or finances: Cic.—(b) A private fund or collection: Nep.—(c) Fig.: Of the mind: A depository, store-house: Quint.

ær-atus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with *ær*; hence) **1.**: *a.* Provided with bronze, etc.: *lecti, with bronze feet*, Cic.: *naves, with beaks of bronze*, Hor.—**b.** Made of bronze: *catenæ*, Prop.—**2.** Provided with money; rich, opulent: *tribuni*, Cic.

ær-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Pertaining to *ær*; hence) **1.** Made of copper or bronze: *copper-, bronze-; cornua*, Virg.—**2.** Covered with copper; coppered: *clipeus*, Virg.—**3.** Of the colour of copper, copper-like: *turbida* (sc. gemma) *ærēis venis*, Pl.

ær-ifer, *era, erum*, adj. [æs, ær-is; (i); fer-o] Carrying copper, etc., i. e. bronze cymbals: *mannus*, Ov.

ær-i-pes, *edis*, adj. [æs, ær-is; (i); pes] Bronze-footed: *tauri*, Ov.

ær-i-son-us, a, um, adj. [æs, ær-

is; (i); son-o] Resounding with bronze or copper: Sil.

ærius (-*ēus*), a, um, adj. = *æριος*: **1.** *Of, or belonging to, the air; airy, aerial*: *ærii volatūs avium*, Cic.—**2.** Rising aloft in the air, high: *ulmus*, Virg.

Ærōpē, es; -*ā, æ, f.*, *Ἀερόπη* (Air-sech) *Ærope* or *Aeropa*; the wife of Atreus.

ærugin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ærugo, ærugin-is] Full of copper-rust, rusted: Sen.

ær-ūgo, *inis*, f. [æs, ær-is] (That which springs from *ær*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Rust of copper: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Envy, jealousy: Hor.—**B.** Avarice: Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Rusty coin: Juv.—**B.** Verdigris: Pl.

ær-umna, æ, f. [etym. dub; referred by some to Sanscrit root *JAS*, "to strive"] Great trouble, hardship, toil, whether of body or mind; pain, distress, tribulation, calamity, etc.: *ærumna est ægritudo laboriosa*, Cic.

ærumnā-bilis, e, adj. [ærumna, through obsol. verb, ærumn(a)-o] Wretched, full of trouble, calamitous: Lucr.

ærumn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ærumn-a] Full of trouble, wretched, suffering: *afflicti, ærumnosi*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *nilil ærumnosius*, Sen.: (*Sup.*) *ærummosissimus*, Cic.

æs, *æris*, n. (*Plur., Nom. and Acc., æra*, freq.) [akin to Sanscrit *ayās*, "iron"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (with or without Cyprini) Copper: Pl.: *scoria æris, copper-dross or scoria*, id.—**B.** A composition of copper and tin, bronze (not brass, which is properly a mixture of copper and zinc, and which most probably was never used by the ancients); *statua ex ære*, Cic.: *ducere aliquem ex ære*, to cast one's image in bronze, Pl.:—so, *ducere æra*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Anything made of copper, bronze, etc.: (*statues, weapons, armour, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry*, etc.) *fixum est ære publico senatus consultum*, Tac.: *ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno*, Virg.: *ærē* (with the trumpet) *clere viros*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Money: *see circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Æs alieum* (The money of another; hence) A sum owed, a debt: Cic.—*In ære meo esse* (He is in my pay; i. e.) He is my adherent, supporter, etc.: Cic.—**c.** *Alieujus æris esse*, To be of some value, Gell.

—**d.** *In ære suo censi*, To be esteemed in its own money (i. e. according to its intrinsic worth), Sen.—**e.** Per *æs* et libram, By means of money and scale (a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a piece of money into the scale): Liv.—**2.** = *as*: The unit of the coin standard: *æs grave*, the (old) heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted out), Liv.—So, *æs* alone in Gen. Sing., instead of *assium*: Liv.—Also for coins smaller than an *as* (quadrans, triens, etc.): *æs lavantur* (the price of admission to

the baths was a quadrans, Juv.—3. Plur.: a.: (a) A soldier's pay: Liv.—(b) Military service, period of service: Cic.—b. Reward, payment: Juv.

Æsacus (-os), i, m., Ἀἰσάκος. **Æsacus**: a son of Priam.

1. **Æsar**, m. **Æsar**; a name of the supreme deity among the Etruscans.

2. **Æsar**, āris, m. **Æsar**; a river in Lower Italy, near Crotona (now Necteo).—Hence, **Æsar-ūs**, a, um, adj. *Of the Æsar*.

Æschines, is, m. (Acc. Gr. **Æschinen**, Pl.), Αἰσχύνης. **Æschines**: 1. A disciple of Socrates.—2. An Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.—3. An orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

Æschylus, i, m., Αἰσχύλος. **Æschylus**: 1. The first great tragic poet of Greece.—Hence, **Æschyl-ūs**, a, um, adj. *Of Æschylus*.—2. A rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.

Æsculāpius, li, m., Ἀσκληπιός. **Æsculapius**: son of Apollo and Coronis, deified for skill in medicine: Cic.

æscul-ētum (esc-), i, n. [æscul-ns] (A place supplied with æsculi; hence) An oak forest: Hor.

æscul-ūs (esc-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, the æsculus; oaken, oak-*: Ov.

æsculus (esc-), i, f. [perhaps connected with Greek ἄσκλος] **the æsculus**; the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg.

Æsernia, æ, f. **Æsernia**; a town of Samnium, on the Voltturnus (now Isernia or Sergna).—Hence, **Æserninus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æsernia*.

Æson, ōnis, m., Αἰσών. **Æson**: a Thessalian prince, step-brother of Pelias, and father of Jason, who, in extreme old age, was transformed into a youth by the magic arts of Medea.—Hence, 1. **Æson-ides**, æ, m. A descendant of **Æson**; i. e. Jason: Ov.—2. **Æson-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æson*; Æsonian: heroes, i. e. Jason, Ov.

Æsopus, i, m., Αἰσώπης. **Æsopus**: 1. A fabulist, native of Phrygia, in the time of Cræsus.—Hence, **Æsop-ius** (-eus), a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Æsop*; Æsopian.—2. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

æstas, ātis, f. [prob. akin to æstus] (The burning season; hence) 1. Prop.: The summer: æstate inuente, at the beginning of summer, Cic. II. Meton.: A year: quæ duabus æstatibus gesta, Tac.—B. Summer air: Virg.—C. Summer heat: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *été*.

æst-i-fer, ēra, drum, adj. [æst-us; (i); fer-o] 1. Bringing, causing, or producing heat: Canis, i. e. the Dog-star: Virg.—2. Suffering heat, sultry, hot: Luc.

æstimā-bilis, e, adj. [æstim(a)-o] To be esteemed, estimable. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimable*.

æstimā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic worth; an estimation, assessment, valuation, value:

æqua, Cæs.: frumenti, the valuation by the prætor, etc., of corn to be furnished, Cic.: pœnæ, the assessment of a fine, id.: litium, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: in æstimationem prædia accipere, to accept an estate at a valuation, Cic.: faeculose, æstimationem accipere, to suffer loss, id.—b. Meton.: Plur.: **Estates**: quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: The estimating a thing according to its intrinsic worth; a valuation, estimation: honoris, Liv.—b. Meton.: The worth or value (of a thing): me non movet æstimatione, sed, etc., Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimation*.

æstimā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. An estimator of a thing according to its extrinsic value; a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic.—2. An estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimeur*.

æs-timo (-tūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [prob. for ær-timo; fr. æs, ær-is] 1. Prop.: To estimate the extrinsic or money value of a thing; to value, rate: domum, Cic.—Particular phrase: **Æstimare** item: A. To appraise or assess the damages at the termination of a suit: Cic.; Nep.—B. To assess the amount for injury done, etc.: Cæs. II. Fig.: To estimate the intrinsic or moral worth of a thing; to weigh: idem expendunt et æstimant voluptates, Cic.: (with Gen. or Abl. of estimation) auctoritatem alicuius magni, id.: aliquid permagno, id.: (with Relative clause) æstimabitis, qualis illa pax, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *estimer*.

æstiva, ōrum, v. æstivus.

æstiv-e, adv. [æstiv-us] In a summer-like manner: æstive admodum viaticati sumus, i. e. very scantily, Plant.

æstiv-o, āvi, ātum, āre [id.] 1. v. n. To spend or pass the summer: Pl.

æst-ivus, a, um, adj. (for æstativus; fr. æstas, æstat-is) *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer*: æstivos menses rei militari darc, Cic.: æstivi saltūs, where flocks find summer pasture, Liv.—As Subst.: **æstiva**, ōrum, n.: 1. (sc. castra): a. Prop.: Summer camp: Cic.—b. Meton.: (The time spent in a summer camp; i. e.) A military expedition, a campaign: Cic.—2. (sc. loca): a. Prop.: Summer pastures: Pl.—b. Meton.: The cattle in summer pastures: Virg.

æstū-ārium, li, n., [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (A thing pertaining to æstus; hence) 1. A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves; the marshy shore, etc.: in æstuaria, ac paludes, Cæs.—2.: a. Prop.: A creek, inlet, frith, estuary: itinera concisa æstuaris, Cæs.—b. Meton.: Mining t. t.: An air-hole, air-shaft: fodere æstuaria, Pl.

æstū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [id.] 1.: A. Of things: To be warm or hot; to glow: scilicite æstuant, Plant.: ager æstuat, Virg.—B. Of persons or animals: To feel heat, to be warm or hot: algendo, æstuando, Cic.:

sub pondere, Ov. II. Of the passions: A. Gen.: To be inflamed or excited, to burn: æstuarie illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.—B. Esp.: Of love or passionate desire: To burn, glow, rage, etc.: in illa, Ov. III. Of fire: To wave, surge, roll, etc.: æstuat fornacibus ignis, Virg. IV.: A. Prop.: Of the sea, etc.: 1. To rise in waves or billows, to surge, etc.: Maura unda, Hor.—2. To be in violent agitation or fury; to rage: voragine gurgis, Virg.—B. Meton.: Of other things: To undulate, or have a waving or wave-like motion; to be tossed, to heave, etc.: in ossibus humor, Virg. V.: A. To rage, become furious, etc.; to boil as the sea: imo in corde pudor, Virg.—B. To waver or vacillate; to be uncertain or in doubt; to fluctuate; dubitatione, Cic. **æstūs-e**, adv. [æstuos-us] 1. Prop.: With great or fierce heat; hotly: (Comp.) æstuosius, Hor. II. Fig.: Fiercely, impetuously: Plant.

æstū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [æstus, (uncontr. Gen.) æstu-is] (Full of æstus; hence) 1. Full of heat, very hot, burning hot: via, Cic.: (Sup.) æstuosissimi dies, Pl.—2. Full of billows, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. **æst-us**, ūs, m. [prob. akin to æt-ω] (A burning; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Of fire: Heat: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of other things: (a) Heat, warmth: Lucr.—(b) Glowing or scorching heat: Canicula, Hor.: æstibus mediis, in the mid-day heats, Virg.—(c) Febrile heat; the heat of disease: Cic.—c. Fig.: Fire, rage, excitement, passion, etc.: regum et populorum, Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: Of fire: A waving or rolling motion: Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the sea: (a) The swell, surge: Cic.—(β) The agitated sea; the waves, billows, etc.: Virg.—(γ) The flux and reflux of the sea; the tide: Cic.—(b) In Lucretius: (a) The atomic efflux from one body to another.—(β) The magnetic fluid.—c. Fig.: (a) A wave, billow, etc.: belli, Lucr.: pectoris, Ov.—(b) A vacillating, irresolute state of mind; embarrassment, vacillation, etc.: Cic.

Æsūla, æ, f. **Æsula**; a town in the neighbourhood of Tibur.—Hence, **Æstū-lanus**, a, um, adj. *Of Æsula*. **æt-as**, ātis, f. (Gen. Plur. usu. ætatum; ætatum, Vell.; Liv.) [for æv-as; fr. æv-um] (The state of ævum; hence) 1. Prop.: Of living beings: A. Gen.: The period of life, lifetime, life, age: a primo tempore ætatis, Cic.: flos ætatis, i. e. youth, id.—Adverbial expressions: 1. **Ætatem**: a. Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually: Plant.—b. A long time, a long while: Ter.—2. In ætate: a. At times, sometimes, now and then: Plant.—b. Always, ever, at any time: Plant. B. Esp.: 1. Age, old age: affectus ætate, Cic.—2. Early life, youth: ambo florentes ætatis, Virg.—3. A particular season of life; age: consularis, i. e. the legal age for the consulship, Cic.: id ætatis jam sumus, we are now at that season of life, id. II. Fig.: Of things: A. Age,

old age: *hæte ætatem fert* (sc. vinum), *i. e. it keeps well*, Cic.—**B.** *Age* in general: *differentia ætatis* (sc. arborum), Pl. **III.** Meton.: *A. Time*: *omnia fert ætas*, Virg.—**B.** *An age or generation*: *heroeicæ ætates*, Cic.—**C.** *A generation*, *i. e. men living at a particular time*: *quid nos dura refugimus Ætas?* Hor.

ætät-ûla, æ, *f.* dim. [ætās, ætat-is] *Youthful or tender age*: Plaut.; Cic. **ætorn-itās**, ātis, *f.* [ætorn-us] (*The state of the æternus*; hence) **1.** *Eternity*; Cic.—**2.** *Eternal duration*: *a. Prop.*: *æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit*, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *As a title of the Emperors*: Pl. Ep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éternité*.

1. ætern-o, adv. [id.] *Eternally*, *everlastingly*, etc.: *vivere*, Pl.

2. ætern-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To perpetuate*, *immortalize*: *virtutes in ævum*, Hor.

æt-ern-us, a, um, adj. [for ætat-ernus; fr. ætas, ætat-is] (*Pertaining to ætas*; hence) **1.** *Enduring for a long time, durable, lasting*: (Comp.) *æternior natura*, Pl.—**2.** *Eternal, everlasting*: *deus*, Cic.—*Adverbial phrases*: *A. In æternum or simply æternum*: *For all time, for ever*: L. J.; Virg.—**b.** *Externum*, *Incessantly*: Virg.

æthēr, ēris (and Gr. êros), m. = αἰθήρ (*The burning or shining thing*): **I.** Prop.: *The upper air, the ether*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The god Æther, son of Chaos and father of Cælum*: Cic.—**B.** *Jupiter*: Virg.—**C.** *Heaven*: Virg.—**D.** *The sky*: Virg.—**E.** *The air in gen.*: Virg.—**F.** *The (upper) world, the earth*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éther*.

æthēr-i-us (-eus), a, um, adj. [æthēr] (*Of, or pertaining to, æther*; hence) **1.** *Æthereal*: *postignem ætheriā domo Subductum*, Hor.—**2.** *Heavenly, celestial*: *arces*, Ov.—**3.** *Of, or belonging to, the air*: *nubes*, Lucr.—**4.** *Of, or belonging to, the (upper) world*: *vesci aurā ætheriā*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éthéré*.

Æthiōps, opis, m., Αἰθίοψ (*One with sun-burnt face or dark-looking one*): **1.** a. Prop.: *An Ethiopian*: Pl.—*As adj.* (also *fem.*): *Ethiopian*: *stipes, an Ethiopian log*, as a term of contempt, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *An Egyptian*: Hor.—(b) *A black man, a blackamoor*: Juv.—**2.** *Æthiops*, *a son of Vulcan*.

Æthōn, ōnis, m. [αἰθών] (*Burning*): *Æthōn*: *the name of a horse in the chariots of various heathen deities*.

1. æthra, æ, *f.* = αἰθήρα. *The bright air, the cloudless sky*: Virg.

2. Æthra, æ, *f.*, Αἰθήρα (*Bright air*): *Æthra*: *1. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*—**2.** *Daughter of Pitheus*.

Ætna, æ; -nē, ēs, *f.*, Ἄτρυξ (*The burning thing*): *Ætna* or *Ætnē*: **1.** *A volcanic mountain of Sicily (now Monte Gibello), containing, acc. to fable, the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried Typhon*—*Hence, Ætnæ-us*, a, ran, adj.: **a.**

Prop. Of Ætna: *fratres, the Cyclopes*, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Sicilian*: *tellus*, Ov.—(b) *Such as is, etc., in Ætna*; *fire-vomiting*: *antra*, Virg.—**2.** *A town at the foot of Mount Ætna*—*Hence, Ætn-ensis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ætna*.

Ætōlia, æ, *f.*, Αἰτωλία. *Ætolia*; *a province in Central Greece*—*Hence, 1. Ætōl-icus*, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*—**2. Ætōl-is**, Idis, *f.*, Αἰτωλῖς. *An Ætolian woman*—**3. Ætōl-i-us, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*: *heros, i. e. Diomedes, who once reigned in Ætolia*: Ov.—**4. Ætōl-us**, a, um, adj., Αἰτωλός. *Ætolian*: *urbis, i. e. Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes*, Virg.—*As Subst.*: *Ætōli, ōrum, m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ætolia*: Liv.; Virg.**

æv-itās, ātis, *f.* [æv-um] (*The state of ævum*; hence) *Age, time of life*: Cic.

ævum, i, n. (-us, i, m., Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit āj, "life"; Gr. αἰών] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Lifetime, life*: *fiōs ævi, youth*, Ov.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Age, old age*: Virg.—**2.** *A particular season of life, age, time of life*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An age or generation*: *ter ævo functus*, Hor.—**B.** *A generation*, *i. e. men living at a particular time*: Pl.—**C.** *Uninterrupted, never-ending time*; *eternity*: Hor.

Æfer, fri, m.: **I.** Prop.: *Æfer*; *a son of the Libyan Hercules*—*Hence, Afr-icus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æfer*: *terra, the land of Æfer*, i. e. Africa: Liv.—*As Subst.*: **A.**

Africa, æ, *f.* (sc. terra): **1.** Prop.: *Africa*—*Hence, Afric-anus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Africa*: *African*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: **a.** *Afric-anus*, i, m. *Africanus*; *a cognomen of the two most distinguished Scipios*: (a) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama*, B. C. 202.—(b) *Of P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war, and destroyed Carthage*, B. C. 146.—**b.**

Africana, æ, *f.* (sc. fera or bestia) *A panther*: Liv.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The people of Africa*: Sall.—**b.** *Libya*; *or the territory of Carthage*: Pl.—**B.**

Africus, i, m. (sc. ventus): **1.** Prop.: (*The African wind; the wind that blows from Africa*) *The south-west wind* (=Gr. λήψ: now called among the Italians *Africo* or *Gherbino*): Sen.—*Hence, Africus*, a, um, adj. *Caused by Africus*—**2.** Meton.: *Personified: Africus; the god of the south-west wind*. **II.** Meton.: *Plur.*: *The descendants of Æfer*; *the Africans*: Cic.; Virg.—*Hence, Afer*, fra, frum, adj.: **A.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Afri*; *African*—*As Subst.*: *Afer*, fri, m. (sc. homo) (Prop.: *An African*; Meton.) *A Carthaginian*; esp. *Hannibal*: Hor. **B.** Meton.: *Gæulian*: *murex*, Hor.

affā-bilis (adf-), e, adj. [aff(a)-or] *That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind*: Cic.: *ne dictu affabilis ulli*, Virg.: (Comp.) *affabilior*, Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. affable*.

affābil-itās, ātis, *f.* [affābil-is] (*The quality of the affābilis*) *Courtesy*,

affability: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. affā-bilité*.
affabr-e (adf-), adv. [affaber, affabr-i, skilful] *Skilfully, ingeniously*: Cic.

af-fātim (ad-), (also, written separately) adv. [for ad fatim] *Sufficiently, enough*: *seminibus affatim vesci*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *copiarum*, Liv.

1. affā-tus (adfa-), a, um, *P. of aff(a)-or*.

2. affā-tus (adfa-), ūs, m. [aff(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A speaking to, accosting, or addressing*; *address*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Epistolary correspondence*: Claud.

affectā-tor (adf-), ōris, m. [affect(a)-or] *One who earnestly strives for something*: *In a good or bad sense*: *amoris*, Eutr.

affectā-tus (adf-), a, um: **1.** *P. of affect(a)-o*—**2.** *Pa.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: *Choice, selected*: studied: (Comp.) *aliquid affectatus*, Quint.

affect-iō, ōnis, *f.* [for affac-tio; fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-iō] **I.** Prop.: (*A being affected*; hence) **A.** *A disposition, etc., towards an object*; *relation, reference*: Cic.—**B.** *Passion, feeling, affection, etc., whether mental or bodily*: Cic.—**C.** *A fixed condition, disposition, constitution or frame of mind or body*: Cic.—**D.** *Of the feelings*: *Affection, love*: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Of the heavenly bodies, etc.*: *Position with respect to one another*; *constitution, etc.*: *astrorum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. affection*.

affect-o (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I.** [2. affect-us] (*To have an effectus for a thing*; hence) **A.** *To endeavour to obtain, strive after, pursue, aspire to, aim at, etc., whether in a good or bad sense*: *regnum*, Liv.: *sideras tangere sedes*, Ov.—**B.** *In Hist.*: *To seek to draw or attach to one's self*: *civitates*, Tac.—**C.** *To assume falsely; to feign, pretend, affect, etc.*: *famam clementiæ*, Tac.—**D.** *To pursue, enter upon any course, etc.*: *iter*, Cic.: *spem*, Liv. **II.** [for affic-iō; as freq. of affic-iō] *To seize, lay hold of, etc.*: *exercitum gravi morbo affectari*, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. affecter*.

1. affect-tus (adf-), a, um (for affac-tus, fr. AFFAC, true root of affic-iō) **I.** *P. of affic-iō*—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Endowed, gifted, provided, etc.*: *virtutibus*, Cic.—**b.** *Affected, attacked, etc.*: (a) Prop.: *gravior affectus*, Cic.: (Sup.) *inopiiā affectissimī*, Vell.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Disordered, embarrassed, in a bad condition*: *res familiaris*, Liv.: *fides, broken credit*, Tac.—(b) *In time*: *Atmost at the end, near its, etc., end*: *bellum*, Cic.—(c) *a) Prop.*: *Disposed, constituted, inclined, affected, minded, etc.*: *varie affectus literis*, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Disposed or adapted*: *ad munus fungendum*, Cic.—(b) *Placed, constituted, etc.*: *colium*, Cic.

2. affect-tus (adf-), ūs, m. [for affac-tus; fr. id.] (*A being affected in some way*; hence) **1.** *Of the body*: *A state or condition*: Cels.—**2.** *Of the mind*: **a.** *Gen.*: *A state or disposition*,

a mood: Cic.; Ov.—**B. Esp.:** (a) Prop.: *'a* Love, fondness, goodwill, sympathy, affection, etc.: Suet.—(b) Desire, eagerness: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac.—(y) Passion, agitation, disturbance, etc., of the mind: Sen.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: Beloved objects; dear or loved ones: tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Luc.

af-fēro (adf-), attūli (adt-), allātum (adt-), afferre (adf-), 3. v. a. [for ad-fēro] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bring, take, carry, convey* a thing to or up to a place, etc.: *to bring, etc., up things:* equitibus Romanis afferuntur ex Asia litteræ, Cic.: huc scyphos, Hor.—**Particular phrases:** 1. *Afferre manus* (*To bring hands to one;* i. e.): **a.** In a good sense: *To stand by, aid, assist, succour:* Cic.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To lay hands on, attack, employ force against, assail:* Cic.—2. *Afferre sibi, etc., manū,* *To lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide:* Cic.—3. *Afferre manū (aliqui rei),* *To lay hands on;* i. e. *to rob, plunder, pillage, etc.:* Cic.—4. *Afferre manū vulneribus,* *To lay hands on one's wounds,* i. e. *to tear them open:* Cic.—5. *Afferre pedem,* *To bring one's foot,* i. e. *to come:* Cat. **B. Esp.:** 1. Passive in reflexive force: *To betake one's self, to go or come, to a place, etc. (with Acc. of place)* urbem afferimur, Virg.—2. *Of the soil, etc. To bear, bring forth, produce, yield, to one:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *To bring, carry, convey, etc., to one, etc.:* nihil ostentationis aut imitationis, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Afferre vim alicui,* *To employ force against one:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. *To bring, bear, or carry tidings about; to bring word or news; to report, announce, publish, etc.:* si ei subito sit allatum periculum patrie, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) attulerunt quædam omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv.—2. *To produce, cause, occasion, impart, etc.:* qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.—3. *To bring forward, allege, produce, assign, advance, etc., a reason, etc.:* iustas causas, Cic. (with *cur*) our credam afferre possum.—4. *Afferre aliquid, To bring something to, i. e. to contribute to a definite object; to help, assist, etc.:* negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beatæ vivendū aliquid afferre, Cic.

af-fic-ō (ad-), ēci, ectum, icere, 3. v. a. [for ad-fac-ō] **I. (To do something to a person or thing; hence) A.** *To treat or use in any way:* corpus, Cic.: civitatem, id.—**Particular phrase:** *Afflicere aliquem or aliquid aliquā re, To affect a person or thing with something* (commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Latin Abl.): aliquem bonis nuntiis, *to announce good news to,* Plaut.: aliquem honoribus, *to honour,* Cic.—**Pass. constr.:** magnâ difficultate afflictebatur, *was brought into great difficulty,* Cæs.—**B. Physically:** *To affect, to seize, attack, lay hold of:* ut fames, sitique corpora afficerent, Liv.—**C. Mentally:** *To affect in any way:*

litteræ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, etc., Cic. **II. (To make one thing to be on, or joined on to, another; hence) To attach to, to connect with: quæ (sc. res) affectæ sunt ad id, etc., Cic.**

affic-tio (ad-), ōnis, f. [for affig-tio; fr. affig-o] **An affixing, fastening on:** Phaed.

affic-tus (for affig-tus), a, um, P. of affig-o.

af-figo (ad-), ixi, ixum, igere, 3. v. a. [for ad-figo] **I. Prop.:** *To attach, fasten, fix on, annex:* Minervæ talaria, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To attach, impress in or on:* aliquid animo, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *afficher*.

af-fingo (ad-), inxi, ictum,ingere, 3. v. a. [for ad-fingo] *(To form or fashion a thing, and put it to or on to another; hence) I. Prop.:* *To attach, affix, add on, etc.:* nullam partem corporis affectam sine aliquâ necessitate reperietis, Cic. **II. Fig.:** **A.** *To attach, annex:* faciam ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, etc., Cic.—**B.** *To impute, assign:* crimen, Tac.

af-finis (ad-), e, adj. (Abl. regularly affini; also affine, Ter.) [for affinis] **I. Prop.:** *Bordering upon, adjacent to:* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II. Fig.:** **A.** *Allied, kindred:* affinia vincla, Ov.—**As Subst.:** **affinis, is, comm. gen.:** *A connection or relation by marriage:* Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *Taking part in; connected with; sharing, accessory to, etc. (with Dat. or Gen.)* turpitudinis, Cic.: rerum, Ter.

af-fin-itas (adf-), ātis, f. [affin-is] *(The state or condition of an affinis; hence) I. Prop.:* *Relationship by marriage:* Cic. **II. Fig.: *Relationship, affinity, conformity, resemblance:* Quint. **III. Meton.: *Relatives, kinsmen:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affinité*.****

affirmā-te (adf-), adv. [affirmat-us] *With asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively:* affirmate promittere, Cic. (Sup.) *affirmatissime, Gell.*

affirmā-tio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affirm(a)-ō] **An affirmation, asseveration, avowment:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affirmation*.

af-firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-firmo] **(Prop.:** *To make strong; Fig.:* **A.** *To strengthen, establish, confirm a thing:* alicui spem, Liv.—**B.** *To give assurance of truth or certainty; to confirm, corroborate:* hæc adfirmaverunt auctoritate suâ, Liv.—**C.** *To affirm, assert, maintain, asseverate:* nihil ut affirmem, Cic. (with *Objective clause*) affirmo mihi offensionis esse possessum, id.—(Impers. Pass.) *affirmatur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. affirmer.*

affixus (for affig-us), a, um, 1. P. of affig-o.—2. **Pa.:** **a. Prop.:** *Fasted to a person or thing; closely joined or fitted to; always remaining in some place:* Ithaca in saxulis affixa, Cic.—**b. Fig.:** (a) *Of the mind:* (a) *Impressed:* causa in animo affixa, Cic.—(b) *Bent upon something:* Sen.—(y) *Intent upon:* navita celo, Sil.—(b) *Of other things:* *Joined or united to:* affixa ad rem, Cic.

afflā-tus (adf-), ūs, m. [affl(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** *A blowing or breathing upon something:* Pl. **II. Meton.:** *A breath, blast, etc.:* vaporis, Liv. **III. Fig.: *Inspiration:* divinus, Cic.**

af-flēō (ad-), no perf. nor sup., cre, 2. v. n. [for ad-flēo] *To weep at:* Plaut.

afflictā-tio (adf-), ōnis, f. [afflict(a)-ō] **Physical pain, torture, torment:** Cic.

afflic-to (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for afflig-to; fr. afflig-o] **I. To greatly damage, injure, shatter, etc.:** naves tempestas afflictabat, Cæs. **II.:** **A. Gen.:** *To greatly trouble, vex, harass, annoy, injure, afflict, etc.:* ne legio afflicteret Batavos, Tac. **B. Esp.:** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To grieve, vex, trouble, or disquiet one's self; to feel great trouble, etc.:* de quibus afflictor, Cic.

afflic-tor (adf-), ōris, m. [for afflig-tor; fr. afflig-o] **A subverter:** Cic. **afflic-tus (adf-), a, um** [for afflig-tus] **1. P.** of afflig-o.—2. **Pa.:** (Cast down; hence) **a. Miserable, unfortunate, overthrown, wretched, distressed, etc. (Comp.)** afflictior conditio, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Res afflicte, Disordered, embarrassed, or ruined circumstances; affairs in a bad state:* Sall.—**b. Dejected, discouraged, desponding: vita, Virg.—**c. Abandoned, base, mean, low, vile: homo, Cic.****

af-fligo (ad-), ixi, ictum, igere, 3. v. a. [for ad-fligo] **I. A. Prop.:** *To dash or strike to the ground; to dash, strike, or throw down; to overthrow:* statuiam, Cic.: imaginem solo, Tac. **B. Meton.:** *To damage, injure, shatter, etc.:* tempestas naves afflixit, Cæs. **C. Fig.:** 1. *To ruin, weaken, damage, injure, harass, cast down, overthrow, afflict, etc.:* virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.—2. *To reduce, lower, or lessen in value:* rem vituperando, Cic.—3. *To cast down, dishearten, impair:* animos metui, Cic.—4. *Of a lawsuit:* *To give up, abandon:* Cic. **II.:** **A.** *To strike or dash one thing against another:* navem ad scopulos, Cic. (with *Dat.*) saxo caput, Tac.—**B.** *To strike or dash against:* aquila corvos afflixit, swooped upon, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *affliger*.

af-flō (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ad-flō] **I.:** **A. 1. P. Prop.:** *To blow or breathe on or upon:* **a. Act.:** nos ubi primis equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg.—**b. Neut.:** illis Candia, Hor.—2. **Fig.:** **a. To be friendly, favourable, or propitious:** felix, cui placidius leniter afflat amor, Tib.—**b. To inspire, etc.:** afflata est numine dei, Virg.—**B. 1. Gen.:** *To breathe something forth on or upon:* membris vaporem, Lucr.—2. **Esp.:** *Of a deity:* *To breathe something on one; i. e. to bestow on one, impart to one, etc., by breathing:* oculis afflatur (sc. Venus) honores, Virg. **II. To breathe something to or towards one; to waft towards (only Fig.):** auram voluptatis, Cic.

afflū-ens (adf-), entis, 1. P. of afflu-o.—2. **Pa.:** **a. Abounding, abund-**
C

ant, copious, rich, numerous, etc.
cupia, Cic. (Comp.) affluentiores
aque, Vitr.—Particular phrase:
Ex affluenti, In abundance, profusely,
Tac.—b. Abounding or rich in: lepore
et venustate, Cic.—c. Flowing by or
along: (a) Prop.: ad ripam, Tac.—
(b) Fig.: Of time: anni, Hor. ¶
Hence, Fr. affluent.

affluen-ter (adf-), adv. [for af-
fluent-ter; fr. affluens, affluent-is] In
abundance, richly, copiously, etc.: af-
fluent, App. (Comp.) affluentius, Cic.

affluent-ia (adf-), æ, f. [fr. id.] 1.
(A flowing or coming to any point;
hence) A collecting, collection: Pl.—2:
a. Richness, exuberance: ingenii, Quint.
—b.: (a) Prop.: Abundance, profu-
sion: annona, Pl.—(b) Meton.: Pomp,
magnificence, splendour, etc.: Nep.
¶ Hence, Fr. affluent.

af-fluō (ad-), xi, xum, ēre, 3. v. n.
[for af-fluō] I.: A. Prop.: To flow to
or towards: bis affluent, bisque re-
ment (sc. aestās), Pl. B. Meton.: To
stream or pour towards like fluids:
quum infinita imaginum species ad
deos affluat, Cic. II.: A.: 1. With
abstract subjects: To flow, come, or
stream to or up to: voluptas ad sensus,
Cic.: incantus amor, Ov.—2. With
persons as subjects: To throng or flock
up to: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum,
Tac.—3. To flow or stream to one; to
abound: otium atque divitiæ, Sall.—
B.: 1. To flow or rise upwards: cibo
affluente, i. e. rising in the throat, Suet.
—2. (Prop.): To rise to a great height;
Fig.): To abound: voluptatibus, Cic.
¶ Hence, Fr. affluer.

af-for (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v.
dep. [for af-for] (prps. found only as
follows: Ind. Pres.: affatur, affamur,
affamini, affantur: Imperf. affabatur:
Perf. affata est: Imperat. affare: Subj.
Pluperf. affatus esset: Inf. affari:
Part. Perf. affatus, etc.) I. Gen.: To
speak or say to; to address or accost:
hos, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To address a
deity in prayer, etc.; to implore, be-
sech: precando Vestam, Ov.—B. To
address the dead; to take a last adieu,
to bid a last farewell (by saying vale
three times): positum corpus, Virg.

affōre (adf-), etc., v. assum.
af-formido (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,
āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-formido] To
fear or dread: Plaut.

af-frango (ad-, -fringo), ēgi,
actum, angere (ingēre), 3. v. a.: I.
[for ad-frango] To break against: Stat.
II. [for ab-frango] (Prop.): To break
off or away: Fig.): To tear away: Stat.
af-frēmō (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,
ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-frēmō] To roar
out: Sil.; Val. Fl.

af-frico (adf-), ūi, tum and ātum,
āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-frico] I. Prop.: To
rub on or against: Pl. II. Fig.: To
communicate, impart, etc.: Sen.
af-fric-ŭo (adf-), ōnis, f. [affric-ō]
a rubbing against: Phaed.

af-fric-tus (adf-), ūs, m. [id.] A
rubbing against: Pl.

af-fringo, ere, v. affrago.

af-fulgō (ad-), fulsi, no sup.,
fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-fulgeo] I.
Prop.: To shine on an object; to beam,
be radiant, glitter: Instar veritus
tus affulsit, Hor. II. Fig.: To shine,
dawn, appear: spes, Liv.

af-fundo (ad-), fidi, fūsum, fund-
ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fundo] I. Prop.: To
pour upon; to sprinkle on: Mosse
fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano
affundit, Tac. II. Meton.: A. To
add, etc.: equitum tria millia corni-
buss, Tac.—B. Pass. in reflexive force:
To cast or throw one's self down, to
prostrate one's self, etc.: amplexique
pedes, affussaque poscere vitam, Ov.

aforem, aborem, v. absum.

Afrānŭs, ūi, m., f. Afrānŭs; a
Roman name: 1. L. Afranius; a Ro-
man comic poet.—Hence, Afrānŭs, a,
um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Afranius.
—2. A general of Pompey in Spain.—
Hence, Afrānŭs, a, um, adj. Of
Afranius.—3. L. Afranius: a son of
the foregoing.—4. T. Afranius; a
leader against the Romans in the Marsic
war.

Afri, Africa, v. ... Afer.

afui, afore, etc., v. absum.

Āgāmēdēs, æ, m., Ἀγαμέδης (He
who played very skillfully). Agamedes,
a brother of Trophonius, with whom he
built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Āgāmēmmon, ōnis, m. (Nom. Āga-
memno, Stat.), Ἀγαμέμνων (One great-
ly or firmly remaining; i. e. One very
steadfast or resolute). Agamemnon; a
king of Mycenæ, and commander-in-
chief of the Greek forces before Troy.—
Hence, 1. Āgāmēmmon-īdēs, æ,
m., Ἀγαμέμνονιδης. A descendant of
Agamemnon; his son Orestes.—2. Āga-
mēmmon-ŭs, a, um, adj., Ἀγαμέμ-
μόνιος. Of, or belonging to, Agamem-
non: phalanges, i. e. the Greek troops
before Troy. Fig.)

Āgānippē, ēs, f., Ἀγανίπη. Aga-
nippe; a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot
of Helicon, sacred to the Muses.—Hence,
1. Āgānipp-ēus, a, um, adj. Of
Aganippe.—2. Āgānipp-is, ūdis, f.
adj. Of Aganippe.

āgāso, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] I.
Prop.: A stable boy; a hostler, groom:
Liv. II. Meton.: A servant, menial:
Hor.

Āgāthyrŭs, ōrum, m., Ἀγαθύρσοι.
The Agathyrsi; a Scythian people, who
painted the face and limbs.

Āgāvō (-aue), es, f., Ἀγᾱῖα
(High-worn, or illustrious one). Agave
or Agaue; wife of Echion king of Thebes,
who tore in pieces her son Pentheus, be-
cause he contemned the orgies of Bacchus.

age and agedum, v. ago.

āgellŭ-lus, i, m. [for agello-lus; fr.
agellus (unconstr. Gen.), agello-] A
very small field: Cat.

āgel-lus, i, dim. m. [for age(l)-lus; fr.
ager, agr-] A small field: Cic.

āgēmā, atis, n.=ἀγῆμα. In the
Macedonian army, A body of troops
(usually horse soldiers): Liv.

Āgendicūm, i, n. Agendicum: a

town of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Sens
in Champagne; acc. to others, Pro-
vincs).

Āgēnor, ōris, m., Ἀγήνωρ (Man-
ly or haughty one). Agenor; king of
Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Eu-
ropa, and ancestor of Dido: Agenorŭs
urbis, i. e. Carthage, Virg.: Agenorē
natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov.—Hence, 1.
Āgēnor-īdēs, æ, m. A descendant of
Agenor: a. Cadmus.—b. Perseus.—2.
Āgēnor-ēus, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of,
or belonging to, Agenor: bos, Ju-
piter, who in the form of a bull carried
off Europa, daughter of Agenor, Ov.—
b. Meton.: Carthaginian: Sil.

Āgēns, entis: 1. P. of ag-o.—2.
Pa.: Efficient, effective, powerful: ut-
endum est imaginibus agentibus, ac-
ribus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agent.

āger, gri, m. (Gr. ἀγρός) I. Prop.: Improved or productive land; a field
(pasture, arable, nursery ground, etc.):
fertilis, Cic.: in agrum, into the field,
i. e. in depth (opp. in fronte, in the
front or in frontage), Hor. II. Meton.:
A. Territory, district: his civitas
da, agerque, Liv.—B. Plur.: 1. The
open country, fields: annus pestilens
urbis agrisque, Liv.—2. Plain, valley:
montes agroque salutati, Ov.

Āgēsilaus, i, m., Ἀγέσιλαος
(Leader or driver of the people). Ag-
esilaus; a Spartan king, who defeated
the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and
the Athenians and Boeotians, at Coronea.

āgēsŭs, i. e. agis, v. ago.

ag-gēmo (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,
ēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-gēmo] To groan
or sigh at a thing: Ov.

agger, ēris, m. [2. agger-o] (That
which is brought to a place; hence) I.
Prop.: Materials for forming an ele-
vation or filling up a hollow place,
e. g. stone, earth, sand, wood: agger
paludum explere, Cæs. II. Meton.: A
pile or heap: armorum, Tac.: aggeres
Alpini, i. e. the Alpine mount-
ains, Virg.—B. Milit. l. t.: 1. A mound
(erected before the walls of a
besieged city, for the purpose of sustain-
ing the battering engines, and which was
gradually advanced nearer and nearer
to the town): Cæs.—2. A mound (raised
for the protection of a camp in front of
the entrenchment (fossa), and from earth
dug from it): Virg.—3. The tribune (in
a camp, formed of turf, from which the
general addressed his soldiers): Luc.—
C. Of a road: An embankment or
causeway formed of materials thrown
up: vie, i. e. a military or public road,
Virg. III. Fig.: Wall, mound: agger
oppugnanda Italiæ Græcia, Cic.

1. agger-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[agger] (To form an agger; hence) I.
Prop.: To heap or pile up: cadavera,
Virg. II. Fig.: To heap up: iras,
Virg. III. Meton.: To fill, or fill
up by accumulating: spatium, Curt.

2. ag-gēro (ad-), essi, estum,
ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-gēro] I. Prop.: To
bear or carry to or towards a place,
etc.; to bring to: aggeritur tumulto
tellus, Virg. II. Fig.: To bring for-

ward, advance, lay to one's charge: falsa, Tac.

1. **agges-tus**, a, um (for agger-tus) P. of agger-o.

2. **agges-tus** (adg-), ūs, m. [for agger-tus; fr. agger-o] A carrying to a place; a collecting, accumulation, collection: Tac.

ag-glōmēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glōmēro] (To wind to or on to; hence) **I.** To heap up, etc.: fretum, Val. Fl. **II.** With Personal pron. or alone: **A.** To join, attach one's self: lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.—**B.** To collect in a body, etc.; crowd together: cuneis se coactis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglomerer.

ag-glūtino (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-glūtino] (To glue on to; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** To fasten to, attach to, etc.: Cels.—**B.** To solder on, etc.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: To add, annex, etc.: illud (sc. procumium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agglutiner.

ag-grāvesco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-gravesco] (Prop.: To become heavy; Fig.) Of sickness: To become violent, severe, dangerous: Ter.

ag-grāv-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grav-o; fr. ad; grav-is] **I.** **A.** Prop.: To add to or increase the weight; to make heavier: pondus, Pl. **B.** Fig.: To aggravate, increase the violence of, render: moris severe, etc.: si aggravata res esset, Liv. **II.** (only Fig.): **A.** To bear heavily or hard upon: reum, Quint.—**B.** To annoy, incommode, etc.: odragrans caput, Pl. (without Object) quod aggravaret, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. aggraver.

ag-grēd-o, no perf., gressum, grēd-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-grād-o; fr. ad; grad-us] To go to or approach: hoc si aggrēdās, Plant.

ag-grēdior (ad-), gressus sum, grēdi 3 Pers. Pres. aggrēdire, Plant.: Inf. aggrēdī, id., and aggrēdīrī, id. [for ad-grādior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To go to or approach: ad hunc, Plaut.: quo aggrēdi cupiet, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aggrēdi aliquem, To go to, approach, one to entreat, ask counsel, solicit something, etc.: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. **B.** Esp.: To go towards or against; to fall upon, attack, assault, etc.: quis andeat in militari vi bene comitatum aggrēdi? Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To go to or set about an act or employment; to undertake or begin: ancipitem causam, Cic.—**B.** To approach: crudelitatem Principis aggrēditur, i. e. stirs up, excites, Tac.—**C.** To make an attack or onset upon; to assail: animos largitione, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) aggrēdir.

ag-grēg-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grēg-o; fr. ad; grex, gre-gis] **I.** (Prop.): To lead to a flock; Fig.: To attach to, connect with, etc.: te in nostrum numerum, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Cæs. **II.** (To bring together as a flock; hence) To collect or rather into a body, etc.: naufragos, Cic.

ag-gres-sio (adg-), ōnis, f. [for

ag-gres-sio; fr. ag-gres-sio] (Prop.: A going to or approaching; Fig.) Rhetor. 1. t. The exordium or introduction to a speech: Cic.

ag-gres-sus (adg-) (for ag-gres-sus), a, um, P. of ag-gres-sio.

ag-guberno (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-guberno] To guide, direct, govern, manage, rule: **I.** Prop.: iter pedibus, Flor. **II.** Fig.: ag-gubernante fortuna, Flor.

ag-ilis, c, adj. [ag-o] **I.** Pass.: Easily moved, easy to be moved: classis, Liv.: (Comp.) aer agillior, Sen. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: 1. That moves easily or quickly; agile, nimble, quick, rapid: dea, Ov.—2. Quick in action; prompt, active, busy: vir, Vell. **B.** Fig.: 1. Of things: Quick, sudden, rapid: argumentatio, Quint.—2. Of the mind: Active, prompt, ready: animus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. agile.

ag-il-itas, ātis, f. [ag-il-is] (The condition of the agilis; hence) Nimbleness, activity, quickness: **I.** Prop.: navium, Liv. **II.** Fig.: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agilité.

Ag-is, idis, m. (Acc. Agin, Cic.) 'Avis (Leader). Agis: 1. The name of several kings of Sparta: a. Agis IV. put to death by his subjects.—b. Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus.—2. A Lucian warrior.

ag-itā-bilis, e, adj. [agit(a)-o] That can be easily moved: Ov.

ag-itā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. **a.** Prop.: A moving; movement, motion, agitation: fluctuum, Cic.—b. Fig.: Activity, emotion of the mind: Cic.—2. Pursuit, prosecution, etc.: studiorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitation.

ag-itā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A driver of cattle: aselli, Virg.: equorum, i. e. a charioteer, id.—2. A charioteer, a competitor in the games of the Circus: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. agitateur.

ag-itā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of agit(a)-o. 2. P.: Quick, rapid, animated (Comp.) actio agitatio, Quint.

ag-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [ag-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (To put in constant or violent motion; hence) 1. Of cattle, etc., as object: To drive about, drive: greges, i. e. to tend, Virg.: in curru leones, Lucr.—2. To shake, toss, agitate, drive, force, move violently, etc.: hastam, Ov.: agitari inter se concursu, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: Of animals as objects: To hunt, chase, pursue: feras, Cic.: columbas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: To rouse up or excite; to put in a certain state of mind; to move, urge, drive, impel: plebem, Liv.: in furias agitantur equae, Ov.—2. Esp.: **a.** To disquiet, vex, trouble, torment, torture: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.—b. To attack or assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to scoff at, deride, mock: rem militarem, Cic. **B.**: 1. To occupy one's self with, be engaged in; to have, hold, keep, celebrate, etc.: natalem, Plaut.: convivium, Ter.: legem, Cic.—2. Of time, life-time, etc.: **a.** To pass, spend, etc.: ævum, Virg.—b. Without immediate object (esp. in Sall., Tac. and

Ter.): To live, abide, sojourn, be: in propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall.—3. To pursue, turn over, revolve, weigh, or consider a thing; and with the idea of action to be performed, or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise or plot; to be occupied with, to design, intend a thing, etc.: fugam, Virg.: aliquid in mentem, Cic.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg.—**C.** To treat, talk, or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, or deliberate upon: quum de fœdore victor agitare, Liv.

Ag-it Sat agitare, c. Gen. in Plaut.= satagere: To have enough to do with, to have trouble with: rerum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. agiter.

Ag-laia, æ, or es, f. 'Aγλαία (Brightness, splendour). **Ag-laia**: one of the Graces.

ag-laspiēs, idum, m. [ἀγλαός, glittering; αἰσίοις, shield] Soldiers with bright shields: Liv.

Ag-lauros, i, f., 'Aγλαυρος (Brilliant or bright one). **Ag-lauros**; a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

ag-mēn, imis, n. [ag-o] (That which is set in motion; hence) **I.**: **A.**: 1. Prop.: **a.** Of rivers: A course or stream: Virg.—b. Of rain: A stream, fall: Virg.—**c.** A line or train of any thing: Ov.—**d.** A movement, etc.: agmine remorum celeri, i. e. with rapid stroke, Virg.—2. Meton.: **A.** path, course, etc.: agmina fati, Gell.—**B.** Of an army: The passage, progress, march: Sall. **II.**: **A.**: 1. Prop.: A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band: Of persons, animals, or things: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv.: turba agminis aligeri, Virg.: denso sunt agmine nubes, in a dense or compact mass, Lucr.—2. Fig.: A crowd, multitude, etc.: occupationum, Pl.—**B.** Milit. 1. t.: 1. Prop.: An army (on march); a column: agmen iustum, in close ranks, Tac.: agmen quadratum, i. e. a square, with the baggage in the middle, so as to be ready for the enemy, Sall.: hence, agmen quadratum sometimes = acies, an army formed in line of battle, Hirt.: primum, the vanguard, Liv.: medium, the centre, id.: extremum or novissimum, the rear-guard, id.—2. Meton.: **a.** Army, host, troops: occidit Daci Cotisionis agmen, Hor.—b. Military service, warfare: rudia agminum Sponsus, Hor.

agn-a, æ, f. [agn-us] A ewe lamb: Hor.

a-gnascor (ad-), gnātus sum, gnasci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-gnascor (= nascor)] **I.** To be born in addition: Of children born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumplī testimonium, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To grow in addition to the proper number, etc.: membra adgnata, i. e. supernumerary, Pl. **B.** Meton.: In time: To grow or rise afterwards: pili adgnati, Pl. **III.** To grow on or upon: agnatis multis cubitalibus (sc. foliis), Pl.

agnāt-ŭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnat-us] *The condition of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agnation.*

1. agnāt-us (adg-), a, um, *P. of agna-scor.*

2. a-gnāt-us (ad-), i, m. [for ad-gna-tus; *fr. ad; gna-scor*] (*One born to a person; i. e.*) *A kinsman by birth; by usage, only of relatives on the father's side:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agnat.*

3. a-gna-tus, i, m. [*id.*] *A child born beyond the number intended to be reared by its parents:* Tac.

agn-ellus, i, dim. m. [agn-us] *A little lamb, lambkin:* Plaut.

agn-inus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, a lamb:* (exta, Plaut.—*As Subst.*: *agnina*, æ, *f.* (sc. caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb:* Hor.

agnī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for agno-tio; *fr. agno-sco*] *1. A knowing, knowledge:* animi, Cic.—*2. A recognising, recognition:* cadaveris, Pl.

agnī-tus (adg-) (for agno-tus), a, um, *P. of agno-sco.*

a-gnōmen (adn-), ōnis, n. [for agnōmen; *fr. ad; gnōmen=nomen*] (*An additional nomen; hence*) *An agnomen or second cognomen:* Capitol.

Agnōnides, æ, m., 'Αγνωνίδης (*Son or descendant of Agnon*). *Agnonides; an Athenian demagogue.*

a-gnosco (ad-, ad-n-), gnōvī, gnītum, gnōscere, 3. v. a. [for ad-gnosco [gnosco = nosco]] *I. Prop.*: (*To know a person or thing, in relation to one's self; hence*) *To recognize or distinguish as one's own:* idem aspiexit agnovitque in alio, Cic. *II. Meton.*

A. *To acknowledge as one's own:* quantum ego nec agnosco (admit as due to me) nec postulo, Cic.—**B.** *To recognize an object already known:* veterem amicum, Virg.—**C.** *To confirm the truth of a thing, to acknowledge as true or right; to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve:* facti gloriam, Cic.—**D.** *1. To know, recognize, perceive by, from, or through something:* deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, Cic.—**2.** *To become acquainted with, to know; also, to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see:* ut quisvis ea possit agnosceret, Cic.

ag-nus, i, m. (*orig. comm.*) [akin to αἰ-νός] *A lamb:* Hor.—*In collect. force:* villa abundat agno, Cic.—*Prov.*: Agnum lupum eripere velle, *To try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility,* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. agneau.*

āg-o, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. ἄγω] *I. Prop.*: **A. Gen.**: (*To put in motion; to move; hence*) *1. Of cattle and other animals:* *To lead, drive:* olitoris ager mercede caballum, Hor.: capellas potum, Virg.—**2.** *Of men:* *To lead, drive, conduct, impel:* multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. a.** *With Personal pron., or simply agere, To put one's self in motion; to come, go, etc.*: Æneas se matutinus agobat, Virg.: unde agis? Plaut.—*Imperat. as adv.*: age, agite, also with particles

(hence, sts. agedum and agesis as one word), an exclamation, a call to others: (a) *In encouragement, exhortation:* Up! on! come! come on! quick! en age, rumpe moras, Virg.: agite dum, Liv.—*Also age with a verb in the plur.*: mitte agedum, legatos, Liv.—(b) *In transitions:* Well then! well! age porro, tu, cur, etc.? Cic.—*And age with a verb in the plur.*: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, Cic.—(c) *As a sign of assent:* Well! very well! good! right! age sane, Cic.—**b.** *In Livy:* *Pass. in reflexive force:* To go, to march: quo multitudo agebatur.—**2.** *Of living objects:* **a.** *To take and drive or carry off (animals or men); to steal, rob, or plunder:* redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov.: agros vastare, prædas agere, Sall.—*Particular phrase:* Ferre et agere (Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν), *To carry and drive off; i. e. To rob, plunder,* Liv.—**b.** *Of animals or men, as objects:* *To chase, pursue, drive about or onwards in flight, etc.*: apros, Virg.: aliquem in exsilium, Liv.—**c.** *Of hounds:* *To cheer or urge on:* Ov.—**3.** *Of inanimate objects:* **a.** *To move, impel, or push forward:* vincas turresque egit, Cæs.: in litus passim nares egerunt, drove the ships ashore, Liv.—*Particular phrases:* (a) *Agere navem, To steer or direct a ship,* Hor.—(b) *Agere currus, To drive a chariot,* Ov.—**b.** *To throw out, etc.*: se lætus ad auras Palmæ agit, i. e. shoots forth, etc., Virg.—*Particular phrase:* Animam agere, *To expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire:* Cic.—**c.** *To drive, shoot, or strike downwards, etc.*: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov.: tabernæ rimas agunt, i. e. crack or split, Cic. *II. Fig.*: **A.** *To lead:* animus auditoris agunto (sc. poemata), Hor.—**B.**

1. *Of persons:* *To move, impel, excite, urge, prompt, induce, stir up, rouse vehemently, drive:* matres Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova querere tecta, Virg.—**2.** *Of things:* *To put in motion, excite, stir up:* bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep.—**C.** *To pursue with hostile intent; to persecute, disturb or vex, attack or assail:* quem deus ultor agebat, Ov.—**D.** *1.* *Of actions in gen.*: *To do, act, perform, effect, transact, accomplish, etc.*: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil quum ageret, Cic.: (without Object) aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.—*Particular phrases:* **a.** *Quid agitur? how do you do? how are you? Plant;* Ter.—**b.** *Quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? how are you? Plant;* Cic.; Hor.—**c.** *Nihil or non multum agere, To effect or accomplish nothing or not much:* Plaut.; Cic.—*Prov.*: Actum or acta agere, *To do what has been already done, i. e. to act to no purpose,* Ter.—**2.** *Of war:* *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer, wage:* longe aliâ ratione bellum agere, Cæs.—**3.** *Of offices, employments, etc.*: *To admin-*

ister, exercise, conduct: præfecturam prætorii, Suet.—**4.** *Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, etc.*: *To manage or transact; to do; to discuss, treat, speak, deliberate:* recorderem velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.: (without Object) quum agere coepisset, id.—*Particular phrases:* *Of magistrates:* Agere cum populo, or simply agere, *To address the people (in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection, acceptance or refusal, of a thing),* Sall.; Cic.—**5.** *Of proceedings in a court of law:* Agere causam, etc., *To take proceedings; to plead; to bring, manage, conduct a cause, action, or suit:* causas amicorum, Cic.: (without Object) e sponso agere, *To bring an action on an agreement, id. i. e. lege agere in hereditatem, id.*—**6.** *Agere reum, or simply agere, To plead or take proceedings against a defendant; to accuse one:* Liv.; Cic.—**7.** *Pase.*: *Of the thing which is the subject of accusation:* *To be in suit or question; to be pleaded:* aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio veritatisque judiciorum, Cic.—**8.** *Of an orator:* *To represent by external action, etc.*: quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, Cic.—**9.** *Of an actor:* *To represent, play, act:* partes, Ter.: gestum in scenâ, Cic.—**10.** *Sacrificial t.:* (*To do; euphemistic for*) *To give the blow to the victim; to dispatch, slay, kill, slaughter (in performing this rite the sacrificer asked the priest AGONE? shall I do it?) and the latter answered AGE, or HOC AGE, do it):* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros Semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussum agit, Ov.—**11.** *With a subst., as a circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst.*: prelium, *to give battle,* Liv.: gratias or grates (neque gratiam), *to give thanks, or thank,* Liv.: triumphum, *to triumph,* Cic.—**12.** *Agere forum, To hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice (used of the governors of provinces):* Cic.—**13.** *Agere senatum, To hold or convene the senate:* Suet.—**14.** *To pursue in one's mind, to revolve, be occupied with, think upon, have in view, etc.*: nihil aliud, Cic.: (without Object) agitasse Gaium de intrandâ Britannia satis constat, Tac.—**E.** *Of time, etc.*: **1.** *To spend, pass, pass through:* tolerabilem agere senectutem, Cic.: dies festos, id.—**2.** *With annus and an ordinal adj.*: *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic.—**3.** *Without immediate object:* *To live; to spend, or pass time; to be:* Africa (=Afri), quæ procul a mari incultus agebat, Sall.—**F.** *Se agere, or simply agere, To behave or deport one's self,* Sall.; Tac. *III. Meton.*: **A.** *Of inanimate objects:* *To plunder, carry off, steal:* nâ pulchram prædam agat (of a peo- of gold), Plaut.—**B.** *Transf. from political sphere to common life:* **1.** *Agere cum aliquo de re or ut, or sim-*

ply agere: To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing, by asking, admonishing, beseeching, etc.; to endeavour to persuade, or move one, that, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Agere cum aliquo *fold*: by *Objective clause*: To propose to some one that something be done, etc.: Suet.—3. Agere cum aliquo bene, praecare, male, etc.: To deal well or ill with one, to treat or use one well or ill: Cic.; Val. Max.—In Pass.: To stand, be, or go well or ill—In Pass.: to be well or badly off: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic.: agitur praecare, id.—C. Pass.: To be at stake or at hazard, to be in peril: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor.—D.: 1. To represent or personate one; to act as, or behave like one: egi illos omnes adolescentes, Cic.—2. Perf. Pass.: (Something has been acted; hence) Something is all over: acta haec res est, i. e. is quite lost, Ter.—Impers. Pass.: Actum est, It is all over, i. e. all is lost, I am ruined, undone: Ter.; Cic.—E. From the call of the priest at sacrifices (hoc age) warning the people to be quiet and to give attention: 1. Hoc or id agere: a. So, alone; To give attention to this, etc.; to mind, heed, give the mind to this, etc.: Cic.—b. With ut or ne C. Subj.: To pursue this, etc.; to have this, etc., in view; to aim at or design this, etc.: id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.: egi, ne interesset, id.—2. Aliud or alias res agere: (To heed another thing or things; hence) Not to attend to, not to heed or observe the matter before one; to be heedless, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agir*.

agon, ōnis, m., = ἀγών, gvos. A struggle, contest, or combat in the public games: musici, Suet.—Prov.: nunc demum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

Agonialis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Agonalia; a Roman festival in honour of Janus and the guardian deities of the state: Ov.

Agonia, ōrum, n. The Agonia; another name for the Agonalia: Ov. See preceding art.

agr-arius, a, um, adj. [ager, agr-i] Of, or relating to, the fields or lands: agrariae leges, agrarian laws, laws about the disposal of public lands: Liv.—As Subst.: agrarii, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Supporters of the agrarian laws, the agrarian party: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agricole*.

Agraulos, i, -e, es, f., Ἀγρᾶυλος (One dwelling in the field). Agraulos or Agraulē; a daughter of Cecrops.

agr-estis, e, adj. [ager, agr-i] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, land, fields, or the country; country-like, rustic: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.—As Subst.: agrestis, is (Gen. Pl. agrestium, Ov.), comm. A countryman or countrywoman; a rustic, swain: conventus agrestium, Cic.: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. II. Meton.: Groeing wild, wild: poma, Virg.: palmæ, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Rustic; boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated,

wild, savage, barbarous: genus hominum agreste, Sall.: (Comp.) agrestiores Musae, Cic.—B. Wild, brutish: vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agreste*.

agr-i-cōla, a, ōm, m. (Gen. Plur. agricolūm, Lucr.) [ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] I. Prop.: A cultivator of land: agricolae assidui, Cic. II. Meton.: Of the gods: A patron or tutelary deity of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) *agricole*.

agr-i-cul-tio, ōnis, f. [for agr-i-col-tio; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] Husbandry: Cic.

agr-i-cul-tor, ōris, m. [for agr-i-col-tor; fr. ager, agr-i; (i); col-o] An agriculturist, husbandman: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculteur*.

agr-i-cul-tūra, a, f. (also, as two words, *agri cultura*) [for agr-i-col-tura; fr. ager, agri; (i); col-o] Agriculture: Cic.; Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *agriculture*.

Agri-gentum, i, n. Agri-gentum; one of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum, Gr. Acragras (now Girgenti).—Hence, **Agri-gent-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agri-gentum.—As Subst.: Agri-gentini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Agri-gentum.

Agri-ōdos, ōntos, m. [ἀγριός; ὀδός] (fierce tooth) Agriodos; the name of a hound.

agr-i-pēt-a, a, m. [ager, agr-i; (i); pet-o] One who strives for the possession of land: Cic.

Agrippa, a, m. Agrippa; a Roman name: 1. Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the stomach and limbs.—2. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina.—3. Agrippa Postumus, son of the former.—4. Herodes Agrippa I. and II. kings of Judea.

Agrippina, a, f. Agrippina: 1. The wife of the Emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus.—2. A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia; the daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula.—3. A daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of Nero.—Hence, **Agrippin-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Agrippina: Colonia Agrippinensis (now Cologne).—As Subst.: Agrippinenses, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Colonia Agrippina.

Agrius (-os), ii, m., Ἀγριος (One living in the fields). Agrius or Agrios; a man's name.

Agryueus (trisyll.), ēi or eos, m., Ἀγρυεύς (One belonging to the streets). Agryueus; a surname of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places.

Agylla, a, f. Agylla; a town in Etruria, afterwards Cære (now Cervetere).—Hence, **Agyll-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agylla.—As Subst.: Agyllini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Agylla.

Agryrūm, ii, n. Agyrium; a town of Sicily, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus (now S. Filippo d'Argiro).—Hence, **Agryri-nensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Agyrium.—As Subst.: Agryrinenses, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Agyrium.

Agyrtes, a, m., Ἀγύρτης (A collector; also, a vagabond). Agyrtes, a paricide mentioned by Ovid.

ah (sts. written without h), interj. Ah! alas! ah! ah me! An exclamation expressive of pain, grief, indignation, entreaty, joy, etc.: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter.: (with Acc.) ah me, Cat.: (with Voc.) ah! stulte, Ter.

āhā, interj. Aha! ha! haha! An exclamation expressive of reproof, denial, laughter, etc.: Plant.

Āhāla, a, m. Ahala; a Roman name; e.g. C. Servilius Structus Ahala, who, as magister equitum, slew the turbulent Melius.

Āharna, a, f. Aharna; a town of Etruria.

aheneus, ahenipes, etc., v. aē.

1. ai = ai, interj. denoting grief. Ah! alas!: Ov.

2. ai, imperat. of aio.

ai-ens, entis: 1. P. of ai-o.—2. Pa.: Affirming, affirmative: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic.

ain' = ains, v. aio.

ai-o, v. defect. (the forms in use are Pres. Indic. aio, ais, ait—aiunt.—Pres. Subj. aias, aiāt—aiant.—Imperf. Indic. throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc.—Imperat. ai.—Part. praes. aiens.—From ais with the interrog. particle ne, ai' is used in familiar language.—For Imperf. also aibas, aibat, aiabant were used.—The ai is always dissyll. except in the Imperat. ai; also, in Plant., ais, ait, are sometimes monosyll.) [akin to Sanscrit root AH, for AGH, "to say, speak"] I. Gen.: To speak; to utter speech: Aius iste loquens, quum eum nemo nōrat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen invenit, Cic. II. Esp. A.: 1. Neut.: To say "yes": Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.—2. Act.: To say yes to a thing: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiāt aut neget, Cic.—B. To say, assert, state, etc.: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter.: (without Object) ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt: a. In quoting a proverbial phrase: Men say, as men say, as it is said, so to speak: Ter.; Cic.—b. In quoting an anecdote, As it is related: Hor.—2. Ain' = ains? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? Do you really mean so? is it possible? often only an emphatic what? Plant.; Cic.—Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv.—3. Quid ais? a. What! what do you say? Plant.—b. What! what do you mean? what do you say or think? Ter.—c. What is your opinion? what do you say? Plant.

Aius (Loquens, or Locutivus):

(The speaker saying, or the sayer) *Aius Loquens* or *Locutius*; a deity, who unannounced to the Romans that the Gauls were coming.

Ajās, ācis, m., Aias (usually referred to as, "alas"). **Ajāx**: I. Prop.: The name of two Greeks renowned for their valour: **A.** Telamonius (son of Telamon, king of Salamis), who contended with *Ulysses* for the possession of the arms of *Achilles*, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up.—**B.** Oileus (son of Oileus), king of the Locri. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The title of a tragedy of *Ennius*: *Cic.*—**B.** The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor *Augustus*: *Suet.*—**C.** The name of a picture of *Timomachus*: *Cic.*

ā-la, ā, f. [etym. dub.; prps. for *ag-la*, fr. *ag-o*] (The moving thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of flying creatures: *A wing*: quantius (sc. *Harpyie*) *alas*, *Virg.* **II.** Fig.: *A wing*: velorum pandimus *alas*, *Virg.* **III.** Meton.: **A.** In man: 1. The upper and under part of the arm (where it unites with the shoulder): *Hor.*—2. The armpit: *Hor.*—**B.** Military t.t.: The wing of an army (composed originally of the Roman cavalry, and afterwards of the troops of the allies): *Cic.*—**C.** Plur.: Feathers (tied to lines, used as tools in hunting): *rum* trepidant *alae*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. aile*.

Ālabānda, ā, f., and *ōrum*, n. plur. *Alabānda*; a town of *Caria*, distinguished for its wealth and luxury.—Hence, **1.** **Alaband-i**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Alabānda*.—**2.** **Alaband-enses**, ūm, m.=*Alabandi*.—**3.** **Alaband-ēni**, ōrum, m.=*Alabandi*.—**4.** **Alaband-ens**, a, um (quadrifly.), adj. (*Of Alabānda*).

ālābaster, tri, m., also plur. *ālābāstra*, ōrum, n.=*ἀλάβαστρος*, plur. *ἀλάβαστρα*. **I.** Prop.: A box or vase (for unguents or perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, made originally of alabaster, whence the name, afterwards of other materials): redolent *ālābāstra*, *Mart.* **II.** Meton.: A rose-bud (before it opens): *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. albatre*.

ālācer, cris, e, adj. (Nom. masc. *alacris*, Ter.; *Virg.*—Anciently *alacer comm.*) [etym. dub.] Lively, roused to action, brisk, quick, eager. In the class. age, with the idea of joyous activity: *Glad, happy*. **I.** Prop.: *videbant Catilinam alacrem*, *Cic.* (Comp.) *alacrioris ad reliquum perficiendum*, *Auct. Her.* **II.** Fig.: Of things: *alacris voluptas*, a lively pleasure, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. allègre*.

ālācr-itas, ātis, f. [*alacer*, *alacris*] (The quality or state of the alacer; hence) **1.** Liveliness, ardour, eagerness, readiness, alacrity: *Cic.*—**2.** Transport, rapture, joy, gladness, ecstasy: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. alacrité, allègresse*.

Ālāmāni, ōrum, v. *Alēmanni*. **Ālāni**, ōrum, m., 'Αλαῖοι: **I.**

Prop.: The *Alani*: a warlike Scythian nation.—Hence, **Ālān-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the *Alani*. **II.** Meton.: Wild, fierce, barbarous men: *Luc.*

ālāpa, ā, f. [prob. onomatop.] A blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear: *Phaed.*—In the emancipation of a slave a slight *alapa* was given by his master; hence, multo majoris *alape* mecum veneunt, i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased, *Phaed.*

āl-āris, e, adj. [al-a]=*alarius*, *Liv.* **āl-ārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] That is on the wings (of an army), of the wing: equites, *Liv.*—As Subst.: *alarii*, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Soldiers in the wing of an army: *Cæs.*

Ālāstor, ōris, m.=*ἀλᾶστωρ* (Tormentor) *Alāstor*; one of the companions of *Sarpedon*, king of *Lycia*, killed by *Ulysses* before *Troy*.

āl-ātus, a, um, adj. [al-a] Furnished with wings, winged: plantæ, i. e. of *Mercury*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ailé*. **ālāuda**, ā, f. [a Celtic word; lit. great songster; from *al*, excellent, and *ud*, a wind or blast of a clarion or trumpet] **I.** Prop.: The crested lark: *Pl.* **II.** Meton.: The name of a legion raised by *Cæsar* in *Gaul*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. alouette*.

Alba, ā, f. [akin to *Gr. ἀλφός*, Sabine, alpus, Alp, the name for a high mountain] **1.** *Alba* (called also *Alba Longa*), the mother city of *Rome*, built by *Ascanius*, the son of *Æneas*, between the *Alban* lake and *Mons Albanus*.—Hence, **Ālb-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Alba*: *Alban*.—As Subst.: **a.** *Ālbāni*, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The people of *Alba*; the *Albans*.—**b.** *Ālb-ānum*, i, n. (sc. prædium) An estate at or near *Alba*: *Cic.*—**2.** *Alba Fuentia*, or simply *Alba*; a town north-west of *Lacus Fucinus* (now *Celano*): *Cæs.*—Hence, **Ālb-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Alba*.

alb-ātus, a, um, adj. [alb-um] (Provided with albus; hence) Clothed in white: *dominus*, *Cic.*—In the *Circensian* games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called *albata*: *Pl.*

alb-ōo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [alb-us] To be white, campi ossibus albert, *Virg.*—Particular phrase: *Albente celo*, When the sky is white, i. e. at daybreak, *Cæs.*

albe-aco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [albe-o] To begin to be white, to become white: mare albescit, *Cic.*: *albescent capillus*, *Hor.*

Albici, ōrum, m. pl. The *Albici*; a people near the *Massilienses*.

alb-ico, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [alb-us] To be white: nec prata canis albicant pruinis, *Hor.*

alb-īdus, a, um, adj. [alb-co] Whitish, white: spuma, *Ov.* (Comp.) *albidior*, *Pl.* (Sup.) *albidissimus*, *Cels.*

Albinus, īi, m. *Albinus*; a Roman plebeian, who conveyed the sacred vessels, etc., to *Cære*, after the defeat on the *Allia*.

Ālbīnōvānus, i, m. *Albinovanus*:

1. *C. Peto Albinovanus*: *C. Peto*; an epic poet, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid*: *Ov.*—**2.** *Celsus Albinovanus*; a contemporary of *Illoace*.

Albīntimēlium, īi, n. *Albīntimēlium*; a town of *Liguria* (now *Ventimiglia*).

Albīnus, i, m. *Albinus*; a Roman name.

Albis, is, m. The *Albis*; a river of *Germany* (now the *Elbe*).

alb-ītudo, īnis, f. [alb-us] (The state of the albus; hence) Whiteness: *Plaut.*

Albīus, īi, m. *Albius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Ālbī-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, an *Albus*.

Ālbūcius, īi, m. *Albucius*; a Roman name.

alb-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [alb-us] Whitish, white: columbus, *Cat.*: *ireta*, i. e. through the foaming waves, *Mart.* As Subst.: *Albula*, ā, f. (sc. aqua) (White water) The *Albula*, another name of the *Tiber*: *amistit verum vetus Albula nomen*, *Virg.*

Ālb-ūnea (-na), ā, f. [prob. alb-us] (The white thing) *Albunea* or *Albuna*; a fountain at *Tibur* gushing up between steep rocks (or poet. the nymph who dwelt there), near which was the villa of *Horace*.

Ālb-urnus, i, m. [id.] (id.) *Alburnus*; a mountain of *Lucania* (now *Monte di Postiglione*).

albus, a, um, adj. [akin to *Gr. ἀλφός*] **I.** Prop.: White (prop. dead white): color, *Cic.*: quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere, id.: pedibus qui venerat albis, i. e. whitened (as of slaves exposed for sale), *Juv.*—Proverbial phrases: **A.** *Dentibus albis deridere*, To deride with white teeth, i. e. so as to show the teeth; hence, to deride vehemently: *Plaut.*—**B.** *Albus an ater sit*, etc.: *ignorare*, etc., Not to know whether one be white or black; to know and care nothing about one: *Cic.*—**C.** *Albo rete aliquid oppugnare*, To attack or seize upon with a white net, i. e. in a delicate skilful manner: *Plaut.*—**D.** *Albā lineā aliquid signare*, To mark something with a white line, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing: *Gell.*—**E.** *Alba avis*, etc., A white bird, for a rarity, something uncommon: *Cic.*—**F.** *Fillus albae gallinae*, A son of a white hen, i. e. a child of fortune: *Juv.*—**G.** *Equis albis præcurrere aliquid*, To run before or outstrip one with white horses, i. e. to excel, surpass one (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot): *Hor.*—As Subst.: **album**, īi, n. (The white thing; hence) **1.** White colour, white: maculis insignit et albo, *Virg.*—**2.** The white of the eye: *Cels.*—**3.** The white of an egg: *Cels.*—**4.** A white tablet on which any thing is inscribed: **a.** The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year: *Annales maximi*, *Cic.*—**b.** The tablets of the prætor, on which his edicts were written, and which were posted up in some public place: *Sen.*—**c.** A roll, list, or register of names, etc.: senatorium,

Tac.: iudicium, Suet.: citharædorum, id. **II.** Fig.: *Favourable, lucky, propitious*: stella, Hor. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Pale, from sickness, etc.*: aquosus albo Corpore languor, Hor.—**B.** *Of the wind: Making clear, dispersing the clouds*: Notus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. aube.

Alcæus, i, m., Ἀλκαῖος (Mighty one). *Alcæus*: a lyric poet of Mitylene, inventor of the Alcæic verse.

Alcander, dri, m. *Alcander*; a man's name.

Alcathœ, Ës, f., Ἀλκαθῷ (Defender or warder off). *Alcathœ*: the tutelæ of Megara.

Alcathous, i, m., Ἀλκαθους (id.) *Alcathous*: 1. A son of Pelops, founder of Megara.—2. A person mentioned by Virg.

alcêdō, ònis = alcyon. *The kingfisher*: Var.

alcêdōn-ia, òprou, n. [alcêdo, alcêdon-is] (Prop.: Things pertaining to the alcêdo; i.e. the days while the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm; Fig.) *A calm, profound tranquillity*: Plant.

alces, is, f. = ἀλκή [akin to the old Germ. elch: Gr. ἀλκή] *The elk*: Cæs.

Alcestis, is, f., Ἀλκίστις or Ἀλκήστις. *Alcestis*: a daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phœre, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alcibiades, is, m. (Voc. Græc. Alcibiade, Liv.), Ἀλκιβιάδης. *Alcibiades*: an Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcidamas, antis, m., Ἀλκιδάμας (He that subdues by strength). *Alcidamas*: a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.

Alcides, æ, m., Ἀλκείδης. A descendant of Alcæus, the father of Amphitryon; his grandson Hercules.

Alcimedon, ontis, m., Ἀλκιμέδων (One bethinking himself of defence). *Alcimedon*: a carver in wood.

Alcinous, i, m., Ἀλκίνοος (id.) *Alcinous*: a king of the Phæacians, renowned for his love of horticulture. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juvenus Alcinœi.—Prov.: Alcinoo dare poma. To give fruits to Alcinous, i.e. to carry coals to Newcastle. Ov.

Alcis, is, m. *Alcis*: a deity of the Naharvæli.

Alcithœ, Ës, f., Ἀλκίθῷ (She with active strength). *Alcithœ*: a daughter of Minyas, changed into a bat.

Alcmæna (Alcū-), æ, also **Alcmene**, Ës, f., Ἀλκμήνη. *Alcmene*, Alcmena, or *Alcmene*: a daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, mother of Hercules and Iphiclus.

Alcon, ònis, m. *Alcon*: a man's name.

alcyon (hal-), ònis, f. = ἀλκυών. *The kingfisher*, halcyon: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. alcyon.

Alcyone (Hal-), Ës, f., Ἀλκυόνη. *Alcyone* or *Alcyonæ*: 1. a. Prop.: A daughter of Æolus, who, from love

to her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher.—b. Meton.: *The kingfisher*: Stat.—Hence, **Alcyōn-ius** (Halc-, -ius), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the alcyon*: Alcyoneides, Col.—As Subst.: **Alcyōnium**, i, n. (sc. medicamen), *Seafœam*, a remedy employed by the ancients: Pl.; Ov.—2. A Pleiad; daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

ālēa, æ, f. [prob. for as-lea; fr. the Sanscrit root AS, "to cast," or "throw"] (*The thing thrown, or thing for throwing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A die or dice for playing at games of chance: jacta est alea, the die is cast (the expression of Cæsar on his deciding to cross the Rubicon and march to Rome), Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A game of chance or hazard: Cic.—**B.** Gaming, gambling: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of any thing uncertain, doubtful, etc.: Chance, hazard, venture, risk, etc.: Cic.

ālēa-tor, òris, m. [alea, (uncontr. Gen.) alea-i] (*One employing the alea*; hence) **A.** A gambler, gamester: Cic.

ālēatōr-ius, a, um, adj. [*aleator*] *Of, or pertaining to, a gamester*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aléatoire.

ālēc (all-, hal-), Ëcis, n. or **ālēx** (hal-), Ëcis, f. and m. (plur. not used); acc. to Pl., The sediment of a costly fish-sauce (garum); gen. fish-pickle, fish-brine: Hor.

Allecto, Ës, f. (only in Nom. and Acc.) Ἀλλεκτο, οὖς (*The unceasing or implacable one*). *Allecto*: one of the three Furies.

Alëmon, ònis, m. = ἀλήμεν (Wanderer) *Alëmon*: a Greek, father of Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy.—Hence, **Alëmon-Ides**, æ, m. The son of Alëmon, i.e. Myscelus.

ālë-o, ònis, m. [ale-a] (*One having alea*; hence) **A.** gamester: Cat.

ālë-s, ālëtis (Abl. Sing. aliti, Sen.; Gen. Plur. alitum, Mart.; alitum, Virg.) *adj.* [for al-i-(t)-s; fr. al-a; i root of eol] (*Wing-going*; hence) **I.** Prop.: With wings, winged: avis, Cic.; equus, i.e. Pegasus, Ov.; deus, i.e. Mercury, id.—As Subst.: **ales**, itis, comm.: **A.** 1. Gen.: A bird: a. Prop.: argentea, i.e. the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.; albus, the swan, Hor.; cristatus, the cock, Ov.; Jovis, the eagle, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: Of a poet: Maconi carminis ales, a bird of Meonian (i.e. Homeric or Epic) song, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. Prop.: Augur. t. t.: A bird of flight, i.e. that affords omens by its flight: alites et oscines, Cic.—**B.** Meton.: Augury, omen, sign: mala, Hor.—**B.** A winged or flying person, etc., one who flies: Cyllenius ales, i.e. Mercury, Claud. **II.** Meton.: Swift, rapid, etc.: Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

ālë-sco, no perf. nor sup., Ëre, 3. v. n. [al-o] To grow up, increase: Lucr.

Alësia, æ, f. *Alësia*: a town of Gaul (now Alsie).

Alëtes, is, m. Ἀλῆτης (Wanderer) *Alëtes*: a companion of Æneæ.

alex, v. alec.

Alexander, dri, m., Ἀλέξανδρος

(Defender of men). *Alexander*: 1. Son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the Macedonian empire.—2. Son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.—3. A tyrant of Phœre, in Thessaly.—4. A king of Epirus.—5. A name of Paris, son of Priam.

Alexandria (Æa), æ, f., Ἀλεξάνδρεια (A thing—e. g. a city—pertaining to Alexander). *Alexandria* or *Alexandrea*: 1. The city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, noted for its luxury (now Scanderun).—Hence, **Alexandri-nus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Alexandria*: vita, i. e. luxurious, Cæs.—2. A city of Troas.

Alexirhœ, Ës, f., Ἀλεξίρῳ (She who wards off the stream). *Alexirhœ*: a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Æsacus.

Alexis, idis (Acc. Alexim, Virg.; Voc. Alexi, id.), m., Ἀλέξις (Hilp). *Alexis*: 1. The name of a beautiful youth.—2. A freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.

alga, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *Sea-weed* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. algue.

alge-na, entis: 1. P. of alge-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Cold: loci, Pl.—b. Meton.: Admitting the cold: tega, i. e. thin or tattered, Mart.

algeo, si, no sup., gère, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to ἀλγω] To be cold, to feel cold: **I.** Prop.: erudiunt juven-tem, alendo, æstuando, Cic. **II.** Fig.: probitas landatur et alget, i. e. is not cherished, Juv.

alge-sco, als, no sup., algesco, Ëre, 3. v. n. inch. [alge-o] **I.** To catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. **II.** To become cold: vites, Pl.

Algidum, i, n. [1. algid-us] (*The cold thing*) *Algidum*: a town on Mount Algidus (now Rocca del Papa).—Hence, **Algid-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Algidum*.

1. **alg-idus**, a, um, adj. [alg-eo] Cold: algidâ nive, Cat.—As Subst.: **Algida**, æ, f. (sc. terra) *The cold country*: i. e. Thrace. ¶ Hence, Fr. algide.

2. **Algidus**, i, m. [1. algidus] (*The cold mountain*) *Algidus*: a high wooded and snow-capped mountain near Rome.

algor, òris, m. [alg-eo] Cold that is felt, coldness: Tar

alg-us, us, m. -u, n. indecl. [alg-eo] Cold that is felt, coldness: Plant.

ālī-ā, adv. [ali-us] By another way or road: Flor.

ālī-as, adv. [ali-us] 1. Of place: At another place, in other places, elsewhere: facete is quidem, sicut alias, as in other passages, Cic.—Particular combination: With alius: One in one place, another in another: alii sunt alias, Cic.—2. Of time, past or future: At another time, at other times, on another occasion: gubernatores alias imbecare soliti, tum, etc., Curt.: alias jocabimur, Cic.—Particular combinations: a. Alias... alias, At one time... at another... once...

another time; now . . . now: Cic.—b. *Alias . . . plerumque, etc.* At one time . . . frequently, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—c. *Alias aliter, alias aliud, etc.* At one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that: Cic.—d. *Sepe alias or alias sepe . . . nuper, quondam, tum, etc.*; also quum sepe alias . . . tum, etc., frequently at other times, . . . now, lately, once, or formerly; as, frequently, on the one hand . . . so, especially, on the other; both, frequently, on the one hand . . . and, especially, on the other: Cic.; Nep.—e. *Semper alias, Aliways at other times:* Suet.—f. *Raro alias, Rarely at other times:* Liv.—g. *Non alias, At no other time, never:* Virg.; Liv.—3. Of circumstances: a. *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise:* alias salubri potu ejus aque, Pl.—b. *Non alias quam, From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than; not other than:* Tac.

Alibi, adv. [ali-us] I. Prop.: *At another place, elsewhere:* scio equidem alibi animum tuum, Plaut.—Particular combinations: A. *With negatives:* Nec alibi, And no where else: nusquam alibi, not elsewhere, no where else, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. 1. *Alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place; here . . . there:* Liv.—2. *Alibi . . . alibi . . . alibi, At one place . . . at another place . . . at another place, still:* Liv.—3. *Hic . . . illic . . . alibi, Here . . . there . . . there again or elsewhere:* Virg.—C. *Alibi alius or aliter, The one here, the other there; one in this, the other in that manner:* Liv.—D. *Alibi atque alibi, In this place and in that place, in various places:* Pl.—E. *Alibi quam, Elsewhere than; with nusquam, etc.: Nowhere else than:* Tac.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. 1. *In other things, in other respects, in something else: si alibi plus perdidit, minus egre habebam, Plaut.—2. With quam:* To denote comparison: *In another thing, or other things, than, etc.: alibi quam in innocentia speiri habere, Liv.—B. Of persons: With some other person: priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori deditum, Ter.—C. Otherwise: rarum alibi animal, Curt.*

Al-ica, æ, f. [al-o] *The nourishing or nutritious thing; hence:* I. Prop.: *A kind of grain, spell:* Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Grits prepared from alica; spell grits:* Cels.—B. *A drink prepared from spell-grits:* Mart.

Al-ic-ibi [al-ic-is] *Somewhere, any where, at some place or any place: si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit al-icubi, etc.*—Particular combinations: 1. *Al-icubi . . . al-icubi . . . al-icubi . . . Somewhere . . . elsewhere . . . elsewhere still:* Sen.—2. *Al-icubi hic, Somewhere here, near here, whereabouts:* Ter.; Cic.

al-icula, æ, f. [al-a] *That which is made for covering the upper part of the arm; hence:* A cape or short cloak with a cape: Mart.

Al-ic-unde, adv. [aliqu-is] I. Prop.: *From somewhere, from some place: precipitare al-icunde:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. *From some person, from some quarter: non quaesivit procul al-icunde, Cic.—B. From some thing or any thing: quibus est al-icunde objectus labos, Ter.*

alid, v. alius.

Al-lēn-a-tio, ōnis, f. [alien(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *A transferring or surrendering of a thing to a person:* Cic.—b. Fig.: *(A transferring of one's self: i. e.) (a) The going over to another person or thing; separation, withdrawal, parting, etc.: consulum, Cic.: amicitie, id.—(b) Desertion, etc.: exercitus, Cæs.—(c) Aversion, hatred, enmity: in Vitellium, Tac.—2. Medic. t. t.: Alienatio mentis, or simply alienatio, Loss of mind or reason, insanity, madness, Cels.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. aliénation.*

Al-lēn-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [alien-us; (i); ger-o] *One born in a foreign land; a foreigner, stranger, alien:* Cic.—As Adj.: *Foreign, belonging to another or foreign land: Of persons or things: alienigenæ hostes, Cic.: vino alienigenæ usuros, Gell.*

Al-lēn-i-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. *(Born or produced in a place, etc., not one's own; hence): Foreign: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max.—2. Produced from materials not one's, etc., often; heterogeneous: partes, Lucr.*

Al-lēn-o, avi, ātūa, i, t. v. a. [alien-us] *(To make a person or thing alienus; hence):* I. A. Of persons: *To change into another: tu me alienabis nunquam, Plaut.—B. Of things: To make different, to alter the nature of: sacopenium alienatur, Pl. II. A. Prop.: 1. Business t. t.: *To transfer by sale; to alienate from one's self; to surrender to another: de vestris vectigalibus, non fruentis, sed alienandis, Cic.—2. To make subject to another; to give up, lose, etc.: pars insule alienata, Liv. B. Fig.: To withdraw or remove from friendship, etc.: to alienate, estrange, set at variance, etc.: omnes a se bonos, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Alienari ab aliquā re, To keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be disinclined to, or have an aversion for, to shrink from:* Cic.—2. *Medic. t. t.: a. (a) Mentem alienare, or alienare alone, To deprive of reason, make delirious, drive mad, take away the mental powers or senses: Liv.; Sen.—(b) Alienari mente, etc., To be deprived of one's mind, etc.: Pl.; Liv.—b. Pass.: Of deceased members, etc.: To perish: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. aliéner.***

Al-lē-nus, a, um, adj. [ali-us] *(Belonging to the alius; hence):* I. Prop.: A. *Belonging to another person or thing; not one's own: pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic.: vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: alieno Marte pugnabant sc. equites, i. e. as footmen, Liv.—As Subst.: alienum, i. n. The property of another: largiri ex alieno, Cic.—B. Of one's family, acquaint-*

ance, or country: Not belonging to one; not related or allied; strange, foreign: homo, Cic.: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.—As Subst.: alienus, i. m. A stranger: Plaut.; Cic.—so, in Comp. and Sup.: ut neque amicis, neque alienioribus desim, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Foreign to a thing or person; not suited, unsuitable, incongruous, inconvenient, not favourable: alienus dignitatis, Cic.: alienus illi cause, id.: (Sup.) homine alienissimum, id.—B. Averse, hostile, estranged, unfriendly: mens, Sall.: alieno a te animo fuit, Cic.: alieno esse animo in Cæsarem milites, Cæs.—C. Of places: Unsuitable, unfavourable for an engagement: alieno loco proelium committunt, Cæs.—D. Of time, etc.: Unfitting, inconvenient, unfavourable, unsuitable: (Comp.) alieniore etate, Ter.—E. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, injurious: suis rationibus, Sall.—F. Unversed, unacquainted in physics, Cic.: a literis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. aliéné.

Al-l-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [al-a; (i); ger-o] I. Prop.: *Bearing wings, winged: amor, Virg.: agmen, i. e. of birds, id. II. Meton.: Driven by winged creatures: aligeri tollitur axe Ceres, i. e. driven by dragons, Ov.*

Al-limēt-āri-us, a, um, adj. [aliment-um] *Of, or relating to, nourishment: Law t. t.: lex, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. alimentaire.*

Al-limēntum, i, n. [al-o] *(The nourishing thing; hence):* I. Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment: alimenta corporis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Food, provisions, alimentary substance: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint., alimenta flammæ, Ov.—B. The reward or gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria). III. Fig.: Food, etc.: addidit alimenta rumoribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. aliment.*

Al-limōn-ia, æ, f. [id.] *Nourishment, sustenance: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. aumône.*

Al-limōn-ium, ii, n. [id.] *Nourishment, sustenance: Tac.; Suet.*

Al-li-ō, adv. [al-us] 1. a. Prop.: *Of place: To another place, elsewhere: Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, au quo alio, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of persons or things: Elsewhere; to another person or thing: vocat me alio (to another subject) tacita vestra expectatio, Cic.: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerunt? Liv.—(b) To or in a different direction: hoc alio spectabat, Nep.—c. For another purpose: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic.—2. a. Alio . . . alio, In one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither: Cic.—b. Alio atque alio, In one way and another: Sen.—c. Alius, etc., alio, One in one way . . . another in another: Cic.—d. Aliunde alio, From one place to another: Sen.*

Al-lō-qui (-in), adv. [prop. Abl. from ali-us quis] I. Prop.: *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise: alioqui*

magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. II. Meton.: A. *Yet besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover:* validus aliqui sperendis honoribus, Tac.—Particular combinations: Alioqui et . . . et, quum . . . tum, etc.: *Both in general (or in other respects) . . . and:* Liv.—B. *In itself; even in itself, himself, etc.:* illa (sc. Phryne) speciosissima aliqui (in herself even most beautiful), Quint.—C. *Otherwise, else:* aliqui narrasset mihi, Pl.

Allo-rsum (-us), (also, alio-vor-sum, alioversus), adv. [constr. fr. alio versum] 1. Directed to another place (other men, objects, etc.), elsewhere: Plaut.—2. *In another manner:* aliorsum aliquid accipere, i. e. to take it differently, Ter. ¶ Hence, *fr. aliter.*

Al-i-pes, edis, adj. (Abl. alipedi, Val. Fl.) [al-a; (i); pes] I. Prop.: *With wings on the feet, wing-footed:* deus, i. e. Mercury, Ov.: alipedes equi, i. e. the horses of the sun, id.—As Subst.: alipes, edis, m. (sc. deus) The wing-footed god, i. e. Mercury, Ov. II. Meton.: *Swift, fleet, quick:* cervi, Lucr.—As Subst.: alipes, edis, m. A swift-footed-horse: Virg. ¶ Hence, *fr. alipede.*

Alipētes (-ta), æ, m. = ἀλείπτης (Anointer) 1. With the Greeks: One who anointed the bodies of the athletes, and trained them for exercise: Cels.—2. *With the Romans:* A slave who anointed his master in the bath: Cic.

Alīquā, adv. [sc. viā: Abl. of aliquis] I. Prop.: By some way or road: Cic. II. Fig.: *In some manner or other:* Virg.

Alīquam, adv. [orig. Acc. Fem. of aliqui = in aliquam partem] In some degree (only with diu or multus): 1. *Alīquam diu or as one word aliquamdiu, A while, for a while, for some time:* also pregn.: a considerable time: Cic.; Liv.; Cæs.—Particular combination: Aliquamdiu . . . donec, A considerable time . . . until; some time . . . until: Suet.—2. *Alīquam multus (of number or quantity), Considerable:* Gell.

Alīqu-ando, adv. [aliqui-is] Of time past, future, or present: 1. *At some time or other; formerly, hereafter, now, once:* illicescet aliquando dies, Cic.: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando?, id.: querere ea nun vel ex Philone vel ex ullo Academico audisset aliquando, id.—Particular phrase: Si forte aliquando, or si aliquando, *If at any time, if ever; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time:* If once, at one time or one day: Ter.; Cic.—2. *Once; formerly, hereafter:* quod sit in presentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquidando et industria recuperetur, Cic.—3. *Sometimes, occasionally:* stitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? Cic.—Particular combination: Aliquando . . . aliquando, *At one time . . . at another time; now . . . now,* Quint.—4. *On this present occasion, for this once, now:* dicendum enim aliquando est, I must for once say it,

Cic.—5. *At length, now:* aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic.—6. *Finally, at length, now, at last:* utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.

Alīquantul-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for aliquantulus; fr. aliquantulus] A very little: Plaut.

Alīquant-isper, adv. [aliquant-us] For a while, for some time: Plaut.

Alīquant-o (-um), adv. [aliquant-us] 1. Considerably, not a little, rather, somewhat: a. *Of amount or degree:* intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Cic.—b. *Of time:* quum in hisdem locis aliquanto ante (some time before) fuisset, Cic.—2. *With comparatives (the force depending on the context): Much more or a little more; some more:* aliquanto plus, Cic.: carinæ aliquanto planiores, Cæs.

Alīquantul-o, adv. [aliquantulus] A little, somewhat, some little: Cic.

Alīquantu-lus, a, um, adj. [for aliquantulus; fr. aliquantulus, (unconstr. Gen.) aliquanto-i] Very little: numerus, Hirt.—As Subst.: alīquantulum, i, n. A very little, a very small amount, etc., of something: eris alieni, Cic.

Alī-quantus, a, um, adj. [ali-us; quantus] Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable: timor, Sall.: spatium, Liv.—As Subst.: alīquantum, i, n. A little, somewhat of something: alīquantum agri, Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. alīquante.*

Alīquā-tēnus, adv. [aliquā, Abl. of aliquis; tenus] 1. To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: Sen.—2. *In some measure, in some respects, partly:* Quint.

Alī-qui, aliqua, aliquid (Gen. Sing., alīcuius; Dat., alīcui; Nom. Plur., alīqui, aliqua, aliqua;—the Nom. Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. were originally alīquæ) [ali-us; qui] indef. pron. adj.: 1. *Some, any:* si est alīqui sensus in morte præclariorum virorum, etc., Cic.: alīquæ vacce, Virg.—As Subst.: aliqua, æ, f. (sc. femina) Some woman or other: Ov.—2. *Some:* hæc enim ille alīquæ ex parte habebat, in some degree, Cic.—As Subst. in Neut. Plur.: Alīqua, Some, several: aliqua mutanda, aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint.—3. *With numerals:* Some, about: tres alīqui aut quatuor, Cic.

Alīquid, adv. [Adverbial neut. acc. of aliquis] In some degree, to some extent, somewhat.

Alī-quis, aliquid; Gen. Sing., alīcuius; Dat., alīcui; Nom. Plur., alīqui (Fem. Sing., and Fem. and Neut. Plur. not used: the forms usu. supplied here, aliqua, aliqua, properly belong to alīqui)—Abl. Sing.: alīqui, Plaut.—Dat. and Abl. Plur.: alīquib., Pl.) [ali-us; quis] indef. pron. subst.: 1. *Some one, somebody, any one; something:*—Plur., *Some, any, many:* si modo est alīquis, Cic.; alīquid magnum, Virg.: (with unus to denote some one indefinite person) ad unum alīquem confugiebant, id.; alīquis ex vobis, id.; alīquis de tribus nobis, id.; cum

alīquibus principum, Liv.: (in neut. with Gen. of subst., or of adj. of 1st or 2nd decl. = alīqui and subst.) alīquid pugnæ = aliqua pugna, Plaut.: alīquid monstri = aliquid monstrum, Ter.: alīquid falsi = aliquid falsum, Cic.: (with plural verb) aperite alīquis ostium, Ter.: (once with 2nd pers. sing.) exorare alīquis, Virg.—As Adj.: alīquī labos, Ter.—2. *Some or any other; something or anything else:* vellem alīquid Antonio, præter illum libellum libuisset scribere, Cic.: alīud alīquī flagitī, Ter.—3. *Somebody or something considerable, important, or great:* alīquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, etc., Cic.—Particular phrases: a. *Esse alīquem or alīquid, To be some one or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note; to be esteemed:* Cic.; Ov.—b. *Dicere alīquid, To say something of importance, to assert something not groundless,* Cic.—c. *Fiet alīquid, Something of importance or great will come to pass or happen:* Plaut.

alīquo, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of aliquis] 1. Somewhere, to some place, somewhere: alīquo exire, Cic.: alīquo terrarum, id.—2. *Somewhere else, to some other place:* alīquo concedere, Cic.

Alī-quōt, indef. num. adj. indecl. [ali-us; quot] Some, several, a few, not many: epistolæ, Cic.—As Subst.: *Some persons, several persons:* alīquot mediare, Ter. ¶ Hence, *fr. alīquote.*

Alīquōt-ies (-iens), adv. [alīquōt] Some, certain, or several times; at different times: causam agere, Cic.

Alīs, v. alius.

Alī-iter, adv. [al-is, v. alius indecl.] 1. a. In another manner, otherwise: tu, si aliter existimas, nihil errabis, Cic.: aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, id.: aliter ac nos vellimus, id.: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id.—Particular phrases and combinations: (a) *With a negative:* In no other way or manner, not otherwise, just so, just as, etc.: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor.—(b) *Non aliter nisi, By no other means (on no other condition, not otherwise), except:* (c) *Non (nec, ne) aliter, quam ut, On no other condition than that:* Suet.—(d) *Aliter esse = aliter se habere, To be different:* Cic.; Plaut.—(e) *Aliter . . . aliter, Otherwise . . . otherwise, in a different way . . . in a different way; in one way . . . in another way:* Cic.—(f) *With alius, etc.: One in one way . . . another in another way, etc.; here in this way . . . there in that way, etc.:* Cic.—b. (a) *Otherwise; in the contrary manner:* dis aliter visum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Qui aliter fecerit, etc., *Who will not do that,* Sall.—(b) *In a contrary direction:* aliter curvantem brachia cancerum, Ov.—2. *In any other case, otherwise, else:* jus enim semper est questum æquabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

Alī-tus, a, um, P. of al-o.

ālī-ūbi, *adv.* [ali-us; ubi] *Elsewhere*. Pl.—Particular combinations: **1.** Aliubi . . . alinbi, *Here . . . there; in one place . . . in another*. Pl.—**2.** Aliubi atque alinbi: **a.** *Here and there; now here; now there*. Sen.—**b.** *In different places*. Sen.

alium, *li*, *n.* **alium**.
ālī-unde, *adv.* [ali-us; unde] *From another person, place, or thing; from elsewhere*: aliunde mutuati sumus, Cic.: alius aliunde est periculum, Ter.—Particular phrase: Aliunde stare, aliunde sentire, *To stand on one side, to have the feelings on the other side*: Liv.

ālī-us, *a*, *nd* (*Gen. Sing.* alius; *Dat.* alii; *old form*, *Nom. Sing.* alis, *alid*; *Lucr.*; *Cat.*;—*Dat. Masc.* alii, *Lucr.*—*Fem. Gen.* Cic.; *Liv.*—*Fem. Dat.* aliae, *Plaut.*), *adj.* [akin to ἀλ-ος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Another, other of many (whereas after is one of two)*: alius vir, Liv.: (fold, by Abl., atque, ac, et, nisi, quam, or, prae, to express a comparison, etc.) neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.: illi sunt alio ingenio, atque tu, Plaut.: alia, ac tu scripseras, nunciantur, Cic.: alia est solis et lychorum lux, id.: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare, id.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus sylvestris, Pl.: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientie, Cic.—Particular phrases and combinations: **1.**: **a.** Nihil aliud nisi, *Nothing more than, nothing further than*: Cic.—**b.** Nihil aliud quam, *Nothing else than; nothing but, only, merely*: Liv.—**c.** Quid aliud quam? *What other than? What else than?* Liv.—**2.** In distributive clauses (several times repeated; also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, partim, etc.) *The one . . . the other*; Plur.: *Some . . . others*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—**3.** Aliud . . . aliud, *One thing . . . another (or quite a different) thing*: Cic.—**4.** Repeated in another case, or with alias, aliter, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc., to point out what different persons respectively do, or how persons act at different times, under different circumstances, etc.: alius alium percentumur, cuja est navis? Plaut.: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intebantur, some in one place and some in another, Cic.—**5.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, etc., *One following upon, or after, another*: Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—**6.** Alius atque alius or alius aliusque; also (in Sall.), alius deinde alius or alius post alius, *The one and the other; now this, now that; various*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic.—**7.** With a negative and the comparative to enhance the idea: mulier, quā mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *to whom no other woman is superior in beauty, meaning, no other woman is so beautiful*, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: *Of another nature, different*: longe alia mihi meus est, Sall.—Particular expressions: **1.**

Aliquem alium facere, etc., *To make one entirely another, to transform one*: Plaut.—**2.** Alius fieri, etc., *To become another person; to be changed, become different, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** In alia omnia ire, discedere, or transire (*To go, etc., into all other things; i. e.*) *To differ from the thing proposed; to reject or oppose it; to go over to the opposite side*: Cic.; Hirt.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** *The rest, the remainder*: alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—**B.** Like *alter*: *One of two; the other, the second*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo; alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut.—Also, with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regio Galliarum potiretur, *no second Ariovistus*, Tac.

ālīus-mōdi [Adverbial Gen. of alius; modus] *adv.* *Of another kind*: Cic.

al-lābor (ad-), apsum sum, ābi, *3. v. dep.* [for ad-labor] *To glide towards; to flow, glide up to, etc.*: viro allapsa sagitta, Virg.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) allabitur (sc. fama) aures, id.: extrinsecus, Cic.

al-lābro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for ad-laboro] **I.** *To labour or toil much*: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. **II.** *To add to by labour*: myrto nihil allaborans, Hor.

al-lācrimans (ad-; -ymans), antis [for ad-lacrimans; P. of obsol. al-lacrimo; fr. ad; lacrimo] *Shedding tears, weeping*: Juno allacrimans, Virg.

1. allap-sus (ad-), a, um [for allab-sus], *P. of allab-or*.

2. allap-sus (ad-), ūs, m. [for allab-sus; fr. allab-or] *A gliding to; a stealthy approach*: Hor.

al-lātro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for ad-latro] **I.** Prop.: *To bark at*: Sext. Aur. Vict. **II.** Fig.: *Of persons: To revile, rail at*: Cato alatrare Africanis magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allā-tus (ad-), a, um [ad; root LA; v. fero init.], *P. of affero*.

allaudā-bilis (ad-), e, adj. [allaud(a)-o] *Worthy of praise*: Plaut.

al-laudo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., āre, *1. v. a.* [for ad-laudo] *To praise greatly, to extol*: Plaut.

allec, *v. alec*.

allec-tō (ad-) āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. freq.* [for allac-to; fr. ALLAC, true root of allac-io] *To allure, entice*: Cic.

1. allec-tus (for allec-tus), a, um, *P. of 2. allec-o*.

2. allec-tus (for allac-tus), a, um, *P. of allac-io, through true root ALLAC*.

3. Allectus, i, m. [1. allectus] (*The chosen one*) *Allectus; a Roman governor in Britain, who usurped the imperial title*.

allēgā-tō (ad-), ōnis, f. [1. alleg(a)-o] *A sending away, a dispatching, a mission to any one*: Cic.

1. allēgā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *An instigating or instigation to deceit, etc.*: Plaut.

2. allēgā-tus, a, um, *P. of 1. alleg(a)-o*.—**As Subst.**: **allegatus**, i, m. *A deputy, commissioner*: Cic.

1. al-lēgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre,

1. v. a. [for ad-lēgo] **I.** Prop.: *To send one to a person or thing with a commission or charge; to dispatch on private business*: te ad illos, Cic.: homines nobiles iis, id.: (without Object) quum patrem allegando, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To instigate or incite any one to an act of deceit, etc.*: hunc senem, Ter.—**B.** *To bring something before one in speech; to relate, recount, mention*: exemplum, Pl.: (with Objective clause) priorem se petitem ab Alexandro allegat, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alleguer*.

2. al-lēgo (ad-), ēgi, ectum, īg-ere, *3. v. a.* [for ad-lēgo] *To select for one's self; to choose; to choose for, or elect to, a thing, or into a corporation*: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: augures de plebe, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) allegitur, *a choice is made*, Caes.

allēvā-mentum, i, n. [allev(a)-o] *An alleviation*: Cic.

allēvā-tio (ad-), ōnis, f. [id.] *An alleviating, assuaging, easing*: Cic.

al-lēvo (ad-) āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for ad-levo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up on high; to raise, set up*: gelidos complexibus allevet artus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *To lighten, alleviate troubles; or referring to the person who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console*: sollicitudines, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) allevor animum, Tac.—**B.** *To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen or lighten*: adversariorum confirmatio allevatur, Cic.—**C.** *To exalt, to make distinguished*: Caesar eloquentiā allevabatur, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alleviger*.

allex or **alex**=alec *q. v.*

Allia, ae, f. *The Allia; a little river 11 miles northward from Rome, rendered memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year 365 u.c., xv. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), which day (hence called dies Alliensis) was considered ever after as a dies nefastus*.—Hence, **Alli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Allia*.

allīc-ō-fācio, no perf., tum, ēre, *3. v. a.* [allīc-io; (e); facio] *To allure: viros ad societatem imperii*, Suet.

al-līco (ad-), lecti, lectum, īl-lēre, *3. v. a.* [for ad-līco] *To allure; to entice or draw to one's self, etc., by alluring*: officiis benevolentiam, Cic.

al-līdo (ad-), īsi, īsum, īdēre, *3. v. a.* [for ad-līdo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust, strike, or dash one thing upon or against another: pars (sc. remigum) ad scopulos alīda*, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *To wreck, make shipwreck of, ruin, etc.*: in quibus (sc. damnationibus) allisus est, Cic.

Allifae, ārum; **-a**, ae, f. *Allifae* or *Allifae; a town of Samnium*.—Hence, **Allif-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Allifae; Allifan*.—**As Subst.**: **Allifāna**, ōrum, n. (sc. pocula) *Drinking-cups made at Allifae*: Hor.

al-līgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for ad-līgo] **I.** *To bind to something: cuius ad statum Siculi alligabantur*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bind, bind up, bind about, etc.*: vulnus,

Liv. B. Fig.: *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder, or detain; or, in a moral sense, to oblige or lay under obligation*: beneficio alligari, Cic. (with *Gen.* of crime or alligari, hic furti se alligat, i. e. shows himself guilty of, Ter. **C.** Meton.: *To bind or make fast, to bind, fasten, fix*: alligat (sc. naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart.—Particular expression: In chess: Alligatus calculus, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allier*.
al-lino (ad-), lēvi, litum, linere, & v. a. [for ad-lino] *To besmear; to varnish or colour over*: I. Prop.: schedam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic.

alli-sus (ad-), a, um (for allid-sus) P. of allid-o.

allum (ali-), ū, n. *Garlic*: Virg.; Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ail*.

Allōbroges, um, m. [Celtic word:] (*People of another land*) The Allobroges; a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis.—In Sing.: Allōbrox, ōgis, m. *One of the Allobroges*: infidelis Allōbrox, Hor.: qui toties Ciceronem Allōbroga dixit, Juv.

allōcū-tio (ad-), ōnis, f. [for alloqu-tio; fr. alloqu-or] **1.** *A speaking to, an addressing*: Pl.—**2.** *An address for consolation, consolation, comfort*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *allocution*.

allōc-utus (for alloqu-utus), P. of alloqu-or.

allōqu-ium (ad-), ū, n. [for alloqu-ium; fr. alloqu-or] **1.** *A speaking to, addressing, etc.*: Liv.—**2.** *Conversation*: Luc.

al-lōquor (ad-), cūsus sum, qui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-loquor] I. Gen.: *To speak to, address*: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To speak to a person in order to comfort; to console*: afflictum, Sen.

al-lūbe-sco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [for ad-lube-sco; fr. ul: lube-o] *To begin to please*: Plant.

al-lūceo (adi-), xi, no sup., cēre, 2. v. n. n. [for ad-luceo] I. Neut.: *To shine*: nisi aliquis igniculus alluxeret, Sen. **II.** Act.: *To light up, to kindle*: faculam, Plant.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lūdo (ad-), ūsi, ūsum, ūdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-ludo] I. Prop.: *To play or sport with or at a thing; to joke, jest; to do any thing sportively*: nec plura (sc. dixit), alludens, Virg.: alludens copiose, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To sport or play with or upon*: in alludentibus undis, Ov.: mare terram appetens litibus alludit, i. e. dashes upon, Cic.

al-lūo (adi-), ūi, no sup., ūire, 3. v. a. [for ad-luo] *To wash against, to flow near to*: I. Prop.: fluvius latera huc alluit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: barbariae ductibus alluitur (sc. Massilia), Cic.

allūv-ies (adi-), ēi, f. [for allu-ies; fr. allu-o] *A pool (occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river)*: Liv. **allūv-io** (adi-), ōnis, f. [for allu-lo; fr. allu-o] (Prop.: *An overflow,*

inundation; Meton.) Law l. l.: *Alluvial land*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *alluvion*.

Almo, ōnis, m. **Almo**. I. Prop.: *The Almo; a stream flowing into the Tiber (now the Acquafaccia)*. **II.** Meton.: *A river-god, father of the nymph Lara*.

al-mus, a, um, adj. [al-o] I. Prop.: *Nourishing, nutritious*: Ceres, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Genial, refreshing, kind, propitious, indigent, beautiful, etc.*: dices, Hor.: sacerdos, Prop.

al-nus, i, f. I. Prop.: *The alder*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Anything made of alder-wood*: **A.** *A ship, vessel*: Virg.—**B.** *A pale, post, etc.*: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aune*.

āl-o, alūi, altum, and altum, alēre [prob. akin to Gr. ἀλ-θω, “to cause to grow”] 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain*: agellus illum non satis aleret, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To sustain or support one's self; to live*: viperinis carnisbus ali, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To cherish, nourish, support, foster*: haec studia adolescentiam, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Of streams: To swell*: amnis, imbres Quem super notas alere ripas, Hor.

ālōē, ēs, f., ἀλόν. I. Prop.: *The aloe*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Bitterness*: Juv.

Ālōeus (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m., ‘Alwēos (Thresher or Vintageer). *Alōeus*: a son of Neptune and Canace, husband of Iphimelia.—Hence, **Ālō-idēa**, ārum, m., ‘Alwēidai. *The sons of Alōeus*, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes: Virg.

Alpes, ūm (sts. in the sing., **Alpis**, is, f. [either akin to Celt. *Alp*, a height, eminence; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, white] (Hence, *The high things; or the white things*) I. Prop.: *The Alps; the high mountain range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia*.—Hence, **A. Alpīcus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Alps*: Alpine.—As Subst.: **Alpīci**, ōrum (sc. incolae), *The inhabitants of the Alpine regions*.—**B. Alpī-nus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Alps*: Alpine: Sil. **II.** Meton.: *A high mountain*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Alpes*; (adj.) *Alpin*.

alpha, n. indecl. = ἀλφα. I. Prop.: *Alpha; the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet*: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *The first or chief in a thing*: alpha pænuatorum, Mart.

Alphēias, ōdis, f., ‘Alphēiās (The one belonging to Alpheus). *The Alphēiad; the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus*.

Alphēsiōea, æ, f., ‘Alphēsiōēa (She that brings or yields oxen). *Alphēsiōea*; a daughter of Phlegyas, and wife of Alcemon.

Alphēsiōeus, i, m. ‘Alphēsiōēos (He that brings or yields oxen) *Alphēsiōeus*; the name of a herdsman, in Virg.

Alphēus (-eios) (trisyll.), i, m., ‘Alphēiōs (The white or pellucid thing). *Alphēus*; the chief river of Peloponnesus. *It rises in the southern part of*

Arcadia, unites with the Eurotas, then loses itself under ground, and appears again in Megalopolis. Its disappearance under ground gave occasion to the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence it is personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa.—Hence, **Alph-ēus**, a, um, adj., ‘Alphēiōs. *Of, or pertaining to, the Alpheus*: Alpheus Pise, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Virg.

Alpīcus, a, um, **Alpis**, is, v. Alpes.

al-sus (-sius), a, um, adj. [for alg-sus (-sius); fr. alg-co] *Chilly, cold, cool*: alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr.—The form alsiu nihil in the Comp. neut.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, Cic.

alt-āria, ūm, n. [alt-um] (*Things pertaining to the altum; hence*) I. Prop.: *That which is placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim*: structæ diris altariibus aræ, Luc. **II.** Meton.: *A high altar, an altar (on which sacrifices were offered only to the superior gods): en quatuor aras*: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo, high altars to Phœbus, Virg.—Also of a single altar: a cruas altariibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autel*.

alt-e, adv. [alt-us] **1.** *On high, highly*: A. Prop.: (Sup.) altissime volare, Suet.—**B.** Fig.: animi altius se extulenter, Cic.—**2.** *Deeply*: A. Prop.: caput addidit alte, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: alte repetita, Cic.

al-ter, tēra, tērum, adj. (*Gen. Sing.*, usually, alterus; alterius, Ter.—*Dat. Sing. Fem.*, altera, Plaut.; Ter.; Nep.) [akin to al-ius] I. Prop.: *One, another*: also the one, the other, of two, hence patria quæ sit, profecto nescio, Plaut.: (with Gen.) alter consulum, Liv.: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these other five, Cic.—As Subst.: *Another person*: nihil alterius causâ facit, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: **A.** *Alter amove, One or both of two (often in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMOVE SE IIS VIDERETUR, etc.; the mood and tense varying according to the construction of the context)*, Cic.—**B.** *Alter . . . alter, The one . . . the other*: Cic.; Cres.—**C.** *Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, etc.*: **1.** *The one and the other; two*: Cic.; Suet.; Tac.—**2.** *Of an indefinite number: One and another; this and that; several*: Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—**D.** *Alterum tantum, Another so much; i. e. as much more or again, twice as much*: Cic.; Liv.—**E.** *To mark the similarity of one object to another: Another, a second*: Verres, alter Orcus, Cic.—**F.** *Alter ego or idem, Another, or second, self*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The second, the next*: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, Virg.—**B.**: **1.** *Either of two, the one, or the other*; of two, without a more precise designation: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, Cic.—**2.** *Once with a*

negative: *Neither of two: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatios miserat rex, Liv.—C. Opposite: factio, Nep.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. autre, autre.*

altercā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [alterc(a)-or] 1. *A strife or contest in words; a dispute, debate: Cic.—2. An altercation; a severe cross-examination in a court of justice: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. altercation.*

alter-co, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [alter] (*To do something with another; hence, in bad sense*) *To wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercāsti, Ter.*

alter-cor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*id.*) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To have a debate with any one, to dispute: and when it is conducted with passion, to wrangle, quarrel, etc.: altercari cum Vatino incipit, Cæs.: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. B. Esp.: To cross-question in a court of justice: Cic. II. Fig.: To contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.*

altern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [altern-us] *To do any thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate: I. Act.: vices, Ov. II. Neut.: alternantes prælia miscent, Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. alterner.*

altern-nus, a, um, adj. [alter] (*Pertaining to alter; hence*) I. Gen.: *One after another, by turns, alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable: alternopede terram quantiunt, Hor.—Adverbial Abl.: Alternis, Alternately: Virg.—In the Roman courts of law the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could by turns reject the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, the expression: alterna consilia, alternos iudices, etc., rejoice, Cic. II. Esp.: Of verses: Interchanging (between hexameters and pentameters); elegiac: Cic.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. alterne.*

alter-ūter, alterutra (more freq. than altera utra), alterutrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), adj. (and so in the Oblique Cases alterutris, alterutri, etc.) *One of two, the one or the other, either: alterutrum velox victoria fronte coronet, Hor.: alteriusutris partes, Cic.*

Althæa, æ, *f.*, Ἀλθαία (Healer;—also, as an appellation, The marsh-mallow). *Althæa: a daughter of Theseus, wife of Æneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

alt-i-cinctus, a, um, adj. [alt-us; (i); cinctus] (*High-girded; hence*) *Active, busy: Phæd.*

alt-ilis, e, adj. [alo, (Sup.) altum] 1. *Nourished, fattened, esp. of domestic animals: boves, Var.—As Subst.: altilis, is, f. (sc. avis) A fattened bird, esp. a fowl: satur altilium, Hor.—2. Well-fed, fat, full, large: gallina, Pl.*

alt-i-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [alt-us; (i); son-o] I. Prop.: *High-sounding, sounding from on high: cardo, Enn. II. Fig.: High-sounding, sublime: Maro; Juv.*

alt-i-tōnans, antis, adj. [alt-us; (i); tonans] I. Prop.: *Thundering on*

high: Juppiter, Enn. II. Meton.: Of wind: Loud-roaring: Lucr.

alt-ītūd-o, inis, *f.* [alt-us] (*The quality of the altus; hence*) 1. *Height, loftiness, altitude: A. Prop.: ædium, Cic.—b. Fig.: orationis, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Depth: spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of mind, etc.: Depth, impenetrability, reserve: animi, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. altitude.*

altius-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for altior-culus; fr. altior, Comp. of altus] *Rather high: calceamenta altiuscula, Suet.*

alt-i-vōlans, antis, adj. [alt-us; (i); volans] *Flying high, soaring: solis rota . . . Altivolans, Lucr.—As Subst.: altivolans, antis, f. (sc. avis) A bird: Enn.*

alt-or, ōris, *m.* [al-o] (*The accomplicher of nourishing; hence*) *A nourisher, sustainer: Cic.*

alt-ri-n-sēcus, a, ve. [for alteri-nsecus; fr. alter, alteri-us; (n); secus] *At or on the other side: quin retines atrinsecus? Plant.*

alt-trix, icis, *f.* [al-o] I. Gen.: (*The female accomplicher of nourishing; hence*) *A female nourisher, cherisher, or sustainer: Cic. II. Esp.: A nurse: Ov.*

alt-r-ō-vorsum (contr. **alt-r-or-sus**), adv. [for alter-ō-vorsum; fr. alter, alteri-us; (o); vorsum] *adv. On the other side: Plant.*

altum, i, *v. utus.*

alt-us, a, um: I. P. of al-o. II. Pa. (*Grown or become great by nourishing, support, care, etc.; hence*) A. Seen from below: 1. Prop.: *High: alti montes, Virg.: (with Acc. or Gen. of measure) clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall.: alta novem pedum, Col.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: A high place, a height: Cic.—b. Esp.: The height of heaven, the high heaven: Virg.—2. Fig.: a. High, lofty: (Sup.) altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.—b. Mentally: Elevated, lofty, magnanimous, high-minded, sublime, etc.: (Comp.) qui altiore animo sumt, Cic.—c. In rank, etc.: Lofty, great, noble, august, etc.: rex ætheris altus Jupiter, Virg.—d. Of the voice, etc.: High, loud, shrill, clear: Cat.—e. Of the countenance: Proud, stern, disdainful: index Rejeit alto dona nocentium Vultu, Hor.—B. Seen from above: 1. Prop.: Deep, profound: gurgite in alto, Virg.: radices, Cic.—As Subst.: altum, i, n.: a. Gen.: Depth, the interior: ex alto dissimulare, Ov.—Particular phrase: Of discourse: Ex alto repetere, or petere, To bring from far (in Part. Perf., *Fur-fetched*): Cic.; Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) The deep, the main, the open sea: navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.—(b) Of a river: The deep part: quum in altum rapentur (sc. elephanti), Liv.—2. Fig.: Deep, profound: quies, Virg.: artes, Quint.—3. Meton.: Ancient, old, remote, venerable: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. haut.*

ālū-cīnor (all-, hall-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. akin to ἀλύνω, ἀλύνω-σκα] *To wander in mind, to dream, talk idly, rave: quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.*

āl-umna, æ, *f.* [al-o] 1. Pass. (*She that is nourished, etc.; hence*) *A nursing: a foster-daughter or -child: Plant.—2. Act. (She who nourishes, etc.; hence) A nourisher, supporter: alumna urbis Ostia, Flor.*

āl-umnus, i, *m.* [id.] (*He that is nourished; hence*) 1. Of persons: *A nursing: a foster-son, or -child: a. Prop.: quid vocat dulci nutricula majus alumnio, Hor.—b. Fig.: pacis, Cic.: Platonis alumni, i. e. disciples of, id.—2. Of animals, etc.: A suckling, etc.; Hor.*

Aluntium (Hal-), i, *n.* Ἀλουντίον, Ἀλόντιον, *Aluntium or Haluntium: a town of Sicily (prps. now S. Marco).—Hence, Alunt-inus (Hal-), a, um, adj. Of Aluntium.—As Subst.: Aluntini (Hal-), ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Aluntium.*

ālūta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Aluta: a description of leather, softened by means of alum: Cæs. II. Meton.: Of things made of aluta: A. A shoe: rupta, Mart.—B. A purse or pouch: tumida superbus alutā, Juv.—C. A patch (put on the face for ornament): Ov.*

alv-ē-ārīum, ī, *n.* (-re, is) [alve-us] (*A thing pertaining to an alveus; hence*) I. Prop.: *A bee-hive: seculento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. II. Meton.: A bee-house, an apiary: Var.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. abeolaire.*

alv-ē-ō-lus, i, *m.* dim. [alveus, (un-contr. Gen.) alveo-l] (*A little alveus; hence*) 1. *A little tray, trough, or tub: Liv.—2. A pail, bucket, or watering-tub of wood: Phæd.—3. A wooden dish or platter: Juv.—4. A hollow gaming-board: Cic.—5. A small channel of a river: Curt.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. alveole.*

alv-ē-us, i, *m.* [alv-us] (*Prop.: A thing pertaining to or resembling an alveus; Meton.*) 1. *A hollow, cavity, excavation: illicis, Virg.—2. A trough or tray: fluitans alveus, Liv.—3. a. The hold or hull of a ship: navium, Sall.—b. A small ship, boat, or bark: accipit alveo Æneam, Virg.—4. A hollowed gaming-board: lusorios, Pl.—5. a. A hive: apes alveo se continent, Pl.—b. A hive, i. e. a swarm of bees: alvei apium emoriuntur, Pl.—6. a. A hot-water bath (usually of marble, sunk in the floor of the bathroom, having a step at the bottom, which the bather could use as a seat): in balneum venit . . . ut in alveum descendere, etc., Auct. Her.—b. A bathing-tub: alveus fagineus tepidus impletur aquis, Ov.—7. The bed of a river, a channel: fluminis, Virg.*

alvus, i, *f.* (nominally also *m.*) [acc. to some, al-o; and so, the nourishing thing;—acc. to others, akin to vulva, Sanscrit, ulva, "the womb"] 1. a. Prop.: *The belly, the abdomen: purgatio alvi, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Excrement, ordure: Cels.—(β) Flux,*

diarrhoea.—(b) *The stomach, the digestive organs*: Cic.—(c) *A bee-hive*: Var.

—2. *The womb*: Cic.

Ālyattes, is or ūi, m. *Alyattes*: king of *Lydia*, father of *Cræsus*: Hor.

Ālymon, ōnis, m. *Alymon*: the father of *Iphimedia*.

am, v. ambi.

āmā-bilis, e, adj. [am(a)-o] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely*: Of persons or things: *filiole tua amabilis*, Cic.: (Comp.) *amabilior mihi Vellia fuit*, id.: (Sup.) *amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amable*.

āmābil-itas, ātis, f. [amabil-is] (*The quality of the amabilis*; hence) *Amiability, amiability, loveliness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amabilité*.

āmābil-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *In a lovely manner, pleasantly, delightfully*: *lusi amabiliter*, Hor.—2. *Lovingly, amicably*: (Comp.) *amabilius*, Ov.

Āmalthea, æ, f., Ἀμαλθεα. *Amalthea*: 1. *A nymph, daughter of Melisseus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*;—or, acc. to some, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheæ, or Cornu Copiæ, from which nectar and ambrosia were said to flow: Cic.—2. *The name of the Cumean Sibyl*: Tib.

āmānda-tio, ōnis, f. [amand(a)-o] *A sending away, removing*: Cic.

ā-mando, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. (*To bid one go away*; hence) *To send away*, to remove, commonly with the access. notion of contempt, scorn, etc.: *amandat hominem*, Cic.

āma-ne, ntis, 1. P. of am(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Of living beings: (a) *Fond, loving, kindly disposed to* (With Gen.) *cives amantes patriæ*, Cic.: (Sup.) *ad nos amatissimos tui veni*, id.—As Subst.: *comm. gen.*: A lover: *amantium ire amoris integratio* est, Ter.—(b) *Fond of, desiring*, etc.: *crucior*, Ov.—b. Fig.: Of things: *Friendly, affectionate*: (Comp.) *nomen amatius*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amant*.

āman-ter, adv. [for amant-ter; fr. amans, amant-is] *Lovingly*: Cic.: (Comp.) *amantius*, Tac.: (Sup.) *amantissime*, Cic.

Āmantia, æ, f. *Amantia*; a maritime town of *Illyria* (prps. now *Nizita*).—Hence, **Āmantī-āni**, ōrum, m. *The people of Amantia*.

ā-mānū-ensis, is, m. [a; manus (unconstr. Gen.) manu-is] (*One who is at one's hand*; hence) *A secretary, amanuensis*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amanuensis*.

Āmanūs, i, m. *Amānus*; a mountain range between *Syria* and *Cilicia*.—Hence, **Āmanī-enses**, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Mount Amānus*.

āmārāc-inus, a, um, adj. [amarac-us] *Of, or pertaining to, marjoram*: oleum, Pl.—As Subst.: **amarac-inum**, i, n. (sc. unguentum) *Marjoram ointment*: Lucr.

āmārācus, i, comm. gen., -um, 1. n. = ἀμαράκος, -ov. *Marjoram*: Cat.

āmārantus, i, m. = ἀμαράντος (unfading). *Amaranth*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amaranthe*.

āmār-e, adv. [amar-us] *Bitterly*: Plaut.: (Comp.) *amarius*, Macr.: (Sup.) *amarissime*, Suet.

āmār-ities, ei, f. [id.] (*The quality of the amarus*; hence) *Bitterness*: Cat.

āmār-itūdo, inis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the amarus*; hence) I. Prop.: *Bitterness*: Var. II. Fig.: *Bitterness, acrimoniousness, offensiveness*: Pl.—B. Of voice: *harshness*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amertume*.

āmār-or, ōris, m. [id.] (*A being amarus*; hence) *Bitterness*: Virg.

āmārus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Bitter in flavour*: *salices*, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad*: *casus*, Ov.: (Sup.) *amarissima leges necessitates*, Val. Max.—As Subst.: **amara**, ōrum, m. *Bitternesses, bitter things*: *curarum*, Hor.—B. *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe*: *dicta*, Ov.—C. *Morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable*: (Comp.) *amariore me senectus facit*, Cic.—D. *Inveletrale, implacable*: *hostis*, Virg. III. Meton.: A. Of sound: *Rough, sharp, shrill*: *sonitus*, Stat.—B. Of smell: *Disagreeable, odious*: *fructus amarus odore*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amer*.

Āmāryllis, idis, f. *Amāryllis*: a girl's name.

Āmāsenus, i, m. *Amāsenus*; a river of *Latium* (now *Toppia*, or *Fiume dell' Albazia*).

āmā-sūs, i, m. [am(a)-o] (*The loving or loved one*; hence) *A lover, suitor, sweetheart*: Plaut.

Āmastris, is, f., Ἀμαστρία. *Amastria*: a town of *Paphlagonia* (now *Amassora*).—Hence, **Āmastr-iacus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amastria*.

Āmāt-a, æ, f. [amat-us] (*Loved one; darling*) *Amata*; the wife of *King Latinus*.

Āmāthūs, ntis, f., Ἀμαθούς (Acc. Gr. *Amathunta*, Ov.). *Amathus*: a town of *Cyprus* (now *Limisso*).—Hence, 1. **Āmāthūs-iā**, æ, f. *The goddess of Amathus*, i. e. *Venus*.—2. **Āmāthūs-iacus**, a, um, adj. *Of Amathus*.

āmā-tio, ōnis, f. [am(a)-o] (*A loving*; hence) *An amour, love-intrigue*: Plaut.

āmā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*The accomplisher of loving*; hence) 1. A lover, friend: *vir bonus amatorque noster*, Cic.—2. A paramour: *aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amateur*.

āmātor-cūlus, i, m. dim. [amator] *A little lover*: Plaut.

āmātōri-e, adv. [amatori-us] *Amorously*: Cic.

āmātōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [amator] (*Pertaining to an amator*; hence) *Amorous, amatory*: *voluptas*, Cic.

āmā-trix, icis, f. [am(a)-o] (*A female accomplisher of loving*; hence) *A female lover*: *Mart*.—As Adj.: *Amorous*: *amatrices aque*, Mart.

āmā-tus, a, um, P. of am(a)-o.

Āmāzōnes, um, f. [acc. to an etym. fancy ἀμαζόνες, "without breast;" but really a Scythian word]

I. Prop.: *Amazons*; a community of warlike women who dwell on the River *Thermodon*.—Sing.: **Āmāzōn**, ōnis, f. *One of the Amazons*; an *Amazon*: Virg.—Hence, A. **Āmāzōn-icus**, a, um, adj. *Amazonian*.—B. **Āmāzōn-is**, idis, f. *An Amazon*.—C. **Āmāzōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Amazonian*. II. Meton.: Sing.: *A heroine of love*: Ov.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, m. [from *Celtic ambacht*, servant] *A vassal, dependant*: Cæs.

amb-ādēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdere, 3. v. a. *To eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: Plaut.

amb-āges, is, f. (found only in *Abl. Sing.*; but complete in *Plur.*: Gen. *ambagum*) [amb; ag-o] I. Prop.: *A going around, a roundabout way*: *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit*, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: A. *Digression, circumlocution, evasion*: *missis ambagibus, without circumlocution*, Hor.—B. *Obscurity, ambiguity, intricacy*, cā *ambage*, Tac.: *per ambages, in a secret or mysterious manner*, Liv.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. *The Ambarri*; a people of *Gaul*.

amb-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdere (Part. Pres. *ambens*, *lucur*), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To eat or gnaw around*: *ambes absumente menses*, Virg. II. Meton.: *To consume, devour*, etc.: *robora ambesa flammis*, Virg.

ambens, v. ambedo, int.

ambē-sus, a, um (for *ambed-sus*) P. of *ambed-o*.

ambi (abbrev. *amb, am, an*), præp. [ἀμφί, Dor. ἀμρί] *Around, round about*; used only in composition: 1. Before vowels: mostly *ambages*, *ambedo*, *ambigo*, *amburo*—but, *ames*, *amicio*, *Amitemum*, *anhelo*; once *amp*: *ampulla*.—2. Before consonants: *am*: *amplector*, *amsegetes*, *amсанctus* (also *amspanctus*);—*an*: *anceps*, *ancusis*, *anquiro*.

Ambībāri, ōrum, m. *The Ambībāri*; a people of *Gallia* (*Armorica*).

Ambīgātus, i, m. *Ambigātus*; an ancient king of the *Celts* in *Gaul*.

anab-igo, no perf. nor sup., Igēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for *amb-ago*] I. Prop.: *To go about or around*: *ambigens patriam*, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Act.: *To doubt a thing*; *to be in doubt or hesitation about a thing*: *quod (sc. jus) ambigitur inter peritissimos*, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) *ne quis ambigat cuncta regno viliora habere (sc. eum)*, Tac.—B. Neut.: 1. *To waver, doubt, hesitate, be undecided*: *quum de regno ambigenter*, Just.—2. *To argue, debate*, *de vero*, Cic.—3. *To contend, dispute, wrangle*, etc.: *de fundo*, Cic.

ambīgū-e, adv. [ambigu-us] *Ambiguously, doubtfully*: Cic.

ambīgū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the ambiguus*; hence) *Ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*: ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambiguïté*.

ambig-ūsus, a, um, adj. [ambig-o] (*going round*; hence) **I.** *Wavering, uncertain*: favor, Liv.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *Uncertain, doubtful*: haud ambiguus rex, Liv.: (with Gen., or Gerund in subj.) futuri, Tac.: Imperandi, id.—**As Subst.**: **ambiguū**, i, n. *Doubt, uncertainty*: Hor.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of speech: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous*: oracula, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **ambiguū**, i, n. *An obscure, dark saying*: Cic.—(b) Of moral conduct: *Uncertain, not to be relied on, doubtful*: esse ambignā fide, Liv.—(c) Of fortune: *Fickle, fluctuating*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. **ambigu**.

Ambiliati (-ialiti), ōrum, m. *The Ambiliati*; a people of Gaul.

1. amb-īo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. (although a compound of eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence, *Part. Perf.* ambitus; in the *Imperf.*, however, together with ambiebāt, we find ambibat, Ov.) **I.** **a.** Prop.: *To go round or about a thing*: ambitat fundamina terrae, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Polit. t. t.: **a.** *To canvass persons for votes* (a) Act.: singulos ex senatu, Sall.—(b) Neut.: petamus, ambiamus, Cic.—**b.** *To canvass for an office*: magistratum sibi, Plaut. **B.** Fig.: *To ask, entreat, solicit, court a person*; to strive for, seek to gain a thing: amicos, Ter.: to please, Hor. **II.** **a.** Prop.: *To surround, encircle, encompass*: ambiat litora terrae, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To surround one's self*: plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac.

Ambiorix, īgis, m. *Ambiorix*; a chief of the Eburones, in Gaul.

amb-ītio, ōnis, f. [amb-i-o] **I.** Of candidates for office: *A canvassing for votes in a lawful manner*: Cic.—**2.** **a.** *A striving for one's favour or goodwill*; an excessive desire to please; great attention or courtesy; flattering behaviour: ambitione relegatā, without flattery, Hor.—**b.** *A desire or longing for honour, etc.*, from others; ambition, vanity: Hor.—**c.** *Exertion, effort*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. **ambition**.

ambit-ōs-e, ade, [ambitios-us] (*In the manner of the ambitious*; hence) *Ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.*: Cic.: (Comp.) ambitiosus, id.: (Sup.) ambitiosissime, Quint.

ambit-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for ambition-osus; fr. ambitio, ambition-is] (*Full of ambitio*; hence) **I.** **a.** Prop.: *Going round, surrounding*; hence: (a) Of plants, etc.: *Entwining, elapsing* (Comp.) lascivius hederis ambitiosior, Hor.—(b) Of a river: *Winding, with many windings*: amnis, Pl.—**B.** Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *Excessive, superfluous*: ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor.—**2.** **a.** *Seeking for or desirous of favour*; trying to ingratiate one's self: pro nato cœcula mater Ambitiosa, Ov.—**b.** *Condescending, submissive*: Suet.—**3.** **a.** Act.: (a) Prop.: Of persons: *Desirous of honour, ambitious*: Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Vain, vainglorious, ostentatious*: Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Pass.: *That is solicited, or*

much sought; honoured, admired: turba cœlestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov.—**4.** *Eager, urgent*: preces, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. **ambitieux**.

1. ambi-tus, a, um, P. of ambi-o.
2. amb-i-tus, ūs, m. [amb; i, root of e-o] **I.** **a.** Prop.: *A going or moving round; a revolution*: aquæ per agros, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Circumlocution*: Liv.—**c.** Meton.: (a) *A circuit, circle, circumference, border*: castra lato ambitu, Tac.—(b) *The open space left round a house*: Var.—(c) Rhet. t. t.: *A period*: verborum, Cic.—(d) *Desire of display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade*: Sen.—(e) Of style: *Bombast, parade*: Quint.—**2.** *A suing for office, canvassing for votes, esp. with bribery or other unlawful means*; prohibited by very severe laws: Cic.

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. *The Ambivareti*; a people of Gaul.

Ambivari, ōrum, m. *The Ambivari*; a people of Gaul.

Ambivius, ii, m. *Ambivius*; an actor in the time of Terence.

ambo, bæ, bo, num. adj. (*Acc. Plur. orig.* ambo: ambo for ambo, Plaut.) [ἀμφω] **I.** Prop.: *Both*; used of two persons, etc., who do, etc., something conjointly or at the same time: Cæsar atque Pompeius s. diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Two*: partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg.

Ambracia, æ, f., Ἀμβρακία. *Ambracia*; a town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name (now Arta or Larra).—Hence, **1. Ambraciensis**, e, adj. *Ambracian*.—**As Subst.**: **Ambracienses**, ium, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Ambracia*.—**2. Ambraciōtes**, æ, m. *An Ambraciote*.—**As Adj.**: **Ambraciote**: vinum, Pl.—**3. Ambraciū**, a, um, adj. *Ambracian*.

Ambrones, um, m. *The Ambrones*; a tribe of the Cimbri.

ambrosi-a, æ, f., ἄμβροσια (*Immortality*). *Ambrosia*. **I.** Prop.: *The food of the gods*: non enim ambrosiā Deos aut nectare letari arbitror, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An unguent of the gods*: ambrosiā cum dulci nectare mixtā Contigit os, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambroisie*, (mod.) *ambrosie*.

ambrosi-us, a, um, adj. = ἄμβροσιος (*Immortal, divine*; hence) *Lovely, pleasant, sweet, etc.*: comæ, Virg.

ambubaia (quadrissyll.), æ, f. [a Syriac word = tibāa] *Syrian girls* (in Rome, who were flute-players and dancers): Hor.

ambulā-erum, i, n. [ambul(a)-o] (*That which serves for walking*; hence) *a walk near a house*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulaire*.

ambulā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A walking about, a walk*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A walk, i. e. a place for walking*; a promenade: Var.

ambulātūn-cula, æ, dim. f. [for ambulation-cula; for ambulatio, ambulation-is] **I.** *A short walk*: Cic.

— **2.** *A small place for walking*: Cic.

ambulā-tor, ōris, m. [ambul(a)-o] (*One who walks about*; hence) **1.** *An idler, loungeur*: Cato.—**2.** *A hawker, pedlar*: Mart.

ambulātor-ius, a, um, adj. [ambulator] (*Pertaining to an ambulator*; hence) *Movable*: turres, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ambulateur*.

ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ἀμολοῦ = ἀναμολοῦ] **I.** Prop.: *To go backwards and forwards or up and down*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To walk, to walk about, to take a walk*: quum in sole ambulem, Cic.—**B.** *To go, to travel on foot, in carriages, etc.*: eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut, etc.: Cic.—**Particular expressions**: **1.** Bene ambula, *A good journey to you, farewell*: Plaut.—**2.** Ambulare in ius, *To go into court*: Plaut.—**3.** With mare, viam, etc.: *To navigate, sail, traverse, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Pl.—**C.** *To strut about*: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, Hor. **III.** Fig.: Of inanimate things: *To walk, etc.*: Nilus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambuler*.

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. (mostly in *Part. Perf.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn round, to scorch*: ambustus incendio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of completeness, *To burn up wholly, to consume*: Phaethon, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To injure or nip by cold*; to benumb: ambusti multorum artūs vi frigoris, Tac. **III.** Fig.: *Part. Pass.* **A.** *Scorched, injured, damaged*: ambustus fortunarum reliquias, Cic.—**B.** *Burnt up, destroyed*: damnatione ambustus, Liv.

ambustus-tus (for amburtus), a, um, P. of ambur-o.

āmelius, i, m. *Purple Italian starwort*: Virg.

Amēnānus, i, m. Ἀμενάνος. *The Amenanus*; a river of Sicily (now Gindicello).—Hence, **Amenan-us**, a, um, adj. *Of the Amenanus*.

ā-mens, entis, adj. (*Out of mens*; hence) **1.** *Out of one's senses*; mad, frantic, distracted: (Comp.) indies amentior, Suet.: (Sup.) homo amentissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) animi Virg.—**2.** *Foolish, stupid*: homo, Cic. **āment-ia**, æ, f. [amens, ament-is] (*The quality of the amens*; hence) **1.** *Want of reason, madness, senselessness*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Folly*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *amence*.

āment-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ament-um] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish a lance, etc., with a thong or strap*: hastæ amentate, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hurl or dart a lance by means of a thong*: jaculum, Luc.—**B.** *Of the wind*: *To give an impetus*: amentante Noto, Sil.

ā-mentum, i, n. [for ag-mentum; fr. ag-o] (*That which puts in motion*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A leathern thong, attached to the middle of a spear or lance, in order to give assistance in throwing it*: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *A shoe-tie*: Pl.

Āmēria, æ, f., Ἀμερία. *Ameria*, an ancient town of Umbria (now A-

melia).—Hence, **Amērinus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ameria.*

amē-s, *itis*, prob. *m.* [for *am-i*-(t)-s; fr. *am*; 1. root of *eo*] (*That which goes round*; hence) *A pole for spreading bird-nets*: *amite tendit retia*, Hor.

amēthyst-inus, a, um, *adj.* [*amethyst-us*] (*Pertaining to amethyst*; hence) **1.** *Of the colour of amethyst*: *vestes*, Mart.—*As Subst.*: **amethystina**, *orum*, n. (*sc. vestimenta*) *Amethyst-coloured garments*: *Juv.*—**2.** *Set or adorned with amethyst*: *trientes*, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amethystin*.

amēthystus, i, f. = *ἀμethystos* (*without intoxication*) *The amethyst*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amethyste*.

amfractus, v. *anfr*.

am-ica, *e*, f. [*am-o*] (*A loved one*; hence) *A female friend*: *Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amie*.

amic-e, *adv.* [*amic-us*] (*In a friendly manner*: *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *amicissime*, *Cæs.*

am-iclo, *icli* or *ixi*, *ictum*, *ire* (*Put. Pass.*, *amicibor*, *Plant.*), 4. v. a. [*for am-icio*] **I.** Prop.: (*Gen.*) *To throw around, to wrap about*; *Esp.* With Personal pron., or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To put or throw one's garments, etc., about one's self*; *to clothe one's self*: *dum calceabat ipse sese et amicebat*, Suet. (*with Gr. Acc.*) *nube humeros amictus*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To veil around, clothe, wrap up*: *pipper et quidquid chartis amictur ineptis*, Hor.

amic-iter, *adv.* [*amic-us*] (*In a friendly manner*: *Plaut.*

amic-itia, *ae*, f. (*Gen. Sing.*, *amicitia*, *Lucr.*) [*amic-us*] (*The quality of the amicus*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A friendship*: *Cic.*—**B.** *A league of amity between different nations*: *Cæs.*; *Sall.* **II.** Meton.: *A friend*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *amitié*.

amicities, *ei*, f. = *amicitia*: *Lucr.*

amic-tus, a, um, *P.* of *amic-io*. **2.** **amic-tus**, *ūs*, m. [*amic-io*] (*A throwing on of a garment*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mode of dress, fashion*: *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *An outer garment*: *duplex, of double texture*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Clothing, garment*: *celi mutemur amictum, i. e. go into another climate*, *Lucr.*

amic-ula, *ae*, f. *dim.* [*amic-a*] *A dear little female friend*: *Cic.*

amic-ulum, i, n. [*amic-io*] (*That which serves for throwing about one*; hence) *A mantle, cloak*: *Cic.*; *Nep.*

amic-ulus, i, m. *dim.* [*amic-us*] *A dear little friend*: *Cic.*

1. **amic-us**, a, um, *adj.* [*am-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Loving, friendly, amicable, kind, favourable* (*Sup.*) *conjugatissimus et amicissimus*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*); also, *with Dat.* *amicior* *Gillicum ærariis, quam nostro*, *id.* **II.** Fig.: *A.* *Of things*: *Favourable*: *amica silentia lune*, Virg.—*B.* *Pleasing, agreeable*: *nec dis amicum est, nec mihi, te prius Obire*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami*.

2. **am-icus**, i, m. [*id.*] (*Gen. Plur.*

amicum, *Ter.*) (*A loved one; or a loving one*; hence) **1.** *In private life*: **a.** *A friend*: *Cic.*—**b.** *A patron, protector*: *Hor.*; *Juv.*—**c.** *Companion, comrade*: *Ov.*—**2.** *In public life*: **a.** *A friend of the state*: *Liv.*—**b.** *In and after the Aug. age*: *A counsellor, minister of a prince*: *Nep.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ami*.

Amīnæus (-*æus*), a, um, *adj.*, *Ἀμινæος*. *Of, or belonging to, Aminæa*; *a district of the Piceni, celebrated for the culture of the vine.*

1. **Amisla**, *ae*, m. *The Amisia*; *a river of Germany (now the Ems).*

2. **Amisla**, *ae*, f. *A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems.*

amis-sio, *ōnis*, f. [*for amitt-sio*; fr. *amitt-o*] *A losing, loss*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old law l. l.*) *amission*.

1. **amis-us**, a, um [*for amitt-sus*], *P.* of *amitt-o*.

2. **amis-us**, *ūs*, m. [*for amitt-sus*; fr. *amitt-o*] *A loss*: *Siciliæ*, *Nep.*

Amisus, i, f., *Ἀμισός*. *Amisus*; *a town of Pontus (now Eski Samsun).*

amita, *ae*, f. [*etym. dub.*] *A paternal aunt*: *Liv.*

Am-ātern-um, i, n. [*for Am-ātern-nm*; fr. *am*; *ātern-nis*] (*The thing—e. g. town—about the Aternus*) *Amāternum*; *a Sabine town, near the sources of the Aternus, the birthplace of Sallust (now S. Vittorino).*—Hence, **Amāternus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Amāternum*.

am-itto, *isi*, *issum*, *ittēre* (*amisti*, *for amisti*, *Ter.*) *amissis*, *for amiseris*, *Plaut.*), 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To let go from one*; *to let slip, dismiss*: *hunc*, *Plaut.*: *prædam de manibus*, *Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *To let go, etc.*: *tempus*, *Cic.*: *occasionem*, *Cæs.* **III.** Meton.: *To lose*: *classes optima amisse*, *Cic.*

ammiror, **ammitto**, v. *adm.*

Ammon, *ōnis*, m., *Ἀμμων* (*Egypt. Amun or Ammūn*) *Ammon*; *the supreme divinity of the Ethiopians or Libyans*; afterwards, *an appellation of Jupiter worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (upon the present Oasis Siwah).*—Hence, **Ammon-iacus**, a, um, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Belonging to Ammon*; *Meton.*) *African, Libyan*.

am-n-i-cōl-a, *ae*, *comm.* [*amn-is*; (*i*); *col-o*] (*Stream-dweller*) *That which lives or grows near a river*: *salices*, *Ov.*

am-n-icūlus, i, m. *dim.* [*amn-is*] *A little stream*; *a rivulet, brook*: *Liv.*

am-n-i-gēn-a, *ae*, m. [*amn-is*; (*i*); *gen-o*] *Son of a river*: *Val. Fl.*

amnis, *is*, m. (*f.*, *Plaut.*; *Var.*—*Abt. Sing.*, regularly *amne*; sometimes *amni*) [*akin to Sanscrit apnas, from ap = aqua, and root n, "ducere"*] (*Water-conductor*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A broad, deep-flowing, rapid water*; *a rapid stream*; *a river*: *sedatus amnis, i. e. a majestic full river flowing noiselessly onwards*, *Cic.*: *secundo amni, down the stream*, Virg.: *adverso amne, up or against the stream*. *Curt.*: *Oceani amnes*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of a constel-*

lation: *A stream*: *Cic.* **III.** Meton.: *Water*: *Virg.*

ām-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre* (*amāso* = *amavero*, *Plant.*), 1. v. a. [*akin to Sanscrit root kām, "to love"*; Persian *kām*, "desire"] **I.** Prop.: *A.* *In a good sense*: *To love*: *quem omnes amare meritissime debemus*, *Cic.* (*without Object*) *Cicerones pueri amant inter se*, *id.*—*Particular phrases*: **1.** *Ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament* or *amabunt*, *So help me heaven!* *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—*Elliptically*: *ita me Jupiter (sc. amet or amabit)*! *Plaut.*—*As a salutation*: *Heaven bless thee*: *Plaut.*—**2.** *Of vain persons*: *Amare se*, *To be in love with, to be very much pleased with, one's self*: *Cic.*—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *To be in love, to have an amorous*: *Plaut.*; *Sall.* **II.** Fig.: *To love a thing, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: *nomen, orationem, vultum, incesum alienius amare*, *Cic.*: *hic ames dici pateratque principes*, *Hor.*—*Particular phrases*: **A.** *Amare aliquem (de or in aliquā re, quod, etc.), To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to have to thank*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—**B.** *Amabo or amabo te (but never amabo vos, etc.), I shall be under very great obligation to you if you say, do, etc., that for me*; hence, *in entreaties (= oro, quæso, precor), Be so good, I pray, I entreat you*: *Cic.*; *Ter.* **III.** Meton.: *To be wont or accustomed*: *aurum per medios ire satellites Et percurrere amat saxa*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *aimer*.

Amœbeus (*Thesyll.*), *ei*, m., *Ἀμοιβεύς* (*The Changer or Requirer*) *Amœbeus*; *an Athenian performer on the cithara*.

amœn-e, *adv.* [*amœn-us*] *Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully*: *fumificare*, *Plaut.* (*Comp.*) *aliquid amœnius*, *Gell.* (*Sup.*) *amœnissime*, *Pl.*

amœn-itas, *ātis*, f. [*id.*] (*The state or quality of the amœnus*; hence) *Pleasantness, delightfulness, agreeableness, loveliness, etc.*: **I.** *Gen.*: *hortorum*, *Cic.* **II.** *Esp.*: *As a term of endearment*: *Delight, charmer*: *uxor mea, mea amœnitas, quid tu agis?* *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *aménité*.

ām-œnus, a, um, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*; perhaps *am-o*] **I.** Prop.: *Pleasant, delightful, lovely, agreeable, charming*: *locus*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *amœnissima*, *edificia*, *Tac.*—*As Subst.*: *amœna*, *orum*, n. (*sc. loca*) *Pleasant or delightful places*: *litorum*, *Tac.* **II.** Meton.: *Of dress*: *Luxurious, showy* (*Comp.*) *cultus amœnior*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old*) *amène*.

ā-mōllor, *itus sum*, *iri*, 4. v. *dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To remove a person or thing from a place with effort or difficulty*: *to move, or carry away, to remove*: *obstantia silvarum*, *Tac.*: *me hinc*, *Plaut.*; *i. e. I take myself hence*. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: *To put away, avert*: *indiviam ab aliquo*, *Tac.*—**B.**: *To pass over*: *nomen meum*, *Liv.*—**C.**: *To refute, repel, rebut*: *singula*, *Quint.* ¶ In *Pass. force*: *Plaut.*; *Liv.*

āmōl-i-tus, a, um, *P.* of *āmōl-or*. **āmōmum** (-*on*), i, n. = *ἀμμόμω*

Amomum; an aromatic shrub: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amome*.

ām-or (old form *amos*, Plaut.), *āris*, m. [am-o] I. Prop.: *Love*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *An eager desire or longing*: consilatus, Cic.: scribendi, Hor.: casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. III. Meton.: A. A beloved object: Cic.—B. An object producing love: Virg.—C. Personified: 1. The god of love, *Lovē*, Cupid: Virg.—2. Plur.: *Cupids*, *Loves*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amour*.

āmos, v. amor.

āmō-tio, *ōnis*, f. [for *amov-tio*; fr. *amov-co*] A removing, removal: Cic.

āmō-tus (for *amov-tus*), a, um, P. of *amov-co*.

ā-mōvēō, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *mōvēre*, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To move from a place, etc.: to remove, etc.: *illum ex istis locis*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To take one's self off: to retire, withdraw: *te hinc*, Ter.—2. To remove or take away by stealth, to steal: *boves per dolum*, Hor. 3. To remove by banishment, to banish: *amotus Cercinam*, to *Cercina*, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To remove, get rid of: *amotū quæramus seria ludo*, Hor.—B. Of time as subject: To take away: *quæcumque vetustate amovet ætas*, Lucr.

Ampeōs, i, m., **Ἀμπελος* (Vine). *Ampelos*: a youth, beloved by Bacchus.

Amphīārāus, i, m., **Ἀμφιάραος*. *Amphiaræus*: a distinguished Greek seer and hero, father of Alcæon and Amphilocheus. He at first refused to join the expedition against Thebes; but was induced to do so by his wife Eriphyle, who had been enticed to use her influence by the present of a handsome necklace. In his flight from Thebes, he was slain on a way, with his chariot, in the earth: 1. **Amphīārā-ēus**, a, um, *Amphiaræan*.—2. **Amphīārā-ides**, æ, m., A descendant of *Amphiaræus*, i. e. *Alcæon*, Ov.

amphībōlia, æ, f. = *ἀμφιβολία*. Ambiguity, double-meaning: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ambibolie*.

Amphictyōnes, um (Acc. Gr.-as), m., **Ἀμφικτύονες* (= *ἀμφικτύονες*), Those that dwell around, neighbours). The *Amphictyons*: the members of the congress of the confederate Greek States at Thermopylae, afterwards at Delphi.

Amphībōchia, æ, f., **Ἀμφιβολία*. *Amphibolia*: a district of Acarnania.

Amphimēdon, *ontis*, m., **Ἀμφιμέδων* (He that holds sway around). *Amphimedon*: a Libyan slain by Perseus.

Amphion, *ōnis*, m., **Ἀμφίων*. *Amphion*: a king of Thebes, husband of Niobe, famous for his performances on the lyre. He killed himself for grief at the loss of his children, who were slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana.—Hence, **Amphīdōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Amphionic*.

amphīsbaena, æ, f., **ἀμφίσβαινα* (The one going both ways). The *amphīsbaena*: a serpent which begins its

motion either at its head or its tail: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphībène*.

Amphissa, æ, f. *Amphissa*; the chief town of the *Locri Ozolæ*.

Amphissus, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Amphissa*; a promontory of *Locri Epizephyrii*, in *Lower Italy*.

Amphissus (-os), i, m. *Amphissus* or *Amphissos*; a son of Apollo and *Dryope*, founder of the town *Ōzia*, at the foot of the mountain of the same name.

amphīthēatr-ālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatr-um] Of, or pertaining to, the *amphitheatre*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre*.

amphīthēatrum, i, n. = *ἀμφιθέατρον* (That which causes or enables one to see around). An *amphitheatre* (a circular or oval building, which furnished an unobstructed view all around): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphithéâtre*.

Amphitrite, es, f., **Ἀμφιτρίτη* (She that passes beyond and round; the encircler). *Amphitrite*: I. Prop.: The wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea. II. Meton.: The sea: Ov.

Amphitryō (-iō, -ōn), *ōnis*, **Ἀμφιτρίων*, *ōnos*. *Amphitryo*: a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena.—Hence, **Amphitryōn-īdēs**, æ, m. A descendant of *Amphitryo*, i. e. *Hercules*.

amphōra, æ (Gen. Plur. as a measure, usually *amphorūm*), f. = *ἀμφορεύς* (A thing carried on both sides, i. e. by two handles). An *amphora*: I. Prop.: A large vessel, of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck: Hor. II. Meton.: A measure for liquids (also called *quadrantal*), = 2 urnæ, or 3 modii, or 8 congii, or 48 sextarii: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amphore*.

Amphrýsus (-os), i, m. = **Ἀμφρύσιος*. *Amphrysus* or *Amphrysos*; a small river of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.—Hence, **Amphrýs-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop. Belonging to *Amphrysus*; Meton.) Belonging to Apollo: vates, i. e. the *Sibyl*: Virg.

ampl-e, *adv.* [ampl-us] 1. Abundantly, copiously, amply: *ample dicere*, Cic.—2. Magnificently, splendidly, honourably: (Sup.) *amplissime* *efferrī*, Cic.

am-plecto, *no perf.*, *xum*, *ctere*, 3. v. a. = *amplector*: *amplectitote* *crura* *fastidius*, Plaut.

am-plector (old form *amplotor*), *exus* *sum*, *ecti*, 3. v. *dep.* [am; 1. plecto] I. Prop.: To wind or twine around a person or thing; to surround, encompass, encircle: of living beings, to embrace: *visne ego te, ac tute me amplectare*? Plaut.: *circum* *est* *ansas* *amplexus* *acantho*, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To embrace with the mind, i. e. 1. To understand, comprehend, see through: *omnia consilio*, Cic.—2. To reflect upon, to consider carefully: *cogitationem* *pectore*, Cic.—B. In speech: To comprehend, i. e. 1. To discuss particularly, to handle, treat: *non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto*, Virg.—2. To comprehend under a name: *quod virtutis nomine amplectimur*, Cic.—C.

To embrace with love or esteem, i. e. to love; and of things, to value, esteem, honour, cling to: *virtutem*, Cic.: *hoc se amplectitur*, i. e. *piques himself on*: Hor.

amplex-o, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for *amplect(-o)-so*; fr. *amplect(-o)*] To embrace: I. Prop.: *hanc amplexabo*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *auctoritatem censorum amplexato*, Cic.

amplex-or, *ātusum*, *ārī*, 1. v. *dep.* *intens.* [for *amplect(-o)-sor*; fr. *amplect(-tor)*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To encircle, embrace: *aram*, Plaut.: *inimicum*, Cic. B. Esp.: To embrace lovingly: *mitta jam osculari a que amplexari*, Ter. II. Fig.: To love, be fond of, value, esteem: *aliquem*, Cic.: *otium*, id.

1. **amplex-us** (for *amplect(-t)-sus*), a, um, P. of *amplector*.

2. **amplex-us**, *ūs*, m. [for *amplect(-t)-sus*; fr. *amplect(-or)*] I. Gen.: An encircling, embracing, surrounding: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A loving embrace, caress: Virg.; Tac.

amplificā-tio, *ōnis*, f. [amplific(a)-o] 1. An extending, enlarging, amplifying: *rei familiaris*, Cic.—2. Rhet. t. t.: An exaggerated description, an amplification: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplification*.

amplificā-tor, *ōris*, m. [id.] A. Amplifier: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplificateur*.

amplific-e, *adv.* [late Lat., *amplific-us*] Splendidly: Cat.

ampl-i-fic-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [for *ampl-i-fic-o*; fr. *ampli-us*; (i); *fac-io*] I. Prop.: To extend, enlarge, give space to: *urbem*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of abstract objects: To extend, enlarge, increase: *fortunam*, Cic.—B. Rhet. t. t.: To amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, set off: *rem ornando*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplifier*.

ampl-i-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [ampl-us] I. A. Prop.: To widen, extend, enlarge: *ampliato* *Apollinis templo*, Suet. B. Fig.: (To enlarge or extend the time for doing something; hence) Judicial t. t.: 1. To delay a judgment or decision, in order to make further investigation: Cic.—2. To defer a person: *Anct. Her.* II. To amplify, increase, etc.: *rem*, Hor. III. To render glorious: Quint.

ampl-iter, *adv.* [id.] 1. Abundantly, copiously, amply, fully: Plaut.—2. Splendidly, magnificently: Plaut.

ampl-ītudo, *inis*, f. [id.] (The state, or quality, of the *amplius*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: The wide extent of a thing; width, amplitude, size, bulk: Cic.—b. Fig.: Greatness: *animi*, Cic.—2. a. Dignity, grandeur, consequence: Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: Copiousness of expression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *amplitude*.

ampl-i-us, *comp. adv.* [neut. of comp. of *ampl-us*] 1. More extensively; more, longer, further (of time or number): *nec jam amplius ullæ* *Apparent terræ*, Virg.: *sedecim*, *non amplius*, *legionibus defensum imperium est*, Liv.—Particular phrases: **Am**

plus, *Longer, further*: Legal t. t. of judges, when they deferred a cause for further examination, Cic.—2. *Besides, further, more, in addition*: fuere alia amplius, Sall.—Particular phrases and combinations: A. Amplius non petere, To bring no further action; to make no further claim: Cic.—b. Nihil dico amplius, I say nothing further (a mode of speech that leaves the inference to be made by the person addressed): Cic.—c. Hoc amplius, eo amplius, More than or beyond this; besides: Cic.; Suet.—d. Nihil amplius quam, nec quidquam amplius, quam, Nothing further, nothing else than: Cic.; Suet.—e. Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that there is nothing further than has been declared: Cic.

amplior, v. amplior.
am-pli-us, a, um, adj. [am; pl-eo] (Filled all round; hence) I. Prop.: Of large extent, great, ample, spacious, roomy: domus, Cic. II. Meton.: Comprising much, abundant, great, full, copious, large, etc.: res pecuniaria, Cic.: divitiarum habeo tribus amplas regibus, Hor.—As Subst.: amplius, n.: Something or any thing more, beyond, further, or besides: datus non sum amplius, Cic.—With Gen.: More, additional: negotii, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Ample, extensive: (Comp.) aliquid amplius, Cic.—B. Strong, great, violent, mighty, etc.: morbus, Ter.—C. Magnificent, splendid, glorious: præmia, Cic.—D. Illustrious, noble, renowned, distinguished, glorious: 1. Gen.: amplæ et honestæ familiæ, Cic.—2. Esp.: (Sup.) amplissimus, as a term of honour, etc.: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic.—E. Of speakers or speech, Dignified and copious: causidicus, Cic.: orationis genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. ample.

am-pul-la, æ, f. [for amb-olla] (A circular olla, a pot bellying out) I. Prop.: An ampulla; a vessel for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, and round or swollen in the middle; a bottle, flask: Cic. II. Meton.: Bombast: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ampoule.

am-pull-â-ri-us, a, um, adj. [am-pull-a] Of, or belonging to, an ampulla: Plant.—As Subst.: ampullârius, ii, m. (sc. homo) A maker of ampullæ: Plant.

am-pull-or, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To employ a bombastic style of discourse: Hor.

am-pu-ta-tio, ðnis, f. [amput(a)-o] A pruning, lopping or cutting off of branches, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputation.

am-pu-to, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: Of trees, etc. To cut round or away; to lop off: caput, Suet.: vitem ferro, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To cut off: quicquid est pestiferum, Cic.—B. To curtail, shorten, diminish, etc.: unde aliquid amputem, Cic.—C. To remove, banish, etc.: amputata inanitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. amputer.

Ampyx, žcis, m. (Acc. Gr. -a, Ov.), Ἀμυξ (Head-band): Ampyx: 1. One of the Lapithæ, father of the seer Mopsus.—Hence, Ampyç-ides, æ, m. Son of Ampyx, i. e. the seer Mopsus.—2. One of the companions of Phœnix changed by Perseus into a stone.

Am-sanctus (Amp-), i, m. (Holy all round) Am-sanctus; a lake in Italy, dangerous from its exhalations (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions; now Lago d'Ansante).

Amulius, ii, m. (prob. akin to æmulus) (A rival) Amulius; a king of Alba, who dethroned his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

âmur-ca, æ, f. = ἀμύργη. The scum of oil: Virg.

â-mus-sis, is, f. (Acc. amussim; Abl. and Plur. not used) [prob. for ad-met-sis; fr. ad; met-i-or] (A measuring; concr.: A measure; hence) A rule or level used by carpenters, etc.: Var.

amuss-itâ-tus, a, um [amuss-is] (Provided with an amussis; hence) Accurate, perfect: indoles, Plant.

Âmy-clæ, ârum (-e, es, Sil.), f., Ἀμύκλαι. Amyclæ or Amyclæ: 1. A town of Laconia, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux (now Slavochori).—Hence, Amycl-æus, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of Amyclæ: canis, Virg.—b. Meton.: Spartan: Sil.—2. A town of Latium.

Âmy-cl-ides, æ, m. A descendant of Amyclæ, founder of Amyclæ, i. e. Hyacinthus.
Âmy-cus, i, m., Ἀμυκος. Amycus: 1. A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ.—2. A Trojan.—3. The name of two followers of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

Âmy-ðôn, ðnis, f. Amydon; a town of Pæonia, which sent aid to the Trojans.
Âmygdâ-lum, i, n. = ἀμύγδαλον. I. Prop.: An almond: Ov. II. Meton.: An almond-tree: Col.

Âmy-mônæ, es, f., Ἀμύνων (The blameless one). Amymone; a fountain near Argos.
Âmyntas, æ, m., Ἀμύντας (The defender or warder-off). Amyn-tas: 1. The name of two kings of Macedonia.—Hence, Amyn-tâ-des, æ, m. A descendant of Amyn-tas, i. e. Philip: Ov.—2. A shepherd in Virg.

Âmynt-or, âris, m., Ἀμύντωρ (id.) Amyn-tor; a king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix.—Hence, Amyn-tôr-ides, æ, m. Son of Amyn-tor, i. e. Phœnix.
âmystis, idis, f. = ἀμυστις (A not closing the mouth). The emptying of a cup at one draught: Hor.

Âmy-thâ-ôn, ðnis, m., Ἀμύθαων, Amythæon; a Greek, the father of Melampus.—Hence, Am-ythâ-ôn-ins, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Amythæon.

1. ân, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. In disjunctive interrogations: a. Or: utrum superbiam prius memorem

an crudelitatem? Cic.: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, etc., Sall.—b. When the second member is to be made emphatic: Or rather, or on the contrary: ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te suâ sponte delectet?—c. The first question is often not expressed, but is to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrogation: Or, or indeed: De. Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plant.

—Particular combinations: (a) An non (and in one word, annon): Or not: Ter., Cic.—(b) An ne (commonly together, anne), pleon. for an: Or, whether: Plant; Cic.—2. In disjunctive sentences that express doubt: a. Or: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic.—b. With the first distributive clause to be supplied: Whether or not: qui scis, an, quæ jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion? Ter.—c. Hand scio an, nescio an, dubito an, I almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is possible that, etc.; also, perhaps, probably: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.
2. an, v. ambi.

Ana (-as), æ, m. The Anæ or Anas, a river of Hispania Bætica (now Guadiana).

ânâ-bâ-thrum, i, n. = ἀνάβαθρον. A raised seat: Juv.

Ânâ-cēs, um, m. = Ἀνακῆς (Kings) The Anacæ; an epithet of the Dioscuri.

Ânâ-char-sis, is, m., Ἀνάχαρις Anocharsis; a Scythian philosopher.

Ânâ-crê-ôn, ontis, m., Ἀνακρέων Anacreon; a lyric poet of Teos.

ânâ-dê-mâ, âtis, n. = ἀνάδημα (That which binds up) A head-band, fillet: Lucr.

Ânâ-gni-a, æ, f. Anagnia; a town of Latium, the chief seat of the Ilernici (now Anagni).—Hence, Anâ-gni-nus, a, um, adj. Of Anagnia.—As Subst.: Anâ-gni-ni, ðrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Anagnia.

ânâ-gnô-stēs, æ, m. = ἀναγνώστης. A reader: Cic.

ânâ-lecta, æ, m. = ἀναλεκτής. The collector (a name of the attendant or slave who collected the crumbs, etc. left at meal-time): Mart.

ânâ-lect-tris, idis, f. [pprs. for analog-tris; fr. ἀναλέγω] (That which is made by gathering up) A shoulder pad: Ov.

ânâncæ-um, i, n. = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), A large drinking-cup (which one was compelled to drink at a draught); a brimmer or bowl: Plant.

ânâ-pe-stus, i, m. = ἀνάπαιστος (Struck back) An anapest (a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, followed by a long syllable; a reversed dactyl): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. anapest.

Ânâ-phê, es, f., Ἀνάφη (That which is kindled up). Anaphe; a vol

anic island in the Cretan Sea (now Naxos).

Ānāpis, *is, m.* The *Anapís*; a river of Sicily.

Anartes, *ium, -i, ōrum, m.* The *Anartes* or *Anarti*; a people of Transylvania, on the Theis.

1. **ānas**, *ānātis, comm. gen.* (Gen. *Plur.* *anatum*, rarely *anatum*), [akin to *νῆσσα* from *νῆω*] (A swimmer; hence) A duck: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *anet*, *anete*.

2. **Ānas**, *ae, m.* The *Anas*; a river of Spain (now *Guadiana*).

ānāt-icūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*anas*, *anat-is*] A little duck, a duckling: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

ānāt-inus, *a, um, adj. [id.]* Of, or pertaining to, a duck: Plaut.

ānātōicis-mus, *i, m.* = *ἀνατοικισμός* (That which brings forth again). Interest upon interest, compound interest: Cic.

Ancaeus, *i, m.*, *Ἀγκαῖος* (He of the mountain-glens). *Ancaeus*; an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.

Ancalites, *um, m.* The *Ancalites*; a people of Britain.

an-cap-s (an-cip-es, Plant.), *cip-itis* (Abl. Sing. everywhere *ancipiti*), *adj.* [for *an-capit-s*; fr. 2. *an*; *caput*, *capit-is*] I. Prop.: That has two heads, two-headed: Janus, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of mountain summits: Double-peaked: Ov.—B. Of weapons: Double-edged: Ov.; Lucr. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Two-fold: sapientia, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of animals: Of a two-fold nature, amphibious: bestie, Cic.—b. From, or on, both sides: proelium, Cæs.—B.: 1. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: fortuna belli, Cic.: *ius*, a disputed point of law, Hor.—As Subst.: *anceps*, *ipiti*, *n. Doubt, uncertainty*: tractus in *anceps*, Tac.—2. Of an oracle: Ambiguous: oraculum, Liv.—C. Dangerous, perilous, critical: vox pro republica honesta, *ipsi anceps*, Tac.

Ancharius, *ii, m.* *Ancharius*; a Roman name.

Anchīālus, *i, f.*, *Ἀγχιάλος* (Near the sea, or sea-girt) *Anchialus*; a town of Thrace.

Anchises, *ae, m.*, *Ἀγχίσσης*, *Anchises*; a son of *Cypus*, father of *Aeneas*, who bore him upon his shoulders from the flames of Troy.—Hence, 1. *Anchisēus*, *a, um, adj.* Belonging to *Anchises*, *Anchisean*.—2. *Anchisīādes*, *ae, m.* The son of *Anchises*, i. e. *Aeneas*.

anchora, *anchorale, v. anc.*

ancle (-ūle), *is, n.* (Gen. *Plur.* *anciliorum*, Hor.) [prob. akin to *ἀγκύλος*, curved, rounded] (The curved or rounded thing) I. Gen.: A small oval shield: Virg. II. Esp.: The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of *Numa*, and on the continued preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend: Liv.

ancil-la, *ae, f. dim.* [for *ancul-la*; fr. *ancul-a*, a maid-servant] A maid-

servant, hand-maid: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ancille*, *ancelle*, *ancille*.

ancillārīō-lus, *i, m.* [*ancilla*, through obsol. *ancillarius*, (*uncontr.* Gen.) *ancillario-i*, "one pertaining to *ancilla*"] One fond of maids: Mart.

ancill-āris, *e, adj.* [*ancill-a*] Relating to female servants: Cic.

ancill-ūla, *ae, f. dim. [id.]* A little serving-maid, a young female slave: Cic.; Ov.

anceps, *v. anceps*.

an-ci-sus (am-), *a, um, adj.* [for *an-caed-sus*; fr. 2. *an*; *caed-o*] Cut around or away: Lucr.

Ancōn, *ōnis, f. (-a, ae, Cic.)*, *ἀγκών* (Elbow). *Ancon* or *Ancona*; a seaport town in the north of Picenum (now *Ancona*).

ancōra (anch-), *ae, f.* = *ἀγκυρα*. I. Prop.: An anchor: *ancoram* *jacere*, to cast anchor, Cæs.: *consistere ad ancoram*, to lie at anchor, *id.*: *ancoram tollere*, to weigh anchor, Cic. II. Fig.: An anchor, i. e. refuge, hope, support: *ultima fessis ancora*, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ancr*.

ancōr-āle, *is, n.* [*ancor-a*] (A thing pertaining to an anchor; hence) A cable: Liv.

ancōr-ārius, *a, um, adj. [id.]* Pertaining to an anchor: funes, cables, Cæs.

Ancyrā, *ae, f.* *Ancyra*; a town of Galatia (now *Angora*).

andabātā, *ae, m.* An *andabata*; a gladiator, whose helmet was without any aperture for the eyes: Cic.

Andegāvī(-cāvī), *ōrum, Andes*, *ium, m.* The *Andegavi*, *Andecavi*, or *Andes*: a Gallic tribe in the region of the present *Anjou*.

Andræmon (-ēmōn), *ōnis, m.* *Ἀνδραίμων* (Skilled in men, or Bloody Man). *Andræmon*: 1. The father of *Amphissus* and husband of *Dryope*, who was changed into a lotus.—2. The father of *Thoas*, who fought at *Troy*.

Andria, *ae, v. Andros*.

Andrōgēōs (-ēūs), *i, also, -on*, *ōnis, m.* (Acc. Sing. *Androgeona*, Prop.), *Ἀνδρόγεως*, *Androgeos* or *Androgeon*; a son of *Minos*, king of *Crete*, killed by the *Athenians* and *Megarians*.—Hence, *Andrōgēōn-ēus*, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to *Androgeon*.

andrōgýnus, *i, m.* -*gýne*, *es, f.* = *ἀνδρόγυνος*, *andrōgynōn*. A man-woman; a hermaphrodite: Cic.

Andrōmāchē, *ēs, (-a, ae), f.* *Ἀνδρομάχη* (She who fights with men). *Andromache*; a daughter of *King Ector*, and wife of *Ilector*.

Andrōmēda, *ae, -ē, es, f.*, *Ἀνδρομέδη* (She who provides for or nurses, men). *Andromeda* or *Andromede*; a daughter of *Cepheus* and *Cassiope*, rescued by *Perseus* from a sea-monster. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.

andrōn, *ōnis, m.* = *ἀνδρῶν* (A thing pertaining to men). A passage between two walls or courts of a house: Pl.

Andrōnīcus, *i, m.*, *Ἀνδρόνικος* (Conqueror of men). *Andronicus* (*L. Livius*) a native of *Tarentum*, the

manumitted slave of *M. Livius Salinator*, and the first epic and dramatic poet of the Romans.

Andros (-us), *i, f.*, *Ἄνδρος*. *Andros* or *Andrus*: 1. One of the *Cyclades*, in the *Egean Sea* (now *Andrt*).—Hence, *Andr-ius*, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Andros*.—As Subst.: *Andria*, *ae, f.* (sc. femina) The Maid of *Andros*: the name of a comedy of *Terence*.—2. An island off the coast of *Britain* (prob. *Bardsey*, in *St. George's Channel*).

ānel-lus (ann-), *i, m. dim.* [for *anul-lus*; fr. *anul-us*] A little ring: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anneau*.

ānēthum, *i, n.* = *ἀνέθον*. *Dill*, *anise*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aneth*.

an-frac-tus (am-), *ūs, m.* [for *an-frag-tus*; fr. 2. *an*; *fra(n)g-o*] I. Prop.: A turning, bending round: litorum, i. e. the windings, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of the sun: A circuit, revolution: Cic.—B. A tortuous, circuitous route: per anfractūs jugi procurere, Liv. III. Fig.: A. Of style: Diffusiveness, prolixity: Cic.—B. Intricacies of law, legal quibbling: Cic.

angel-us, *i, m. dim.* [for *angul-us*; fr. *angul-us*] A little angle or corner: Lucr.

ang-ina, *ae, f.* [*ang-o*] (The throttling thing; hence) The quinsy: Plaut., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angine*.

ang-i-portus, *ūs, m., -um, i, n.* [*ang-o*; (i); *portus*] (A squeezed passage; hence) A narrow street, lane, or alley: Cic.

Angitia, *ae, f.* *Angitia*; a sister of *Medea* and *Circe*, worshipped by the *Marsi*.

Angli, *ōrum, m.* The *Angli*; a German tribe, on the *Elbe*, of the race of the *Suevi*, who afterwards passed over, with the *Saxons*, into *Britain*.

ango, *xi, ctum or xum, gēre, 3. v. a.* [*āγω*] I. Prop.: To draw or press tight; to squeeze, compress, etc.: guttur, Virg. II. Meton.: Of living creatures: To choke, strangle, throttle: tussis sues, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To drive into straits; to press, be hard upon: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.—B. Pass: To suffer physical pain: Pl.—C.: 1. Act: To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble: me illa cura angit vehementer, Cic.—2. Pass: To feel angry, to suffer torment: de Statio manumisso et aliis rebus angor, Cic.

ang-or, *ōris, m.* [*ang-o*] I. Prop.: A compression of the throat; a strangling: Liv. II. Fig.: Anguish, torment, trouble: Cic. III. Meton.: The quinsy: Pl.

Angrivarii, *ōrum, m.* The *Angrivarii*; a German tribe near the *Teutoburg Forest*, on both sides of the *Weser*.

angu-i-cōm-us (quadrisyll.), *a, um, adj.* [*angu-is*; (i); *com-a*] With snaky hair: Gorgon, Ov.

angu-i-cūlus, *i, m. dim.* [*angu-is*] A small serpent or snake: Cic.

angu-i-fer, *ae, erum, adj.* [*angu-is*; (i); *fer-o*] Serpent-bearing: caput, Ov.

angu-y-gén-a, æ, m. [angu-is (i); gen-o] *One engendered of a snake or dragon*: Ov.

angu-illa, æ, f. [angu-is] (*A thing pertaining to an anguis*; hence, from its shape) *An eel*. I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Of an unprincipled person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguille*.

angu-i-mán-us, a, um, adj. [ang-n-is; (i); man-us] *With serpent-hands*, an epithet of the elephant, because it makes serpent-like motions with its trunk (manus): Lucr.

angu-inéus, a, um, adj. [angu-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake*; *snaky*: comæ, Ov.

angu-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a serpent or snake*: pellis, Cato.—As Subst.: **anguinum**, i, n. (sc. ovum) *A snake's egg*: Pl.

angu-i-pés, édis, adj. [angu-is; (i); pes] *Serpent-footed*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguipède*.

anguis, is (Abl. *regul. angue*; angui, Hor.) m. and f. [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit *ahi*, Gr. ἔχιδνα] I. Prop.: *A serpent or snake*: Cic. Ov.—Prov.: *latet anguis in herba*, *A snake lies concealed in the grass*, i. e. *there is hidden danger*, Virg. II. Meton.: *As a constellation*: A. *The Dragon*: Cic.—B. *The Hydra*: Ov.—C. *The serpent*, which Anguitenens (Ὠφιοῦχος) carries in his hand: Ov.

angu-i-ténens, entis, m. [angu-is; (i); tenens] *The serpent-holder*; a constellation: Cic.

angul-átus, a, um, adj. [angul-us] *Furnished with angles*: *angular*: Cic.

angul-ósus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of angles or corners*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anguleux*.

angulus, i, m. [ἀγκύλος, "bent," "crooked," "angular,"] I. Prop.: *An angle, a corner*: Cic.; Cas. II. Meton.: *A retired or secret place*; *a nook, corner, lurking-place*: Hor. III. Fig.: *A corner*, i. e. *an embarrassment, strait*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angle*.

angust-e, adv. [angust-us] (*A narrowly, within a narrow space*: (Comp.) *angustus milites collocavit*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *ut quam angustissime Pompei-um concluderet*, id.—2.: a. Prop.: *Pinchingly, stintingly*: *re frumentaria anguste utebatur*, Cæs.—b. Fig.: (a) *With difficulty*: *transportare*, Cæs.—(b) *Poorly, meagrely*, etc.: *dicere*, Cic.

angust-iæ, ærum (rarely -a, æ), f. [id.] (*The state of the angustus*; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Narrowness of space*: *itineris*, Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) *A narrow place or part*: *Græciæ*, Cic.—(b) *A defile*, etc.: Liv.—(c) *A narrow passage*: *urine*, Pl.—2. Of duration: *Shortness*: *temporis*, Cic.: *spiritus*, i. e. *difficulty*, id.—3. Of means, etc.: *Scarcity*, *want*, *poverty*: *rei frumentaria*, Cæs.—4. Of external circumstances: *Difficulty*, *distress*, *perplexity*: *in angustis esse*, Cæs.—5. Of mind, etc.: *Narrowness*, *meanness*, etc.: *pectoris tui*, Cic.—6. Of logomachy: *Subtlety*, *minuteness of criticism*: Cic.

—7. Of style: *Brevity*, *succinctness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *angustie*.

angust-iclāv-us, a, um, adj. [angust-us; (i); clav-us] (*Pertaining to an angustus clavus*; hence) *Having or wearing a narrow stripe of purple*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *angusticlave*.

angust-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [angust-us] I. Prop.: *To make narrow*; *to straiten*, *contract*: *iter*, Cat. II. Fig.: *To narrow*, *circumscribe*, *curtail*: *gaudia*, Sen.

angust-us, a, um, adj. [for angor-tus, fr. angor] (*Provided with angor*; hence) I. Prop.: *Drawn together or close*: *habenæ*, Tib. II. Meton.: *Narrow*, *strait*, *contracted*, etc.: *pontes*, Cic.: (Comp.) *papyrifero non angustior anne*, Ov.: (Sup.) *fauces portus angustissima*, Cæs.—As Subst.: **angustum**, i, n. *A narrow place*: I. Prop.: *angusta viarium*, Virg.—2. Fig.: *ita contracta res est adducta in angustum*, ut, etc., *brought into such narrow limits*, Cic. III. Fig.: (*Narrow*, *confined within narrow limits*; hence) A. Of scent: *Slight*, *faint*: *odor*, Pl.—B. Of duration: *Short*, *brief*: *dies*, Ov.: *spiritus*, *short or difficult*: *breathing*, Cic.—C.: I. Of means, etc.: *Needy*, *pinching*, *stinting*: *pauperies*, Hor.—2. Of credit: *Scant*, *limited*, etc.: *fidēs*, Cæs.—D. Of external circumstances: *Critical*, *difficult*: *rebus angustus animosus*, Hor.—As Subst.: **angustum**, i, n. *A critical condition*, *difficulty*, *danger*: *res est in angusto*, Cæs.—E. Of mind or character: *Narrow*, *base*, *low*, *mean*: Cic.—F. Of logomachy: *Subtle in the use of words*, *hair-splitting*: Cic.—G. Of style: *Brief*, *succinct*: *oratio*, Cic.

ānhēl-itus, ūs, m. [anhel-o] 1.: a. Gen.: *A difficulty of breathing*, *panting*, *puffing*: *nimis celeritate gressus quam fiunt, anhelitus moventur*, are occasioned, Cic.—b. Esp.: *As a disease*: *The asthma*: Pl.—2.: a. Prop.: *Breathing*, *breath*: *oris*, Ov.—b. Meton.: *An exhalation*, *vapour*: *terre*, Cic.

ānhēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [for an-halo; fr. an=áva, up; halo] (*To draw up the breath*; hence) I. Neut.: *A Prop.*: *To breathe with difficulty*; *to gasp*, *pant*, etc.: *nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To pant or eagerly desire*: *anhelantem inopiam recreavit*, Just. C. Meton.: *To roar*, *crash*, etc.: *fornacibus ignis anhelat*, Virg. II. Act.: *A Prop.*: *To breathe out strongly*; *to emit with a strong breath*: *verba anhelata*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To breathe out*; i. e. *to give indications of*, etc.: *scelus*, Cic. C. Meton.: *To produce*, etc., *with gasping*: *ictūs*, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anhéler*.

ānhēl-us, a, um, adj. [anhel-o] *Panting*, *puffing*, *gasp*: *equi*, Virg.: (with Gen.) *longi laboris*, i. e. *on account of*, Sil.

ānhēl-ula, æ, f. dim. [an-us] *A little old woman*: Cic.

ānhilis, e, adj. [id.] (*Of an old woman*, *anile*: *ineptiæ*, Cic.

ānil-itas, ātis, f. [anil-is] (*The state of the anilis*; hence) *The old age of a woman*, *anility*: *cana*, Cat.

ānil-iter, adv. [id.] *Like an old woman*: Cic.

ān-ima, æ, f. (Gen. Sing. *animā*, Lucr.) [akin to ἀνεμος: from Sanscrit root AN, "spiralre," *anila*, "ventus"] (*That which blows or breathes*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Air*, *a current of air*, *a breeze*, *a breath*, *wind*: Hor. B. Esp.: I. *The air*, as an element: Cic.—2. *Air inhaled or exhaled*; *breath*: *animam recipe*, *take breath*, Ter.: *animam continere*, *to hold the breath*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *The vital principle*, *life*: Lucr.; Pl.—B.: 1. *Life*, *physical*: *animam agere*, *to be at the point of death*, *to breathe one's last*; *to die*, Cic.—Prov.: *Of one deeply in debt*: *Animam debere*, *To owe life*, Ter.—2.: a. Of persons: *A living being* (as we also say *souls for persons*): *animæ quales nec candidiores*, etc., Hor.—b. *Souls separated from the body*, *the shades of the lower world*, *departed spirits*, *manes*: Hor.—C. = *animus*: *The rational soul of man*, *the mind*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Breath*: *anima amphore*, i. e. *the fumes of wine*, Phæd.—B. *Soul*, *life*: *of one as a term of endearment*: *vos, meæ carissimæ animæ*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âme*.

ānimadver-sio, ōnis, f. [for animadvert-sio; fr. animadvert-o] I. *Investigation*, *enquiry*: *in civem*, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *Perception*, *notice*, *observation*: Cic.—b. Esp.: *Self-observation or inspection*: Cic.—3.: a. *Reproof*, *censure*: Cic.—b. *Chastisement*, *punishment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animadversion*.

ānimadver-sor, ōris, m. [for animadvert-sor; fr. animadvert-o] *A observer*: Cic.

ānim-adverto (-vort-), ti, sum, tere, 3. v. a. [anim-us; advert-o] I.: A. Gen.: *To direct the thoughts*, *mind*, *or attention*, *to a thing*; *to attend to*; *to consider*, *regard*, *observe*: *tuum rem*, Ter.: *animadvertendum est diligenti-us quæ natura rerum sit*, Cic. B. Esp.: t. t. i. 1. Of the licitor: *To give attention*, *to see*, *that the consul*, when he appeared, *should receive due respect*: Liv.—2. Of the people to whom the licitor gave orders: *To pay attention or regard*: Suet. II.: A.: 1. *To mark*, *notice*, *observe*, *perceive* (in a general sense); *to see as the result of attention*: *nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem*, Cic.—2. *To discern*; *to apprehend*, *understand*, *comprehend*: *ut animadvertant, quid de religione... existimandum sit*, Cic.—B.: 1. *To revenge a wrong*; *to censure*, *blame*, *chastise*, *punish*: *peccata*, Cic.—2. *Judicial t. t. i.*: *Animadvertere in aliquem*, *To inflict punishment on one*: Cic.; Liv.—3. *Pass.*: *To be censurable*, *to offend*: Cic.

ānim-āl, ālis (Abl. Sing. *animali*), n. [anim-a] (*A thing pertaining to anima*; hence) *An animal*; *a thing or person endowed with life*: I. Gen.:

quom omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of persons: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic.—B. Of the universe, considered as an animated existence: Cic.—C. Of beasts: Cic.—Hence, contemptuously, of a man: funestum illud animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal*.

anim-ālis, e, adj. [id.] 1. *Pertaining to the air, aerial: natura, Cic.* —2. *Pertaining to life; animate, living: pulli, Lucr.: intelligentia, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *animal*.

anima-nis, ntis: 1. P. of anim(a)-o. —2. Pa.: *Animate, living: deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.* —As Subst.: *A living being; an animal* (men, animals, and plants). The gender varies between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc.: *Gen. Plur. animantūm, Lucr.: Cic.; Hor.*

animā-tio, ōnis, f. [anim(a)-o] (Prop.: *A quickening, animating; Meton.*) *A living being: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *animation*.

1. **animā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of anim(a)-o. —2. Pa.: *A. Animated: sed virum virtute videri vivere animatum adeoet, Enn.—b. Put in a particular frame of mind, disposed, minded, in some way: animatus melius, Cic.—c. Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted: milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *animé*.

2. **animā-tus**, ūs, m. [anim(a)-o] *Animation, life: Pl.*

anim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [anim-a] A. Prop.: *To animate, quicken, give life to: divinis animatæ (sc. stellæ) mentibus, Cic. (without object) formare, figurare, colorare, animare, id.—Particular phrase: Animare in aliquid, To transform something into a living object: Ov. B. Fig.: To endue with life: ad crimina taxos, i. e. to kindle, Claud. II. [animus] To endow with a particular temperament or disposition of mind: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita puteros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *animier*.

animōs-e, adv. [animos-us] *Courageously, boldly, in a spirited manner: animose fecerunt, Cic. (Comp.) multo animosius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) animosissime comparasse, Suet.*

1. **anim-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [anim-a] (Full of anima; hence) 1.: a. Full of air, airy; guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov.—b. Of the wind: *Blowing violently: Eurys, Virg.—2. Of pictures, etc.: Full of life, living, animate: signa, Prop.*

2. **anim-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [anim-us] (Full of anim-us; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted: equus, Ov. (Comp.) animosior senectus, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of the outlay of money: Spirited: corruptor, who fears or avoids no expense in bribery, Tac.—2. Proud on account of something: vobis animosa creatis, proud of having borne you, Ov.*

anim-ūla, æ, f. dim. [anim-a] *A little life or courage: mihi quiddam quasi animulæ, restitlarunt (sc. literæ tue), Cic.*

anim-ulus, i, m. dim. [anim-us] *A little life, life (only in Voc.) mi animule! My life! my darling! Plaut.*

ān-im-us, i, m. [akin to anim-a] I. Prop.: *The rational soul or intellectual principle of life in man: omnium animos immortales esse, Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Intention, purpose, design: Cic.—2. Will, desire, inclination, mind: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animus est, i. etc., have a wish, desire, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—B.: 1. a. Gen.: Feeling, sentiment, affection, passion: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Courage, heart, spirit: Cic.—Particular phrase: Bono animo esse, To be of good courage: Cic.—(b) Hope: Tac.—(c) Haughtiness, arrogance, pride, lofty spirit: Cic.—(d) Violent passion, vehemence, wrath: Ov.—(e) Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight: Ov.—Particular phrase: Animī causā (In Plaut. once animī gratiā), F. for the sake of pleasure, enjoyment, etc., Cæs.; Cic.; Plaut.—(f) Kind or friendly feeling, affection: Ter.; Suet.—(g) Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude: Ter.—2. a. Gen.: Disposition, character, etc.: Hor.—b. Esp.: Disposition towards any one: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: The thinking faculty; the mind, intellect: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Memory: Ter.—b. Recollection, consciousness: Cæs.—c. Opinion, judgment (mostly in the connection, meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion): Plaut.; Cic.—D. Vital power, life: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of things: 1. Of plants: Nature, character: Virg.—2. Of the winds: Violence, rage: Virg.—3. Of a child's top: Force, impetuosity: Virg.—B. Of beloved persons: mi anime, my life, my love, my soul: Plaut.; Ter.*

¶ Hence, Fr. *âme*.
Anio (orig. Anīēn), ōnis, or ōnis; also, Anīēnus, i, m. The Anio, Anien, or Anienus; a tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, besides its cataract (hence, præceps Anio, Hor.), presents the most charming natural beauties (now Tevereone).—Hence, 1. Anīēn-us, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Anio.—2. Anīēn-sis, e, adj. Pertaining to the Anio.
Anius, i, m. Anius; a king and a priest of Delos, who hospitably entertained Æneas.

Anna, æ, f. [orig. Hebr.] Anna; the sister of Dido, honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna.
ann-ālis, e, adj. [ann-us] 1. Continuing a year, annual: Var.—2. Relating to a fixed year or age: lex, the law which fixed the age at which an office might be entered upon (for the quaestorship, 30; for the office of ædile, 36; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 42 years): Cic.—As Subst.:

ann-ālis, is (Abl. only annali), m (sc. liber), *A chronological record of the occurrences of a year; chronicle: annals: Cic.; Nep.*
an-nāto (ad-), no perf. nor sup. āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-nato] I. To swim to or towards: Pl. II. To swim by, near, or by the side of: Sen.
an-nāvīgo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-navigo] To sail to or towards, to come to by ship: Pl.
anne, v. an.
an-necto (ad-), xti, xum, cterq 3. v. a. [for ad-necto] To tie, bind, or fasten to or on to; to connect, join on: I. Prop.: scapham, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquid orationi, Cic.
annellus, v. anellus.
1. **annexus** (adn-) (for adnec(t)-sus), a, um, P. of annect-o.
2. **annexus** (adn-), ūs, m. [for adnec(t)-sus; fr. adnec-t-o] A connection: Tac.
Annibal, alis, v. Hannibal.
ann-iculus, a, um, adj. [ann-us] Pertaining to a year, a year old: virgo, Nep.
ann-i-sus (adn-) (for adni(t)-sus), a, um, P. of annit-or.
an-nitor (ad-), sus or xus sum, ti, 3. v. dep. [for ad-nitor] I. Prop.: To lean against or upon: ad aliquid, Cic.: columnæ, Virg. II. Fig.: To take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive: anniente Crasso, Sall.: ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.: de triumpho, Cic.
ann-i-vers-āri-us, a, um, adj. [ann-us; (i); 3. vers-us] (Pertaining to the turn of the year; hence) *Tha returns with the year; annual, yearly sacra, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *anniversaire*.

annix-us (adn-) (for annit-sus), a, um, P. of annit-or.
an-no (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-no] I.: A. Prop.: To swim to or towards; to swim up to: plures annabunt thynti, Hor.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) naves, Cæs. B. Fig.: To approach, to come or go to: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. II. To swim by the side of: equites annantes equis, Tac.
annon, v. an.
ann-ōna, æ, f. [ann-us] (That which pertains to the annus; hence) I. Prop.: *The yearly produce, in the widest sense: Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Means of subsistence: Plaut.—2. Corn, grain: in caritate annone, Cic.—3. A supply of provisions in general: Liv.—B.: 1. The price of grain, etc.: ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Cæs.—2. Dearthness: ob annone causam, Cic. III. Fig.: Price: villis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, Hor.*

ann-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of annus; hence) *Full of years, aged, old: brachia, Virg.*
annōtā-tio, ōnis, f. [annot(a)-o] (Prop.: *A making a comment, etc.; Meton.*) *A remark, comment: Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *annotation*.

annō-tinus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) anno-] (*Of, or belonging to, annus; hence*) *A year old, of last year: naves, Cæs.*

an-nōt-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. [for ad-not-o; fr. ad; not-a] (*To place a mark at, or against; hence*) (*To mark or note down in writing: in urbem remittendos, Pl. II. [ad; noto] To make a critical remark or comment upon: librum, Pl. III. [id.] A.: 1. To remark, note, observe: adnotāsse videor alia clariora esse, Pl.—2. Pass: To be noted or rendered remarkable: litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Pl.—B. To mark out for notice: paucā, Quint.—C. To observe, perceive: insculptum monumento, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. annoter.*

annūlāris, etc., v. annularis, etc.
an-nūmēro (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-numero] I. (*To count in addition; hence*) A. *To add or join to: duobus tertium, Cic.—B. To reckon or count up: trecentos vicos, Pl. II.: A. Prop.: To count out or pay: denarios tibi, Cic. B. Fig.: To count out: non annuere ea (sc. verba) lectori, sed appendere, Cic. III. To count, reckon, consider, etc.: in grege annueneri, Cic.*

an-nūncio (ad-, -tio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-nuncio] *To announce, proclaim, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. annoncer.*

an-nūo (ad-), ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-nuo] I. *Gen.: To nod to or towards a person; to nod: A. Neut.: sibi, Cic.—B. Act.: nutum, Liv. II. Esp.: A. To intimate by a nod: hoc ratum... Annuir, Virg.—B.: 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: To nod assent: petenti, Virg.—b. Fig.: To assent, agree: si annuerit, Cic.—2. Act.: a. Prop.: To nod assent to; to agree to by a nod: id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) To agree, assent, etc.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv.—(b) To grant, permit, etc.: velle signa, Virg.—C. (Prop.): To nod approval; Fig.: To approve, favour: aulacibus annue ceptis, Virg.—D. To ask by a nod: annuens an distringere gladium, Tac.—E.: 1. Prop.: To designate or point out by a nod: quos iste annuerat, Cic.—2. Fig.: To state, declare, etc.: falsa, Tac.—F. (Prop.): To promise by a nod; Fig.: To promise: cœli quibus annuis arecem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) annuir.*

an-nus, i, m. [for an-nus, akin to Sanscrit root *AM*, “ire;” *amati*, “tempus;” Gr. *ἐν-ρος* = *ἐν-ταυρός*] (*That which goes round, a circuit; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A year: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: anno ineunte, at the commencement of the year, Suet.: anno exeunte, at the close of the year: Cic.:—so, extremo anno, Liv.: extremo anni, Tac.: anno pleno, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno: a. A year ago, last year: Plaut.—b. A full or whole year: Liv.—c. In each year, yearly: Pl.—2. Annus, *A year, during a whole year:**

Liv.—3. Ad annum, *For the coming year: Cic.—4. In annum, For a year: Liv.—B. Esp.: Polit. 1. t.: The year to which one must have attained in order to be appointed to an office; official year: subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, Cic. II. Meton.: A. A part or season of the year: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.—B. The produce of the year, harvest: nec aree terram ant expectare annum, Tac.—C. Age, time of life: rugis integer annus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. an.*

an-nūto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-nuto] *To nod much or often to, to nod to: Plaut.*

an-nūus, a, um, *adj.* [ann-us] (*Pertaining to an annus; hence*) I. *That lasts a year; of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.—2. That returns, recurs, or happens every year; yearly, annual: sacra, Virg.*

an-qui-ro, sivi, situm, rēre, 3. v. a. [for an-qua-ro] I. Prop.: *To seek on all sides (i. e. with care); to search after: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To inquire into by searching, to examine: anquirentibus nobis, Cic. B. Esp.: Law 1. t.: 1. To institute a careful, judicial inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv.—2. To impeach, to accuse a person: (with Gen. or Abl.): quum capitis acquisissent, Liv.: capite acquisitus, id.*

anquis-itus (for anques-itus), a, um, P. of anquiro, fr. root *ANQŪS*.
ansa, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *anisa*, “shoulder”] I. Prop.: *A handle: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. II. Fig.: A handle; i. e. occasion, opportunity: reprehensionis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. anse.*

ans-atus, a, um, *adj.* [ans-a] *Furnished with, or having, a handle or handles: vas, Col.—As Subst.: ansatus, i, m. (sc. homo) A man with handles, i. e. with his arms a kimbo: Plaut.*

anser, ēris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *hansa*, Greek *χῆρ*] *A goose: Liv.; Hor. 2. Anser, ēris, m. [1. anser] (Goose). Anser; a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falerium.*

Anteus, i, m., *Avraḡas* (One opposite, an adversary). *Anteus; a Libyan giant slain by Hercules.*

Antandros (-us), i, f., *Ἀνταῖδος*. *Antandros or Antandrus; a maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of Ida.—Hence, Antandri-us, a, um, adj. Of Antandros.*

antē (old form *anti*), *prep.* and *adv.* [akin to Sanscrit *ati*, “ultra;” Gr. *ἀντί*] I. *Prop. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Before, in front of: ante hortulos piscari, Cic.: ante se statuit finditores, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To denote preference in estimation or judgment, or precedence in rank: Before: quem ante me diligo, before myself, more than myself, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Ante aliquem esse, To surpass, excel any one: Sall.; Liv.—b. Ante omnia: (a) Before all other*

things, i. e. above all, especially, chiefly. Liv.; Virg.—(b) First of all, in the first place: Quint.—2. Of time: Before: ante Socratem, Cic.: ante Jovem nulli subigebat arvā coloni, Virg.—Particular phrases: a. Antetempus: (a) Before the fitting, right time: Liv.—(b) Before the established, fixed, lawful time: Cic.—b. Ante diem: (a) Before the time: Ov.—(b) Before the time destined by fate: Ov.; Virg.—c. Ante hunc diem nunquam, Never before, never until now: Plaut.; Ter. 557 Ante, with dies (abbrev. a. d.)

*and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. v.) Calendās Apriles, the fifth (not the sixth) day before the Calends of April. II. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place: Before, in front, forward: non ante, sed retro, Cic.: pallida Tiphisone Morbos agit ante Metumque, Virg.—B. Fig.: 1. Of time: a. Before, previously (placed sometimes before and sometimes after the subst.): multis ante sæculis, Cic.: ante quadriennium, four years previous, Tac.—Particular combinations: (a) With multo, paullo, tanto, etc.: Much, a little, so much, etc., before: Cic.—(b) With quam (sometimes written as one word, antequam): Sooner than; before: Cic.—b. With subst. as *adj.*: neque enim ignari sunus ante malorum, the earlier, previous calamities, Virg.—2. 1. denote order: First, in the first place: et ante dicam de his, quæ, etc., Cels. III. In composition: A. Prop.: Of place: Before, in front: antepone. B. Fig.: 1. Of degree, etc.: Before, above, beyond: antepotens. —2. Of time: Before, prior to, previously, etc.: antemeridianus.*

ant-ēā (old form, *antidea* or *antidea*), *adv.* [prob. for ant-ēam; fr. ant-e, is, (Acc.) ea-n] 1. *Definite: Formerly, earlier, before, aforesaid, in time past, etc.: antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, Cic.—2. Indefinite: Formerly, previously, once, in time past: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt; deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv.*

antē-cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To take before-hand, to preoccupy: pontem, Tac. II. Fig.: A. To obtain or receive previously: antcepta informatio, Cic.—B. To anticipate: tempus legatorum, Sall.*

antē-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, cēdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To go before, precede: antecēdens sceleratus, Hor. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) antecēsserat legiones, Cic. B. Esp.: To get the start: magnis itineribus antecēssit, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To precede: 1. In rank or order: hinc rei, Cic.—2. In time: hæc (sc. dies) ei antecēssit, Ter.—B. To have the advantage over; to excel, surpass: natura hominis pēcudibus antecēdit, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) eum in amicitia, Nep.—C. To become eminent or distinguished, etc.: honore et ætate, Cic.*

antē-cello, no perf. nor sup., ēre

2. v. n. (*To rise or be raised before or in front*; Fig.) *To distinguish one's self above some person or thing; to excel, surpass, be superior*: omnibus ingenii gloriâ, Cic.: vestrae exercitationi ad honorem, with respect to honour, id. **3. 3. v.** In Pass. force: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. Her.

antecessio, **antis**, **f.** [for antecessio; fr. antecessio] **I. Prop.**: *A going before or preceding*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *That which precedes, an antecedent, etc.*: Cic.

antecessor, **oris**, **m.** [for antecessor; fr. antecessio] (*He who goes before*; hence) Milit. **t. t.**: prps. only Plur.: *The advanced guard of an army*: Milit. **3. v.** Hence (from lit. meaning), Fr. (old) *antecessor*, (mod.) *ancêtres*; Eng. *ancestors*.

antecessus, **us**, **m.** (only in Acc. Sing., and in the expression in antecessum) [for antecessus; fr. antecessio] *A going before in time*: in antecessum, in advance, beforehand, previously: Flor.

antecur-sor, **oris**, **m.** [for antecur-sor; fr. ante; cur-sor] (*He who runs before*; hence) Milit. **t. t.** (prps. only Plur.): *The advanced guard, pioneers of an army*: Caes.

antēo, **ivi** or **ii**, **no sup.**, **ire** (old forms: anteo for anteo, Plaut.: antedit for anteit, id.: anteire (trisyll.), Lucr.: anteis (disyll.), Hor.: anteiret, id.: anteiret (trisyll.), Virg.: —Fut.: anteiret, Tac.: —Pres. Subj.: anteiret, Ov.: —Pluperf. Subj.: antessent, Tac.: —Pluperf. Inf.: antesset, id.), **v. n.**: **I. Prop.**: *To go before, precede, in space*: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic.: praetoribus, id.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb); te, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. Of time**: **1. To anticipate, precede, etc.**: statem honoribus, Liv.—**2. To prevent**: damnationem, Tac.—**B. Mentally**: *To know beforehand, foreknow*: quid vellet crastinus Auster Anteibat, Sil.—**C. Of degree**: *To excel, surpass*: hisestate, Cic.: qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, Virg.—**D. Of opposition**: *To stand out against, resist*: auctoritati parentis, Tac.

antēfēro, **tūli**, **lātum**, **ferre**, **3. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To bear or carry before one, etc.*: fasces, Caes. **II. Fig.**: **A. Of estimation**: *To place before, prefer*: se patrum, Cic.: pacem bello, id.—**B. In time**: *To bring forward before something else; to take first*: id consilio, Cic.

antēfix-us, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [for ante; fig-sus; fr. ante; fig-o] *Fastened, or attached, before or in front*: trunci arborum antefixa ora, Tac.—As Subst.: antefixa, **orum**, **n.** *Ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the frieze of a house or temple*: Liv.

antēgrēdior, **essus sum**, **ēdi**, **3. v. dep.** [for ante-gradior] (*To step before*; hence) *To go before, precede*: antegressa est honestas, Cic.

antēhābēo, **prps.** **no perf.** **nor sup.**, **ēre**, **2. v. a.** (*To regard before*

something; hence) *To prefer*: increduliam veris, Tac.

antēhac (old form, antihac, freq. in Plaut.: antehac, disyll., Hor.), **adv.** [prob. for ante-hanc; fr. ante; hic, (Acc.) hanc] **I. Demonstrative**: *Before this present time; before now*: Cic.—**2. Relative**: *Before that time, formerly, previously*: Sall.

antēlāt-us, **a**, **um**, [ante; root lā: v. ferro, init.] **P. of antefere.**
antēlūc-ānus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [ante; lux, luc-is] *That is, or takes place, before daybreak*: tempus, Cic.

antēmerid-i-ānus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [ante; meridi-es] *Before mid-day*: Cic.
antēmitto, **misi**, **missum**, **mittēre**, **3. v. a.** *To send before or forward*: Caes.

Ant-emn-æ, **arum**, **f.** [for Ant-amn-æ; fr. ante-; amn-is] (*The things before or in front of the stream*) Ant-emnæ; *a town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river Anio, where it falls into the Tiber*.—Hence, **Antemn-ates**, **ium**, **m.** *The people of Antemnæ*.

antēmoen-io, **no perf.** **nor sup.**, **ire**, **4. v. a.** (*To fortify in front*; hence) *To furnish with a front wall, i. e. with a rampart, bulwark, etc.*: Plaut.

antenna (**-mna**), **æ**, **f.** [prob. akin to ἀντήνα] (*The extended thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sail-yard*: Caes. **II. Meton.**: *A sail*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antennæ*.

Antenor, **oris**, **m.**, Ἀντήνωρ (*In- stead of man, or before men*). Antenor; *a noble Trojan, who was in favour of restoring Helen, and making peace with the Greeks: after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy, and founded Palavius (Padua)*.—Hence, **I. Antēnōr-ēus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (Prop. Pertaining to Antenor; Meton.) *Palavian, Paduan*.—**2. Antēnōr-ides**, **æ**, **n.** *A son or descendant of Antenor*.

antēpes, **pēdis**, **m.** **I. Prop.**: *The forefoot*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A fore-runner, etc.*: Juv.

antēpilān-us, **i**, **m.** [ante; pilān-i] (*One before the pilani*; hence) Milit. **t. t.**: *A soldier who fought before the pilani: one of the hastati or of the principes*: Liv.

antēpōno, **pōsūi**, **pōsitum**, **pōnēre**, **3. v. a.**: **I. Prop.**: *To place or set before*: prandium pransoribus, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *To prefer*: amicitiam omnibus rebus, Cic.

antēpōtens, **entis**, **adj.** *Exceedingly powerful*: Plaut.

antēquam, **v. ante.**
antes, **lum**, **m.** *Rows, or ranks, of vines, etc.*: Virg.

antēsign-ānus, **i**, **m.** [ante; sign-um] (*One before the signum*; hence) **I. Plur.**: *The antagonists; a chosen band of Roman soldiers, who fought before the standards, and served for their defence*: Caes.; Liv.—**2. A leader, commander: in acie, Cic.**

ante-sto (**anti-**), **stēti**, **no sup.**, **stāre**, **1. v. n.** (*To stand before*; hence) **I. To excel, be superior to**: Crotoniatæ omnibus antesteterunt, Cic. **II. To**

become, or be, distinguished: Herculi, antestare si facta putabais, Lucr.

an-testor, **ātus sum**, **āri**, **1. v. dep.** [for ant-testor; fr. ant-e; testor] *To summon as a witness previously to the opening of the cause (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched) **I. Prop.**: *Law t. t.*: Hor.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: *to antestatur*, Cic.*

antēvēnio, **vēni**, **ventum**, **vēnire**, **4. v. n.**: **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To become or arrive before*: tempus, Claud. **B. Esp.**: *To get the start of, anticipate*: huc, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) exercitum, Sall. **II. Fig.**: *A. To prevent, frustrate*: consilia et insidias, Sall.—**B. To exceed, surpass, excel: omnibus rebus, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) nobilitatem, Sall.—**C. To become great or distinguished: multum antevenero (sc. beneficia), Tac.****

antēvorto (**-vorto**), **ti**, **sum**, **tēro**, **3. v. a.** and **n.** (*To turn one's self before or in front of something*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To go before, precede*: tum antevertens (sc. stella), tum subsequens, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Of time**: **1. To anticipate, get the start or before**: Fannius antevortit, Cic.—**2. To prevent**: veneno damnationem, Tac.—**B. Of estimation, etc.**: *To place before, prefer* to: omnibus rebus, Caes.

antēvorto, **no perf.**, **i**, **3. v. dep.** [id.] = antevorto, no II. **B. To place before, prefer to: rebus, Plaut.**

Anthēdon, **ōnis**, **f.**, Ἀνθηδών (*The flowery one, i. e. the bee*). Anthedon; *a town and harbour of Boeotia*.

anticipā-tio, **ōnis**, **f.** [anticip(a)-o] *A preconception, innate notion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticipation*.

ant-i-cip-o, **āvī**, **ātum**, **āre**, **1. v. a.** and **n.** [for ant-i-cap-o; fr. ante-; (i); cap-io] (*To take before*; hence) **I. To anticipate**: *A. Act.*: aliquid mentibus, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: anticipantibus (sc. ventis), Pl. **II. To traverse sooner**: viam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *anticiper*.

ant-icus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [ant-e] *That is before or in front*: fore-: pars. Cic.

Anticyra, **æ** (**-æ**, **arum**, **Pers.**), **f.**, Ἀντικύρα; *Anticyra; 1. An island in the Sinus Malaticus, famous for hellebore*.—**2. A town in Phocis (now Asprosphia)**.

antēdēa, **anteidea**, **v. antea.**

antēdhac, **v. antehac.**
antēdōtus, **i**, **f.**, **-um**, **i**, **n.** = ἀντι-δότης. (A thing given in opposition): **I. Prop.**: *A counterpoison, antidote*: Suet. **II. Fig.**: *An antidote*: adversus Cæsarem, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *antidote*.

Antigōne, **ēs**, **-a**, **æ**, **f.**, Ἀντιγόνη. Antigone or Antigonia: **1. Daughter of Œdipus**.—**2. Daughter of Laomedon**.

Antigōnēa (**-ia**), **æ**, **f.**, Ἀντιγόνηα (A thing—e. g. town—pertaining to Antigonus). Antigonea or Antigonia; *a town*: **1. In Epirus**.—Hence, **Antigōn-ensis**, **e**, **adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Antigone*.—**2. In Macedonia**.

Antígōnus, i, m., 'Αντίγονος. *Antigonus*, the name of several kings after Alexander the Great.

Antílochos, i, m., 'Αντίλοχος. *Antiochus*; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy.

Antímáchos, i, m., 'Αντίμαχος (One fighting against). *Antimachus*. 1. A Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.—2. A Centaur slain by Cæneus.

Antíochia (-έα), f., 'Αντιόχεια (A thing—e. g. city—pertaining to Antiochus). *Antioch*; a city founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes (now Antakia).—Hence, **Antioch-enses**, ium, m. The people of Antioch.

Antíochus, i, m., 'Αντίοχος (He who drives against). *Antiochus*. 1. The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished.—2. An Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.—Hence, **Antíoch-inus** (-eus), a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Antiochus*.

Antíopa, æ, -e, es, f., 'Αντιόπη. *Antiope* or *Antiope*; a daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.

Antíphates, æ, m., 'Αντιφάτης (Contradictor). *Antiphates*. 1. A king of the Læstrygones.—2. A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.

Antípodes, um, m., -άντιπodes (Having feet opposite). *The antipodes*: Fig. Of revelers who turn night to day, and day to night: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antipodia*.

Antípōlis, is, f., 'Αντίπολις (Rival city). *Antipolis*; a city of Gaul (now Antibes).—Hence, **Antípōlitānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antipolis*; *Antipolitānus*.

Antípu-aria, æ, f. [antípu-us] (One pertaining to the antipus; hence) *A female antiquary*: Juv.

antípu-arius, ii, m. [id.] (ib.) *An antiquary, archaeologist*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquaire*.

antípu-e, adv. [id.] *Like the ancients*: antípu-e dicere, Hor.: (Comp.) antíquius uti, Tac.

antípu-itas, atis, f. [id.] (The condition or quality of the antipus; hence) 1. *a. Prop.*: Ancient time, antiquity: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The events of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: Cic.—(b) Plur.: As a title of archaeological works: *Antiquities*: Gell.—(c) Men of former times, the ancients: errabunt antiquitas, Cic.—2. Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: documentum antiquitatis, Cic.—3. Great age: generis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antiquité*.

antípu-itus, adv. [id.] *I. Prop.*: From ancient times, from antiquity: Liv. II. Meton.: In former times, of old, anciently: Cæs.

antípu-o, avi, atum, are 1. v. a. [id.] (To make antiquus; hence) Polit. t. t. (Prop.): To render old or obsolete: Meton.: To reject a law, etc., not to

adopt a law, etc.: legem agrariam, Cic.

ant-iquus, a, um, adj. [ant-e] (Belonging to ante; hence) 1. *a. Prop.*: That has been, or has been done, before; former, old, ancient: concordia, Plant.: causa, Cic.—As Subst.: **ant-iqui**, orum, m. The ancients (esp. ancient writers): Cic.; Hor.—b. Fig.: Old, ancient, i. e.: (a) Simple, honest, pure, etc.: homo antiqua virtute fide, Ter.—(b) Venerable, illustrious: terra antiqua, potens armis, Virg.—2. Past, gone by, former: vulnus, Ov.—3. (in Comp. and Sup.) That is before or first in value or importance; more or less celebrated or famous; preferable or better: antiquior ei fuit laus, quam regnum, Cic.: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, id.—4. That has been in existence or done a long time; of long standing; old, ancient: opus Cic.: templa, Hor.—Particular phrase: Antiquum obtinere, To retain an old custom or habit: Plaut.—5. Aged: formā tum verituti oris Antiquum in Buten, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antique*.

antistes, itis, m. and f. [ant-ist-o] (One standing before another; hence) 1. *a. Masc.*: An overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priest: Cic.; Nep.—b. Fem.: A female overseer of a temple, etc., a chief priestess: Liv.—2. A master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic.

antistit-a, æ, f. [antistes, antistit-is] *A chief priestess*: Cic.; Ov.

antisto, v. antesto.

antithēton, i, n., -άντιθετον. *Opposition, antithesis*: Pers.

Antium, ii, n. *Antium*; a town of Latium (now Anzio).—Hence, **Ant-itates**, um, m. (sc. civis) *The inhabitants of Antium*.—Hence, **Antiat-inus**, a, um, adj. *Antian*.

antila, æ, f., -αντλια (A drawing thing). *A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot; a pump*: Mart.

Antōn-inus, i, m. [Anton-ius] (One pertaining to Antonius) *Antoninus*: the name of several Roman emperors.—Hence, **Antōn-in-ianus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antoninus*; *Antoninian*.

Antōnius, ii, m., -a, æ f. *Antonius* and *Antonia*; the name of a Roman gens (patrician and plebeian): I. *Antonius*: A. M. Antonius, the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavian at Actium; a mortal enemy of Cicero.—B. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the time of Cicero.—C. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. II. *Antonia*; a daughter of the triumvir Antonius.

antrum, i, n., -άντρον. I. *Prop.*: A cave, cavern, grotto: gratum, Hor. II. Meton.: A. The hollow of a tree: exesce arboris, Virg.—B. A sedan (as it were, hollowed out): Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. antræ*.

Anūbis, is and Idis (Acc. Anubin, Prop.; Anubim, Pl.), m., 'Ανουβίς [Egypt. word] *Anubis*; an Egyptian

deity, with the head of a dog the tutelary deity of the chase.

anūl-arius (ann-) a, um, adj. [anul-us] *Of, or pertaining to, a ring*: Vitruv.; Suet.—As Subst.: **anularius**, ii, m. (sc. faber) *A ring-maker*: Cic.—**anūl-atus** (ann-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with a ring*: aures, Plaut.

an-ulus (ann-), i, m. dim. [2. an-us] (A little anus; hence) I. *Prop.*: A. A ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, a signet-ring: de digito anulum detraho, Ter.: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (eques); hence, equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit (= eques factus est), Cic.—B. A ring for curtains: Pl.—C. A ring round the leg of slaves; a pedicel: Mart. II. Meton.: A lock of hair (in the form of a ring); a ringlet: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anneau*.

1. **a-nus**, i, m. [for as-nus; fr. Sar. scit root as, sedere] *The sitting thing*; hence) *The fundament*: Cic.

2. **an-us**, i, m. [fr. same root as an-us] (That which goes round; hence) *A ring*: Plaut.

3. **anus**, us (Gen. Sing., antūs, Ter.), f. [prps. connected with an-te] *An old woman (married or unmarried); a matron, old wife, old maid*: delira, Cic.: Sabella, an old Sabine woman, i. e. a soothsayer or diviner, Hor.—As Adj.: Old, aged: cerva anus, Ov.

anxi-e, adv. [anxi-us] *Anxiously*: Sall.

anxi-etas, atis, f. [id.] (The state of the anxious; hence) 1. *Anxiety, solicitude*, as a permanent condition: differt anxietas ab angore, Cic.—2. Temporary or passing trouble, fear, solicitude, etc.: animi, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxiété*.

anxi-fer, era, erum, adj. [anxi-us; fer-o] *Causing or bringing anxiety*: curae, Cic.

anxi-tudo, inis, f. [anxi-us] (The condition or state of the anxious; hence) *Anxiety, trouble, anguish*: Cic.

anxius, a, um, adj. [for ang-sus; fr. ang-o] I. Pass.: (Tormented; hence) *Anxious, troubled, solicitous*: animus, Cic.: curis, Ov.: (with Gen. denoting mind) animi, Sall.: (with object of anxiety expressed by Abl., Gen., de, pro, Acc., ad, ne c. Subj., or Relative clause) gloriā, Liv.: inopie, id.: de famā, Quint.: pro moribus, Pl.: vicem, Liv.: ad eventum, Luc.: ne bellum oriatur, Sall.: an reperiret, Tac. II. Act.: (Tormenting; hence) *That troubles, makes anxious or solicitous*: troublesome: aegritudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. anxieux*.

Anxur, ūris, n. (m., Mart.) *Anzur*; a town of Latium (also called Terracina).—Hence, 1. **Anxūr-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anzur*.—2. **Anxūr-as**, atis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anzur*.

Anýtus, i, m., 'Ανυτος (Accom-

apilaber). *Anytus*; one of the accusers of Socrates.

Āonēs, um, m., adj. (Acc. Plur. Aonās) 'Aoves. *Bacclion*.

Āonia, æ, f. 'Aonia. I. Prop. *Aonia*; a part of *Bacclia* in which are situate the *Aonian mountains*, *Mount Helicon*, and the fountain *Aganippe*.—Hence, **Āoni-us, a, um, adj. (Nom. Sing. Fem., Āoniē, Gr. Form, Virg.)** *Of, or belonging to, Aonia; Aonian*. **II. Meton.:** *Bacclia*.—Hence, **Āon-yus, a, um, adj. Bacclion**: vir, i. e. *Hercules*, *Ov.*: deus, i. e. *Bacchus*, *id.*

Āonides, um, f., 'Aonides. The *Aonian Maidens*, i. e. the *Muses*.

Āornos, i, m., 'Aornos (*Birdless*). The *Lake Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*).

āpagē, interj. = ἀπαγε. *Away with thee! begone! avant!* etc.; also: *Away with it! away! off with it!* *apage*; *hau* nos *id* *deceat*, *Plaut.*: (with *Acc.*, or *ab*) *apage* a me *sorores*, *id.*

Āpella, æ, m. Apella; a man's name.

Āpelles, is (Voc. Apella, Plaut.), m., 'Απελλης. *Apelles*; a Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Āpell-eus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Apelles**.

Āpennin-i-cōl-a, æ, comm. [Āpennin-us; (i); col-o] *An inhabitant of the Apennines*.

Āpennin-i-gēn-a, æ, m. adj. [Āpennin-us; (i); gen o] *A. Prop.* *Born on the Apennines*: *Apennigenae pastores*, *Claud.* **II. Meton.:** *Of a river*: *Rising in the Apennines*: *Tibris*, *Ov.*

Āpenninus (App-), i, m. [Gallic pen, "mountain-summit"] The *Apennines*; the lofty mountain-chain that runs diagonally across Italy.

āper, āpri, m. [akin to Greek ἀπέρω] *A wild boar*: *setosi caput āpri*, *Virg.*

ā-pēr-i-o, ūi, tum, ire (Fut. Ind. āperio, Plaut), a. v. a. [etym. dub.]: but prob. *ab*; root *PER*, *akin to Sanscrit root pṛi, tegere*. **I. Prop.** *To uncover; to make, or lay bare*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.:** *A. To open any thing shut or closed up; to unclothe*: *forces*, *Ov.*—**B.** *1. Gen.*: *To make visible, discover, display, show, reveal*: *his unda dehiscens Terram aperit*, *Virg.*—**2. Esp.** *Of a place, nation, etc.*: *To reveal, discover, render accessible, etc.*: *novas gentes*, *Tac.*—**C.** *To lay or throw open a road, etc.*: *ferro iter*, *Sall.*—**D.** *Of the year*: *To open, begin*: *annum*, *Virg.*—**E.** *Of a school, etc.*: *To establish, set up, begin*: *Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic.*—**F.** *To lay open the interior of any thing*: *to split, etc.*: *fuste caput*, *Juv.*

III. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To disclose, unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, etc.*: *occulita quædam et quasi involuta aperiri*, *Cic.* (with *Objective clause*) *quum jam directæ in se proræ hostes appropinquareperissent*, *Liv.*: (with *Dependent clause*) *domino navis, qui* *āperit*, *Nep.* **B. Esp.**: *1. To*

make known, or declare one's intention about; *to promise, etc.*: *maxime, quod dccc aperuisti*, *Cic.*—**2.** With *Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To reveal or show one's self*; i. e. *to disclose one's character, disposition, etc.*: *Ter*; *Nep.*; *Ov.*

aperte, adv. [apert-us] **I. Openly, in the open plain**: *ubi vincere aperte* *Natur*, *etc.*, *Ov.*—**2. Openly (not secretly)**: *non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam*, *Cic.*—**3. Openly (not obscurely)**, plainly, obviously, clearly: *(Comp.) scripsi apertius, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *apertissime explicare, id.*

āper-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. freq. [aper-io] *To lay bare*: *Plaut.*

āper-tus, a, um: 1. P. of āper-io.—**2. Pa.:** **a. Prop.**: (a) *Gen.*: *Without covering, uncovered*: *naves apertæ, without deck*, *Cic.*—(b) *Esp.*: *Of the sky*: *Not covered with clouds, etc.*: *unclouded, cloudless, clear*: *celo invectus aperto*, *Virg.*—**b. Meton.:** (a) *Unclouded, open, not shut*: (*Sup.*) *nihil tam clausum, quod non istius cupiditati aperitissimum esset*, *Cic.*—(b) *Open, clear, free, unobstructed, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *apertior aditus ad moenia*, *Liv.*—*As Subst.*: *apertum, i, n.* *That which is open, an open clear space*: *per apertum Fugientes*, *Hor.*—*Particular phrase*: *In aperto esse, (To be in a clear unobstructed spot; i. e.) To be easy, readily practicable, etc.*: *Tac.*—(c) *In the open field*: *nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit*, *Ov.*—**c. Fig.**: (a) *Open, undisguised, public, not secret*: *apertum laocœcium*, *Cic.*—*Adverbial expression*: *In aperto, Openly, publicly, in public*: *Tac.*—(b) *Plain, evident, clear, manifest, not obscure*: *simulates*, *Cic.*—*Particular phrase*: *In aperto esse, To be clear, evident, well known*: *Sall.*—(c) *Of discourse, etc.*: *Well-arranged, clear, intelligible*: *narratio*, *Cic.*—(d) *Of character*: *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid*: *animus*, *Cic.*: *pectus*, *id.*: *Ironically*: *ut semper fuit apertissimus, very open, frank (i. e. impudent, shameless)*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *apert*.

āpex, icis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A tip, point, extremity, etc.*: *apicem collectus (sc. mons) in unum*, *Ov.* **II. Meton.:** *A. The cap of the Flamen Dialis*: *Liv.*—**B. A cap, hat, crown**: *ab aquilâ Tarquinio apicem impositum putent*, *Cic.* **III. Fig.**: *The highest ornament, crown*: *apex senectutis est auctoritas*, *Cic.*

Aphāreus (trisyll.), ei, m. 'Αφαρης (*Mighty cleaver or plougher*). *Aphareus*: *1. A king of the Messenians*.—Hence, **Āphāre-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Aphareus**: *proles, i. e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus*.—**2. A centaur.**

aphractus, is, f. = ἀφρακτος (*un-guarded sc. by bulwarks*). *An undecked vessel, or a vessel with only a partial deck*: *Cic.*

āphrōnītrum, i, n. = ἀφρόνιτρον. The *efflorescence of saltpeper*: *Mart.*

āpic-ātis, a, um, adj. [apex, apic-is] (*Provided with an apex; hence*) *Adorned with a flamen's cap*: *Ov.*

Āpiclus, li, m. Apicius; a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.

āp-icula, æ, f. dim. [ap-is] *A little bee*: *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *abeille*.

Āpidānus, i, m., 'Απιδανός (*prob. Water-giver*). The *Apidanus*; a river of *Thessaly*, which, uniting with the *Enipeus*, flows into the *Peneus*.

Āpina, æ, f. I. Prop.: *Apina*; a poor and small town in *Apulia*. **II. Meton.:** *Plur.*: *Trifles*: *sunt apinæ, triacæque, et si quid villius istis*, *Mart.*—**āp-io or ap-o, 3. v. a. absol.** [*akin to Sanscrit root āp, āseque, adipisci*] *To seize, bind, fasten, etc.*: (*found only in derivatives*).

Apīlæ, ārum, f. Apīolæ; a town of *Latium*.

1. ā-pi-s (a-p-es), is, f. (Gen. Plur. varies between lum and um) [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root pī, bibere, with prefix, a*] (*The drinker or sipper of the juices of flowers, etc.*; hence) *A bee*: *apis Matine More modeque*, *Hor.*

2. Āpis, is, m. Apis; the ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.

āp-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. [ap-io] **I. Prop.**: *To seize or lay hold of; to take, seize upon*: *nullo cessant tempore apisci Ex aliis aliis avidi contagia morbi*, *Lucr.* **II. Meton.:** *To pursue eagerly, etc.*: *sine me hominem*, *Plaut.* **III. Fig.:** **A. Gen.**: *To reach, attain to, get, gain by effort, trouble, etc.*: *maris apiscendi causâ*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *dominationis*, *Tac.* **B. Esp.**: *To reach with the mind, i. e. to perceive, understand*, *Lucr.*

āplum, li, n. [etym. dub.]: prob. *akin to Sanscrit ap, "water"* (*The thing pertaining to water; hence Celery or water-parsley; also parsley in general*.—The leaves of onespecies (water parsley, our celery) were often used by the ancients for chaplets on account of their strong fragrance: *Virg.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ache*).

āplustre, is, n. (Nom. Plur. aplustra, Lucr.)—*Dal. Plur.* *aplustris, id.* = ἀπλουστρον. *The uplustre*; a carved ornament on the upper part of the stern of a ship: *Lucr.*; *Sil.*

āpōdūtērūm, li, n. = ἀποδυτήριον. The *undressing-room* (in a bathing-house): *Cic.*

āpōlactizo, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. = ἀπολακτίζω (*to thrust from one's self with the foot*) *To spurn, scorn*: *iniunios*, *Plaut.*

Āpollin-ar, āris, n. [Apollo, Apol lin-is] (*A thing belonging to Apollo, hence*) *A temple dedicated to Apollo*: *Liv.*

Āpollo, inis, m. 'Απόλλων. *Apollo*; son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*; twin-brother of *Diana*; the sun-god. On account of his alleged omniscience, god of divination, and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, president of the *Muses*, etc. On account of his lightning, god of archery, and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since

his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art.—Hence, 1. **Apollin-āris**, *a*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to Apollo; sacred to Apollo.—2. **Apollin-ēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Relating, or belonging, to Apollo.

Apollōnia, *a*, *f.* Ἀπολλωνία (*A* thing, *e*, *g.* a town, *pertaining* to Apollo). **Apollonia**, 1. *a*, *f.* town of *Alolia*.—2. *a* town of Macedonia (now *Paleo-Chori*).—3. *a* town of *Illyria* (now *Pollina*).—Hence, **Apolloni-ātē**, *ārum*, *-es*, *lum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Apollonia.—4. *a*, *f.* town of *Crete*.—Hence, **Apolloni-ātēs**, *a*, *m.* An inhabitant of Apollonia.—5. *a*, *f.* town of *Sicily*.—Hence, **Apolloni-ensis**, *a*, *adj.*, Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian.—As *Subst.*: **Apolloni-enses**, *lum*, *m.* (sc. incolae), The inhabitants of Apollonia.

Apollōnid-enses, *lum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia (between Pergamos and Sardes).

Apollōniūs, *ii*, *m.* Ἀπολλώνιος (One pertaining to Apollo). *Apollonius*; *a* rhetorician of Rhodes.

apōlōgus, 1, *m.* ἀπόλογος. **I**. Gen.: *A* narrative; Plant. **II**. Esp.: *A* fable, story, or tale; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apologue*.

apōphōrēta, *ōrum*, *n.* = ἀποφώρητα (Things carried away). *Presentis* (which guests received at table, especially at the *Saturnalia*, to carry home with them); *Suet.*

apōthēca, *a*, *f.* = ἀποθήκη (*A* thing pertaining to putting away). **I**. Gen. *A* repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse, etc.; Cic. **II**. Esp.: *A* store-room for wine in the upper part of the house, where it was kept to be meliorated by smoke; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *boutique*.

appārāt-e (*adp-*), *adv.* [apparatus] 1. *Magnificently*, sumptuously (*Comp.*) apparatus cœnare, Pl.—2. Of style: *In a laboured way*: *ninium* appariate, *Auct. Her.*

appārā-tio (*adp-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [appar(a)-o] *A* preparing, preparation: *munerum*, Cic.

1. **appārā-tus** (*adp-*), *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of appar(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *A* prop.: *A* of persons: *Prepared, ready*: *Plant.*—(b) Of things: *Well supplied, furnished*: (*Comp.*) domus omnibus rebus apparator, Cic.—b. *Meton.*: *Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (*Sup.*) lraī apparatissimi, Cic.—c. *Fig.*: Of style: *Too studied, far-fetched, labour-ed*: oratio, *Auct. Her.*

2. **appārā-tus** (*adp-*), *ūs*, *m.* [appar(a)-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready: *belli*, Cic. **II**. *Meton.*: *A* apparatus: i.e. tools, implements; of war, baggage, engines, supplies, stores, the matériel, instruments, machines, etc.: *auxiliorum*, Liv.—**B**. *A* preparation on a magnificent scale; *magnificence, splendour, pomp*: *regius*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apparad*.

ap-pārō (*ad-*), *ūi*, *itum*, *ēre*, 2. *v.* *n.* [for ad-paro] **I**. Prop.: *A*.

Gen.: *To appear at some place; to come in sight, appear or make one's appearance*: *anguis Sulpae apparuit* *immo* *lanti*, Cic. **B**. *Esp.*: 1. *To appear as a servant*, i.e. to attend, serve, etc.: *sacerdotes dis apparento*, Cic.—2. *To be visible, manifest*, etc.: *apparere vetus cicatrix*, Ov. **II**. *Fig.*: *To be evident, apparent, perceptible*, etc.: *ubi rhetoris tanta merces apparere*, Cic.: *rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis apparere*, Hor.; Od.—*Particular* phrases: **A**. Aliquid apparere, or (*Impers.*) apparere, *Something*, etc. (or *it*), *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*: *Ter.*; Cic.; Liv.—**B**. Aliquid apparere (*esse*), etc., *Something evidently is*, etc.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *apparoir, apparaitre*.

ap-pārō (*ad-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for ad-paro] *To gain, obtain, acquire*: *Lucr.*

ap-pār-ito (*adp-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [appar(a)-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* serving, service, attendance: *longa*, Cic. **II**. *Meton.*: *Household, domestics, servants*: *ex necessariis apparitionibus*, Cic.

appār-itor (*adp-*), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *A* servant, esp. a public servant, officer of a magistracy; e.g. *alictor*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appariteur*.

ap-pārō (*ad-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v.* *a.* [for ad-paro] *To prepare or make ready for a person or thing; to put in order, provide*, etc.: *convivium*, Cic.: *ut eriperet apparabās*, *Plant.*: (*Impers. Pass.*) dum apparatur, *Ter.*

appellā-tio (*adp-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [2. appell(a)-o] 1. *An addressing or accosting*: *Cæs.*—2. *An appealing, appeal*: Cic.; Pl.; *Suet.*—3. (*Prop.*) *A naming or entitling*: *Meton.* *A name, title, appellation*: Cic.—4. *A naming or calling*: *Pl.*—5. *A pronouncing, pronunciation, utterance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appellation*.

appellā-tor (*adp-*), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *One who appeals, an appellant*: Cic.

appell-ito (*adp-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v.* *a.* *freg.* [id.] *To call often or habitually; to be accustomed to call or name*: *Cœlius appellatum a Cœle Vibennā*, Tac.

1. **ap-pello** (*ad-*), *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *pellere*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for ad-pello] **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To drive, move, bring*, etc., *to or towards* a person or thing.—**B**. Esp.: *Naut. t. t.*: 1. *Appellere navem*, etc.; or simply *appellere*, *To bring or conduct a ship*, etc., *to some land or place*: Cic.; Liv. 2. *Nave appellere*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force (*To bring one's self in a ship; i. e.*) *To arrive, land*, etc.: *Suet.*; Cic.—3. *Navis*, etc., *appellit*, *A vessel*, etc., *arrives at*, or *comes*, *to a place*, etc.: *Tac.*; *Suet.*—4. *Appellere aliquem*, *To bring or drive one somewhere*: *Virg.* **II**. *Fig.*: *To bring to some pursuit*, etc.: *animum ad scribendum*, *Ter.*: *mentem ad philosophiam*, Cic.

2. **ap-pello** (*ad-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre* (*Perf. Subj.* *appellāssis* for *appellaveris*, *Ter.*) 1. *v.* *a.* [id.] (*In reflexive force*) *To bring*, etc., *one's self to a person in order to address*, etc.; hence **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To address, speak to, accost*,

etc.: 1. *By word of mouth*: *aliquem hilari vultu*, Cic.—2. *By letter*: *noe literis appellato*, Cic. **B**. Esp.: 1. *a*. With accessory notion of request, etc.: *To apply to, entreat, request, beg*, etc.: *vos etiam atque etiam imploret* *appello*, Cic.—b. With accessory notion of tampering with: *To address one in order to urge to something bad; to tamper with*: *Blattius de proditiōe Dasium appellabat*, Liv.—c. *Law t. t.*: With accessory notion of seeking aid: *To call upon for assistance; to appeal to for protection*, etc.: *tribunos*, Cic.

—2. *To address in order to demand something or to obtain payment; to dun, press, for money*, etc.: *me ut sponsorem appellat*, Cic.—3. *To go to a judge*, etc., *with a complaint* respecting some one; *to complain of, accuse, impeach, indict*, etc.: *ne appellatur*, Cic.—4. *To name, call, entitle a person or thing*: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *to sapientem*, Cic.: (*Pass. fold.* by *Nom.*) *rex ab suis appellatur*, *Cæs.*—5. *To mention by name, name*: *quos non appello hoc loco*, Cic.—6. *To pronounce*, etc.: *litteras*, Cic. **II**. *Fig.*: *A* *To require*: *non appellato solo*, Pl.—**B**. *To indicate, make known*: *quosque nutu appello*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appeler*.

appendic-ŭla, *a*, *f.* *dim.* [appendix, *appendic-is*] *A small appendage*: Cic.

append-ix, *icis*, *f.* [append-o] (*Prop.*) *That which hangs to any thing, an appendage*: *Meton.* *An addition, supplement, or accession to any thing*: *Etrusci belli*, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appendice*.

ap-pendo (*ad-*), *di*, *sum*, *dēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for ad-pendo] *To weigh something to one*: **I**. Prop.: *ei appendit aurum*, Cic. **II**. *Fig.*: *non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, i. e.* *to have regard not to their number, but to their weight*: Cic.

appen-sus (*adp-*) (*for append-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *append-o*.

appēt-ens (*adp-*), *entis*: 1. *P.* of *appet-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a*. *Striving passionately after, eager for*: (*with Gen.*) (*Comp.*) *appetentior fame*, Tac.: (*Sup.*) *appetentissimi honestatis*, Cic.—b. *Eager for money, grasping, avaricious*: *homo non cupidus, neque appetens*, Cic.

appēten-ter (*adp-*), *adv.* [*for* *appetent-ter*; *fr.* *appetens, appetentis*] *Eagerly, greedily*: *agere*, Cic.

appētēnt-ia (*adp-*), *a*, *f.* [*fr.* *id.*] *Desire, longing, appetite*, etc.: Cic.; Pl.

appēt-ītio (*adp-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [appet-o] 1. *A grasping at*: *solis*, Cic.—2. *An earnest desire or longing*: *strong inclination*: *animi*, Cic.

1. **appēt-itus** (*adp-*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *appet-o*.

2. **appet-itus** (*adp-*), *ūs*, *m.* [appet-o] **I**. Prop.: *A* *passionate longing, eager desire*: *voluptatis*, Cic. **II**. *Meton.*: *Passion, the appetites*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *appétit*.

ap-pēto (*ad-*), *īvi* or *ī*, *itum*,

äre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-peto] **I. Act.**: To fall upon in a hostile manner; to attack, assault, assail: **A. Prop.**: os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetit, Liv. **B. Fig.**: ignominialis appetitus, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To seek to go to or towards; to approach: Europam, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Appetere aliquid, To seek after, strive to obtain, something; to grasp at, Cic.; Pl.—2. Pass.: As a token of respect, etc.: To be laid hold of in order to be saluted, etc.: Cic. **B. Meton.**: Of things without life: To advance towards, approach: mare terram appetens, Cic. **C. Fig.**: 1. In a good or bad sense: To strive or seek after; to long for: omne animal appetit quædam, Cic.—2. Of food: To have a desire or appetite for: secundarium panem et minutus pisciculos, etc., maxime appetebat, Suet. **III. Neut.**: (To fly towards one; hence) To draw on or night; to approach: In time: dies appetebat, Cæs.

Appias, ädis, v. Appius.

ap-pingo (ad-), pips, no perf. nor sup., äre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pingo] **I. (Prop.)**: To paint besides; **Fig.**: To add in writing: superiorem epistolam restituere nobis, et appingere aliquid novi, Cic. **II. To paint**: delphinum silvis, Hor.

Appius, äi, m. Appius, a Roman name: 1. *Appi. Claudius Crassus, surname Cæcus, censor, A.U.C. 442.*—2. *Appii Forum, a town founded by Appius, situate on the left side of the Appia Via, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes.*—Hence, **A. Appi-us, a, um, adj.** Of Appius, Appian: Appia Via, the Appian Way or Road, which commenced at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; it was subsequently extended, pps. by Trajan, to Brundisium.—**B. Appi-as, ädis, f.**: (a) *Prop.*: The Appiad, or Nymph of the Appia Aqua.—(b) *Meton.*: A statue of the Appiad: Ov.—2. *App. Claudius, who attempted to gain possession of Virginia.*—Hence, **Appi-änus, a, um, adj.** Of Appius; Appian.

ap-plaudo (ad-), si, sum, däre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-plaudo] **I. Gen.**: **Act.**: To strike one thing upon another; to beat, strike, dash, clap, etc.: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II. Esp.**: **A. Neut.**: To clap the hands, applaud: agite, applaudamus, Plant.—**B. Act.**: To clap the hands at; to applaud: fabulam, Plant. ¶ Hence, **Fr. applaudir.**

applau-sor (adp-), öris, m. [for applaud-sor; fr. applaud-o] *One who claps his hands; an applauder*: Pl.

applau-sus (adp-), a, um (for applaud-sus), *P. of applaud-o.*

applica-tio (adp-), önis, f. [applic(a)-o] **I. Application, attachment**: animi, Cic.—2. *Law t. t.*: A foreign exile's placing himself under the protection of a Roman patronus, and becoming his client: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. application.**

applicä-tus (adp-), a, um; 1.

P. of applic(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Joined, attached, lying close, close: aures, Var.—**b. Fig.**: Inclined, adapted, disposed: ad diligendum, Cic.

applic-itus (adp-), a, um, P. of applic-o.

ap-plico (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. and n. [for applico] *To foud upon something; hence*: **I. A. Prop.**: To join, fix, fasten, attach, etc.: ratis applicata, Liv. **B. Fig.**: 1. To join on, connect, attach, add, etc.: ut ad honestatem applicetur (sc. voluptas), Cic.—2. With Personal pron. or animum: To attach, apply, devote one's self or mind: applicant sese, Cic.: ad frugem animum, Plant.—3. To turn or direct the ears: quibus obstinatas Appliet aures, Hor. **II. A. Gen.**: To bring, put, place, to or near to; to apply to: se ad flammam, i. e. draw near, Cic.: flumini castra, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Naut. t. t.*: a. *Applicare navim, etc.*, To bring or direct a ship to or towards a place, etc.: Liv.—b. *Pass.*: To be driven to or towards; to approach, arrive at: telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov.—c. *Applicare with ellipse of aliquem, etc.*: To drive, force, or bring to: quæ vis immanibus applicat oris, drives you to our shores, Virg.—d. *Neut.*: To approach, draw near, arrive, put in: Of vessels or persons: quid . . . ad terram applicant, Hirt.: quocunque litore applicuisse naves hostium adissent, Liv.—2. To cause to draw near, to drive to: boves illic, Ov.—3. *Pass. in reflexive force*: To bring one's self, or come, into close contact: corporibus applicantur, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. appliquer.**

ap-ploro (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. [for ad-ploro] *To bewail, deplore, weep at or on account of*: tibi, Hor.

ap-pōno (ad-), pōsti, pōstum, pōnere (Perf.): apposivi, Plant., 3. v. a. [for ad-pōno] **I. A. Gen.**: To put, place, etc., at, by, beside, or near a person or thing: machina apposta, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: Of food, etc.: To serve up, set before one: patellam, Cic. **II. To put on or upon; to apply**: appositâ velatur janna lauro, Ov. **III. To place, or set against**: scalis appositis, against the walls, Liv. **IV. To put or lay down**: hunc ante januam, Ter. **V. A. To put or appoint a person to any duty, etc.; to appoint, assign, etc.**: prævicatorem mihi, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) custodem Tullio me, id.: (Pass. with follg. Nom.) accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.—**B. To put or set a thing down to; i. e. to deem, hold, regard, consider** as something: quem fros dierum cumque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. **VI. To put in addition, to add, etc.**: retas et illi, quos tibi demperit, Apponet annos, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apposer.**

ap-porrec-tus (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-porrec-tus; fr. ad: porrig-o, through true root PORREC] *Stretched out close at hand*: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [for ad-porto] *To carry, con-*

vey, bring to: **I. Prop.**: quidnam appor-tas? Ter.: signa populo Romano, id. **II. Fig.**: vercor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apporter.**

ap-posco (ad-), no perf. nor sup., äre, 3. v. a. [for ad-posco] *To demand in addition*: Hor.

appös-it-e (adp-), adv. [i. apposit-us] *Fully, suitably, appropriately*: Cic.

appös-itus (adp-), a, um; 1. P. of appo(s)-no.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Placed or situate at or near; contiguous to or adjoining: castellum flumini, Tac. **b. Fig.**: (a) *Bordering upon, closely connected with*: audacia fidentiae appositum, Cic.—(b) *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite, etc.*: (Comp.) appositior ad ferenda signa, Cic.: (Sup.) argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id.

ap-pöt-us (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-pöt-us; fr. ad: pöt-o] *That has drunk much, intoxicated*: Plant.

ap-præcor (adp-), ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-præcor] *To pray to, to worship*: deos, Hor.

ap-prêhendo (ad-, -prendo), di, sum, däre, 3. v. a. [for ad-prehendo, etc.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To seize, take hold of: aliae (sc. atomi) alias apprehendentes, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To seize hold of for the purpose of embracing, saluting, entreating, etc.*: manum osculandi causâ, Suet.—2. *To seize or take possession of a place*: Hispanias, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To take hold of, employ, etc.: quicquid ego apprehenderam, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. apprehender, apprehendre.**

apprendo, ere, v. apprehendo.
apprim-e (adp-), adv. [apprimus] *Before all, by far, especially, chiefly, very*: nobilis, Plant.: boni, Nep.

ap-primo (adp-), pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [for ad-premo] *To press to or towards*: scutum pectori, Tac.

ap-primus (ad-), a, um, adj. [for ad-primus] *The first by far, quite the first*: vir summus, apprimus, Gell.—Adverbial expression: Apprima, In the highest degree: flos apprima tenax, Virg.

appröbä-tio (adp-), önis, f. [approb(a)-o] **I. An approving, approval, approbation**: popularis, Cic.—2. *A proving, proof*: hæc propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. approbation.**

appröbä-tor (adp-), öris, m. [id.] *One who approves, an approver*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. approbateur.**

appröb-e (adp-), adv. [approbus] *Very well*: Plant.

ap-pröbo (ad-), ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [for ad-probo] **I. A. To assent to, favour, approve**: orationem, Cæs.: (without object) diis hominibusque approbantibus, Cic.—**B. Of the gods**: To allow to take place; to countenance, favour: quod actum est, dii approbent, Cic. **II. (To make a thing acceptable to a person; hence)**: To do to one's liking: prima castrorum rudimenta Paulino approbavit, Tac. **III. ¶**

prove, demonstrate, establish, etc., to one: hoc, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) Caio talem se approbavit, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aprouver*.

ap-promitto (ad-), *no perf.* nor sup., ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-promitto] To promise in addition: Cic.

ap-pròpèro (ad-), *àvi, àtüm, àre, 1. v. a. and n.* [for ad-propèro] I. Act.: To hasten, accelerate: mortem, Tac.: portas intrare, Ov. II. Neut.: To hasten, make haste: ad facinus, Cic.

ap-pròpinquā-tiō (adp-), *ónis, f.* [appropinqu(a)-o] Of time: An approach, a drawing near: mortis, Cic.

ap-pròpinguo (ad-), *àvi, àtüm, àre, 1. v. n.* [for ad-propinguo] To come near to; to approach, draw nigh: I. Prop.: Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic.: [Ingers. Pass.] quum esset appropinquatum, Cæs. II. Fig.: Illi pœna, nobis libertas, Cic.

ap-pugno (ad-), *àvi, àtüm, àre, 1. v. a.* [for ad-pugno] I. Prop.: To fight against, assault: castra, Tac. II. Meton.: To capture by assault: classem, Tac.

Appulia, æ, etc., v. Apulus.
1. appul-sus (adp-), *a, um, P. of 1.* *appel-lo*, through root *APPUL*; v. *pello* init.

2. appul-sus, ùs, m. [1. *appel-lo*; through id.] I. Prop.: Naut. *t. t.*: A landing or arriving at land: ob faciles appulsiis, Tac. II. Meton.: An approaching, approach: solis, Cic.

àp-ricā-tiō, ónis, f. [apric(a)-or] A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun: Cic.

àp-ric-or, no perf., àri, 1. v. dep. [apric-us] To sun one's self; to bask in the sun: Cic.

àp-ri-cus, a, um, adj. [contr. from *aperi-cus*, from *aperi-o*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Uncovered, lying open: qui tulit àp-rico frigida castra Lare, i. e. under the open heaven, Prop. B. Esp.: Exposed to the sun; sunny: per meos fines est àp-rica rura, Hor.—As Subst.: **apricum, i, n.** A sunny place or spot: Pl.—Particular phrase: (Fig.) In apricum proferre, To bring into a sunny place, i. e. to bring into the bright light, Hor. II. Meton. A. Pond of sunshine: arbor, Ov.: mergi, Virg.—B. Clea, pure: (Comp.) apriori celis status, Col.: (Sup.) ap-ricissimus, id.

Àp-ri-lis, m. [contr. for *aperi-lis*, from *aperi-o*] (The opening thing; hence) The month April (in which the earth opens itself to fertility): Aprilem memorat ab aperto tempore dictum, Ov.—As Adj.: Of April: Aprilis Idūs, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Avril*.

ap-agnus (-ānus), a, um, adj. [aper, apr-i] (Sprung from an aper; hence) Of, or belonging to, a wild boar: callum, Plaut.

Apsus, i, m., Ἀψος. *Apsus*; a river on the Illyrian coast (now Crevatca).

aptā-tus, a, um, i. P. of apt(a)-o.

2. Pa.: Suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated: Cic.

apt-ē, adv. [apt-us] 1. Closely. in an accurately or firmly joined way: apte coherere, Cic.—2. Fitly, aptly, suitably: (Comp.) aptius referre, Pl.: (Sup.) aptissime, Cic.

apt-o, àvi, àtüm, àre, 1. v. a. [apt-us] (To join on; hence) I. Prop.: To adapt, fit, apply, adjust, etc.: dexteris enses, Hor. II. Fig.: To accommodate, adapt: aptari citharæ modis, Hor. III. Meton.: To get ready, prepare: arma pugnæ, Liv.: classem velis, Virg.

ap-tus, a, um, adj. [ap-o or ap-o] (Laying hold of, etc.; hence) 1. A. Prop.: Joined, fastened, attached: gladium e lacunari setâ equinâ aptum demitti jussit, Cic.—b. Fig.: Depending, depending: vitâ modicâ et aptâ virtute perfui, Cic.—2. Joined together; connected or adhering together: a. Prop.: quâ ex conjunctione cœlum ita aptum est, ut, etc., Cic.—b. Fig.: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffusum, Cic.—3. (Prop.): Fitted to or with something; Fig.): a. Adapting one's self to; changed or changing one's self: formas deus aptus in omnes, Ov.—b. Endowed, ornamented or furnished with: cœlum stellis aptum, Virg.—c. Suited, fitted, fit, appropriate, adapted, proper, calculated or suitable for, etc.: (Comp.) locus ad insidias aptior, Cic.: (Sup.) castra ad bellum duendum aptissima, Cæs.: dies sacrificio, Liv.: (with Relative *folld.* by *Subj.*) est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov.—d. Fit, proper, suitable, apposite, etc.: tempus, Liv.: oratio, i. e. well turned, complete, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apte*.

àp-ud, prep. c. acc. [prob. akin to *ap-o* or *ap-o*] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. With, near to: apud eum, Cic.: apud se, Cæs.—2. Apud me, te, se, etc., At or in my house, your house, etc.: Ter; Cic.—3. Before, in the presence of: verba apud senatum fecit, Cic.—4. Among, with: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.—5. Denoting the author of a work or of an assertion: In, by, etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Cœlium est, Cic.: apud Xenophontem, id.—6. Of a speaker: By: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac.—B. Of place: 1. At, near, in: apud oppidum, Cæs.: apud rostra, Tac.—2. In, at: seditio cepta apud Sacronem, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Mentally: With: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.—B. Apud se, etc., esse, (To be at his, etc., own house; i. e.) To be in his senses, to be sane: summe ego apud me? Plaut. III. Meton.: With words of motion=ad: To: apud hunc ibi vicinum=ad: Apud is sts. placed after its subst.: Misenum apud, Tac.

Àp-tilus (App-), i, m. [prob. Sanscrit *ap*, "water"] (The one pertaining to, or dwelling near, water) An Appulian.—Hence, 1. **Àp-tilia (App-), æ, f.** Appulia; the country of

the Apuli, a province of south-western Italy.—2. **Àp-til-cus, a, um, adj.** Appulian.—3. **Àp-til-us (App-til-), a, um, adj.** Appulian

àqu-a, æ (Gen. *Sus*, *aquâ*, *Lucr.*: aquæ as trisyll., id.), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *ap*, Celtic *ach*, Goth. *ahva*, Old Germ. *ahd*; cf. *amnia*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Water, in its widest sense (as an element, rain-water, river and sea water, etc.): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto flant, Lucr.: pluviâlis, Ov.: fluvialis, Col.: marina, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Præbere aquam, To supply water, i. e. to invite to a feast, to entertain (with reference to the use of water at the table, for washing and drinking), Hor.—2. Aquam aspergere alicui, To sprinkle water on one, i. e. to give new life or courage; to animate, refresh, or revive one (the idea taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): Plaut.—3. Aqua et ignis, Water and fire, to express the most common necessities of life: Cic.—4. Aquam et terram petere, To demand water and land, as a token of submission; i. e. to require submission: Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Water, in a more restricted sense: a. The sea: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic.—b. A stream, a river: in Tusca gurgite mersus aquæ (i. e. Albulâ), Ov.—c. Rain: cornix angur aquæ, Hor.—2. Plur.: Medicinal springs, warm baths: ad aquas venire, Cic.—3. From the water in the water-clock (clepsydra), by which the length of speeches was regulated, arose the follg. phrases: a. Aquam dare, To give water, i. e. to give the advocate time for speaking: Pl.—b. Aquam perdere, To lose water, i. e. to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint.—c. Aqua hæret, The water stops, i. e. I, etc., am at a loss: Cic. II. Meton.: Aqua; the name of a constellation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eau*.

àquæ-ductus, ùs, m. (separately, aquæ ductus; also aquarum ductus, Pl.) (Prop.: A conveying or bringing of water; Meton.) 1. A conveyance for water, conduit, aqueduct: Cic.—2. The right of conducting water to a place: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aqueduc*.

àquâ-lit-ulus, i, m. [aqua-lis] (Prop.: A small water-vessel; Meton.) 1. The ventricle, stomach: Sen.—2. The lower part of the belly, the paunch: pinguis, Pers.

àqu-àlis, is, m. [aqua] (A thing pertaining to water; hence) A water-car, water-jug: Plaut.

àqu-àri-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or relating to water: provincia, i. e. the superintendence of the water supply, Cic.—As Subst.: aquarius, ii, m.: 1. A water-carrier: Juv.—2. The water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

àquâ-ticus, a, um, adj. [aqua (uncontr. Gen.) aqua-i] (Pertaining to water; hence) 1. Living, growing, or found in or by the water; water-; aquatic: aves, Pl.: arbores, id.—2.

Watery, moist, humid: auster, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquatique*.

āqu-ātilis, *ae, adj.* [aqu-a] (*Of, or belonging to, water;* hence) **I.** *Living, growing, or found in, by, or near water;* water; aquatic: bestia, Cic.—**2.** *Having a watery taste:* cucumeris, Pl.

āquā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [aqu(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A getting or fetching of water:* Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A watering-place:* Cic.—**B.** *Water, rains:* aquationes autumnii, Pl.

āquā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *One who fetches water;* a water-carrier: Cæs.

āqu-ila, *ae, f.* [root ac; akin to Greek ἄκ-υς; Sanscrit *āsu*, "celeriter"] (*The quick or rapid one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The eagle:* aquilam fugiunt columbe, Ov.—**Prov.**: Aquila senectus, *A vigorous old age:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Military t. t.: The eagle (as the principal standard of a Roman legion):* ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv.—**B.** *A legion:* acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt.—**C.** Plur.: Architect. t. t.: *The eagles;* i. e. the uppermost parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aigle*.

āquileia, *ae, f.* *Aquileia;* a town of Upper Italy.—Hence, **Aquilei-ensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Aquileia.*—**As Subst.**: **Aquileienses**, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Aquileia.*

āquil-fer, *eri, m.* [āquil-a; (i); fer-o] *An eagle bearer, standard bearer:* Cæs.

āquil-inus, *a, um, adj.* [āquil-a] *Of, or pertaining to, an eagle:* ungule, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilin*.

āqu-ilo, *ōnis, m.* [akin to aqu-ila] (*The swift-flying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The North wind:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic.—**B.** *The husband of Orithyia, and the father of Calais and Zetes:* Ov.—Hence, **Aquilō-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Aquilo:* Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquilon*.

āquilōn-āris, *c, adj.* [aquilo, aquilon-is] *Northerly, northerly:* Cic.

Aquilōnia, *ae, f.* *Aquilonia;* the name of two Samnite towns.

āquillus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] *Dark-coloured, dun, swarthy:* Suet.

Aquinum, *i, n.* *Aquinum;* a town of Latium (now Aquino), the birth-place of the poet Juvenal.—Hence, **Aquin-as**, *ātis, adj.* *Belonging to Aquinum.*—**As Subst.**: **Aquinates**, *ium, m.* (sc. cives), *The inhabitants of Aquinum.*

Aquitānia, *ae, f.* *Aquitania;* a province in Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquitān-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Aquitanian.*

āqu-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.* [aqu-a] *To bring or fetch water for drinking:* aquabantur egre, Cæs.

āqu-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abounding in water;* rainy, moist, humid, full of water: hiems, Virg.: languor, i. e. the droopy, Hor.:

(Comp.) *aqnosior ager*, Pl.: (Sup.) *aqnosissimus locus*, Cato. **II.** Meton.: *Like water, clear, pellucid:* crystallinus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aquex*.

āqu-ila, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] Prop.: *A little water;* a small stream of water: seculsa aquila aquula, Cic.

ar, *v. ad.*

ār-a, *ae, f.* (old form **as-a**) [prps. akin to Sacerdot root *ās*, "sedere"] *ās-ana*, "sessio", "sedes" (*A seat or raised place;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *An elevation or structure (of wood, stone, earth, etc.): ara sepulchri, a funeral pile, Virg.: Lunensis ara, of Lunensis marble, Suet. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: An elevation for sacred use, for sacrifices, etc.; an altar: thuricremis quum dona imponeret aris, Virg.: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. B. Fig.: Protection, refuge, shelter: ad aram legum confugere, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. *The Altar;* a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.—2. Plur.: *The Altars;* some rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa: Virg.*

Arabarches, *ae, m.* 'Αραβάρχης (*Commander of the Arabs*). *An Arabarches;* an officer of customs in Judea: Juv.

Arābia, *ae, f.* 'Αραβία. *Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea (from its principal place Petra), Deserta, and Felix.*—Hence, **Arābi-cus** (-us), *a, um, adj.* *Arabian*.

ārā-bilis, *ae, adj.* [ar(a)-o] *That can be ploughed, arable:* campus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arable*.

Arabs, *ābis, m.* (Acc. Gr. *Arabas*, Ov.), *Ἀραβί*. **I.** Prop.: *An Arabian, Arab.*—Hence, **A. Arabs**, *ābis, adj.* *Arabian.*—**B.** **Arābus**, *a, um, adj.* *Arabian.*—**As Subst.**: **Arabi**, *grum, m.* *The Arabs, Arabians.* **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov.

Arachnē, *ēs, f.* 'Αράχνη (*Spider*). *Arachne;* a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.

Arācyntus, *i, m.*, 'Αράκυνθος. *Aracynthus;* a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

ārānē-a, *ae, f.* [Ἀράχνη] **I.** Prop.: *A spider:* antiquas exerceat aranea telas, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A spider's web, cobweb:* pendet aranea tigno, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *araignée*.

ārānē-ōla, *ae, f. dim.* [arane-a] *A small spider:* Cic.

ārānē-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [arane-um] **I.** Prop.: *Full of cobwebs:* situs, Cat. **II.** Meton.: *Like a cobweb:* fila, Pl.

araneum, *i, n.*, v. *araneus*.

ārānē-us, *a, um, adj.* [arane-a] *Pertaining to a spider, spider's:* texta, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **araneum**, *i, n.*: *A spider's web, cobweb:* tollere hæc aranea quantum est laboris! Phaed.

Arar (**Arāris**, Claud.:—Acc. *Ararim*, Virg.: *Ararin*, Claud.), *is, m.* *The Arar, or Araris;* a river of Gaul,

sometimes otherwise called *Saunona* (now the *Salme*).

ārā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A ploughing:* iteratio arationis, Col. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The cultivation of the soil;* agriculture: ut questuosa mercatura fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic.—**B.** *A public farm or plot of land (for which a tenth of the produce was given as rent):* Cic.

ārātūn-cūla, *ae, f.* [for aration-cula; fr. aratio, aration-is] *A small ploughed field:* Plant.

ārā-tor, *ōris, m.* [ar(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *One who ploughs, a ploughman;* a husbandman, farmer: aratorum liberi, Cic.—**As Adj.**: *Ploughing, plough:* taurus arator, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A cultivator of public lands:* Cic.

ārā-trum, *i, n.* [id.] (*The ploughing thing;* hence) **A plough: Virg.**

Araxes, *is, m.*, 'Αράξης (*Dasher*). *Araxes;* a river of Armenia Major.

ar-bi-ter, *tri, m.* [ar=ad: root bi, akin to βή-μι, ἔ-βη-ν, to go] (*One who goes to some person or thing in order to see or hear;* hence) **I.** *A spectator, beholder, hearer;* an eyewitness, a witness: remotis arbitris, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *Law t. t.: (He who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, and settle it; hence) An umpire, arbiter;* a judge, who decides acc. to equity: utrum iudicem an arbitrum dici oportet, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *A judge, arbitrator;* umpire: inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnas, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.—**2.** *A master over any thing;* lord, ruler: sine arbitro, Tac.: bibendi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitre*.

arbitrāri-o, *adv.* [arbitrari-us] *With uncertainty, not surely:* Plant.

arbitr-arius, *a, um, adj.* [arbitr, arbitri-i] (**Prop.**: *Of, or pertaining to, an arbiter;* Meton.) **1.** *Uncertain, not sure:* Plant.—**2.** *Arbitrary, depending on the will:* Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arbitraire*.

arbitrā-tus, *ūs, m.* [arbitr(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Judgment, discretion, free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice:* tuo arbitrato, at your own pleasure, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Over-sight, direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitr-ium, *ii, n.* [arbitr, arbitri-i] **1.** (**Prop.**: *A going to a place, Meton.*) *A person present, etc.: locus ab omni liberi arbitrio, Sen.—2. a. Prop.*: *Law t. t.: The judgment or decision of the arbitrator:* Cic.—**B.** Meton.: *Any judgment, definitive sentence, decision:* quum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor.—Particular expression: *Arbitria funeris* (*Decisions respecting a funeral;* hence) *Funeral expenses* (since an arbiter was employed to fix them): Cic.—**3.** *Power, will, free-will:* Jovis nutu et arbitrio cælum, terra marique reguntur, Cic.

arbitr-o, *no perf.*, *ātum, āre, i*

v. a. [id.] I. To decide, determine, pronounce upon: quæstio a prudentibus viris arbitrata est, Gell. II. To think of or about: continuo arbitretur uxor filio tuo, Plaut. III. To think a person, etc., to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) te si arbitrare dignum, Plaut.: (Pass. folld. by Nom.) quum ipse prædonum socius arbitretur, Cic.

arbitr-or, âtus sum, âri, i. v. dep. [id.] I.: To be a hearer or spectator of something; to observe, perceive, hear, etc.: dicta alicuius, Plaut. II. Law t. t.: A. (Of a judge: To pronounce a decision, give judgment or sentence; hence) Fidem alicui arbitrari. To adjudge credit to one, to put faith in: Plaut. B.: 1. Prop.: Of witnesses: To testify; to declare or depose: mortuum (sc. esse eum) inde arbitrari, Liv.—2. Meton.: To hold as true; to be of opinion; to believe, suppose, think, consider as: (with second Acc. of further definition) scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.: (with Objective clause) si hoc minus ad tuum officium pertinere arbitraberis, Cic.: (used parenthetically) tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti, etc., id. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbitrer.

arbor, ôris, f. (old form, arbos) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A tree: proceritate arborum, Cic.: felix arbor, a fruit-bearing tree, Liv.: Jovis, the oak, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things made of wood: A. a mast (with or without mali): Virg.; Luc.—B. An ar.: centenaeque arbore fluctus Verberat assurgens, Virg.—C. A ship: Phryxæque petiit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo, Ov.—D. A javelin: Stab.—E. Arbor infelix, A. gailtous, gibbet: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbre.

arbor-ûs, a, um, adj. [arbor] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a tree: fœtus, i. e. produce, Virg.—2. Tree-like, resembling a tree: amplitudo, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. arboré.

arbos, v. arbor.
Arbus-cûla, æ, f. [for arbos-cula; fr. arbos] (A small tree) Arbucula; the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.

arbus-tum, i, n. [for arbos-tum; fr. arbos] (A place provided with trees; hence) I. Prop.: A plantation where vines are trained to the trees; a vineyard (diff. from vinea, where the vines were trained to poles, or lay on the ground): ægetibus et pratis et vineis et arbutis res rustice lætæ sunt, Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: Trees, shrubs: cumque satis arbuta simul pæcudesque (sc. lûmina raplunt), Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbuste.

arbus-tus, a, um, adj. [for arbos-tus; fr. arbos] Provided with a tree or with trees: ager, Cic.

arbut-ûs, a, um, adj. [arbut-us] Of, or pertaining to, the strawberry- or arbutus-tree: fœtus, Ov.

arbut-um, i, n. [id.] I. Prop.: The fruit of the strawberry- or arbutus-tree, the wild strawberry: glandes atque arbuta, Virg. II. Meton.: The straw-

berry- or arbutus-tree: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere (=arbuti frondes), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. arbutusier.

arbut-us, i, f. [akin to arbor] The wild strawberry- or arbutus-tree: Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus badis, etc., Virg.

arc-a, æ, f. [arc-o] (The enclosing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A chest, box: ex illâ olcâ arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. B. Esp.: A box for money, a coffer: nummos contempler in arcâ, Hor. II. Meton.: A. (Since money was at times kept in an arca; hence) Money: arcæ nostræ confidit, rely upon my purse, Cic.—B. Of any thing that has the form of an arca:—1. A small close prison; a cell: Cic.—2. A coffin: Liv.—3. A bier: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. arche.

Arceas, um, v. Arcas.
Arcâdia, æ, f., Ἀρκάδια. Arcadia; a mountainous province in the centre of Peloponnesus.—Hence, 1. Arcâdî-cus, a, um, adj., Ἀρκάδιος. Arcadian: juvenis, a simpleton (since Arcadia was celebrated for its breed of asses), Juv.—2. Arcâdî-us, a, um, adj., Ἀρκάδιος. Arcadian.

arcân-o, adv. [arcan-us] In secret, private: hunc (sc. librum) lege arcano, Cic.: (Comp.) arcanus, Col.

arc-ânus, a, um, adj. [arc-a] (Pertaining to an arca; hence, Fig.) 1. That keeps a secret, close, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut.—2. Secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia, Liv.: qui Cæres sacrum Volgârît arcane, Hor.—As Subst.: arcæanum, i, n. A secret, a mystery: fatorum arcana, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. arcane.

Arcas, âdis, m., Ἀρκάς. I. Prop.: Arcas; a son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians: after his death he was changed into a constellation (Arctophylax). II. Meton.: A. Plur.: Arcâdes, um (Acc. Arcâdas, Virg.), m. The Arcadians.—B. Sing.: An Arcadian: bipennifer, i. e. Acanus, Ov.—As Adj.: (Acc. Arcâda, Virg.) Arcadian: tyrannus, i. e. (for prolepsis) Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas, Ov.

arc-êo, cûi (arcitum in Prisc.), êre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root RAKSH, "serve," "tueri"] Gr. ἔργω, ἔργω, ἀρκ-έω. To preserve, defend, protect; hence) I. Prop.: To shut up, to inclose: hos quidem ut famulos vinculis prope ac custodia arcæamus, Cic. II. Fig.: To shut up: videbam andaciâam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To prohibit access to; to keep or hold off; to keep at a distance: tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis aris æterisque templis arcebis, Cic.—B. To hinder or prevent from doing, etc.: quæ (sc. dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov.

Arcêsîus, ii, m., Ἀρκέσιος. Arcesius; son of Jupiter, father of Laertes. arcês-si-tor, ôris, m. [arcessi-o; cf. accessio init.] One who calls or fetches another: Pl.

1. arcês-si-tus, a, um, P. of arc-essi-o; cf. accessio init.

2. arcês-si-tus, ùs, m. [arcessi-o; cf. accessio, init.] A calling for, summons (only in Abl. Sing.): ipsius rogatu arcessitque, Cic.

ar-cēs-so (accerso), sivi, situm, sêre, 3. v. a. [Inf. Pross.: accersire, and accessiri, freq. and in the best class. writers: also, accesseri, Ter.: accessire, Sall.] [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar=ad; ced-o] (In causative force: To cause to come to one; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To call, summon, fetch, etc.: librum arcessivi, Cic.: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fient, id.: (without Object) sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, arcesse, send for it, i. e. let it be brought in, Hor. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: To summon or arraign before a court of justice; to accuse, inform against: accessiri statim jussit, Suet.: (with Acc. of person and Gen. of charge; Gen. of charge alone; Acc. of person and Abl. of charge; or in c. Acc.) quos Capta pecunia arcessebant, Sall.: capitis, Cic.: alterum ambitus crimine, id.: an non intelligis quot eodem crimine in summum capitis periculum accessas? id. II. Fig.: A. To summon, to invite, and so to obtain: quies molli strato accessita, Liv.—B. To bring, fetch, seek, or derive a subject, a thought, etc., from somewhere: ex medio res, Hor.: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid accessunt, Cic.—C. Part. Pass.: Furfechet, forced, unnatural: cavendum est, ne accessitum dictum putetur, Cic.

Archêlâus, i, m., Ἀρχέλαος (Commander of the people). Archelaus: 1. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates.—2. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides.—3. A general of Mithridates.—4. The rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius.

archêtÿpus, a, um, adj.=ἀρχέτυπος: I. Prop.: That was first stamped, original: archetypus servare Cleanthas, i. e. the original statues of Cleanthas, Juv. II. Meton.: Old, of old standing: amici, Mart.

Archias, æ, m., Ἀρχίας (Commander). Archias: 1. Aulus Licinius; a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.—2. A noted cabinet-maker.—Hence, Archi-âcus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Archias: lecti, Hor.

Archilôchus, i, m., Ἀρχιλόχος (Commander of an ambush). Archilochus; a poet of Paros, inventor of the iambic metre; author of a very severe satire, which caused Lycambes to hang himself.—Hence, Archiloch-ûs, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Archilochus; Meton.) Severe, bitter, acrimonious: edicta, Cic.

archimâgirus, i, m.=ἀρχιμάγειρος. A chief cook: Juv.

Archimêdes, is (Gen. Sing. Archimedi, Cic.), m., Ἀρχιμήδης (Chief planner). Archimedes; a celebrated

mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Romans when they were besieging his native city.

archimimus, *i*, *m.* = ἀρχιμίμος. *A chief buffoon*: Cic.

archipirata, *ae*, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής. *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate*: Cic.

architecton, *onis*, *v.* architectus. **architect-or**, *atus* sum, *ari*, *i*, *v.* *dep.* [architect-us] *I*. Prop.: *To build, construct, fabricate*: situm loci conjusdam ad sum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. Her. *II*. Fig.: *To devise, invent, procure, make*: voluptates, Cic.

architect-tura, *ae*, *f.* [for architect-tura; fr. architect-or] *The act of building; hence*: Architecture. ¶ Hence, *Fr. architecte*.

architectus, *i*, *-tōn*, *ōnis*, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων: *I*. Prop.: *A master-builder, architect*: Philo architectus, Cic.: nam sibi laudasse hasce ait architectonem Nescio quem, Plaut. *II*. Fig.: *A. An inventor, deviser, author, maker*: sceleris, Cic.—*B. A master in cunning, a crafty man*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. architecte*.

archōn, *ontis*, *m.* = ἀρχων (ruler). *An archon; the chief magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority*: Cic.

Archytas, *ae*, *m.* = Ἀρχύτας. *Archytas*: a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, a friend of Plato.

Arc-i-tēnsis, *entis*, *adj.* [arc-us; (i); tenens] *Holding or bearing a bow, bow-bearing*: deus (i. e. Apollo), Ov.—*As Subst.*: Arcitenens, *entis*, *m.* (sc. deus) *The bow-holding god; i. e. Apollo*: Virg.

arcte, *v. arte*.

arcto, *v. arto*.

Arctophylax, *ōcis*, *m.* = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ (*Bear-keeper*). *Arctophylax*, a constellation; *Boötes*.

arctos (-us), *i* (*Acc. Sing.* arcton, Ov.; Virg.), *f.* = ἀρκτος: *I*. Prop.: *The Great and Little Bear* (Ursa major et minor), a double constellation (hence, gemine, Ov.) in the vicinity of the north pole: gelidae arcti, Virg. *II*. Meton.: *A. The north pole*: Ov.—*B. The night*: Prop.—*C. The people dwelling in the north*: Claud.—*D. The north wind*: Hor.

arctōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀρκτός (*Pertaining to the north pole; hence*) *Northern*: Mart.

Arctūrus, *i*, *m.* = ἀρκτούρος (*Bear-keeper*). *Arcturus*: *I*. Prop.: *The brightest star in Boötes, the rising and setting of which brings bad weather*: Virg. *II*. Meton.: *A. The whole constellation Boötes*: Virg.—*B. The rising of Arcturus*: Virg.

1. arctus, *a*, *um*, *v. l.* artus.

2. arctus, *i*, *v.* arctos.

arc-ūla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [arc-a] *A small chest or box, a casket, etc., for holding unguents, ornaments, etc.; a jewel-case, casket*: arcule muliebres, Cic.

arcū-arius, *ii*, *m.* [arcu-a] (*One pertaining to an arcula; hence*) *A maker of little boxes or caskets*: Plaut.

arcū-o (-quo), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1*. *v. a.* [arcus (uncontr. Gen.), arcu-is] *To make in the form of a bow; to bend or curve like a bow*: currus, i. e. covered, Liv.

arcus (old form, -quus), *ūs*, *m.* [etym. dub.] *I*. Prop.: *A bow*: arcus intensus in aliquem, Cic. *II*. Meton.: *A. The rainbow*: cou nubibus arcus Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg.—*B. Of anything shaped like a bow*: A curve, arch, etc.: niger arcus aquarum, Ov.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arc*.

1. ardēa, *ae*, *f.* = ἐρωδιος. *A heron*: Virg.

2. Ardēa, *ae*, *f.* [1. ardea] (*Heron*) *Ardea; the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron was said to have been produced*.—Hence, **Ardēs-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ardea*: Ardean: Cic.—*As Subst.*: **Ardeates**, *i*um, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Ardea*.—Hence, **Ardē-āt-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ardean*.

ard-ēlo, *ōnis*, *m.* [ard-eo] *A busy-body; a meddler, trifler*: Phaed.

ardēns, *ntis*: *1*. P. of arde-o.—*2*. Pa. (On fire, burning; hence) *Glowing, fiery, hot*: *A*. Prop.: (Comp.) quinta (sc. zona) est ardentior illis, Ov. *b*. Fig.: *avaritia*, Cic.: oratio, id.: ardentes oculi, sparkling, Virg.: (Sup.) ardentissimus color, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ardent*.

arden-ter, *adv.* [for ardent-ter; fr. ardens, ardent-is] *Hotly, ardently, vehemently*: cupere, Cic.: (Comp.) ardentis sitire, id.: (Sup.) ardentissime diligere, Pl.

ard-ēo, *ar-si*, *ar-sum*, *ard-ēre*, *2*. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ārd, *reare*, or prps. to ard-us] *I*. Prop.: *To be on fire, burn, blaze*: rogum parari vidit, et arsumis supremis ignibus ardens, Ov.: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. *II*. Fig.: *A*. Of the eyes: *To flash, glow, sparkle, shine*: ardent oculi, Plaut.—*B. Of colours, etc.*: *To sparkle, glisten, glitter*: Tyrio ardebat murice lœna, Virg.—*C.*: *1*. Gen.: *Of passionate emotion or excitement, in gen.*: *To burn, glow, be inflamed, excited*: ipse ardere videris, Cic.: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Cæs.—*2*. Esp.: *To be strongly affected or burn with love*: arsit virgine rapta, Hor.: (with Acc. of object loved) Alexin, Virg.—*D*. Of disease: *To burn, to be inflamed by*: in ardentia morbo membra, Lucr.—*E*. Of disgraceful actions: *To suffer in consequence of, or under the imputation of*: maximo ego ardeo flagitio, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) ardre, ardoir*.

arde-sco, *ar-si*, *no sup.*, *arde-scōre*, *3*. *v. n.* [incl. [ard-eo] *I*. Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed*: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. *II*. Fig.: *A. To gleam, glitter*: fulminis ardescunt ignibus undæ, Ov.—*B. Of the passions*: *To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence*: cupidine, Lucr.: tuendo, Virg.—*C*. Of the neighing of horses: *To become violent or furious*: fremitusque ardescit equo-

rum, Virg.—*D*. Of a battle: *To be hot or violent*: ardescens pugna, Tac.

ard-or, *ōris*, *m.* [ard-eo] *I*. Prop.: *A burning; a flame, fire, heat, etc.*: celestis, Cic. *II*. Fig.: *A*. Of the eyes: *Fire, brightness, brilliancy*: illo imperatoris ardor colorum, Cic.—*B*. Of the external appearance in gen.: *Fire, animation*: vultumque atque motum, Cic.—*C*. Of the passions or feelings: *Heat, ardour, eagerness*: ardor mentis ad gloriam, Cic. *III*. Meton.: *The object of ardent affection, flame*: tu primus, et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ardeur*.

Ard-ēnna, *ae*, *f.* [Ard, hard; Venna, a pasture] (*Hard pasture*) *Ardennia; the forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul*.

ardus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *v.* aridus. **ard-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sans. ārdha, “altus,” “erectus,”] fr. the root VIDH, “crescere,” whence Greek ἀρδ-ειν] *I*. Prop.: *A. Steep*: ascensus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **arduum**, *i*, *n.* *A steep place; a steep, height, eminence*: per arduum scandere, Hor.—*B. High, elevated, lofty*: æther, Ov.: campo sese arduis infert, Virg. *II*. Fig.: *A. Difficult to reach or attain, arduous, hard*: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.—*As Subst.*:

arduum, *i*, *n.* *A difficulty, matter of difficulty*: nil mortalibus ardui est, Hor.—*B. Troublesome, unpleasant, difficult, hard*: imprimis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall.—*C*. Of fortune: *Inauspicious, adverse, difficult*: rebus in arduis, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) ardu*.

are, *v. arefacio*.

ārē-a, *ae*, *f.* [etym. dub.] (*A void open place; hence*) *I*. Prop.: *A. A ground-plot, building-ground, site for a house*: Hor.—*B. An open place in or near a house, a court, yard, area*: Pl.—*C. An open place in towns for recreation*: Hor.—*D. A threshing-floor*: Cic.—*E. An open place where fowls scatter grain to entice birds*: Plaut. *II*. Fig.: *A.*: *1*. *A field for effort*: cane facta viro- rum: Hæc animo, dice, area digna meo est, Ov.—*2*. *Of vice or wickedness*: Room or scope for: scelus, Cic.—*3*. *Of life*: *A division or space*: vitæ tribus areis periculis Mart.—*B. A deceiving place*: ædes nobis area est; aucupsum ego, Plaut. *III*. Meton.: *A. A halo round the sun or moon*: Sen.—*B. A bald spot upon the head, baldness*: Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. are*.

Arctæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [orig. Hebr.] *Babylonian*: campi, Tib.

ārē-facio, (by anastrophe: facio are, Lucr.), *fecit*, *factum*, *facere*, *3*. *v. a.* (Pass.: **ārē-fio**, *factus* sum, *fieri*) [are-o; facio] *To make dry, to dry up*: Cato; Pl.; Suet.

Arēlas, *ātis* (-āte, es, Suct.), *f.* *Arēlos or Arēlate; a town in Southern Gaul (now Arles)*.

Aremoricus, *a*, *um*, *v.* Armoricus. **ārē-na** (hare-), *ae*, *f.* [arc-o] (*The dried or dry thing; hence*) *I*. Prop.: *Sand*: mollis, Ov.: nigra, slime, mud, Virg.—*Prov.*: Arenæ mandare se-

mina, *To commit seeds to the sand*, i.e. to begin a fruitless work: Ov. **II**. Meton.: **A**. Gen.: A sandy place, sands: Cic.—**B**. Esp.: 1. A sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, Ov.—2. The seashore, beach, strand: doque levas saltus uadeque innotat arenae, Ov.—3. The place of combat (strewn with sand, in the amphitheatre), the arena: missus in arenam aper, Suet. **III**. Fig.: A place of combat; the scene or theatre of any kind of contention, etc.: civilis belli arena, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arène*. **aren-aria**, æ, f. [aren-a] (*A thing pertaining to arena*; hence) A sand-pit: Cic.

är-en-väg-us, a, um, adj. [aren-a; (i); vag-or] Wandering through sandy deserts: Luc.

är-en-ösus, a, um, adj. [aren-a] Full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg. (Comp.) lapis arenosior, Pl.: (Sup.) quod sit arenosissimum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arèneux*.

äre-nis, ntis, 1. P. of are-o. 2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Dry, arid, parched: arva, Virg.—b. Esp.: Parched with thirst, thirsty: faux, Hor.

är-ö, ü, no sup., ère, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: To be dry: succis aret (sc. tellus) ademptis, Ov. **II**. Esp.: To be parched with thirst: in mediâ Tantalus aret aquâ, Ov.

är-ö-cla, æ, f. dim. [are-a] A small, open place: Pl.

Äreöpägitēs, æ, m., = Ἀρεοπαγίτης. An Areopagite; a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens.

Äreöpägu-s (-os), i, m., = Ἀρεοπαγίτης. Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice held its sessions.

Ares, is, m., Ἄρης. Ares, or Mars; the god of war.

äre-sco, no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. n. inch. [are-o] To become dry, to dry up: I. Gen.: aressente undâ, Tac. **II**. Esp.: Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, presertim in alienis malis, Cic.

Ärestörides, æ, m., = Ἀρεστορίδης. Son of Arestor, i.e. Argus.

Ärestälögus, i, m., = Ἀρεταλόγος. A prater about virtue; a kind of philosophic braggart, introduced for the entertainment of the company at the dinner tables of the wealthy Romans: Juv.

Ärêthusa, æ, f., Ἀρεθούσα (The Waterer). Arethusa; a fountain near Syracuse.—Hence, 1. **Ärêthüs-æus**, a, um, adj. Of Arethusa, Arethusan.—2. **Ärêthüs-is**, idis, adj. Arethusan.—3. **Ärêthüs-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Arethusan; Meton.) Syracusan.

Aretinus and **Aretium**, v. Arret. **Ärus**, a, um, adj., Ἀρεός. Pertaining to Ares or Mars: iudicium, The Areopagus, Tac.

Argêi, örüm, m. Argei; consecrated places in Rome, for the celebration of worship: Liv.

arg-ärius, a, um, adj. [arg-ent-um] (Of, or pertaining to, argentum; hence) 1. Of, or pertaining to, silver: silver: metalla, silver-mines, Pl.—2. Of, or pertaining to, money: taberna, a bank, Liv.—As Subst.: a. arg-ent-

ärius, i, m. (sc. homo) A money-changer, a (private) banker: Cic.—b. **argentiäria**, æ, f. (sc. taberna) (a) A banking-house, a bank: Liv.—(b) (sc. ars) The calling of a banker or broker: Cic.—(c) (sc. fodina) A silver mine: Liv.

arg-ent-ätus, a, um, adj. [arg-ent-um] (Provided, or furnished, with argentum; hence) 1. Ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are silvered over or plated with silver, Liv.—2. Furnished with money: semper tu ad me cum argentatâ accedito querimonia, come with silvered complaints, i.e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut.

arg-ent-ö-lus (-lo-lus), a, um, adj. dim. [argente-us, (uncontr. Gen.) argenteo-i] Of silver: Plaut.

arg-ent-ösus, a, um, adj. [arg-ent-um] (Pertaining to argentum; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Of silver, made of silver: aquila, Cic.—As Subst.: **argenteus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A silver coin (= denarius): Tac.—b. Fig.: Silver: proles, Ov.—2. Highly adorned with silver: scena, Cic.—3. Of a glittering white colour, silvery: anser, Virg.—4. Of or from money: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i.e. has been sold, Plaut.

arg-ent-ösus, a, um, adj. [arg-ent-um] Abounding in silver: Pl.

arg-ent-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit *raj-alam*, "silver," from the root *raj* "to shine," or "be brilliant:" cf. Gr. ἄργυρος] The shining or brilliant thing; hence) I. Prop.: Silver: villus argentum est auro, Hor.—Particular expressions: **A**. Argentum vivum, Quicksilver: Pl.—**B**. Argentum lentum, An amalgam of silver, lead, and copper: Virg. **II**. Meton.: Of things made of silver: **A**. Silver plate, silver work: argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic.—**B**. Money coined from silver, silver money: and, since this was the most current coin, for money in gen.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argent*.

Argilêtum, i, n. [etym. dub.]: (in times) Arrique letum, Mart.: Argiletum; a part of Rome, where book-sellers and others had shops: Cic.—Hence, **Argilêt-änus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Argiletum: ædificium, Cic.

argilla, æ, f. = ἄργιλλος. White clay, potter's earth, marl: hominulus ex argillâ et luto fictus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argile*.

Arginüsæ, örüm, f., Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργινούσαι (White things, i.e. islands; so named prob. from chalky cliffs). Arginuse; three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argivus, a, um, v. Argos.

Argo, is, f. (Gen. Argus, Prop.:—Acc. Argo, id.:—Dat. and Abl. prob. not used), Ἄργω (The swift thing). **Argo**, I. Prop.: The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—Hence, **Argö-us**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Argo or the Argonauts: Prop. **II**. Meton.: The

constellation into which the Argo was changed by Minerva: Cic.

Argolicus, a, um, etc., v. Argos. **Argos**, n. (only Nom. and Acc), more freq. plur. **Argi**, örüm, m., Ἄργος. I. Prop.: Argos or Argi; the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.—Hence, **A**. Arg-ivus, a, um, adj. Of Argos, Argive.—As Subst.: Argivi, örüm, m. The Greeks.—**B**. Arg-æus, a, um, adj. Argive: Hor.—**C**. Arg-ö-lis, idis, f. adj., Ἀργολίς. Argive.—As Subst.: The province of Argolis.—Hence, **Argöl-icus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Argolis: Argolis.—2. Meton.: Grecian, Greek.—**D**. Arg-us, a, um, adj. Argive: Plaut.—As Subst.: Argi, örüm, m. (Prop.: The Argives; Meton.) The Greeks. **II**. Meton.: Greece.

arg-um-ent-ä-tio, önis, f. [argument(a)-or] I. Prop.: An adducing of a proof, argumentation: Cic. **II**. Meton.: The proof itself: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumentation*.

arg-um-ent-or, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep. [argument-um] I.: **A**. To adduce proof of or about a thing: rem argumentando dubiam facis, Cic.—**B**. To adduce as or in proof: ego illa non argumentabor, quæ, etc.: Cic. **II**. To make a conclusion, conclude: si testem argumentari patieris, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argumenter*.

arg-um-ent-um, i, n. [arg-uo] I. Act.: (That which makes clear or proves; hence) **A**. An argument, proof, esp. one based upon facts: Cic.—**B**. A sign by which any thing is known; a mark, token, evidence.—**C**. I. Gen.: A representation or statement of any kind: tabule novæ quod habent argumenti nisi, etc., i.e. what do they mean, Cic.—2. Esp.: A representation or statement of that which is to be brought forward; hence, a. Of a letter, speech, etc.: Subject, subject-matter, argument: Cic.—b. Of a play, poem, etc.: Subject, story, argument: Liv.—c. Of circumstances, facts, etc.: (a) A play, drama, representation: Quint.—(b) A poem, tale, fable: Cic.; Ov.—d. A representation on a work of art; an artistic representation: Cic.—**D**. A conclusion, syllogism: Cic. **II**. Pass.: (That which is made clear or proved; hence) Reality, truth, foundation, etc.: non sine argumento, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argument*.

arg-üo, üi, ütüm, ère, 3. v. a. [from same root as arg-ument-um] (To make clear, bright, etc.; hence) I. Gen.: To assert, show, prove, make known, declare, etc.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with Objective clause) speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. **II**. Esp.: **A**. Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self or itself known; to betray one's self, etc.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.—**B**. To show or denounce the falsehood, etc., of a thing: arguens rumorum de se temeritate, Suet.—**C**. To show, or prove, a person to be false; to refute, etc.: Plinius arguit

ratio temporum, Suet.—**D.**: 1. Prop.: (To attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge, etc.; hence) To accuse, inform against, charge, etc.: *servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo*, Cic.: (with Gen. of charge) viros mortuos summi sceleris, id.: (without Object) neque timoris Argue, Virg.: (with Abl. of charge) to hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of things: To accuse, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *arguer*.

1. **Argus**, i, m. 'Αργος (Bright, i. e. with bright or vigilant eyes). **Argus**: 1. The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter: slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.—2. A guest of Evander.

2. **Argus**, a, um, v. Argos.
argū-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [argut(a)-o] (Prop.: A prattling; Meton.) A creaking: lecti, Cat.

argūt-e, adv. [argut-us] 1. *Sagaciously, shrewdly, ingeniously, acutely*: (Comp.) acutius, Cic.: (Sup.) acutissime, id.—2. *Craftily, slyly, cunningly*: Plant.

argūt-iæ, ārum, f. [argut-us] (The quality or condition of the argutus; hence) 1. *Liveliness, activity*: digitorum, Cic.—2. *Melodiousness, melody of sound*: Pl.—3. *Chattering, prattling discourse*: Plant.—4.: a. *Genius, acuteness, wit*, etc.: Cic.—b. *Subtlety, shrewdness in speech or action*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *argutie*.

argūt-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] To prattle, prate about: Prop. **argūt-ūs**, a, um, aq. dim. [id.] Somewhat subtle: libri, Cic.

arg-ūtus, a, um: 1. P. of argu-o.—2. *Pa.*: (That makes itself perceptible to, or affects the senses; hence) a. Prop.: (a) Of that which affects the sight by motion, etc.: *Active, lively, fiery*: manus, Cic.: caput, a head graceful in motion, Virg.—(b) Of that which affects the hearing: (a) *Piercing, sharp, shrill* (both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds), *clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing*, etc.: *hirundo*, Virg.: *forum, noisy*, Ov.—(b) Of a musician, poet, etc.: *Melodious, clear-sounding*: *Nœra*, Hor.—(c) Of persons: *Babbling, talkative, noisy*: *civis*, Plant.—(c) Of that which affects the smell: *Sharp, pungent*: (Comp.) odor argutior, Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) Of written communications: *Verbose, wordy*: (Sup.) *litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas*, Cic.—(b) Of omens seen or heard: *Distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative*, etc.: *argutissima exta*, Cic.—c. Fig.: Of mental qualities: (a) In a good sense: *Sagacious, acute, witty*: *pœma facit . . . ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus*, C. Pis.—(b) In a bad sense: *Cunning, sly, artful*: *meretrix*, Hor.

argyraspi, idis, aq. = ἀργύρεος. Bearing, or armed with, a silver shield: Liv.

Argyripa (-ippa) æ, f., 'Αργύρι-

πη. *Argyripa*: a town of Apulia, founded by Diomedes of Argos (afterwards called Arpi).

Āriadna, æ, -e, es, f., 'Αριάδνη (prps. Very sweet or pleasing one). *Āriadna* or *Āriadne*: a daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was, however, deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown among the constellations.—Hence, **Āriadn-æus**, a, um, aq., 'Αριάδνειος. Of, or pertaining to, *Āriadne*; *Āriadnæan*.

Āricia, æ, f. *Āricia*: 1. A town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Road (now Riccia).—Hence, **Āric-inus**, a, um, aq., 'Αριαίνιος. Of, or pertaining to, *Āricia*; *Ārician*.—As Subst.: **Āricini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Āricia*.—2. The wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius.

ārid-itas, ātis, f. [arid-us] (The state of the aridus; hence) *Dryness, aridity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aridité*.
ārid-ūlus, a, um, aq. dim. [id.] Somewhat dry: *labellæ*, Cat.

ār-idus (ar-dus), a, um, aq. [ar-eo] I. Prop.: *Dry, arid, parched*: folia, Cic.—As Subst.: **aridum**, i, n. A dry place, dry land: *naves in aridum subducere*, Cæs. II. Meton.: **A.** *Lacking dry, drying up, dry*: stituli, Lucr.: *febris*, Virg.—**B.** *Dried, dark*: color, Pl.—**C.** *Cracking, snapping*, as when dry wood is broken: *frago*, Virg.—**D.** *Meagre, lean, shrivelled*: *crura*, Ov.: (Comp.) *vis aridior puella passis*, Auct. Priap.—**E.** Of food, or manner of living: *Meagre, scanty*: *victus*, Cic.—**F.** *Indigent, poor*: *cliens*, Mart. III. Fig.: **A.** Of style or speaker: *Dry, jejune, poor, unadorned*: *genus sermonis*, Cic.: (Sup.) *aridissimi libri*, Tac.—**B.** *Ignorant*: *pueri*, Suet.—**C.** *Dry, stingy*, etc.: *pater*, Ter.—**D.** Of money: *Ready*: *arido argento*'st opus, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aride*.

āries, ĩtis (sometimes in poets *ari* in oblique cases), m. [akin to ἄρσις] I. Prop.: A ram: *candidus*, Virg. II. Meton.: **A.** *Aries* or *the Ram*: a sign of the zodiac: Ov.—**B.** *An engine* (with a head shaped like a ram's) for battering down walls; a battering-ram: Liv.—**C.** A beam for support; a prop or buttress: *Cæs.* III. Fig.: A support or stay: *aries ille substrictur in vestris actionibus*, Cic.

ār-iē-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [ariet(a)-o] A butting like a ram: Sen.

ār-iēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre (arjetat, trisyll. Virg.). i. v. a. and n. [aries, ariet-is] (To butt like a ram; hence) I. Prop.: To strike violently: **A.** Act.: *quis illic est, qui tam protervenstras ædes arietat?* Plant. **B.** Neut.: *arietatur in portas*, Virg. II. Fig.: **A.** To stumble, i. e. to commit a fault: *oportet arietes et cadas*, Sen.—**B.** To disturb, harass, disquiet: *anima insolita arietari*, Sen.

Āriminium, i, n. *Āriminium*; a town of Umbria, on the shore of the

Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name (now Rimini).—Hence, **Ārimin-ensis**, e, aq. Pertaining to *Āriminum*.—As Subst.: **Āriminens-es**, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of *Āriminum*.

Āriōbarzanes, is, m. 'Αριοβαρζάνης. *Āriobarzanes*; a king of Cappadocia.

ariola, ariolatio, etc., v. har.

Ārion, ōnis, m. (Acc. Gr. *Ariona*, Ov.) 'Αρίων. *Arion*: 1. A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.—Hence, **Ārion-i-us**, a, um, aq., 'Αρίωνιος. Belonging to *Ārion*.—2. A horse said to have been endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Nephthe to *Adrastus*.

Āriovistus, i, m. *Āriovistus*; a German king in the time of Cæsar.

Ārisba, æ. *Ārisba*; a town of Troas: Virg.

ār-st-a, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prps. ar=ad; (i); st=O] (The thing standing up; hence) I. Prop.: The top or beard of an ear of corn: Cic. II. Meton.: **A.**: 1. An ear of corn: Ov.—2. An ear of spikenard: Ov.—**B.** Summer: Claud.—**C.** Of the hair of men: Pers.

Āristæus, i, m., 'Αρίσταίος (Son pertaining to a noble) *Āristæus*; a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have been the first who planted olive-trees. He was the husband of *Autonoe*, and father of *Alceon*.

Āristarchus, i, m., 'Αρίσταρχος (Best-ruler). *Āristarchus*: I. Prop.: A critic of Alexandria, who animated severely upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious. II. Meton.: For a critic: Cic.

Āristides, is, m., 'Αρίστωίδης (Son of a noble). *Āristides*; an Athenian renowned for his integrity.

Āristius, ii, m. *Āristius*; a Roman name; e. g. *Āristius Fuscus*, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace.

ār-iōtōlōchia, æ, f. = ἀριστολογία (A thing most excellent for childbirth). *Birth-wort*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aristoloche*.

Āristophānes, is, m., 'Αριστοφάνης (He who appears best). *Āristophanes*: 1. The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Socrates.—Hence, **Āristophān-æus**, (-i-us), a, um, aq. *Āristophanean*.—2. A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic *Āristarchus*.

Āristōtēles, is (Gen. *Aristoteli*, Cic.), m., 'Αριστοτέλης (Best-accomplisher). *Aristotle*; a learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, a native of Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the *Peripatetic philosophy*.—Hence, **Āristōtēl-i-us** (-ēus), a, um, aq. *Āristotelian*.

ārithmētica, æ, -e, es, f. = ἀριθ-

ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη). *Arithmetic; the science of numbers*: Sen. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arithmétique*.

arithmēticus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός. *Of, or pertaining to, arithmetic*: ratio, *Vitr.*—As *Subst.*: **arithmetica**, ōrum, n. *Arithmetic*: in arithmetice exercitatus, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. arithmétique*.

arī-tūdo, īnis, f. [for arid-tudo; *fr.* arid-us] (*The quality of the aridus*; hence) *Dryness, aridity, drought*: *Plaut.*

Arīstius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arisia* (in Chios): *vina*, *Virg.*

ar-ma, ōrum, n. [prob. akin to ἄρ-ω, apto] (*Things adapted or suited to any purpose*; hence) **1.** *Of war*:

a. Gen.: (a) *Prop.*: *Arms, weapons*: armis positis, *Cic.*—(b) *Fig.*: *Arms, weapons*: tenere semper arma, quibus vel tectus ipse esse possit, vel ulcisci laecestus, *Cic.*—(c) *Meton.*:

(a) *War*: *Liv.*—(β) *A battle, contest, etc.*: *Virg.*—(γ) *A side or party in war*: *Cic.*—(δ) *Armed men, warriors, etc.*: *Liv.*; *Virg.*—**b.** *Esp.*: (a) *Prop.*: *Defensive armour, armour* (e.g. shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.): *Liv.*—(β) *Fig.*: *Armour*: means of protection or of defence: *Cic.*—(γ) *Meton.*: *Means of defence*; a covering, cover, etc.: *Ov.*—(b) (a) *Prop.*: *Offensive arms; arms, weapons for the purpose of attack, esp. at close quarters* (e.g. the sword, club, etc.): *Tac.*; *Liv.*—(β) *Fig.*: *Weapons, means of attack*: hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere consociis arma, *Virg.*—**2.** *Implements*: **a.** *For grinding and baking*: *Cerealia arma*, *Virg.*—**b.** *For agriculture*: dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, *Virg.*—**c.** *Of a barber*: e.g. scissors, razor, etc.: *Mart.*—**d.** *Of an aeronaut, etc.*; e.g. wings: *Ov.*—**3.** *Of a ship*: *Tackling, equipment, etc.*; e.g. sails, cordage, etc.: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. arme*.

armā-menta, ōrum, n. [arm(a)-o] (*Things serving to equip or fit out a person or thing*; hence) **1.** *Implements, utensils, etc.*: *Pl.*—**2.** *The tackling of a ship* (sails, cables, etc.): **a.** *Prop.*: *apparatus suis pinum jubet armamentis*, *Ov.*—Sometimes the sails are excepted: quum omnis spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, *Caes.*—**b.** *Fig.*: *Of a woman on board a vessel*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. armement*.

armament-ārium, īi, n. [armament-a] (*A thing or place pertaining to armaments*; hence) **1.** *An arsenal, armoury*: *Cic.*; *Juv.*—**2.** *A naval arsenal, a dockyard, where ships were drawn ashore*: *Cic.*

armārīō-lum, īi, n. dim. [armarium, (unconstr. Gen.) armario-ī] *A little chest or closet*: *Plaut.*

arm-ārium, īi, n. [arm-a] (*A thing pertaining to arma*; hence) *A closet, chest, box, safe, etc.*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. armoire*.

armā-tūra, ae, f. [arm(a)-o] (*Prop.*: *An arming*; *Meton.*) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: *Cic.*—**2.** *Armed soldiers* (with the adj. levis=velites): *Cic.*; *Caes.*

1. armā-tus, a, um, **1.** *P.* of arm(a)-o.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** *Armed, equipped, fitted with armour*: (*Sup.*) quasi armatissimi fuerint, *Cic.*—As *Subst.*: **armatus**, ī, m., *An armed man, a soldier*:

b. (a) *Prop.*: *Equipped, fitted out, etc.*: classes armatae, *Virg.*—(b) *Fig.*: *Furnished, equipped, provided*: armati animis jam esse debemus, *Cic.*

2. armā-tus, ūs, m. [arm(a)-o] (*only in Abl. Sing.*) (*Prop.*: *An arming*; *Meton.*) **1.** *Armour, equipment*: *Liv.*—**2.** *Armed soldiers*: *Liv.*

Armēnia, ae, f. *Armenia*; a country of Asia, divided into *Armenia Major* (Eastern, now *Turcomania* and *Kurdistan*) and *Minor* (Western, now *Anatolia*).—Hence, **1. Armēnī-ācus**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—**2. Armēnī-us**, a, um, adj. *Armenian*.—As *Subst.*: **Armenius**, īi, m. *An Armenian*.

armēt-ālis, e, adj. [armēt-um] *Pertaining to a herd*: *Virg.*

armēt-ārius, īi, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to an armentum*; hence) *A herdsman, neatherd*: *Virg.*

ar-mentum, ī, n. [ar-o] (*The ploughing thing, the plougher*; hence) **1.** *Prop.*: *Cattle for ploughing*: *Cic.* **II.** *Meton.*: *A drove, herd, etc.* of horses, deer, or other large animals: *Virg.*

ar-mī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [arm-a; (i); fer-o] *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed*; warlike: *Minerva*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. armifère*.

ar-mī-ger, ēra, ērum, adj. [arm-a; (i); ger-o] **1.** *Bearing or carrying weapons, armed, warlike*: pennigero non armigero in corpore, *Cic.*—As *Subst.*: **a.** *armiger*, ēri, m. (sc. homo): (a) *Prop.*: (a) *One who carries his own arms, an armed person*: *Curt.*—(β) *One who carries the arms of another*; an armour-bearer, shield-bearer: *Virg.*—(b) *Meton.*: (a) *An attendant, adherent, servant*: *Plaut.*—(β) *An aider, abettor*: *Cic.*—**b.** *armigera*, ae, f. (sc. femina) *A female armour-bearer*: *Ov.*—**2.** *Bearing or producing arms, or armed men*: humus, i.e. the field at Colchis, from which armed men sprang up, *Prop.*

arm-illa, ae, f. [arm-us] (*A thing pertaining to an armus*; hence) *An ornament for the arm*; an armlet, arm-ring: *Liv.*

armill-ātus, a, um, adj. [armill-a] (*Provided with an armilla*; hence) **1.** *Prop.*: *Ornamented with a bracelet*: turba, *Suet.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Wearing a collar*: canes, *Prop.*

arm-i-lustr-um, ī, n. [arm-a; (i); lustr-o] (*The thing purifying arms*; hence) *Armilustrum*: a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated: *Liv.*

arm-i-pōtens, entis, adj. [arm-a; (i); potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*: *Mars*, *Virg.*

arm-i-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [arm-a; (i); son-o] *Resounding with arms*: *Virg.*

ar-mō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a] **I.** *A.* *Prop.*: *To furnish with weapons, to arm*: servi in dominos armabantur, against their masters,

Cic.: armare in praelia fratres, for battles, *Virg.* **B.** *Fig.*: *To arm, excite, rouse, stir up*: *Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunis, against the tribunes*, *Liv.* **II.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To arm, fit out, equip, furnish with what is needful, esp. for purposes of war*: ad armandas naves, *Caes.*: bello armantur equi, *Virg.* **B.** *Fig.*: *To arm, equip, furnish, etc.*: temeritate concitate multitudinis auctoritate publicā, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. armer*.

Ar-mō-īcus (Arēm-), a, um, adj. [ar = on, at; mōr = sea: coast-land, sea-coast] *Of, or belonging to, the sea-coast*; *Armorice*: the appellation given to the states, etc., on the N. W. coast of Gaul, including the tract of country between the Sequana (now the Seine) and Liger (now the Loire).—As *Subst.*: **Armorica**, ae, f. (sc. terra) *Armorica*.

armus, ī, m. = ἀρμός (That which is fitted on; hence) **I.** *Prop.*: *A.* *Of animals*: *The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-hand*: *Hor.*—**B.** *Of persons*: *The upper arm, near the shoulder*: *Virg.* **II.** *Meton.*: **A.** *Of men*: *The whole arm*: *Luc.*—**B.** *Of animals*: *The flank or side*: *Hor.*

Arne, ēs, f., Ἀρνη (Receiver). *Arne*; a woman who betrayed her country for money, and was changed into a jackdaw.

Arnus, ī, m. *Arnus*; a river of Etruria (now the Arno).—Hence, **Ar-nensis**, ae, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Arnus*.

ār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = ἀρ-ω **I.** *Prop.*: *To plough, to till*: ager non semel aratus, *Cic.*—*Prov.*: Arare litus, *To plough the sea-shore, i.e. to bestow useless labour*: *Ov.* **II.** *Fig.*: **A.** *Of a ship*: *To plough*: aequor, *Virg.*—**B.** *Of age*: *To furrow the body, i.e. to wrinkle*: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, *Ov.* **III.** *Meton.*: **A.** *To cultivate land*: jugera, *Hor.*—**B.** *To pursue agriculture*: to lie by husbandry: civis Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, *Cic.*—**C.** *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage*: decem medimna ex jugero arare, *Cic.*

Arpi, ōrum, m. *Arpi*; a town of Apulia, at first called *Argos Hippium*, afterwards *Argyripa* (now *Foggia*).—Hence, **Arp-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arpi*.—As *Subst.*: **Arpini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Arpi*.

Arpinum, ī, n. *Arpinum*; a town of Latium, the birth-place of *Cicero* and *Marius*.—Hence, **1. Arpin-as**, ātis, adj. *Pertaining to Arpinum*; *Arpinan*.—**2. Arpin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Arpinum*.

arqu-ātus, a, um, adj. [arqu-us = arc-us] **1.** (*Provided with a bow*; hence) *Bent, arched*: *Iris* est arquato cœlum curvamine signans, *Ov.*—**2.** (*Provided with a rainbow*; hence) *Like the rainbow in colour*: morbus, the jaundice (in which the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow),

Cels.—As *Subst.*: *arquat*, *i*, *m*.
A jaundiced person: Lucr.

arqus, *ūs*, *v*. *arcus*.

arrec-tus (*adr-*) (for *arreg-tus*),
a, *um*: *1. f.* of *arrig-o*, through true
root *ARRIG-*.—*2. Pa.*: (Set upright;
hence) *Steept*, *precipitous*: (*Comp.*)
pleraque Alpium arrectiora, Liv.

ar-rēpo (*adr-*), *si*, *sum*, *dēre*, *3. v. n.* [for *ad-rēpo*] *I. Prop.*: *To creep, crawl, or move slowly to; to steal softly to*: *ad matris morientis mammam adrepens infans*, Pl. *II. Fig.*: *To approach gently, to steal up*, etc.: *ad amictiam*, Cic.

arrep-tus, (for *arrap-tus*), *a*, *um*,
P. of arrip-o, through true root *ARRAP-*.

Arrētum (*Arēt-*), *ī*, *n*. *Arreti-*
um or *Aretium*; a large town of Etruria
(now Arezzo).—Hence, *Arrēt-inus*
(*Arēt-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to*,
Arretium.—As *Subst.*: *Arrētini*
(*Arēt-*), *ōrum*, *m*. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Arretium*.

arrha (*-ra*), *ā*, *f.*; *arrhābo*
(*-rabo*), also shortened *rhabo*, *ōnis*,
m, *āppābō*: *I. Prop.*: *Earnest-money, a deposit*: *Plaut.* *II. Meton.*:
A pledge, security: *Plaut.*; *Pl.*
¶ Hence, *Fr. arrhes*.

ar-rīdō (*ad-*), *si*, *sum*, *dēre*, *2. v. n.* and *a*. [for *ad-rīdō*] *I. Prop.*:
To laugh or smile at, esp. with approbation:
A. Neut.: *arridere vix notis*, Liv.—*B. Act.*:
si arriherentur, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To be favourable*: *quum tempestas arridet*, Lucr.—*B.* *To be pleasing, to please*: *quibus hæc arridere velim*, Hor.

ar-rīgo (*ad-*), *rexī*, *rectum*, *rīgēre*,
3. v. n. and *a*. [for *ad-rīgo*] *I. Prop.*: *To set up, raise, erect*: *leo comas arrexī*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *To rouse, encourage, animate, excite*: *eos non paulum oratione suā Marius arrexerat*, Sall.: *arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt*, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *his animum arrecti dictis*, Virg.—*B. Arrigere aures*, *To prick up the ears*, i. e. *to listen to, be attentive*: *arrectis auribus asto*, Virg.

ar-rīpo (*ad-*), *ripū*, *reptum*, *ripēre*, *3. v. a*. [for *ad-rīpo*] *I. A. Prop.*:
To snatch, catch, draw, seize a person or thing to one's self: *arcūs*, Ov. *B. Fig.*: (*To take to one's self*; hence) *1. To appropriate, procure, seize*: *facilemten lādendi*, Cic.: *cognomen sibi ex Æliorum imaginibus arripuit*, id.—*2. To seize upon* for one's own profit, etc.: *to learn with avidity, etc.*: *genus divinandi naturale, quod animus arripere*... ex divinatione, Cic. *II. A. Prop.*: *To seize, lay hold of*: *arrepito repente equo*, Liv. *B. Fig.*: *To bring or summon hastily or violently before a tribunal; to hurry or drag into court; to complain of, accuse*, etc. (esp. a magistrate, etc., at the expiration of his term of office): *tribunus plebis abeuntes magistratū arripuit*, Liv.—*2. In Hor.*: *To attack with ridicule or reproach; to ridicule, satirize*: *primores populi arripuit*, Hor.

ar-rī-sio (*adri-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [for *arri-sio*;
fr. *arri-d-eo*] *A smiling upon with approbation*: *Auct. Her.*

arri-sor (*adri-*), *ōris*, *m*. [for *arri-dor*;
fr. *arri-d-eo*] *One who smiles on another; a flatterer, fawner*: *Sen.*

ar-rōdo (*ad-*), *si*, *sum*, *dēre*, *3. v. a*. [for *ad-rōdo*] *To gnaw or nibble at*: *to gnaw*: *I. Prop.*: *arrosio clypeis*, Pl. *II. Fig.*: *rempublicam*, Cic.

arrōga-ns (*adr-*), *ntis*: *1. P. of arrog(a)-o*.—*2. Pa.* (*Appropriating to one's self something not one's own*; hence) *Of character*: *a. Prop.*: *Assuming, presumptuous, arrogant*: *Indutionarius minax atque arrogans*, Quint.: (*Comp.*) *pigritia arrogantior*, Quint.: (*Sup.*) *arrogantissima persuasio*, Quint.—*b. Meton.*: *Haughty, proud*: *hominum arrogantium nomina*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arrogant*.

arrōgan-ter (*adr-*), *adv.* [for *arrogant-ter*;
fr. *arrogans*, *arrogant-ius*] *I. Prop.*: *Assumingly, presumptuously, arrogantly*: *scribere*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *Proudly, haughtily*: (*Comp.*) *prefari arrogantius*, Gell.

arrōgant-ia (*adr-*), *ā*, *f.* [*arrogans*,
arrogant-ia] (*The quality of the arrogans*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Assumption; presuming or arrogant behaviour*, etc.: *Cic. II. Meton.*: *A. Pride, haughtiness*: *Liv.*; *Tac.*—*B. Pertinacity in one's demands; obstinacy*: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. arrogance*.

ar-rōgo (*ad-*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*,
1. v. a. [for *ad-rōgo*] *I. A. Prop.*: *Law t. l.*: *To take a man sui juris in the place of a son; to adopt*: *Gell.* *B. Fig.*: *To appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one; to claim as one's own*: *Cic. II. Polit. t. l.*: *To add one magistrate to another; to associate one magistrate with another*: *dictatorem consuli*, Liv. *III. To ask or inquire further of one; to question one further*: *Venus hæc volo arroget te*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. arroger*.

ar-rō-sor (*adrō-*), *ōris*, *m*. [for *arrod-sor*;
fr. *arrod-o*] *One who gnaws at or consumes any thing*: *Sen.*

arro-sus (*adrō-*), (for *arrod-sus*),
a, *um*, *P. of arrod-o*.

ar-s, *artis*, *f.* [usually referred to *āp-w*,
apto; hence, *A joining*; *1. e. skill in joining something, combining, working it*, etc.; by some considered akin to root *ar*, whence *ar-o*, *to plough*; and so, *a ploughing*, as the first and most important act of skill; hence] *I. Prop.*: *A. Skill in any work, profession, etc.*: *Cic.*—*B.*: *A profession, art, calling, whether liberal or illiberal*: *Ov.*; *Cic. II. Meton.*: *A. 1.*: *a. The theory lying at the basis of any art or science*: *Cic.*—*B.*: *A rhetorical treatise, a work on rhetoric*: *Cic.*—*2.*: *The knowledge, art, skill, cleverness, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object*: *Virg.*—*3.*: *An object artistically formed, a work of art*: *Hor.*—*4. Plur.*: *The Muses*: *Phæd.*—*B.* *Of the moral character as made known by actions*: *1. Manner of life or acting; habit, practice*, etc. (whether used in a good or bad sense, must be determined by the context or a qualifying word):

Cic.; *Hor.*—*2. Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem*: *Liv.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. art*.

Arsāces, *is*, *m.*, *Ἀρσάκης*. *Arsaces*; the first king of the Parthians.—Hence, *1. Arsāc-īdæ*, *ārūm* (*Gen. Plur. Arsacidm*, *Luc.*), *m.* *The descendant of Arsaces*.—*2. Arsāc-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Pertaining to Arsaces*; *Meton.*) *Parthian*.

ar-sus, *a*, *um* (for *ard-sus*), *P. of ard-co*.

Artābānus, *i*, *m.* *Artabanus*: *1. A Parthian king, of the family of the Arsacide*.—*2. A general of Xerxes*.

arta-tus (*arcta-*), *a*, *um*: *1. P. of art(a)-o*.—*2. Pa.*: (*Contracted into a small compass*; hence) *A. Of space*: *Narrow, close*: *pontus*, *Luc.*—*b. Of time*: *Short*: *tempus*, *Vell.*

Artaxāta, *ōrum*, *n*. (*-ā*, *ē*, *f.*, *Tac.*), *Ἀρταξάτα*; *Artaxata*; the capital of Armenia Major, built by Artaxias, on the Araxes (now Ardashir).

Artaxerxes, *is*, *m.*, *Ἀρταξέρξης* (*acc.* to Herod., equivalent to *μεγας ἀππίος*). *Artaxerxes*; the name of some of the Persian kings.

arte (*arct-*), *adv.* [*art-us*] *I. Prop.*: *Closely, tightly*: (*Comp.*) *artius completi*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *quam artissime ire*, Sall. *II. Fig.*: *A. Narrowly, in a narrow compass*: *adstringere rationem*, *Cic.*—*B.* *Closely, deeply, affectionately*: *diligere*, *Pl.*—*C.* *Strictly, severely*: *illum mator arte habet*, *Plaut.*

Artēmisium, *ī*, *n.*, *Ἀρτεμισιον* (*A* thing pertaining to Artemis or Diana). *Artemisium*; a promontory of Eubœa.

artēria, *ā*, *f.* (*-ium*, *ī*, *n.*, *Lucr.*) = *ἀρτηρία*: *1. The windpipe*: *Pl.*—*On account of its internal roughness, called also arteria aspera*: *Cic.*—*Since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.*: *Auct. Her.*—*2. An artery*: *Cels.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. artère*.

arthriticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἀρθριτικός*. *Gouty, arthritic*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. arthritique*.

articul-āris, *e*, *adj.* [*articul-us*] *Pertaining to the joints*: *morbus, gout*, *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. articulaire*.

articul-ātim, *adv.* [*articul-us*] *I. Prop.*: *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal*: *Plaut.* *II. Fig.*: *A. Of time*: *Piecemeal*: *Plaut.*—*B.* *Of style*: *Clearly, distinctly*: *Cic.*

articulā-tus, *a*, *um*, *P. of articul(a)-o*.

articul-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. [*articul-us*] (*Prop.*: *To furnish with joints*; *Fig.*) *Of style*: *To utter distinctly, to articulate*: *voce articulata lingua*, *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. articuler*.

art-iculus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [*art-us*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Of persons or animals*: *A small connecting member or limb*; *a joint*: *articulorum dolores habere*, i. e. *gouty pains*, *Cic.*—*B.* *Of plants*: *A joint, knot*: *Cic. II. Fig.*: *A. Of style*: *A division, part, member*: *Auct. Her.*—*B.* *Of time*: *1. A point, a moment* (with or without temporis): *Cic.*; *Tac.*—*Also, with rerum*: *Curt*

—2. *A space, division*: Pl. —C. Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point*: per eodem articulos (i. e. per eadem honorum partes) et gradus producere, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artifice*.

art-i-fex, *icis*, [for art-i-fac-s; fr. ars, art-is; (i); fac-io] I. Subst. comm. gen. A Prop.: One who exercises a liberal art; an artist, artificer: Græci artifices, Cic.: artifices scēci, i. e. actors, id.: dicendi, Cic.

B. Fig.: A master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.: artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Gen.: A maker, originator, author, contriver of a thing: Cic.

—2. Esp.: A sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing: Virg. II. Adj.: A. Act.: Filled for, skilled in a thing; clever, ingenious, dexterous: Of persons or things: artifices mantis, Ov.: (with Gen.) per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. —B. Pass.: 1. Skillfully prepared or made; artistic, ingenious, dexterous: quatuor artifices, vivida signa, boves, Prop. —2. Of a horse: Broken, trained: equum artificem regere, Ov.

artificiōs-e, adv. [artificios-us] With art, artificially, according to the rules of art: digerere, Cic.: (Comp.) artificiosius, id.: (Sup.) artificiosissime, Auct. Her.

artifici-ōsus, a, um, adj. [artifici-um] I. Prop.: A. Act.: (Full of artifice); hence) Skillful, full of art or ingenuity: (Comp.) multo artificiosius est scribere ex arte, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. —B. Pass.: On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, artistic: vis artificiosius operis, Cic. II. Meton.: According to the rules of art, artificial: ea genera dicuntur non naturalia, sed artificiosa diviniur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artificieux*.

artifici-um, *i*, n. [artifex, artificis] I. Prop.: The occupation of an artificer; the exercise of a profession or trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Theory, system: Cic. —B. Skill, knowledge, ingenuity: Cic. —C. Craft, cunning, artifice: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *artifice*.

art-o (art-i), *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, 1. v. a. [1. art-us] I. Prop.: To draw close together, to bring into a small compass; to make close, compress, contract: omnia concinnata artari possunt, Lucr. II. Fig.: To contract, limit, etc.: in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artōlāgānus, 1, m. = ἀρτολάγανος (Break-cake). A kind of savoury bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, *lav-i*, and pepper): Cic.

artopta, *æ*, m. = ἀρτοπτης (Bread-dresser): 1. A baker: Juv. —2. A mould to bake bread in: Plaut.

artua, v. 2. artus init.

1. art-us (arc-), a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. ἄρ-α] (Joined or fitted together; hence) I. Prop.: Narrow, close, strait, confined: theatrum, Hor.: (Comp.) artiores laquei, Cic. —As Subst.: **art-um**, 1, n. A narrow place or passage; narrow space: multiplicatis in artu

ordinibus, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Strained, scanty, small: arti connectūs, Liv. —B. Of circumstances in life, etc.: Needy, indigent, straitened: res artas nunciare, Tac. —C. Close, stringent, severe: leges artaque jura, Lucr. —D. Close, dense, profound: (Sup.) artissimas tenebre, Suet. —E. Of canvassing: Close-run, hard, difficult: petitio, Liv.

2. **ar-tus**, ūs, m. (Plur. n. artūa, Plaut.) [id.] (A fitting on; coner., That which fits on, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A joint (mostly plur.); palpat artus, Luc.: dolor artuum, i. e. gout, Cic. II. Meton.: The (larger, jointed) limbs: totā mente atque omnibus artuum contremiscere, Cic.

ār-ūla, *æ*, f. dim. [ar-a] (Prop.): A small ara; hence) A small altar: Cic.

ārundīn-fer (har-), fēra, fērum, adj. [for arundin-fer; fr. arundo, arundin-is; fer-o] Reed-bearing: caput, Ov.

ārundīn-ūs (har-), a, um, adj. [arundo, arundin-is] (Pertaining to an arundo; hence) Of, or pertaining to, reeds; reedy, reed-: silva, Virg.

ārundīn-ōsus (har-), a, um, adj. [id.] Abounding in reeds: Cat.

ār-undo (har-), *imis*, f. [prps. ar (=ad); unā-a] (That which is, or grows, near water; hence) I. Prop.: The reed, cane: Ov. II. Meton.: Any thing made of reed or cane: A. A wreath, chaplet, or crown of reeds: Ov.: Hor. —B. A fishing-rod: Ov.; Mart. —C. A lined reed or cane for catching birds: Mart. —D.: 1. The shaft of an arrow: Ov. —2. An arrow: Virg.; Ov. —E. A pen: Pers. —F. A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes: Virg.; Ov. —G. A flute: Ov. —H. A (weaver's) comb: Ov. —J. A reed or broom for brushing down cobwebs: Plaut. —K. A splint for holding together the injured parts of the body: Suet. —L. A plaything for children; a hobby-horse: Hor.

Aruns, ntis, m. [pure Etruscan Arnth. Gr. Ἀρῦνος Ἀρῦνός] Aruns; an Etruscan name of younger sons (while the elder were called Lar or Lars).

aruspex, v. haruspex.

Arverni, ōrum, m. The Arverni; a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.

arvina, *æ*, f. [etym. dub.] Grease, fat, suet, lard: pinguis, Virg.

arvum, 1, n. v. arvus.

ar-vus, a, um, adj. [ar-o] That has been ploughed, but not yet sown: agri arvi et arbusci, Cic. —As Subst.: **arvum**, 1, n. (sc. solum): 1. Prop.: An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe: Cic. —2. Meton.: a. A region, country: Ov. —b. Plur.: Fields, plains. —c. Pasture-ground: arvum mugitū sancite boaria longo (i. e. the forum boarium at Rome) Prop. —d. Arva Neptunia, Sea: Virg. —e. A shore, coast: Virg.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-; fr. arc-eo]

(The enclosing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold; at Rome, the Capitol: Cic.; Lucr. —Prov.: Arcem facere e cloaca, To make a castle out of a sewer; i. e. to make much ado about nothing, a mountain of a molehill, Cic. II. Meton.: A. A height, eminence, etc.: Ov. —B. Of mountains: 1. Gen.: Peak, summit, top, etc.: Ov.; Virg. —2. Esp.: One of the summits of the Capitoline hill at Rome, prob. the northern (where the church of Ara-celi now stands), regularly used for taking the auspices: Lucr.

—C. Of any thing lofty, or placed in a lofty spot: A citadel; a pinnacle, etc.: Ov.; Hor. III. Fig.: A. Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: Cic. —B. Height, pitch, pinnacle: Tac. —C. The stronghold or key of operations in war: Liv.

as, assis, m. [is, Dor. as, Tarent. as] I. Prop.: Unity, a unit. As a standard for different coins, measure, weight, etc., divided into the following twelve parts: uncia, one twelfth; sextans, two twelfths or one sixth; quadrans, three twelfths or one fourth; triens, four twelfths or one third; quinuncius, five twelfths; semissis or semis, six twelfths or one half; sextunx, seven twelfths; bessis or bes, eight twelfths or two thirds; dodrans, nine twelfths or three fourths; dextans or decunx, ten twelfths or five sixths; denunx, eleven twelfths; as, twelve twelfths or the unit.

Particular phrases connected with the division of property, etc.: hæres ex asse, i. e. sole heir, Quint.: novissimo testamento tres instituit hæredes; C. Octavium ex dodrante (to the amount of three fourths of the estate), et L. Pinarium et Q. Pedium ex quadrante (to the amount of one fourth), Suet. II. Meton.: A. An as, or copper coin (worth about 1/12 English) (called also as libralis or ses grave from the ancient custom of weighing money) uncoined (ses rude), till Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals. Its weight was originally a pound, but became gradually reduced to half an ounce: viatica ad assem Perdiderat, to the last farthing, Hor. —B. Of weight: A pound: Ov.

asa, v. ara.

Asbōlus, 1, m. [ἀσβόλη, "soot"] (Sooty one) Asbolus; a black hound belonging to Actæon: Ov.

Asclāphus, 1, m., Ἀσκάλαφος. Ascalaphus; a son of Acheron and Orpheus, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal regions. For this he was changed by her into an owl.

Ascānīus, 1, m. Ascānīus; a son of Æneas and Creusa.

ascaules, 1, m. = ἀσκαύλης. A bag-piper: Mart.

a-scendo (ad-), scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3, v. n. and a. [for ad-scan-do] To ascend, mount up, climb: I. Prop.: A. Neut.: qua fefellerat ascendens hostes, Liv.: in murum, Cic. —B. Act.: ripam, Cic.: mons erat ascendendus, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Neut.:

propter quem (sc. ornatum) ascendit in **tartum** honorem eloquentia, Cic.—**B. Act.**: gradum dignitatis, Cic.

ascen-sio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascend-sio; fr. ascend-o] *An ascending, ascent*: **I. Prop.**: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem facere, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: oratorum, a *soaring*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ascension*.

1. **ascen-sus** (ads-), a, um (for ascend-sus), *P. of ascend-o*.

2. **ascen-sus** (ads-), ūs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] **I. Prop.**: *An ascending, ascent*: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *A place where one ascends; an approach, ascent*: Cic.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: *A. An ascent*: ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic.—**B. A degree, step, gradation: in virtute multi sunt ascensus, Cic.**

a-scio (ad-), no perf. nor sup., scire, 4. v. a. [for ad-scio] *To take to one's self, etc., knowingly and willingly; to receive, admit, etc.* (prps. found only in *Inf. Pres.*): Tac.; Virg.

asci-sco (adsci-), ascivi, ascitum, asciscere, 3. v. a. inch. [asci-o] **I. Prop.**: *To receive, admit, take, adopt, etc.*: amitti civitatem Romanam, alia ascita, Nep.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem patronum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To take, draw, or receive to one's self**: asciverunt sibi illud oppidum pirate primo commercio, deinde etiam societate, Cic. **B. 1. To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt**: sacra a Græcis ascita, Cic.—**2. To take or receive with approbation**: to approve, be pleased with: quas (sc. leges) Latini vulerunt, asciverunt, Cic.—**3. To assume or arrogate to one's self**: eos illius expertes esse prudentia, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic.—**4. To order, decree, or approve of**: fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, Cic.

1. **asci-tus** (adsci-), a, um; 1. *P. of asci-sco*.—**2. Pa.**: *Assumed, foreign*: in eo nativum quendam leporem esse non ascitum, Nep.

2. **asci-tus** (adsci-), ūs, m. [asci-sco] *An acceptance, reception*: Cic.

Asclēpiades, æ, m., Ἀσκληπιάδης. *Asclepiades*: 1. *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*.—**2. A blind philosopher of Eretria.**

ascōpēra, æ, f., ἀσκόπηρα. *A leathern travelling-bag or sack used by travellers on foot*: Suet.

Ascra, æ, f., Ἀσκρα. *Ascra*: a village of Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod.—Hence, **Ascraeus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσκραῖος: 1. *Prop.*: *Ascraean; senex, i. e. Hesiod*, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **Ascraeus**, i, m. *The Ascraean*; i. e. Hesiod: Ov.—**2. Meton.**: *A. Hesiodic or of Hesiod*: carmen, i. e. rural, Virg.—**b. Of Helicon, Heliconian**: fontes, Prop.

a-scribo (ad-), scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for ad-scribo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To add to, or insert in a writing*: aliquid, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) coheredem sibi libertum, Suet. **B. Esp.**: *Polit.*

t. t.: *To enrol, enter in a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: colonos, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc Heracleensem, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1. To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something**: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.—**2. To place, as it were to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint**: culpam dies, olim quum ascriptus venerit pœnæ alicui, Phæd.—**3. Ascribere sibi aliquid**, *To apply, refer something to one's self*: Phæd.—**B. 1. To reckon or number in a class, include among**: Satyris poetas, Hor.—**2. To add or join**: tu vero ascribe me talem in numerum, Cic.—**3. To ascribe, etc.**, to a deity: illi deo (sc. Jovi) alic (sc. aquila) ascribitur, Pl.

ascrip-ticulus (adscr-), a, um, adj. [ascribo, (Sup.) ascript-um] *That is enrolled or entered on a list as citizen, colonist, etc.*: cives, Cic.

ascrip-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for ascrib-tio; fr. ascrib-o] *An addition in writing*: Cic.

ascrip-tivus (ads-), a, um, adj. [for ascrib-tivus; fr. ascrib-o] *That is enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier*: Plaut.

ascrip-tor (ads-), ōris, m. [for ascrib-tor; fr. ascrib-o] (Prop.: *He who willingly subscribes his name*; Fig.) *He who assents or agrees to any thing*: Cic.

ascrip-tus (ads-), (for ascrib-tus), a, um, *P. of ascrib-o*.

Ascūlum, i, n. *Asculum*: 1. *The capital of Picenum (now Ascoli)*.—Hence, **Ascūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Asculum, Asculanian*.—**As Subst.**: **Asculani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Asculum*.—**2. A town of Apulia**.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

asel-la, æ, f. dim. [for asin-la; fr. asin-a] *A little she-ass*: Ov.

asel-lus, i, m. dim. [for asin-lus; fr. asin-us] **I. Prop.**: *A little ass; an ass's colt*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of a man addicted to sensuality*: Juv.

Asia, æ, f., Ἀσία: **I. Prop.**: *Asia, a town of Lydia*.—Hence, **Asi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Asia*: palus, the marshy region on the river Cæstus, near the above town. **II. Meton.**: **A. Asia Minor**.—**B. For Pergamos**: Liv.—**C. Asia** as a Roman province comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.—Hence, 1. **Asi-ānus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιακός. *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia*.—**As Subst.**: **Asiani**, ōrum, m.: a. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of the province Asia*.—b. (sc. equites) *The knights who farmed the public taxes in Asia*.—**2. Asi-ā-ticus**, a, um, adj., Ἀσιατικός. *Asiatic*.—**As Subst.**: **Asiaticus**, i, m. (sc. victor) *A cognomen of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus*.—**D. Troas**.

āsilus, i, m. *A gad-fly, horse-fly*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asile*.

Asīn-us, i, m. *Asinius; a Roman name*: esp. *Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in*

Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

āsīnus, i, m. [akin to ὄνος] **I. Prop.**: *An ass*: Cato. **II. Fig.**: *An ass; a dolt, simpleton, blockhead*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dne*.

Asis, idis, f. *Asia*: Ov.—**As Adj.**: *Of, or belonging to, Asia*: terra, Ov.

Asōpus, i, m. (Acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov.), Ἀσωπός. *Asopus*: 1. *A river of Boeotia*; personified, the father of Egina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus.—Hence, a. **Asōp-i-ādes**, æ, m., Ἀσωπιάδης. *A (male) descendant of Asopus*; esp. his grandson Æacus.—b. **Asōp-is**, idis, f. (Gr. Gen. Asopidos, Ov.; Gr. Acc. Asopida, Ov.) *A daughter of Asopus, i. e. (a) Egina; mother of Æacus*.—(b) *Evadne*.—**2. A river of Thessaly**.

āsōtus, i, m., ἀσωτος (Unsaved, abandoned). *A dissolute man, a debauchee*: Cic.

Aspārāgum, i, n. *Asparagium; a town of Hlyria (now Iskarpur)*.

aspārāgus (asph-), i, m., ἀσπαράγος (ασφ-). *Asparagus*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. asperge*.

Aspāsia, æ, f., Ἀσπασία (The welcome one, or The glad one). *Aspasia; a female friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles*.

aspect-ā-bilis (adsp-), e, adj. [aspect(a)-o] *That may be seen, visible*: Cic.

aspect-o (adsp-), tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [aspic-io, through true root ASPEC] **I. Prop.**: *To look at attentively, with esteem, admiration, longing, etc.*: stabula spectans regnis excessit avitis, and looking back upon (with regret), etc., Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. With things as objects**: *To observe, pay attention to*: jussa principis, Tac.—**B. Of locality**: *To look towards, i. e. to be situated by the side of, to lie towards*: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg.

1. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), a, um, *P. of aspic-io, through id*.

2. **aspec-tus** (adsp-), ūs, m. (Dat. Sing. aspectu, Virg.) [aspic-io, through id.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *A seeing, looking at; a glance, look*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. **B. Meton.**: *The faculty or sense of seeing, sight*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Pass.**: **A. Prop.**: *Visibility, appearance*: Pl. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Of things*: *Appearance, look, etc.*: Cic.; Tac.—**2. Of persons or animals: *Aspect, mien, countenance*: Nep.; Pl.—**3. Form, shape, figure, etc.**: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aspect*.**

as-pello (abs-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for abs-pello] *To drive away*: **I. Prop.**: *me ab hac, Ter.* (without Object) ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *mihl metum*, Plaut.

Aspendos, i, f., Ἀσπενδος. *Aspendos*: a town of Pamphylia (now Minugat).—Hence, **Aspend-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of Aspendos*.—**As Subst.**: **Aspendii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Aspendos*.

asper, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (aspris=asperis, Virg.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of touch: **A.** Gen.: *Rough, uneven*: loci, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *u*) *aspera tactu*, Lucr.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *i. n.* **A.** *Rough, uneven place*: Suet. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of raised work, bas-relief, etc.: *Rough*. *aspera signis* Pocula, Virg.—**2.** Of money: *Rough to the touch*; i.e. *not worn, new*: Suet.—**3.** Of the sea: *Rough, with a rough surface*; i.e. *rugged, roused by a storm, tempestuous*: Liv.—**As Subst.**: **asperum**, *i. n.* *Tempestuous condition, stormy state*: Tac.—**4.** Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: *barba*, Tib.: *sentes*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent*: vinum, Ter.: *sapor*, Pl.—**B.** Of sound: **1.** Gen.: *Rough, harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronunciationis genus) *lene*, *asperum*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of compositions, etc.: *Irregular, rough, rugged*: Sen.; Quint.—**C.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent*: Pl.—**D.** Of climate, etc.: *Rugged, inclement*: *hiems*, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **asprerrimum**, *i. n.* **A.** *most inclement season*, etc.: *asprerrimo hiemis Tincinum usque progressus*, Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities: *Rough, harsh, hard, bitter, violent, unkind, cruel*: **1.** **A.** Of persons, dispositions, etc.: *juvenis monitoribus asper*, Hor.: (*Sup.*) *asprerrimi ad conditionem pacis*, Liv.—**b.** Of a view of life, manner of living, etc.: (*Comp.*) *doctrina* (sc. *Stoicorum*) *paullo asperior et durior*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *studii asprerrima belli*, Virg.—**2.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce, dangerous*: *tigris*, Hor.—**B.** **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous*, etc.: *in periculis et asperis temporibus*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **aspera**, *orum*, *n. plur.*: *Adversities, calamities*, etc.: Prop.; Hor.—**2.** Of language, etc.: *Severe, abusive, taunting*: *verba*, Ov.: *facticia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *apre*.

aspera-tus, *a, um*, *P.* of *asper* (*a*)-**o**. **asper-e**, *adv.* [aspir] **I.** Of sound, etc.: *Harshly, in a grating way, roughly*, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Morally, etc.: *Roughly, unkindly, harshly, bitterly*, etc.: (*Comp.*) *asperius scribere*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *asprerrime seivere*, Vell.

1. a-spergo (*ad-*), *ersi, ersum, ergere*, *3. v. a.* [for *ad-spargo*] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To scatter, cast, strew, throw*, etc., on or upon: *pecori virus*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To add to, to join, annex, affix, subjoin*: *hoc aspersi, ut scires*, etc., Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of an inheritance: *To set apart for, bequeath to, bestow upon*: *Æbutio sextulum aspersit*, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of solids: *To scatter, cast, or throw about; to strew, throw, cast here and there*: *huc tu jussos asperge saporibus*, Virg.—**2.** Of liquids: *To scatter or throw about; to sprinkle*: *aspersa temere pigmenta*, C. C. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To bestrew, strew*, etc.: *corpus exustum adpersum aliis carnibus*, Pl.—**2.** *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew*, etc.: *aram sanguine*, Cic. **C.** Fig.: **1.** *To defile,*

spot, stain, bespatter, etc.: *vita splendorem maculis*, Cic.—**2.** *To fill*: *aures gemitu*, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asperger*.

2. aspergo-o (*adsp-*), *inis, f.* [**1.** asper] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling, besprinkling*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *That which is sprinkled; drops*, etc.: *arborie factis aspergine cædis* (by means of sprinkled blood) in *atram Venturum faciem*, Ov.

aspr̄-itās, *âtis, f.* [aspir] (*The property or quality of the asper*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Unevenness, roughness*: **A.** Gen.: *saxorum asperitates*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of raised work or bas-relief: *vasa in asperitate excisa*, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness*: Pl.—**B.** Of tone: *Roughness, shrillness, harshness*: Lucr.; Tac.—**C.** Of weather, etc.: *Ruggedness, roughness, inclemency*: Tac. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of moral qualities, etc.: **1.** *Roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: *natura*, Cic: *patris*, Ov.—**2.** *Roughness, austerity, austere-ness of manner, life*, etc.: Cic.—**3.** *Rudeness of bearing*: Hor.—**B.**: **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Adversity, reverse of fortune*; *severity, difficulty*: Sall.; Cic.—**2.** Of *pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness of style*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspr̄ité*.

asperna-nis, *ntis, P.* of *aspr̄-nā* (*a*)-**or**.

aspr̄nā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [aspr̄nā (*a*)-**or**] *A despising, contemning, contempt, disdain*: Cic.; Sen.

a-spr̄nor, *âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep.* [for *ab-spr̄nor*] (*To spurn from one's self; to cast off a person or thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To disdain, reject, despise*: *nemo bonus est qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspr̄neter*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To reject or remove something from something pertaining to one's self*: *furorē alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To deny*, etc.: *patriam*, Cic. ¶ **3.** Pass.: *regem ab omnibus aspr̄nari*, Hirt.

aspr̄-o, *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a.* [aspir] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make rough or uneven*: *glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas*, Virg. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons, etc.: **1.** *To furnish with a rough point, edge*, etc.: *sagittas ossibus asperant*, Tac.—**2.** *To whet, sharpen*: *pugione vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *To make fierce, rouse up*, etc.: *ne lenire, nove asperare crimina videretur, to make more severe or sharp*, Tac.

aspr̄-sio (*ads-*), *ōnis, f.* [for *aspr̄-sio*; fr. *aspr̄-go*] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling, esp. of water on a person or thing for the purpose of religious purification*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: *The laying on*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspr̄sion*.

aspr̄-sus (*ads-*) (for *aspr̄g-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *aspr̄-go*.

a-spicio (*ad-*), *exi, ectum, icere* (*aspr̄xit=aspr̄erit*, Plaut.), *3. v. a.*

and *n.* [for *ad-specio*] **I.**: **A.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To look upon or at; to behold, see*, etc.: *aspiciis nō iratus*, Cic.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) *aspice nos hoc tantum, as to this, or in this matter, only*, Virg.—**Particular phrase**: *Lumen aspice*, Cic.: *To behold the light (of the world); to live*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (**a**) With the accessory notion of purpose: *To look upon something in order to consider or examine it; to consider, survey, inspect*: *opus admirabile*, Ov.—(**b**) *To look boldly in the face; to meet one's glance*: *quos nemo Bæotiorum ausus fuit aspiciere in acie*, Nep.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To behold*: *oratoris vim*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (**a**) (**a**) *To look upon something with the mind*, i.e. *to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder* (freq. in the Imper.: *aspice, see, behold, reflect upon*, etc.): *aspice, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis*, Ov.—(**b**) *To take into consideration, to have in view*: *si genus aspicietur, Saturnus prima parentem Feci*, Ov.—(**b**) *To look upon with respect or admiration*: *aliquem*, Nep.—**3.** Meton.: Of locality: *To lie in the direction of or towards; to face*, etc.: *Hiberniam*, Tac.—**B.** Neut.: *To look, turn one's eye, etc., or glance, to, towards, or at a person, place, etc.; to look somewhere*: *furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciabant*, Cic. **II.** *To obtain a view of, descry, see*, etc.: *equum alancem*, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Lucem aspiciere*, *To behold the light of the world, to be born*: Cic.

aspr̄ā-to (*ads-*), *ōnis, f.* [aspr̄ (*a*)-**to**] **1.** *A breathing or blowing upon something*: *animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur*, i.e. *by the air blowing upon them*, Cic.—**2.** *A use of the rough breathing; the rough breathing; the aspirate*: Cic.—**3.** (Prop.: *Breathing*; Meton.: *a. Exhalation, evaporation*; Cic.—**b.** *Emanation, influence*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspiration*.

a-spiro (*ad-*), *âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. and a. I.* [for *ad-spiro*] **A.** Neut.: **1.** **A.** Prop.: *To breathe or blow to or towards*: *ad que (sc. granaria) nulla aura aspiet*, Var.—**b.** Meton.: *To approach or draw near*: *aspiciere aut aspirare*, Cic.—**c.** Fig.: (**a**) *To approach, draw near*: *ad alienam causam*, Cic.—(**b**) *To seek to draw near or aspire to*: *ad eam laudem*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: (**a**) Gen.: *To breathe or blow upon*: *ne ad eum frigus aspiet*, Cels.—(**b**) Esp.: *To breathe strongly upon; to aspirate*: *consonantibus*, Quint.—**b.** Fig.: *To be favourable; to assist*: *labori*, Virg.—**3.** *To breathe or blow*: *auræ in noctem, towards the approach of night*, Virg. **B.** Act.: **1.** Prop.: *To breathe or blow something upon a person, etc.*: *ventos aspirat* (sc. *Juno*) *eunti*, Virg.—**2.** Fig.: *To infuse or instil into; to impart unto*: *dictis divinum amorem*, Virg. **II.** [for *ab-spiro*] *To breathe out or forth; to exhale*: *pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspirer*.

aspiis, *idlis, f.* (*Acc. Sing. Gr. aspidia*,

Aspo-, Acc. Plur. Gr. *aspidas*, Cic.) = *aspis*. *A viper, adder*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aspic*.

asportā-tio, ōnis, f. [asport(a)-o] *A carrying or taking away*: Cic.

as-porto (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for as-porto] *I. Of things as objects: To carry or bear away: simulacrum e signo Cereris*, Cic. *II. Of persons as objects: To carry off, convey away, transport, etc.: virginem*, Plaut.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *comitem asportare Creūsan*, Virg.

aspr-ētum, i, n. [asper, aspr-i; cf. asper init.] *(A thing provided with that which is asper; hence) An uneven, rough place*: Liv.

Assārācus, i, m., Ἀσάρακος. *Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises*.

assec-la (ads-, ūlla), æ, m. [=assequ-la; fr. assequ-or] *(One who follows another; hence, in a bad sense) A sycophant, hanger-on, etc.*: Cic.

assectā-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assect(a)-or] *I. Prop.*: *Attendance of friends on a candidate, of clients on a patron, etc.*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Careful study, observation, etc.*: Pl.

assectā-tor (ads-), ōris, m. [id.] *I. Prop.*: *He who attends on a person, as friend, client, etc., an attendant, etc.*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Of persons: A. A follower, cultivator, etc.: sapientie*, Pl.—*B. A disciple, etc.*: Gell.

as-sector (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *I.*: [for ad-sector] *A. Prop.*: *To follow, or attend, much or frequently; to accompany, be in attendance on a candidate for office or a person in gen.*: aliquem, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To pay attention to, court, etc.: omnibus officiis Pompeium associatus est*, Suet. *II.* [=assequ-tor; freq. of assequ-or] *To gain, obtain, get: celebritatem*, Pl.

assecū-e (ads-), adv. [assequor, through an obsol. adj. *assequ-us*, "following"] *Of time: Immediately, forthwith*: Plaut.

assecū-la (ads-), æ, v. assecula.

Assen-sio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for assent-sio; fr. assent-io] *I. Gen.*: *An assenting to a thing, assent; approval*: Cic. *II. Esp.*: *A. An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances*: Cic.—*B. Assent* expressed visibly or audibly; *approbation, commendation; a token or mark of approval*: Cic.

assen-sor (ads-), ōris, m. [for assent-sor; fr. assent-io] *One who assents or agrees to anything; an assenter*: Cic.

1. assen-sus (ads-) (for assent-sus), a, um, P. of assent-io and assentior.

2. assen-sus (ads-), ūs, m. [for assent-sus; fr. assent-io] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *An assenting; assent, agreement, approval*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1. An assent to, or belief in, the reality of sensible appearances*: Cic.—*2. Assent* expressed visibly or audibly; *approbation*, Cic.

ation, commendation; a token or mark of approval: Tac.; Ov.; Liv. *II. Meton.*: *Of sound: Reverberation, echo*: Virg.

assentā-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assent(a)-or] *I. In a bad sense: Assent arising from interested, etc., motives; flattering assent, flattery, adulation*: Cic.—*2. In a good sense: Approval, approbation*: Petr.

assentā-tum-cūla (ads-), æ, f. dim. [for assentation-cula; fr. assentatio, assentation-is] *Paltry or trivial flattery*: Cic.

assentā-tor (ads-), ōris, m. [assent(a)-or] *One who assents flattering; a flatterer*: Cic.; Hor.

assentā-tōr-e (ads-), adv. [assentator, through an obsol. adj. *assentator-us*, "pertaining to a flatterer"] *In a flattering manner*: Cic.

assentā-trix (ads-), icis, f. [assent(a)-or] *A female flatterer*: Plaut.

as-sentio (ad-), si, sum, tire, 4. v. n. [for ad-sentio] *(To think, etc., in accordance with some one; hence) To assent, give assent, approve, etc.: Assentio tibi, ut in Formiano commorem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assentir*.

as-sentior (ad-), sus sum, tiri, 4. v. dep. [deponent form of as-sentio] *I. Neut.*: *To assent, give assent, approve*: si assentiri necesse esset, Suet.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Bibulo assensum est, Cic. *II. Part. Pass.*: *Assented or agreed to; held as true*: multa sequitur (sc. sapiens) probabilia non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, Cic.

assen-tor (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for assent-tor; fr. assent-io] *I. Gen.*: *To assent fully; to give full or entire assent*: assentante majore convivium parte, Just. *II. Esp.*: *To give assent from interested, etc., motives; to flatter, etc.*: *A. Prop.*: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic. *B. Fig.*: Baia tibi assentantur, i. e. Baia by its sanative powers endeavour to ingratiate itself into your favour, Cic.

as-sēquor (ad-), quātus or cūtus sum, qui, 3. v. dep. [for ad-sequor] *I. To follow, pursue*: assequere ac retine, Ter. *II.*: *A. Prop.*: *To follow up to; hence) To overtake or come up with a person or thing: quum eris me assecutus*, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *1. To gain, obtain: eosdem honoris gradūs*, Cic.—*2. (To come up to the quality of some person or thing; hence) A. Of persons: To become like, to equal, etc.*: aliquem, Cic.—*b. Of things: To attain to: merita*, Cic.—*3. (To come up to a thing with the mind; hence) To arrive at, comprehend, understand: aperitis obscura assequi*, Cic.

asser, eris, m. [etym. dub.] *1. A pale, stake, post*: Cæs.—*2. A pole on which a litter was borne*: Suet.—*3. A beam with an iron head 'used by the besieged for assailing the besiegers' machines*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *asser*.

1. as-sēro (ad-), ēvi, itum, ērere, 3. v. a. [for ad-sēro (1. sēro)] *To sow, plant, set near or by something: populus assita certis Limitibus*, Hor.

2. as-sēro (ad-), ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-sēro (2. sēro)] *(To bind, join, fasten to or on to one's self, etc.; hence) I. A. Prop.*: *To lay hold of, lay something on a person or thing: Law t. t. 1. Asserere manum (or aliquid) in libertatem, aliquid manu liberali causā or aliquid (ab aliquo) manu, also, simply asserere, To lay the hand on a slave for liberty, etc.; the foregoing are various forms of expression signifying, To declare a slave free; to set free, liberate*: Var.; Suet.; Ter.; Plaut.; Cic.—*2. Asserere aliquid in servitute, i. e. To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave*: Liv.—*3. Asserere in ingenuitatem, To make one an ingenuus, to put one in the position of one freeborn*: Suet. *B. Fig.*: *To liberate, protect, defend, defend against: asserui jam me, rupique catenas*, Ov. *II. To appropriate, claim, lay claim to, etc.*: nec laudes assero nostras, Ov. *III. To relate, affirm, declare, assert strongly: Colchidos furorem*, Mart.

asser-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [2. assere-o] *A judicial or formal declaration that one is a freeborn or a slave: perfurioria assertiones, unauthorised declarations of freedom*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assertion*.

asser-tor (ads-), ōris, m. [id.] *1. a. An assertor, restorer of liberty*: Suet.—*b. He who claims or declares one to be a slave: puellae*, Liv.—*2. A freer, protector, vindicator, deliverer, advocate*: Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *asserteur*.

asser-tus (ads-), a, um, P. of 2. asser-o.

as-servio (ad-), non perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [for ad-servio] *To do or render a service to; to aid, assist, etc.*: contentioni vocis, Cic.

as-servo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-servo] *I. To keep very much, i. e. with great care; to preserve, protect, defend: ut domi mea te asservarem rogasti*, Cic. *II.*: *A. To keep, preserve, or lay up carefully: quum Appii tabulae negligentius asservatae decerent*, Cic.—*B. To keep carefully in custody; to keep guard or watch over, guard, etc.*: imperator, hominem ut asservent, Cic. *III. To watch or observe much or greatly; to keep attentive watch upon or over: exitūs*, Cæs.

asses-sio (ads-), ōnis, f. [for assed-sio; fr. assid-co, through true root ASSED] *A sitting by or near a person, as a friend, in order to console, etc.*: Cic.

asses-sor (ads-), m. [for assed-sor; fr. assid-co, through id.] *1. He who sits by a person, as a friend, etc.; an assistant, etc.*: Cic.—*2. Law t. t.*: *One who sits by or near a judge or magistrate; a judge's or magistrate's assistant; an assessor*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assesseur*.

1. asses-sus (ads-) (for assed-sus), a, um, P. of assid-co, through id.

2. asses-sus (ads-), ūs, m. [for assed-sus; fr. assid-co, through id.]

A sitting by or near one: assessor meo, i. e. near me, Prop.

assevēra-ns, ntis, P. of assever(a)-o.

assevēran-ter (ads-), adv. [for asseverant-ter; fr. asseverans, asseverant-] Earnestly, strongly, emphatically: Cic. (Comp.) asseverantius, id.

assevērā-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assever(a)-o] 1. *A doing with much earnestness; earnestness, perseverance, etc.*: Tac.—2. *a. Prop.*: An earnest assertion; an affirmation, asseveration: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: Gramm. t. t.: An affirmative, a word of affirmation: Quint.

assevērā-tus, a, um, P. of assever(a)-o.

as-sēvēr-o (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-sever-o; fr. ad; sever-us] 1. *To do something with much earnestness or seriousness; to pursue earnestly: utrum asseveratur in hoc, etc.*, Cic. II. *a. Prop.*: Of persons: *To state earnestly; to affirm strongly; to maintain, assert, etc.*: unum illud, Cic.: (with Objective clause) se ab Oppianico destitutum, id.: (folld. by fore ut) constantissime asseveravit, fore ut, etc., Suet. B. Fig.: 1. *Of things: To make known, demonstrate, show, prove, etc.*: asseverant magni artūs Germanicam originem, Tac.—2. *Of persons in respect to conduct: To maintain, assume, exhibit, etc.*: gravitatem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *assévérer*.

as-sēdō (ads-), sēdi, sessum, sidere, 2. v. n. and a. [for ad-sedeo] 1. *a. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To sit by or near a person or thing: apud carbones assident! serper calent*, Plaut.—2. *Esp.*: *a. To sit near one, etc.*, as an attendant, friend, protector, etc.: hujus periculo commoti, huic assident, Cic.—b. *Law t. t.*: *To sit by or near a judge or magistrate: i. e. to be an assessor, assistant, etc.*: Tac.—c. *Of a sick person, etc.*: *To sit near or by; to lend, attend, watch, wait upon, etc.*: aegre, Ov.: habes qui Assident, Hor. B. Fig.: *To be near, i. e. to resemble or be like a person in character: insano*, Hor. II. *To sit, sit down: assident et attente audient*, Cic. III. *a. Prop.*: *To sit down, i. e. to continue or remain constantly in a place: in Tiburti*, Cic. B. Fig.: *To sit down to a thing; i. e. to be continually engaged in or about thing: literis*, Pl. IV. *To sit down or station one's self, at or before a place; to encamp before or over against; to invest, besiege, blockade, etc.*: A. *Neut.*: muris, Liv.—B. *Act.*: muros assidet hostis, Virg.

as-sēdō (ad-), sēdi, no sup., sidere, 3. v. n. [for ad-sido] 1. *a. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To take one's seat on or upon something; to sit down: assidimus, si videtur*, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *Of an orator who has concluded his speech: To sit down, resume one's seat: peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego*, Cic.—B. *Of birds: To settle, perch, alight, etc.*: aquila in culmine domūs assed-

it, Suet. II. *To take one's seat or sit down beside or near: Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem assedit*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s') *asséoir*.

assidū-e (ads-), adv. [2. assiduus] Continually, constantly, uninterruptedly, without intermission: assidue veniebat, Virg.: (Sup.) assiduissime, Cic.

assidū-itas (ads-), ātis, f. [id.] 1. *(The quality or state of the assiduus; hence) Constant attendance upon candidates for office or other persons in order to serve, etc.*: Cic.—2. *a. Of persons: Continual or constant presence: assiduitatis fastidium*, Suet.—b. *Of things: Continuance, constancy, invariableness; also, a frequent recurrence or repetition of any thing: epistolarum, i. e. uninterrupted epistolary correspondence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assiduité*.

assidū-o (ads-), adv. [id.] Constantly, continually, etc.: Tac.

1. **ass-ī-d-ū-us, i, m.** [as, ass-is; (i); d-o] *(One giving an as; an ass-giver; hence) 1. Prop.*: *A person rated for, or liable to, taxation; a rate-payer, etc.* (a name applied by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and wealthier classes, in opp. to proletarius, a term used of the lower and poorer classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny=proles): Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A rich or wealthy person*: Plaut.

2. **assid-ū-us (ads-), a, um, adj.** [assid-ēo] 1. *(Sitting near one, etc.; hence) Accompanying or attending upon one; in constant attendance, etc.*: Of friends or parasites: cives, Plaut.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Sitting down; i. e. continuing or remaining constantly, somewhere; constantly residing, continually present, etc.*: qui suos liberos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.: (Comp.) sua sunt assiduiore (sc. canes), i. e. keep more to the house, Var.—b. *Fig.*: With reference to time: *Continual, perpetual, constant, unceasing, unremitting, etc.*: flagitator, Cic.: cura, Liv.: (Sup.) assiduisimus usus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assidu*.

assignā-tio (ads-), ōnis, f. [assign(a)-o] *Of lands: An assigning or allotting*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assignation*.

as-signo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-signo] 1. *a. Prop.*: *(To mark or mark out something for the purpose of assignment or bestowal; hence) 1. Polit. t. t.*: *Of the distribution of lands: To allot, assign, award: agrum*, Liv.—2. *To assign; to bestow or grant: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum, etc.*, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To allot, assign, etc.*: apparitores, Cic.—2. *To commit, entrust, consign to one's charge, etc.*: quibus regina Juno erat assignata, Liv.—3. *To ascribe, attribute, impute: me culpam fortunæ assignare, that I am laying to his door the fault of fortune*, Cic. II. *a. Prop.*: *To seat, to attach or affix a seat to: tabellæ*, Pers. B. Fig.: *To impress upon,*

etc.: verbum in clausulā positum assignatur auditori, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assigner*.

as-silio (ad-), silīdi, sultum, silīre, 4. v. n. [for ad-silio] 1. *To leap or spring upon*: A. *Prop.*: *menibus urbis*, Ov. B. *Fig.*: *Of things: tactus assilientis aquæ*, Ov. II. *To leap or spring: Fig.*: *ad aliud genus orationis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assailir*.

assimilā-tio (ads-), ōnis, v. assimilatio.

as-similis (ad-), e, adj. [for assimilis] *Like, similar: ratio, Lucr.*: (with Gen.) quid assimile hujus facti? Plaut.: (with Dat.) spongiis, Cic.

assimil-iter (ads-), adv. [assimil-is] *In like manner, similarly: Plaut.*

assimulā-tio (ads-, assimi-), ōnis, f. [assimul(a)-o] 1. *A being similar, similarity: Pl.*—2. *A counterfeiting or feigning: i. e. a pretended fear of the opinion of one's hearers: Auct. Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimilation*.

assimulā-tus (ads-), a, um: 1. P. of assimul(a)-o.—2. *Pat.*: *a. Similar, like, resembling: literæ lituræque omnes assimulæ*, Cic.—b. *Feigned, pretended, fictitious: virtus*, Cic.

as-simūlo (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-simulo] 1. *(To make like to; hence) A. To compare, liken: a-similanda natura*, Cic.—B. *To copy, imitate, etc.*: os longius illi Assimulat porcum, Claud.—C. *Pass.*: *To become assimilated or like; to resemble, etc., in nature, etc.*: ut totis animalibus assimulentur, Lucr. II. *a. To counterfeited; to assume the appearance or form of: anum*, Ov.: clypeumque, jubaque Divini assimulat capitis, Virg.—B. *To counterfeit, feign, pretend: bene nuptias*, Ter.—C. *With Acc. of Personal pron.*: *To liken one's self, i. e. to feign one's self, or pretend to be some one or in some particular condition: (with second Acc. of further definition) paternum amicum me assimulabo virginis*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assimiler*.

assis, is, v. axis.
as-sisto (ad-), tīti, no sup., sistere, 3. v. n. [for ad-sisto] 1. *a. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To stand at, by, or near: umbra cruenta Remi visa est assistere lecto*, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: *To present one's self, etc., at; to appear before: consulum tribunalibus assistere*, Tac. B. *Fig.*: *To stand by one as counsel before a tribunal: to support, defend, assist, aid one, etc.*: alicui, Pl. II. *a. Gen.*: 1. *Of living subjects: To take one's stand; to station or post one's self; to stand: Laertius heros Assistit, i. e. stood up or rose in order to address the assembled chiefs*, Ov.: ad fores, Cic.—2. *Of things as subjects: To stand: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, stand erect*, Cic. B. *Esp.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To take post, draw up, be drawn up, etc.*: campis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *assister*.

assit-tus (ads-) (for asser-tus), a, um, P. of 1. asser-o.

as-sōlēo (ad-), no perf. nor sup.

ere (only in 3rd person Sing. and Plur.), 2. v. n. [for ad-soleo] **I.** Personal: *To be accustomed, wont, or usual:* deinde quæ assolent, Cic.: tantâ pecuniâ, quantâ adolerent (sc. fieri), faciendos (sc. ludos), Liv. **II.** Impers.: Prps. only in the expression, Ut assolet, *As is customary, wont, usual:* Cic.; Suet.

as-sôno (ad-), no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. n. [for ad-sono] *To resound to or in return to:* plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

Assôrum, i, n., Ἀσσώριος. *Assorum; a city of Sicily (now Asero).*—Hence, **Assôri-îni, ôrum, m.** The people of Assorum.

as-sûda-ssô (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. n. [for ad-suda-ssô; fr. ad; sud(a)-o] *To perspire profusely:* Plaut.

assûe-fâcio (ads-), (quinquesyll. in poet.), fâci, factum, fâcere, 3. v. a. [assue-ssô; facio] *To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc.:* quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt, Cic.: ceteras (sc. nationes) imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, id.

as-sûesco (ad-) (trisyll. in poet.), èvi, ctum, escère, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-suesco] **I.** A. Act.: *To accustom or habituate:* ne tanta animis assuescit bella [by Hypallage for tantis animos bellis], Virg.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated to:* to accustom one's self to: fremitum voce vincere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) cui assuescitur, one becomes accustomed, Liv. **II.** A. Pass.: *To be accustomed or habituated:* homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: (with Gen.) Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.—**B.** Neut.: *To become accustomed or habituated:* to accustom one's self, etc.: sic enim assuevi, Cic.

assûe-tûdo (ads-) (quadrisyll. in poet.), înis, f. [for assuet-tudo; fr. assuet-us] (The quality, etc., of the assueti; hence) Custom, habit: Liv.

assûe-tus (ads-) (mostly trisyll. in poet.), a, um: 1. P. of assue-ssô.—2. Pa.: *Accustomed, customary, usual:* ars, Ov.

as-sûgo (ad-), prps. no perf., ctum, gère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sugo] *To suck:* assuctus labris, Lucr.

ass-ûla, æ, f. dim. [ass-îs] (Prop.: A small board or plank; Meton.) A chip, fragment, splinter, etc., of wood, marble, etc.: Plaut.

assûla-tim, adv. [assûla (unconstr. Gen.) assûla-î] In splinters or fragments: Plaut.

as-sulto (ad-), âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. intens. [for ad-salto] **I.** To bound, leap, or spring repeatedly or violently to or towards an object: adsultare ex diverso Teridates, Tac. **II.** A. Gen.: *To bound, leap, or spring impetuously upon:* jam cernes Libycum huic vallo adsultare leonem, Sil. **B.** Esp.: *To bound, etc., upon in order to attack; to make an attack or assault upon:* Of persons or things: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) latera et frontem, Tac.: (Impers. Pass.) assult-

atum est castris, id. **III.** To bound, leap, or spring about eagerly, etc.: femine pellibus cinctæ adsultabant, Tac.

ass-ultus (ads-), îs, m. [for assultus: fr. assult-o] **1.** A bounding, leaping, or springing repeatedly towards an object; a forward bound, etc.: Tac.—**2.** An attack, assault: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. assault.

1. as-sum (ad-), affûi (adf-), âdesse (Pres. Subj. assiem, etc., Ter.: Imperf. Subj. afforem, etc., Virg.:—Inf. Ful. affore, Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.) [for adsum] **I.** With the idea of rest: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. Of living subjects or things personified: *To be at, near, or by a person or place; to be present, etc.:* coram adesse, Cic.: senatui, Tac.—b. Of things as subjects: *To be present; to be at hand; to arrive:* vesper, Cat.—2. Esp.: a. *To be present for the purpose of assisting; to aid or assist; to stand by, support, defend, maintain, etc.:* adsis, O Tegeæe, favens, Virg.: in causâ, Cic.—b. *To be present as a witness:* testis adesto, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Adesse animo or animis:* 1. *To be present in mind with attention, interest, sympathy, etc.:* to give attention to something; to perceive: Cic.—2. *To be present with courage; to be fearless, of good courage, etc.:* Cic. **II.** With the idea of motion: A. *To come, appear, approach, etc.:* huc ades, o formose puer, Virg.: ex Africa, Cic.—B. Law t.t.: *To appear or make one's appearance before a tribunal, etc.:* quum eos adesse justisti, Cic.

2. assum, i, v. assus.

as-sûmo (ad-) psi, ptum, ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-sumo] **I.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take to one's self, etc.:* to receive, take: ut id sibi assumat, Cic.: socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scavrus, Sall.—2. Esp.: *To take a person to one's self or family; to adopt:* aliquem in familiam, Tac. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take to one's self, etc.:* to take, etc.: voluptas assumenda est, Cic.—2. *To usurp, assume, arrogate:* mihi quidquam, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: *To take, receive, or obtain in addition:* Butram tibi Septiciumque — assumam, Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To take in addition; to add to:* dicendi copiam, Cic.—2. Logical t.t.: *To add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition; to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* quare assumi statim oportet, etc., Cic.—3. Gramm. t.t.: Assumpta verba, Epithets: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumer.

assum-(p)tiô (ads-), ônis, f. [assum-o] **1.** A taking to one's self; approval, acceptance, approbation, adoption: Cic.—2. Logical t.t.: *The minor proposition of a syllogism:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. assumption.

assum-(p)tiuus (ads-), a, um, adf. [idf.] (Taken in addition; hence) Extraneous, extrinsic: pars cause, which has its defence from extraneous circumstances, Cic.

as-suo (ad-), no perf. nor sup.,

ère, 3. v. a. [for ad-suo] *To sew a thing on or upon something else:* Hor.

as-surgo (ad-), rexi, rectum, gère, 3. v. n. [for ad-surgo] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: *To rise up, lift one's self up, etc.:* assurgit, Cic.: inde montes assurgunt, Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To rise from one's bed after sickness; to recover:* Liv.—2. *To rise up out of respect:* quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) decedi, appeti, assurgi, deduci, etc., id.—3. *To mount or rise in height; to increase in size, tower up, etc.:* septem assurgit in ulnas, Virg.—4. Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: *To rise up, rise, etc.:* assurgens ductu nimbus Arion, Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. *To rise up to or for some purpose:* querelis Haud justis assurgis, i. e. break out into, Virg.—B. *To yield the palm or concede the superiority:* Tmolus et assurgit quibus, Virg.—C. 1. Of degree: *To rise up, mount, tower up, etc.:* assurgunt ire, Virg.—2. Of courage: *To rise up, mount, etc.:* animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat.—3. In style, etc.: *To rise, soar, etc.:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

ass-us, a, um, adj. [ass-o, late Lat., to roast] **I.** Prop.: *Roasted:* mergi, Hor.—As Subst.: **assum, i, n.** A roast, roasted meat: vitulinum, roast real, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Dry:* sudatio, A vapour or sweat-bath, Cels.: hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus asse, Juv.—As Subst.: **assa, ôrum, n. plur.** (sc. loca) A sweating room (without bathing): Cic.

Assyria, æ, f., Ἀσσυρία. *Assyria; a province of Asia (now Kurdistan).*—Hence, **Assyri-us, a, um, adj.** 1. Prop.: *Assyrian.*—As Subst.: **Assyrii, ôrum, m.** The Assyrians. 2. Meton.: *Median, Phrygian, Phenician, Indian, etc.*

ast, conj. v. at.

Asta, æ, f. Asta: 1. A town of Liguria (now Asti).—2. A town of Hispania Bætica, surnamed Regia, and a Roman colony (now La Mesa de Asta).—Hence, **Ast-ensis, æ, adj.** Of Asta.—As Subst.: **Astenses, ium, m.** (sc. civis) The Astensians.

Astâc-ides, æ, m. The son of Astacus, i. e. Menalippus: Ov.

Astarte, æ, f., Ἀστάρτη. *Astarte; the Syro-Phœnician goddess of the moon; acc. to Cic., the same as the Cyprian Venus.*

Astêria, æ, -e, æs, f., Ἀστέρια (One resembling a star). *Asteria or Asterie:* 1. The daughter of Potus and Phœbe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules. 2. Prop.: A daughter of the Titan Cœus, and sister of Latona, changed by the gods into a quail (ὀρνίς), and subsequently by Jupiter into a stone, when she fell into the sea.—3. The name of a female mentioned in Hor.

a-sterno (ad-), no perf., stratum, sternere, 3. v. a. [for ad-sterno] *To stretch by or near; Pass. in reflexive force:* To stretch one's self out near: a sternunturque sepulchro, Ov.

astipûla-tor (ads-), ôris, m. [astipul(a)-or] **1.** (Prop.: Law t. t.: One

who joins another in a contract, covenant, etc.; Meton.) An assistant in a trial, etc.: Cic.—2. One who agrees, assents, etc., to: Cic.

a-stīpūlor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-stīpūlor] (Prop.): Law 1. f.: To bargain or covenant in addition; Fig.: To agree with, assent to, humour: irato consuli, Liv.

a-stīdū (ad-), īti, ātum, āere, 3. v. a. [for ad-stāto] To set or place at, by, or near: reum ad lectum ejus (sc. agroti) astitueamus, Auct. Her.

astitū-tus, a, um, f. of astitū-o. **a-sto (ad-)**, īti, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-sto] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To stand at, by, or near a person or thing: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitit, Cic.: tribunali, Tac.—2. Esp.: To stand at one's side in order to assist, etc., to counsel, aid, assist: Plaut. B. Fig.: To be close at hand: certa finis vitæ mortalibus astat, Lucr. II.: A. Prop.: To stand up or erect: squamis astantibus, Virg. B. Fig.: To exist, remain, be in existence: astante ope barbarici, Enn.

Astræa, æ, f., 'Αστραία (The starry one). **Astræa** i. Prop.: The goddess of Justice, who, during the first ages, wandered about on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven. II. Meton.: As a constellation = Virgo.

Astræus, a, um, adj., 'Αστραῖος (id.). Of, or pertaining to, Astræa a Titan, the husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i. e. the winds, Ov.

a-strēpo (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for ad-strepo] I. A. Neut.: 1. Of things: To roar, etc.: scopuli astrepunt, Sen.—2. Of persons: To roar or shout: diversis incantibus, Tac.—B. Act.: To shout out or vociferate: eadem, Tac. II.: A. Gen.: To shout out to: surdas principis aures, Pl. B. Esp.: To shout out to one in approbation, to applaud, etc.: adstrepebat huic vulgus, Tac.

astrict-e (ads-), adv. [astrict-us] Concisely, briefly, etc.: Cic.: (Comp.) astrictus, Pl.

astric-tus (ads-), a, um (for astrī(n)g-tus): 1. P. of astrī(n)g-o.—2. Pa. a. a. (a) Prop.: Drawn together, tight, close, etc.: limen, i. e. shut, Ov.—(b) Fig.: Sparing, parsimonious, niggard, close: pater, Prop.—b. Of style, etc.: Compact, brief, concise, limited, etc.: (Comp.) est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, Cic.

Astr-i-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [astrum]; (i); fer-o] Carried or placed among the stars: Mart.

a-stringo (ad-), īnxi, īctum, īngere, 3. v. a. [for ad-stringo] I. To bind, tie, or fasten, to something: A. Prop.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. B. Fig.: quibus (sc. voluptatibus) maxime astricti sunt, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To draw, bind, or tie tight or together; to compress, etc.: manūs, Plaut.: vincula vortī, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of the effects of

cold, etc.: To bind hard or fast: ventis glaciē astricta pendit, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To draw tight, etc.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxī, relaxat, Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: To bind, tie, tie down, etc.: nullā necessitate astrictus, Cic.—b. Esp.: To tie one down in respect to something; i. e. to convict, prove guilty of, etc.: ut ipsum sese et illum forti astringeret, Plaut.: magno scelere se, Cic.—3. To bind fast or close, etc.: affinitatem inter nos, Plaut.—4. To confirm or strengthen: fidem, Cic.—5. To circumscribe, pinch, reduce to straits, etc.: Inops regni, quæ parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv.—6. Of style or argument: To compress, condense, bring into small compass: argumenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrindre.

astrōlōgia, æ, f. = ἀστρολογία (Science of the stars; hence) **Astronomy**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrologie.

astrōlōgus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος: 1. An astronomer: Cic.—2. An astrologer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astrologue.

astrum, i, n. = ἄστρον. A star; a constellation; a luminous celestial body: astra tenent cœlestis solum, Ov.—To signify height: turris educta sub astra, Virg.—To signify heaven, and the immortality of glory connected with it: sic iter ad astra, Virg.—To signify the highest praise: Hortulus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astre.

a-struō (ad-), xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-struō] I. (To heap or pile upon; hence) A. Prop.: To cover, to cover over: contignationem laterculo, Cass. B. Fig.: To cover, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. II.: A. Prop.: To build in addition: hæ mihi causæ utrique (sc. villæ) quæ desunt adstruendi, Pl. B. Fig.: 1. a. Act.: To add: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.—b. Neut.: To make an addition, to add: adstruit auditis... pavor, Sil.—2. To ascribe, impute, etc.: ut quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, Mart.—3. To reckon to or among: ut Livium priorum ætati astruas, Vell.

astu (-y), n. indecl. = ἄστυ. Of Attica: The city, i. e. Athens (cf. urbs for "Rome"): Cic.

a-stūpē (ad-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-stūpeo] To be amazed or astonished at or on account of: I. Prop.: Of persons: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. II. Fig.: Of things: nemus astupet, Stat.

Astur, ūris, v. Asturia.

Astūria, æ, f. Asturia; a province of Hispania Tarraconensis.—Hence, **Astur**, ūris, adj. Of, or belonging to, Asturia: Asturian: equus, Mart.—As Subst.: **Astur**, ūris, m. An Asturian.

astus, ūs, m. [etym. dub.] Craft, cunning (as a single act): hostium, Tac.—Adverbial expression: Astu, Craftily, cunningly, Plaut.; Virg. **astūt-e**, adv. [astut-us] Craftily, cunningly: Cic.: (Comp.) astutius: Var.: (Sup.) astutissime, Gell.

astūt-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of

the astutus; hence) 1. In a good sense: Dexterity, skill, adroitness: Pac.—2. In a bad sense: Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. astuce.

astūt-us, a, nm, adj. [ast-us] (Provided or furnished with astus; hence) 1. In a good sense: Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert: non tam astutus, Ter.: ratio, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: Crafty, cunning, sly, artful, designing: (Comp.) qui me astutiorem fingit, Cic.

asty, v. astu.

Astýages, is, m., 'Αστυάγης. **Astýages**: 1. A king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.—2. An enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.

Astýanax, actis (Gr. Acc. Astyanacta, Virg.), m., 'Αστυναξ (King of the city). **Astyanax**: 1. Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower.—2. An actor in the time of Cicero.

Astýlos, i, m. 'Αστυλος (One pertaining to the city). **Astýlos**; a centaur and soothsayer.

Astýpálæa, æ, f., 'Αστυπάλαια. (A thug,—e.g. island—pertaining to the old city) **Astypalæa**; one of the Sporades islands in the neighbourhood of Crete (now Stampalia).—Hence, 1. **Astýpálæ-enses**, lum, m. The inhabitants of Astypalæa.—2. **Astýpálæ-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Astypalæa; Astypalæan.

āsyllum, i, n. = ἄσυλον (Unspoiled thing, i. e. a place safe from violence). I. Gen.: A place of refuge; a sanctuary, asylum: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: The asylum (opened by Romulus on the Capitoline hill): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. asile, asyle.

āsymbōlus, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος. Contributing nothing to an entertainment, cost-free: Ter.

āt or ast, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *atha*, at, Greek *ἀτ-ἀπ*] 1. It adds a different but not entirely opposite idea: But, yet, on the other hand, moreover; sometimes an emphatic (but never copulative) and: parat Amor dietis caræ genericis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, Virg.: una (sc. navis) cum Nasidiānis profugit: at ex reliquis a premessa Massiliā, etc., Cass.—2. It adds an entirely opposite thought: a. But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary, etc.: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic.: malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella... Men. At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, Virg.—b. Very often it adds an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: (a) But, on the contrary, in opposition to this; sometimes we may supply, one might say, or, it might be objected, etc.: quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, Cic.—(b) With enim; to

introduce a reason for an objection: But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted, etc.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiæ, Cic.—c. With a preceding negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary: si genus humanum et mortalia tenentis arma, At sperate does memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

Ātābulus, *i. m.* Atabulus: a burning hot wind, blowing in Apulia (now called Sirocco).

Ātālanta, *æ, -ēs, f.*, Ἀταλάντη. Atalanta or Atalante: 1. A daughter of Schœneus, king of Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him.—2. A daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, passionately beloved by Meleager.

ātāt or **attāt**, also several times repeated atātātē, attātātātē, or attātē, attātātē, etc., *interj.* = ἀττάται, ἀττάταται, etc. An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange! etc.: Plaut.

āt-āvus, *i. m.* [ad. ἄβας; avus] **I. Prop.**: A great-great-grandfather: Plaut.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: An ancestor; a forefather: Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus, Hor.

Ātax, *âcis, m.*, Ἀτάξ. Atax: a small river in Gallia Narbonensis (now the Aude).—Hence, **Ātāc-inus**, *i. m.* An inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows: so, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Ātella, *æ, f.*, Ἀτέλλα. Atella; an ancient town of the Oscî, in Campania, on the Clamius (near the present Aversa).—Hence, **Ātellānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Atella; Atellan: fabula or fabella, a comic, but not licentious, kind of popular farce, that originated in Atella: Liv.—As Subst.: **Ātellāna**, *æ, f.* (sc. fabula) = Atellana fabula, Juv. (v. above).—Hence, 1. **Ātellān-us**, *i. m.* (sc. actor) An actor in the Atellan farce: Cic.—2. **Ātellān-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to the Atellan farce: Cic.—3. **Ātellān-icus**, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to the Atellan farce: Suet.

āter, *tra, trum, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: Black, coal-black, sable, dark (opp. albus, "dead-white"; diff. niger, "raven or glossy black"): alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.: (Comp.) atrior multo quam Ægyptii, Plaut. B. Esp.: Clothed in black garments: lictores, Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. Of any thing troublesome or unfortunate: Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: timor, Virg.: fila trium sororum, Hor.—Particular expression: Dies atri, Unlucky days (this designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every

unfortunate day in the calendar with coal): Liv.—B. Malevolent, malicious, virulent: versus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *âtre*.

Aternus, *i. m.* Aternus; a river of Samnium (now Pescara).

Āthāmānia, *æ, f.*, Ἀθαμανία. Athamania; a district of Epirus, on or near the Pindus.—Hence, 1. **Āthām-es**, *um, m.*, Ἀθαμᾶνες. The inhabitants of Athamania.—2. **Āthāmān-is**, *idis, f.* An Athamanian woman.—3. **Athāmān-us**, *a, rm, adj.* Of Athamania, Athamanian.

Āthāmas, *antis, m.*, Ἀθάμας. Athamas; a son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino; in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed into sea-deities: Ino into Leucothea (Matula), Melicerta into Palemon (Portunus).—Hence, 1. **Āthāmān-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Ἀθαμαντικός. Pertaining to Athamas, Athamantean.—2. **Āthāmān-iādes**, *æ, m.*, Ἀθαμαντιάδης. A son of Athamas, i. e. Palemon.—3. **Āthāmān-is**, *idis, f.*, Ἀθαμαντίς. A daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle.

Āthēnā, *ārum, f.*, Ἀθῆναι: **I. Prop.**: Athens, the chief city of Attica.—Hence, A. **Āthēn-ensis**, *æ, adj.* Athenian.—As Subst.: **Athēn-ensis**, *is, m.* (sc. civis) An Athenian.—B. **Āthēn-æus**, *a, um, adj.*, Ἀθηναῖος. Athenian. **II. Fig.**: Intelligence, science: Juv.

Āthēnō, *ōnis, m.* Athenio; a slave, leader of a slave-insurrection in Sicily, A.U.C. 652.

āthēōs (-us), *i. m.* = ἄθεος (One without a god). An atheist: Cic.

Āthēsīs, *is, m.* The Athesis; a considerable river in Upper Italy (now the Adige or Etsch).

āthlēta, *æ, m.* = ἀθλητής. A combatant in the public games; a wrestler, prize-fighter, athlete: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlète*.

athlētic-æ, *adv.* [athletic-us] Athletically: Plaut.

āthlēticus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀθλητικός. Of, or pertaining to, an athlete; athletic: Cels.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *athlétique*.

Āthōs (Gen. not found; yet it may be assumed as Athōnis, on account of Abl. Athōne, Cic.:—Dat. and Abl. Atho:—Acc. Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and Athona), *m.*, Ἄθως, later Ἀθων, ὄρος. Athos; a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia (now Monte Santo).

Ātina, *æ, f.*, Ἀτίνα. Atina; a town of Latium (still called Atina).—Hence, **Ātin-as**, *ātis, adj.* Of Atina; Atinian.—As Subst.: 1. **Ātin-as**, *ātis, m.* (sc. ager) The district or territory of Atina.—2. **Ātinates**, *iun, m.* (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Atina.

Atlas, *antis, m.*, Ἀτλας (Mighty bearer). Atlas: **I. Prop.**: A king of Mauritanian, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of Astronomy; changed by

Perseus, with the aid of mæusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception.—Hence, A.

Atlant-ēus, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Atlas.—B. **Atlant-iādes**, *æ, m.* A male descendant of Atlas, an Atlantiad: 1. Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.—2. Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury.—C. **Atlant-is**, *idis, f.* A female descendant of Atlas: 1. Electra.—2. Calypso. **II. Meton.**: A. A man of colossal height: Juv.—B. A high mountain in Mauritanian, on which, acc. to the myth, heaven rested.—Hence, 1. **Atlant-icus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Mount Atlas; Atlantic.—2. **Atlant-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Mount Atlas.

ātōmus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀτόμος. Undivided, indivisible: tus, Pl.—As Subst.: **atomus**, *i. f.* = ἡ ἀτομος. An atom: one of the small indivisible bodies, of which (acc. to Democritus) all things are constituted: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atome*.

at-que or **ac** (the latter only before consonants), *conj.* [for ad-que]

I. Prop.: A. In connecting single words: 1. Gen.: And also, and besides, and moreover, and: Sall.—2. Esp.: Emphatic; joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important: a. And indeed, and even, and especially: Cic.; Cæs.—B. In answers: Yes, and that; no, and that: Plaut.—B. In connecting whole clauses: 1. And, and so, and even, and too: Cic.—2. In connecting two points of time and bringing them into immediate contact: And then: cui fidus Achates It comes . . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, etc., Virg.—3. To annex a thought of more importance: And indeed, and even, and especially, and moreover: Cic.—4. To connect an adversative clause: And yet, notwithstanding.—5. Very often it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: Now, and thus, accordingly: Cic.—C. Particular connections and phrases: 1. Alius atque alius, etc.: One and another; now this, now that: Liv.—2. Atque eorum or atque eorum video, See now, behold: Ter.—3. In making an assertion general: And so generally: atque in his omnibus, quæ, etc., Cic. **II. Meton.**: In comparisons; both with single words, and also with clauses: A. After Adj. or Adv., denoting similarity or identity: As, with: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv.: aliquid ab isto simile in æstimatione, Cic.—B. After Adj. or Adv., denoting dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: Than, to: illi sunt alto ingenio atque tu, Plaut.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic.: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id.—C. Poet., with comparatives for quam: Than: haud minus ac iussit facient, Virg.: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor.

at-qui, *conj.* [at; qui = quo] **I**

Prop.: As an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*: vitas hinculeo me similis Chloe . . . atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulense leo, frangere persequor, Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means*: Cic.—B. Atqui si, *If now; now indeed, if; well now*; or adversative, *but if now*, Ter.; Cic.—C. Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! Atqui explicanda est, Cic.

ātr-amentum, i, n. [ater, atr-ij] (The thing serving for making black; hence) **I.** Gen.: A black liquid of any kind: Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Writing ink, srb: Cic.—B. Shoemaker's black; blue vitriol: Cic.

ātr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with ater; hence) Clothed in black as a token of mourning; dressed in mourning: Cic.

Atrax, ācis, f. Atrax; a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus.—Hence, **1.** **Atrāc-ides**, ē, m. A Thessalian; esp. Ceneus.—**2.** **Atrāc-is**, idis, f. A Thessalian woman; esp. Hippodamia.

Atrēbātes, m, m. The Atrēbates; a people in Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais).—In Sing.: Atrēbas, ātis. An Atrēbation.

Ātreus (dissyll.), ei (Acc. Atrea, Ov.:—Voc. Atreu, Sen.), m., 'Arēvēs. Atreus; a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae.—Hence, **1.** **Atr-ides**, ē, m. A male descendant of Atreus.—**2.** Plur.: **Atr-idæ**, ārum, m. The Atridae; i.e. Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ātr-ensis, is, m. [atri-um] (One belonging to an atrium; hence) The overseer of the hall, or house; a house-steward, major-domo, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.

ātr-ō-lum, i, n. dim. [atrium, (unconfr. Gen.) atrio-i] A small fore-court, hall; ante-chamber: Cic.

ātr-itas, ātis, f. [ater, atr-ij] (The quality of the ater; hence) Blackness: Plaut.

ātr-ium, ī, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: The fore-court, hall; the principal apartment of a Roman house (next to the entrance, janua): Hor.; Virg. B. Esp.: **1.** The hall in the habitation of the gods above, in public buildings, etc.: Ov.; Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Atrium auctionarium. An auction hall; a hall where auctions were held: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A house; nec capient Phrygiās atria nostra nūris, Ov.

ātr-ōc-itas, ātis, f. [atrox, atroc-is] (The quality of the atrox; hence) **1.** Fierceness, harshness, atrociousness, enormity, etc., of any thing: Cic.; Sall.—**2.** Of the mind or manners: Moral harshness or rage; hence, savageness, barbarity, atrocity, severity, roughness: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Strictness, exactness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. atrocité.

ātr-ōc-iter, adv. [id.] Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly, indignantly: Cic.; Tac.: (Comp.) atrocius, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissime, Cic.

Ātrōpos, i, f., 'Atrōpos (She who is not to be averted). Atropos; one of the three Parcae.

ātr-ox, ōcis, adj. [prps. akin to ater, atr-ij] (Pertaining to that which is ater; hence, Prop.: Extremely disagreeable to behold, highly repulsive, horrid, hideous, terrible, frightful; Fig.) **1.**: a. Of persons: Savage, fierce, wild, cruel, harsh, severe: filia longo dolore atrox, Tac.—b. Of things: Cruel, bad, terrible, horrible, violent, raging, perilous: (Comp.) non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv.: (Sup.) atrocissima litera, Cic.—**2.**: a. Of persons: Stern, morose, gloomy, reserved: Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.—b. Of the mind, etc.: Fixed, firm, unyielding, determinately bent or resolved: animus, Hor.—c. Of things: Fixed, firm, certain, not variable: astuta, Plaut.—**3.** Of style, language, etc.: Violent, bitter.—**4.** In Law: Adverse, hostile: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. atroce.

Atta, ē, m. Atta: **1.** A name for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes (prob. from ātro = ātro, to move with a rapid gliding motion).—**2.** The comic poet, C. Quintus Atta, 652, A. U. C.—**3.** The ancestor of the Gens Claudia.

1. attac-tus (adt-), (for att(a)n-g-tus), a, um, P. of atting-o, through true root ATTAG.

2. attac-tus (adt-), ūs, m. [for attag-tus; fr. id.] A touching, touch (only in Abl. Sing.): Virg.

attāgen, ōnis, m.; -ētia, ō, f. = āttayiv. A woodcock: prps. a snipe or a grouse: Hor.; Mart.

Attālus, i, m., 'Attalos. Attalus: the name of several kings of Pergamos: the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.—Hence, **Attāl-icus**, a, um, adj.: **1.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Attalus; Attalian.—**2.** Meton.: a. Splendid, brilliant, rich: Attalidis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas, etc., Hor.—b. Pergamean: urbes, Hor.

attāmen, v. tamen.

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attāgia, ē, f. [Arab. word; acc. to others from an obs. ATTEGO, ēre, to cover] A cottage, hut: Juv.

attēpērāt-e (adt-), adv. [at-temperat-us] Opportunely, in the nick of time, seasonably: Ter.

attēpērāt-us, a, um, P. of attēperat-(a)-o.

at-tempōrō (ad-), no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tempōrō] I. (To regulate to; hence) To fit, or adjust to, etc.: gladium sibi, Sen. **II.** (To regulate upon; hence) To fit or adjust upon: pænulam super catinum, Vir.

attempō, āre, v. attento.

at-tēndō (ad-), di, tum, dēre, 3. o. a. [for at-tēndō] **I.** Prop.: To

hold or extend something towards or before one's self: attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensu. i. e. symbols for those sentences which slip the memory, Quint. **II.** Fig.: A. Animum or animos attendere, animo attendere, or simply attendere, To direct the attention, apply the mind to something; to attend to; to consider, mind, take heed to: Cic.; Ter.; Liv.; Pl.—B. Attendere alicui rei, To turn one's mind to a thing; to engage in the pursuit of or to study a thing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. attendre.

attent-e (adt-), adv. [1. attent-us] Attentively, carefully, diligently: Ter. (Comp.) attentius, Cic.: (Sup.) attentissime, id.

attent-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [for attend-tio; fr. attend-o] Attention, attentiveness, application, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. attention.

at-tento (ad-tempto), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tento] (To strive to or towards; hence) **I.** Prop.: To grasp eagerly, lay hold of, seize upon: digitis arcum, Claud. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: To begin, take in hand, attempt: attentata defectio, Liv.

III. Meton.: A. To try or make trial of for the purpose of corrupting; to tamper with, seek to corrupt: omnium adversarios omnium inimicos attentare, Cic.—B. To attack, assault, assail: Of living beings or things: iam curabo sentiat Quos attentarit (sc. latro), Phaed.: ne compositae orationis insidiis suas fides attentetur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attenter.

1. atten-tus (adt-), a, um [for attend-tus; 1. P. of attend-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Attentive, earnestly engaged: iudex, Cic.: (Sup.) attentissima cogitatio, id.—b. Intent on, striving after, careful, attentive, assiduous, etc.: (Comp.) quæsticulus te faciebat attentorem, Cic.

2. atten-tus (adt-), a, um, P. of atting-o, through true root ATTEN.

attēnuāt-e (adt-), adv. [attenuat-us] Without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.

attēnuā-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attenu(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: A diminishing, lessening, weakening: suspitionis, Auct. Her. **II.** Esp.: Of oratorical style: A reducing it to the level of ordinary conversation: facitissima verborum attenuatio, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. atténuation.

attēnuāt-us (adt-), a, um: **1.** P. of attenu(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Gen.: Impaired, weak, reduced: (Sup.) fortunæ familiæ attenuatissime, Auct.; Her.—b. Esp.: Of style: (a) Shortened, brief: Cic.—(b) Nice, scrupulous, too much refined, affected: Cic.—(c) Meagre, dry, without ornament: Auct. Her.

at-tēnuō (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for ad-tenuo] **I.** Prop.: To make very thin, attenuated, or lean; to attenuate, lessen, diminish: attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes, Ov. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To reduce, impair, lessen, diminish, enfeeble, weaken: bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii

attenuatum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To reduce, waste, squander property: opes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atténuer*.

at-tero (ad-), trivi (terti, Tib.), tritum, terere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tero] **I. Prop.**: To rub one thing against another; to rub: leniter atterens (sc. Cerberus) Caudam, i. e. against Bacchus, Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of the effects produced by rubbing one thing against another: **A.** To rub or wear away; to destroy, injure, etc.: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas, i. e. break off or crush, Virg.—**B.** To loosen: attritas versabat rivus arenas, Ov. **III. Fig.**: To destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam . . . alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall.

at-testor (ad-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-testor] To bear witness or testimony to a thing; to attest: hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. *attester*.

at-tero (ad-), ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tero] **I. Prop.**: To interlace or plait on: pinnæ loriceque ex cratibus attextuntur, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: To add or join on: ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem, Cic.

1. **Atthis**, Idis, f. *Atthis*; a name of Attica.

2. **Atthis**, Idis, f. *Atthis*; a female friend of Sappho.

Attica, æ, f. *Attica*; the most distinguished country of Ancient Greece, situate in Hellas Proper, with Athens as its capital.

Attic-e, adv. [1. Attic-us] In the Attic or Athenian manner.

atticisso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = ἀττικίζω. To imitate the Athenian mode of speaking: Plaut.

1. **Atticus**, a, um, adj. Ἀττικός: **I. Gen.**: Of, or pertaining to, Attica or Athens: Attic, Athenian.—As Subst.: Attici, ōrum, m. The Athenians. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: As descriptive of the highest style of art, eloquence, etc.: Attic: Cic.—**B. Meton.**: Excellent, pre-eminent: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Attique*.

2. **Atticus**, i, m. *Atticus*; the cognomen of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence. His biography is found in Nepos.

attigo (adt-), v. attingo.

at-tinō (adt-), tīnūi, tēntum, tīnere, 2. v. a. and n. [for ad-tinō] **I. Act.**: **A.** To hold a person or thing near another; to hold or bring forth: nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut.—**B.** 1. To keep or lay hold of; to hold fast: **A. Prop.**: ni Stertinius Flavius attinisset, Tac.—**B. Fig.**: vinculo servitutis attineri, Tac.—2. To hold or have possession of; to possess, keep, occupy, etc.: ripam Danubii, Tac.—**C.** 1. To hold or keep back, retain, detain, etc.: **A. Prop.**: sorores ejus attinuit, Tac.—**B. Fig.**: Romanos spe pacis, Sall.—2. To restrain, hinder, check: impetum ejus attinuerunt senatores, Tac. **II.**

Neut.: **A. Prop.**: To reach, extend, or stretch to: ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent (sc. Scythæ), Curt. **B. Fig.**: (only in the 3rd pers., usu. sing.; either with or without a subject: seldom plur., or in the Inf.): 1. It belongs to, concerns, refers or relates to, pertains or appertains to: quæ ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.: quod ad me attinet, as far as it relates to me, id.—2. It concerns, matters, is of moment, of consequence, of importance, of use: Hor.—3. It belongs to, is serviceable, useful, avails: Liv.

at-tingo (adt-), tīgi, tactum, tīngere (old form attigo, ēre), 3. v. a. and n. [for ad-tango] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To touch against; to come in contact with; to touch: prius quam arces murum attigisset, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. To touch one by striking; to seize upon, to catch, etc., in a hostile manner: ne me attigesset: si me tagis, etc., Plaut.—So of lightning: To strike one: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv.—2. To touch in feeding or cropping: graminis herbam, Virg.—3. Of local relations: **a.** To come to a place; to approach, reach, arrive at, or attain to a place: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.—**b.** To be near to; to border upon; be contiguous to, touch upon, etc.: fines, Cæs.: tonsillas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To touch, affect, reach: erant pauperi, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of speech: To touch upon something in speaking, etc., to mention slightly: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic.—2. Of action: To come in contact with something by action; i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental); to apply one's self to, be occupied in, engage in, take in hand, manage: **a.** Act.: orationes, Cic.—**b.** Neut.: ad Venerem seram, Ov.—3. Of the relations and qualities of things: To come in contact with; to be near or similar to; to belong or appertain to; to concern or relate to: **a.** Act.: quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam, etc., Cic.—**b.** Neut.: quæ nihil attingunt ad rem, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *atteindre*.

Attis (Atth-), Idis, Atys, ūos, Ἄττις, Ἄτυς. *Attis, Atthis, or Atys*; a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself.

at-tollo (adt-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tollo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To lift or raise up on high, etc.: to raise or elevate: parvumque attollite natum, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To lift or raise one's self up; to rise, etc.: se in femur, Virg.: mediis arenis hunc (sc. Atlantem) in cœlum attolli proderunt, Pl.—2. Of buildings, etc.: To erect, construct, raise, etc.: immensam molem Roboribus textis, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** 1. Gen.: To raise, elevate, lift up, etc.: ad consulatū spem attollere animos,

Liv.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To lift one's self up, to rise: Punicæ se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg.—**B.** To bear up, sustain, support, etc.: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop.—**C.** To render prominent or conspicuous: to distinguish, aggrandize, etc.: ceteros præmiis, Tac.—**D.** To honour, praise, extol, magnify, etc.: sua facta, suos castis, Tac.

at-tondō (ad-), tondī, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. [for ad-tondō] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To shave, clear, clip, lop: vitem, Virg.: caput, Cels. **B. Esp.**: To clip, etc., with the teeth; to crop, nibble, eat away, gnaw at: attondent virgula capellæ, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To lessen, diminish: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconium, Poet. ap. Cic. **B. Esp.**: To fleece, cheat: attonsa hæc ambæ sunt, Plaut. **III. Meton.**: To strip one's skin off; to cudgel, beat soundly: Plaut.

at-ton-itus (adt-), a, um: 1. P. of atton-o.—2. Pa.: a. Stunned, terrified, stupified, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck: ut attoniti ceciderent, Liv: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.—b. Seized with a furor of inspiration; inspired, infuriated, frantic: vates, Hor.

at-tōno (ad-), ūi, itum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tono] (Prop.): To thunder at; Fig.: To seize with divine furor, etc.; to render frantic, infuriate, etc.: quis furor, . . . vestras Attonuit mentes? Ov.

at-ton-sus (adt-), a, um, (for attono-sus), P. of attonde-o.

at-torquēo (ad-), no perf. ~~no~~ sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [for ad-torqueo] To hurl upwards: jaculum, Virg.

at-trac-tus (adt-), a, um (for attrah-tus), P. of attrah-o.

at-trāho (ad-), xī, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-traho] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To draw to or towards one's self, etc.: arcūs, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. Of the magnet: To attract: ferrum, Pl.—2. To drag to a person or place: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To draw, attract, allure, etc., to a person or place: te Romam, to Rome, Cic.

at-trecto (ad-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-tracto] **I. Gen.**: To touch or handle in any way: **A. Prop.**: libros manibus, Cic. **B. Fig.**: attractare, quod non obtineret, Tac. **II. Esp.**: With accessory notion of appropriation: To lay hold of, appropriate: regias gazas, Liv.

at-trepido (adt-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ad-trepido] To go tremblingly on: Plaut.

at-tribūo (ad-), ūi, ātum, hēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribuo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To give to; hence, 1. To assign or allot to; to make over to: iis equos attribuit, Cæs.—2. To appoint or assign to an undertaking, for a purpose, etc.: juvenis ejus loci præsidio attributa erat, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further derivation): delectos attingenanos centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat,

Cic.—3. *To give to one's charge; to commit, confide, entrust*: pontifici sacra omnia attribuit, Liv.—4. *To assign or make over*: opera ex pecunia attributā confecerunt, Liv.—5. *To attach, join, etc.*: ducentos equites attribuit, Cic. B. Esp. Polit. i. t.: *To impose a tax or tribute*; *to assess*: ut terni in tria millia aëris attribuerentur, Liv. II. Fig.: *A*. To attribute, give, bestow upon, assign: timorem mihi natura attribuit, Cic.—B. To entrust, commit: ceterum curam bene tuendorum C. Flaminio attribuit, Liv.—C. To attribute, ascribe, impute: bonos exitūs diis immortalibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribuer.

attribū-tio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attribu-o]. *The assigning, or assignment, of a debt, etc.*: Cic.—2. Gramm. t. t.: *A predicate, attribute*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. attribution.

attribū-tus (adt-), a, um, P. of attribuo.

attri-tus (adt-), a, um: 1. P. of attru-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Rubbed*: sulco attritus vomer, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Rubbed*; frons, a shameless impudent face, Juv.—b. Esp.: *Rubbed or worn away*: mentum paulo attritus, Cic. ¶ Cf. tero init.

1. **Atys**, ūs, v. Attis.
2. **Atys**, ūs, m. **Atys**: 1. *A son of Hercules and Omphale*.—2. *The ancestor of the gens Attia*.

au, interj., v. hau.
au-cep-s, ūpis, m. [for av-cep-s; fr. av-is: cap-io] *A bird-catcher; a fowler*: I. Prop.: *decidit auceps* In puteum, Hor. II. Fig.: *ne quis hic nostro sermoni auceps siet*, Plaut.

auct-ārium, īi, n. [2. auct-us] *(The thing pertaining to increase; hence) Over-measure, over-weight*: Plaut.

auct-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for auct-i-fac-us; fr. auctus; (i); fac-io] *Increasing, enlarging*: Lucr.

auctio, ōnis, f. [for aug-tio; fr. aug-co] I. Gen.: *An increasing, increase*: diorum, Macr. II. Esp.: *(An increasing of price; hence) A. Prop.*: *A public sale, auction*: Cic. B. Meton.: *Goods at an auction*: quum auctionem venderet, Cic.

auction-āri-us, a, um, adj. [auctio, auction-is] *Of, or pertaining to, an auction, auction-: atria, auction-rooms, Cic.*

auction-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *(To do something at an auction; hence) To hold an auction, put up goods, etc., at public sale*: Cæs.; Cic.

auct-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. freq. [auct-o] *To increase or augment largely*: Tac.

auct-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. freq. [for aug-to; fr. aug-co] *To increase or augment largely*: Plaut.; Cat.

auct-or, ōris, m. (sometimes f.) [for aug-tor; fr. aug-co] *(One who produces something; hence) I. Prop.*: *A. Of parentage*: 1. Of persons: *A father; a founder of a family, etc.*; a progenitor Cic.; Hor.—2. Of animals;

A sire: Col.—B. Of writings, etc.: 1. *A writer, author*: Cic.; Ov.—2. (with or without rerum) *A writer of history; an historian*: Cic.—C. Of buildings, etc.: *Founder, builder*: Virg.; Ov.—D. Of works of art: *An artist, etc.*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: *A contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter, etc.*: auctor facinori non deorat, Liv.: (with Dat.) *legibus ferendis*, Cic.: (with ut c. Subj.) *mihi ut absum vehementer auctor est*, Cic.: (with Acc. of neut. Pron.) *idne estis auctores mihi?* Ter.: (with Objective clause) *ego tibi non sim auctor te profugere*, Cic.—Particular expressions: Me, te, etc., auctor, At my, thy, etc., instigation; by my, etc., advice, command: Ter.; Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Auctor legis: (a) *One who proposes a law*: Liv.—(b) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed*: Cic.—(c) *Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law*: A confirmor, ratifier: Cic.—(d) *A lawgiver*: Ov.—b. Auctor consilii publici, or simply auctor: *He who has the chief voice in the senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions; a leader*: Cic.—B.: 1. *One who is the occasion of things; the originator, executor, performer; the source or cause*: rerum, Sall.: factio, Ov.—2. *One from whom any thing proceeds or comes*: munus, the giver, Ov.—C. *One who is, or is considered, an exemplar, model, pattern, type of any thing*: Cic.—D. *An expounder, exponent, teacher*: Hor.—E. *One who is the author of information; one who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something; a narrator, reporter, informant* (both orally and in writing): Cic.; Tac.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, To relate, recount: (with Objective clause) *Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Cæcinam Tuscum codicillos*, Tac.—F. *One who becomes security for something, or represents another; a voucher, bail, guarantee, surety, witness*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: Auctor esse, To vouch, to affirm: (with Objective clause) *auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore*, Liv.—G. *Law t. t.*: 1. *An owner, a seller*: Cic.—2. *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): Liv.; Cic.—3. In espousals: *The witnesses who sign the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): Cic.—H. *An agent, spokesman, champion, defender*: Cic. III. Fig.: *A surety or bail*: auctor beneficii populi Romani esse debebit, t. e. be responsible for, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. aucteur.

auctōrā-mentum, i, n. [auct-or(a)-ō] *(That which pledges or binds one to any thing; hence) 1. A contract, stipulation*: Sen.—2. *Wages, pay, hire, reward for services rendered*: servitūtis, Cic.

auctōr-itas, ātis, f. [auctor] *(The quality, etc., of the auctor; hence) I. Prop.*: *A producing of a thing;*

an inventing, invention, cause, occasion, origin, source: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A view, opinion, judgment*: Cic.—B.: 1. *Counsel, advice, persuasion; encouragement to something*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Consolatory exhortation, consolation*: Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*: Cic.—2. Esp.: Political t. t.: a. Senatus auctoritas: (a) *The will of the Senate*: Cic.—(b) *A decree of the Senate*: Cic.—b. Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: Cic.—D. *Free will, liberty; ability, power, competency, authority to act according to one's pleasure*: Cic.—E.: 1. Of persons: *Weight of character, reputation, dignity, rank, influence, estimation, authority*: Cic.; Suet.—2. Of things: *Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, consequence, estimation*: Cic.—F. *An example, pattern, model*: Cic.—G. *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc.; credibility*: Cic.—H. Of things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact: 1. *The record, document*: Cic.—2. *The name of a person who furnishes security for something; authority*: Cic.—3. For the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Cic.—J. *Right of possession, legal ownership*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. autorité.

auctōr-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [auctor] I. *To be the cause or origin of any thing; to cause, procure, etc.*: sibi turpissimum mortem auctoravit, Vell. II. With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force; *To pledge, bind, or engage one's self*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. III. Pass. in reflexive force: *To sell one's self or services; to hire one's self out*: Of gladiators, etc.: quid refert uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, an, etc., Hor.

auctumn-ālis (aut-), e, adj. [auctumn-us] *Of, or pertaining to, the autumn; autumnal*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. automnal.

1. **auct-umnus** (aut-), i, m. [2. auct-us] *(The thing pertaining to increase; hence) I. Prop.*: *The autumn* (from the 22nd of September to the 22nd of December): Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *The produce of the autumn, harvest, vintage, etc.*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. automne.

2. **auctumn-us**, a, um [1. auctumn-us] *Autumnal*: frigus, Ov.

1. **auct-us**, a, um [for aug-tus] 1. P. of aug-co.—2. Pa.: *Enlarged, increased, great, abundant*: (Comp.) auctor majestas, Liv.: (Sup.) auctissimus, Trebell.

2. **auct-tus**, ūs, m. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-co] I. Prop.: *An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth*: imperit, Tac. II. Meton.: *Increased size, bulk*: arboris, t. e. a large tree: Lucr.

auctūp-ium, īi, n. [auct-up-or] I. Prop.: *Bird-catching, fowling*: Cic. II. Fig.: *A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after something*: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining

subsistence, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *Birds caught*: Cat.

aucūp-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [aucep, aucup-is] (Prop.: *To go a bird-catching*; Fig.: *To lie in wait for*, etc.: qui aucupet sermonem, Plaut.

aucūp-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To go a bird-catching or fowling*: Var. **II.** Fig.: *To chase, give chase to, strive for, lie in wait for, look for*, etc.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatri eramus, Cic.

audāc-ia, ē, f. [audax, audac-is] (The quality of the audax; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: Sall.; Liv.—**B.** In a bad sense: **1.** Gen.: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence*: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Freedom, boldness*: Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Bold, daring action*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audace*.

audāc-iter (-ter), adv. [id.] **1.** In a good sense: *Boldly, courageously*: Cic.; Liv.: (Comp.) *audacius subsistere*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *audacissime*, id.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Daringly, audaciously, rashly*: Cic.

aud-ax, ācis, adj. [aud-co] **I.** Prop.: (Daring; hence) **A.** In a good sense: *Bold, courageous, spirited*: Of living beings or things: consilium, Liv.: (Sup.) *adolescentes audacissimi*, Nep.: (Comp.) *nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior*, Cic.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Bold, audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: Of living beings or things: temerarii et audaces, Cic.: (with Gen.) *audax ingenii*, Stat. **II.** Meton.: *Violent, fierce, proud*: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audacieux*.

aud-e-ns, ntis: **1.** P. of *aud-e-o*.—**2.** Pa.: *Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*: *audentes deus ipse juvat*, Ov.: (Comp.) *audentior ito*, Virg.: (Sup.) *audentissimi cujusque percursor*, Tac.

audent-ia, ē, f. [audens, audent-ia] **I.** Prop.: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Freedom in the use of words, licence*: Pl.

audent-ius, comp. adv. [id.] *More boldly or courageously*: Tac.

aud-e-o, ausus sum, ēre (Subj. Pres.: ausim, Virg.: ansis, Lucr.: ausit, Cat.: ausint, Stat.), 2. semi-dep. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to ave-o] *To venture or dare something; to venture or dare to do something*: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *quid domini facient, audent quoniam talia fures*: Virg.: *audeo dicere, I dare say, venture to assert*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *vitigeni latices in aqual fontibus audent* Misceri, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oser*.

aud-ens, entis: **1.** P. of *aud-e-o*.—As Subst.: *A hearer, auditor*: Cic.—**2.** Pa.: *Obedient to something*: (with Ge.) *audens imperii*, Plaut.: (with Dat.) *dicto audens*, Cic.

audient-ia, ē, f. [audiens, audient-is] *A hearing; a listening to something; audience, attention* (mostly in the phrase *audientiam facere*, to

cause to give attention, to procure a hearing): Cic.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audience*.

aud-io, īvi, or īi, itum, īre (Imperf.: audibat, Ov.: audibant, Cat.:—Perf.: audit = audit, Prop.:—Fut.: audibis, Plaut.—2nd Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.: audin' = audisne, Ter.—Inf. Perf.: audisse, better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.), 4. v. a. [akin to aŭs (=aŭs), aŭr-ŭŭ] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear, perceive, understand by hearing*: vocem, Ter.: (without Object) *audiendi delectatio*, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *audivi a majoribus natu mirari solum* C. Fabricium, id.: (with Part. Pres. in concord with Object) *quum audiret reges concertantes*, Suet.: (with Inf. after Pass.) *Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria*, Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: **1.** *Audire de aliquo, etc., To hear concerning any one*: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** *Audire in aliquem, To hear something against one, i. e. to hear something bad of one*: Cic.—**3.** *Audi, as a call to gain attention: Hear, understand, give ear, listen*: Ter.; Cic.—**4.** *Audin' = audisne? Do you hear? as a call of urging*: Ter.—**5.** *Audito in concord with clause as Abl. Abs.*: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings*: *audito venisse nuntium*, Tac.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To listen to any one or to any thing, i. e. to give one's attention*: *etsi a vobis sic audire ut, etc.*, Cic.—**2.** *Of pupils: Audire aliquem, To hear one as a teacher, i. e. to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from him*: Cic.—**3.** *Of judges: Audire de aliquo re or aliquid or aliquem, To listen or hearken to something or some one, to examine some one*: Cic.; Suet.—**4.** *Of prayer or entreaty: To listen or lend an ear to*: *to regard, hear, grant*: *neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit*, Cæs.—**5.** *Audire aliquem, To hear one favourably*: Hor.—**6.** *To listen or hearken to, to examine into, make inquiry about*: *dolos*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To hear any person or thing with assent; to assent to, agree with; to approve of, yield to, grant, allow*: *nec Homerum audio, qui, etc.* (without Object) *audio, now that is good, that I agree to, that is granted*: Cic.—**B.** *To hear obediently; to obey, heed*: *te audi, tibi obtempera*, Cic.: *neque audit currus habenas*, Virg.—**C.** *To hear one's self called, be called, reported, pass for*; and with bene or male, *To be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character*: *si curas esse, quod audis*, Hor.: *velle bene audire a parentibus, etc.*, Cic.: *male audies*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ouir*.

audi-tio, ōnis, f. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Act.: *A hearing, a listening to*: Cic.—**B.** Pass.: *A hearsay*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The talk of the people, rumour, report, news*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *audition*.

audi-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A pupil, scholar, disciple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditeur*.

auditōr-ium, īi, n. [auditor] (*A thing pertaining to an auditor; hence*, **I.** Prop.: *A place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard; a lecture-room, etc.*: Quint. **II.** Meton.: *The assembled hearers; the audience, auditory*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auditoire*.

1. **audi-tus**, a, um, P. of *audi-o*. **2.** **audi-tus**, ūs, m. [audi-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hearing, listening*: Tac. **B.** Esp.: *A listening to for instruction*: Luc. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A rumour, report*: Tac.—**B.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing*: Cic.

au-fē-ro, abstūli, ablātum, auferro, v. a. irrey. [for ab-fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take or bear away; to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing or carrying*: *donā . . . Abstulimus*, Plaut.: *qui de conviviis auferantur*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron.: *To remove one's self; to withdraw, retire, go away*: *aufer te domum*, Plaut.—**2.** *To bear away or off*: *ne te citus auferat asinus*, Ov.: *e conspectu terre ablati sunt*, Liv.—**3.** **a.** *To take or snatch away by bearing; to take with one's self; to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.*: *id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripisti atque abstulisti*, Cic.—**b.** *To sweep off or away; to destroy by taking away; to annihilate, kill, slay, etc.*: *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem*, Hor.—**4.** *To bear something off as the fruit or result of one's labour, exertions, etc.*: *to obtain, get, receive, acquire*: *viginti minas*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry off, gain, get, receive*: *paucos dies ab aliquo*, Cic.: (with ut C. Subj.) *ut in foro statuerent (sc. statuas) abstulisti*, id. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry away the knowledge of any thing; to learn something from something; to understand*: *hoc ex priore actione*, Cic.—**2.** *To get or come off, escape*: *haud sic auferant*, Ter.—**3.** *To carry off or away, take away, snatch away*: *curas*, Hor.: *imperium indignis*, Liv.—**4.** *To carry away, mislead*: *ne te auferant aliorum consilia*, Cic.—**5.** *To cease from, to lay aside, omit*: *nugas*, Plaut.: *aufer me terrere*, Hor.

Aufidēna, ē, f. *Aufidena; a town of Samnium, on the River Sagrus (now Alfadena)*.

Aufidius, īi, m. *Aufidius; a Roman name*: Hor.

Aufidus, ī, m. *The Aufidus; a river of Apulia swift and violent (now Ofanto)*.

au-fū-gio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ab-fugio] **I.** Neut.: *To flee away*: *aufugit*, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To flee from*: *aspectum parentis*, Cic.

Augē, ēs, f., Aŭ-ŷ (Brightness, Splendour), *Auge; a daughter of Ateus, mother of Telephus by Hercules*.

aug-ē-o, xi, ctum, ēge (Perf. Subj. auxitis for auxeritis, Liv.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Gr. root aŷ, whence αυξανω] **I.** Act.: *To cause to grow; hence* **A.**: *To produce*: *quoduncque alias ex se res auget alitque*, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *To increase, augment*,

enlarge, etc.: *auxerunt volucrum victas certamine turbam*, i. e. *have been changed into birds*, Ov.—**2. Fig.:** *a. To magnify, exalt, praise, extol*, etc.: *rom laudando*, Cic.—**b. To furnish abundantly with something; to enrich, load, etc.: *alter te scientiā augere potest, altera exemplis*, Cic.—**c. To honour, advance, etc.: *to augendum putavi*, Cic.—**d. To foster, maintain, rear, etc.: *aliquem*, Pl.—**3. Meton.:** *Relig. t. l. a. To honour, reverence the gods*: Val. Fl.—**b. To load or pile up an altar**, etc., with offerings: *Plant. c. To consecrate, devote*: *si qua (sc. dona) ipse meis venantibus auxi*, Virg. **II. Neut.:** *To grow, increase, become greater*, etc.: *verā potentiā*, Tac.******

augescō, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [augēo]. *To begin to grow; to grow, become greater, increase*: **I. Prop.:** *uva et succo terrae et calore solis augescens*, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Jugurtha et ceteris animi augescunt*, Sall.

Augias (-ēas, -ēas), æ, m., Αὔγι-
ας, Αὔγιεas. *Augias; a son of Sol and Naupidame, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus.*

aug-men, īnis, n. [aug-ēo]. *Increase, augmentation, growth*, etc.: *Lucr.*

augur (anciently -er), ūris, comm. [for av-gar; fr. av-is; root GAR; v. garrō init.]. *The bird-crier; i. e. the one who marks the cries or notes of birds; hence* **I. Prop.:** *An augur, diviner, soothsayer (who foretold the future by observing the notes or flight of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences)*: Cic. **II. Meton.:** *One who foretells futurity by any means; a soothsayer, diviner, seer*: *augur Apollo, as god of prophecy*, Hor.

augūr-ālis, e, adj. [augur] *Of, or belonging to, an augur; relating to soothsaying or divination*, augural: *libri*, Cic.—**As Subst.:** *augurale*, is, n.: **1. a. Prop.:** *A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp where the auguries were taken*: Tac.—**b. Meton.:** *The general's tent*: Quint.—**2. An augur's wand or staff: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. augural.**

augūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [augur(a)-or] *A divining, a soothsaying*: Cic.

augūrāt-o, adv. [1. augurat-us] *When the auspices had been taken*: Liv.

1. augūrā-tus, a, um, P. of augur(a)-o and augur(a)-or.

2. augūr-ātus, ūs, m. [augur] *The office of an augur*: Cic.

augūr-ium, īi, n. [augur-or] **I. Prop.:** *The observance and interpretation of omens, augury*: Cic. **II. Meton.:** *A. Divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation*: Cic.; Ov.—**B. A presentiment, foreboding of**

future occurrences: Ov.—**C. A sign, omen, token, prognostic**: Pl.—**D. The art of the augur, augury**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. augure.

augūr-ius, a, um, adj. [augur] *Of an augur; augural*: Cic.

augūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] **I. a. Prop.:** *To act as augur in any matter; to take the auguries for something; to consult for something by augury*: *sacerdotes vineta, virgataque et salutem populi auguranto*, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To investigate, explore, examine as an augur would do*: *Plant. C. Meton.:* *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, forebode*: *si quid veri mens augurat*, Virg. **II. To consecrate by auguries: *in augurato templo ac loco*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. augurer.**

augūr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] **I. Prop.:** *(To act as an augur; hence)* **A. Act.:** *To augur; predict, foretell*: *ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est*, Cic.—**B. Neut.:** *To take or observe auguries*: *in augurando*, Suet. **II. Fig.:** *To predict, foretell*: **A. Act.:** *Critice mortem est auguratus*, Cic.—**B. Neut.:** *In Persis augurantur et divinant Magi*, Cic. **III. Meton.: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose*: **A. Act.:** *contentos auguror esse deos*, Ov.—**B. Neut.:** *quantum ego opinione auguror*, Cic.**

august-ē, adv. [august-us] *Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly*: Cic. (Comp.) *augustus*, id.

1. aug-ustus, a, um, adj. [aug-ēo] **I. Prop.:** *Consecrated, devoted*, i. e. *sacred, elevated, worthy of honour, majestic, august*: *Eleusin*, Cic.: *templa*, Ov.: *fons*, Tac. **II. Meton.:** *Venerable, magnificent, noble*: (Comp.) *ut primordia urbiū augustiora faciat*, Liv.: (Sup.) *augustissima vestis*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. auguste.

2. Augustus, i, m. [1. augustus] *Augustus; the cognomen of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority; and, subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty*.—Hence, **1. Augustus**, a, um, adj.: **a. Gen.:** *Of, or relating to, Augustus or the emperor; Augustan, Imperial*.—**b. Esp.:** *Mensis Augustus, the month of Augustus*, i. e. *August* (previously called Sextilis), Juv.—**2. August-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Emperor Augustus; Augustan*.—**As Subst.:** *Augustalis*, is, m. (sc. sodalis or sacerdos) *A priest of Augustus*: Tac.—**3. August-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Augustus*.—**As Subst.:** *August-iāni*, ōrum, m. (sc. equites) *Augustan or Imperial Knights*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. Août, the month of August.

1. aula, æ, f. (Gen. aulai, Virg.)= αὐλή: **I. Prop.:** **A. A court, forecourt, yard, for men or cattle**: Hor.; Prop.—**B. An inner court of a house, a hall**: Hor. **II. Meton.:** **A. A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court**: Virg.; Hor.—**Poet.:** *of the cell of the queen-bee*: Virg.—**B. The princely**

power or dignity: Cic.—**C. The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers**: Tac.

2. aula, v, olla. **aulæum**, i, n.=αὐλαία: **I. Prop.:** *A splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff; tapestry, arras; a covering, curtain, canopy, hangings*: *suspensa aulae*, Hor. **II. Esp.:** **A. The curtain of a theatre (which, with the ancients, was fastened below; hence, at the beginning of a piece or an act, it was let down; at the end drawn up)**: *aulæum tollitur, is raised*, Cic.: *mittitur, is lowered*, Thad.—**B. A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry**: Virg.; Hor.—**C. An embroidered upper garment**: Juv.

Aulerci, ōrum, m. *The Aulerci; a people of Celtic Gaul*.

Aulētes, æ, m., Αὐλητής (Flute-player). *Aulētes; the surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Psolēmy*.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = αὐλικός. *Of, or belonging to, the court of a prince; princely; apparatus*, Suet.—**As Subst.:** *aulici*, ōrum, m. *Courtiers*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. aulique.

Aulis, idis (Acc. Aulidē, Liv.—Gr. Acc. Aulida, Ov.; Anlin, Luc.), f., Αὔλις. *Aulis; a seaport of Boeotia, from which the Greek fleet set sail for Troy*.

aulēdus, i, m.=αὐληδός. *One who sings to the flute*: Cic.

Aulon, ōnis, m. *Aulon; a mountain and valley in Calabria*.

aura, æ (Gen. Sing. aurāi, Virg.), f.=αὔρα. **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *The air, as in gentle motion; a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: Virg.; Pl. **B. Esp.:** **1. The wind; a breeze, blast** (even when strong): Virg.; Ov.—**2. Breath**: Ov. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *Breath, air, wind*: Cic.: *tenuis famæ aura*, Virg. **B. Esp.:** *Breath of popular favour, liberty*, etc.: Liv.; Virg. **III. Meton.:** **A. 1. Gen.:** *The air, or atmosphere*: Lucr.; Virg.—**2. Esp.:** *The atmosphere inhaled, the vital air*: Virg.; Lucr.—**B. 1. Opp. to the earth: *Height, heaven, the upper air*: Virg.—**2. a. The upper world: Virg.; Ov.—**b. Daylight, publicity: Virg.—**C. 1. A bright light; a gleam, glittering: Virg.—**2. Sound, tone, voice, echo: Prop.—**3. Odour, exhalation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) aure.************

aur-ārius, a, um, adj. [aur-um] *Of, or pertaining to, gold; golden, gold-metal, gold mines*, Pl.—**As Subst.:** *auraria*, æ, f. (sc. fodina) *A gold mine*: Tac.

aur-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided or furnished with gold; hence) **I. Prop.:** **A. Rich or abounding in gold**: *metalla*, Lucr.—**B. Overlaid, covered, or ornamented with gold; gilded**: *texta*, Cic.: *tempora*, i. e. *with a golden helmet*, Virg.: *milites*, i. e. *with golden shields*, Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Made of gold, golden*: *monilia*, Ov.

Aurēlius, īi, m. *Aurelius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Aureli-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, an Aurelius; Aurelian*.

aurēō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [aure-

au (*uncontr. Gen.*) aureo-l] **I. Prop.**: Of gold, golden: malum, Cat.—As *Subst.*: **aureolus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A gold coin: Mart. **II. Fig.**: Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful: libellus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *aurole*.

aureus, a, um (aurea, dissyll., Lucr.; Ov.), *adj.* [aur-um] **I. Prop.**: Of gold, golden: corona (a military distinction), Liv.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing into gold, Ov.: nummus, a gold coin, gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war), Cic.—As *Subst.*: **aureus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) = aureus nummus, Suet. **II. Fig.**: A. Of physical and mental excellencies: Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden: mores, Hor.: ætas, the golden age, Ov.—B. Of the colour of gold, gleaming, or glittering like gold, golden: lumina solis, Lucr.: Phoebe, Virg. **III. Meton.**: Furnished with gold; interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded: sella, Cic.: cingula, Virg.

aur-i-cōm-us, a, um, *adj.* [aur-um; (i); com-a] **I. Prop.**: With golden hair: Val. Fl. **II. Meton.**: With golden leaves or foliage: Virg.

aur-icūla, æ, f, dim. [aur-is] **I. Prop.**: The ear: Lucr.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. The ear, i.e. the sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds, etc.—B. Favourable attention or notice, support: Pers. **III. Meton.**: The external ear, the ear-lap or tip of the ear: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oreille, auricule*.

aur-i-fer, æra, ærum, *adj.* [aur-um; (i); fer-o] 1. Carrying gold along with it, i.e. ammis, i.e. Pactolus, Tib.—2. Gold-bearing, yielding, or producing gold: arena, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurifère*.

aur-i-fex, icis, m. [for aur-i-fac-; fr. aur-um; (i); fac-io] A worker in gold, goldsmith: Cic.

aur-iga (or-), æ, *comm.* [prob. aurea, a head-stall; or oreæ, the bit of a bridle] (He who manages the head-stall;—he who manages the bit of a bridle; hence) **1. a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: A charioteer, driver: Virg.—(b) Esp.: One who contended in the chariot-race; a charioteer in the games of the circus: Suet.—b. Meton.: (a) As a constellation: The Wagonner: Cic.—(b) A pilot, helmsman, steersman: Ov.—2. A groom, hostler: Virg.

aurigā-tio, ōnis, f. [aurig(a)-o] A driving of a chariot in the course: Suet.

Aur-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [aur-um; (i); gen-o] Sprung from gold; an epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter when transformed into a shower of gold.

aur-i-ger, æra, ærum, *adj.* [aur-um; (i); ger-o] Bearing gold: tauri, i.e. with gilded horns: Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurigère*.

aurig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [aurig-a] **I. Prop.**: To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: nec ullis, nisi ex Sen-

atorio ordine, aurigantibus, Suet. **II. Fig.**: To rule, direct: Gell.

Aurinia, æ, f. *Aurinia*; a prophetess revered by the Germans.

aur-is, is, f. [for aur-is; fr. aud-io] (The hearing thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: The ear: fac, sis, vacuas aedes aurium, make the chambers of your ears vacant, Plaut.: aurem dare, Cic.—Particular phrases: A. In or ad aurem, in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., To say something in the ear softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear: Hor.; Cic.; Juv.—B. Aurem velare, To pull the ear, as an admonition: Virg.—C. Dare or servare auribus, To gratify the ears, to flatter: Cic.; Cæs.—D. In utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, i. e. to sleep soundly, or to be unconcerned: Ter.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: The sense of hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds: Cic. **III. Meton.**: A. Hearers, auditors: Hor.—B. The ear of the plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back: Virg.

aurit-ulus, i, m. dim. [aurit-us] A long-eared animal, an ass: Phæd.

aur-itus, a, um, *adj.* [aur-is] (Furnished or provided with ears; hence) **1. Prop.**: Having large ears, long-eared: lepores, Virg.: asellus, Ov.—2. Fig.: Attentive, listening: populus, Plaut.: quercus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Testis auritus, A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something: Plaut.

aur-ora, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *ushas*, "diluclum," from the root *ush*, urere; Gr. *αὔρος*, *ἄως*, *ἠώς*, *ἔως*] **I. Prop.**: The morning, dawn, day-break: rubescebat Aurora, Virg. **II. Meton.**: A. Aurora; the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Titanus, and mother of Memnon: Virg.—B. The Eastern country, the East. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aurora*.

aur-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ush*, urere] (The burning thing, i.e. the glittering, shining metal; hence) **I. Prop.**: Gold: Ter.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: The colour or lustre of gold; the glimmer, gleam, or brightness of gold: Ov. **III. Meton.**: Of things made of gold: A. 1. Gen.: An ornament, implement, or vessel of gold: Lucr.—2. Esp.: a. A golden goblet: Virg.—b. A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewellery: Ov.—c. A gold ring: Juv.—d. A golden bit: Virg.—e. A golden hair-band: Virg.—f. Coined gold, money: Virg.—B. The golden fleece: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *or*.

Aurunci, ōrum, m. The Aurunci.—Hence, **Aurunc-a**, æ, f. *Aurunca*, an old town in Campania.—Hence, **Aurunc-us**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Aurunca; Auruncan.

auscultā-tio, ōnis, f. [auscult(a)-o] 1. A listening, attending to: Sen.—2. An obeying: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auscultation*.

auscultā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A hearer, listener: Cic.

auscul-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.

intens. [for aurcul-to, contr. from aurcul-ito, from aurcul-a] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To hear with attention; to listen to, give ear to: populum, Cat. B. Esp.: 1. To listen believingly to something; to give credit to a discourse, speech, etc.: crimina, Plaut.—2. To listen in secret to something, to overhear, lie in wait to hear: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: A. To hear obediently, to pay attention to, to obey: mihi auscultat, Cic.: nisi me auscultas, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. Ch. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, Plaut.—B. Of servants: To attend or wait at the door: jam dudum ausculto, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ausculter*.

ausim, v. *auode*.

Ausōna, æ, f. *Ausona*; an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturne.

Ausōnes, um, m. *Ausōnes*. **I. Prop.**: The Ausones; a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Ausonian.—As *Subst.*: **Ausōn-ia**, æ, f. (sc. terra) The land of the Ausones, Lower Italy, Ausonia.—B. **Ausōn-ide**, ārum, ōnis, m. The people of Ausonia. **II. Meton.**: The people of Italy, the Italians.—Hence, **A. Ausōn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Italian, Latin, Roman: Virg.; Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Ausōnii**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Italy.—**Ausōn-ia**, æ, f. (sc. terra) Italy.—B. **Ausōn-ide**, ārum, m. (sc. ōnis, m) The inhabitants of Italy.—C. **Ausōnis**, idis, *adj.* f. Italian.

auspex, teis, *comm.* [for av-spec-s; fr. av-is; spec-io] (A bird inspector, bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and makes predictions therefrom; hence) **I. Prop.**: An augur, diviner, foreboder: providus auspex, Hor. **II. Fig.**: Of birds which supply the means of augury: A foreboder: Pl.—As *Adj.*: Of things (Foreboding good; hence): Fortunæ, favourable, auspicious, lucky: clamor, Claud. **III. Meton.**: A. An author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favourer: Cic.; Hor.—B. As *t. t.*: The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc.; the bridegroom's friend: Cic.

auspicat-o, adv. [1. auspicat-us] **I. Prop.**: After taking the auspices: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, at a fortunate moment: Ter.: (Comp.) auspicatus, Pl.

auspicā-tus, a, um **1. P.** of auspic(a)-or.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: For which the auspices have been taken, consecrated by auspices: locus, Cic.: impetus, Hor.—(b) Fig.: Fortunæ, favourable, lucky, auspicious: (Comp.) Venus auspicator, Cat.: (Sup.) agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt, Tac.—b. Begun, commenced, entered upon: in bello male auspicato, Just.

auspic-ium, ūi, n. [auspex, auspio-is] (A thing pertaining to the auspex;

hence) **I. Prop.**: *The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds, auspices*: Liv.—Particular expression: *Auspicium habere, To have (the right of taking) auspices*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A sign, or omen; a divine premonition or token: Cic.; Prop.—Particular expression: Of things which give signs, tokens, etc.: *Auspicium facere, To afford, or give, an omen, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Command, guidance, authority: Plaut.; Hor.; Tac.—**C.** Right, power, inclination, will: Virg.—**D.** The beginning: *auspicio regni, Just.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *auspice*.

auspic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] (To act the part of an auspex; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To take the auspices*: isti rei auspicavi, Plaut. **II. Act.**: *To take as an augury*: mustelam, Plaut.

auspic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (To act the part of an auspex; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices*: Fabio auspicanti aves non addidere, Liv. **II. Meton.**: As the consequence of auspices being favourable: *To begin, commence, undertake, etc.*: jurisdictionem, Suet.: (without Object) *auspicandi gratia, Tac.*

au-ster, tri, m. [aŭ-w, to make dry] (The dryer; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A dry, hot, south wind*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *The south country, the south*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auster*.

auster-e, adv. [auster-us] *Rigidly, severely, strictly*: Cic.

austērus, a, um, adj. = αὐστρός: **I. Prop.**: Of flavour: *Harsh, tart*: vinum, Cels.: sapor, Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent*: Pl.—**B.** Of colour: *Dark, dingy*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Severe, rigid, strict, austere: (Comp.) *austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.*—**B.** Of style: *Severe, rough*: poemata, Hor.—**C.** Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome: labor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austère*.

austr-ālis, e, adj. [auster, austr-] Southern: cingulus, i. e. the torrid zone, Cic.: polus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *austral*.

austr-inus, a, um, adj. [auster, austr-] Pertaining to the south, southern: Pl.; Virg.

au-sum, 1. n. [for aud-sum; fr. aud-eo] (That which is dared or ventured upon boldly; hence) *A venture; an undertaking, attempt, enterprise*: Virg.; Ov.

au-sus, a, um (for aud-sus), P. of aud-eo.

aut, conj. [akin to Gr. αὐ, αὐθι, αὐτός, αὐτάρ] **1.** Putting in the place of a previous assertion, etc., another antithetical to it: *Or*; and repeated: *aut . . . aut, either . . . or*: omnia sunt bene dicenda, . . . aut eloquentie nomen relinquendum est, Cic.: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac.—**2.** To indicate that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still

another takes, or may take, its place: *Or at least*: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic.—**3.** To point out something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: *Or otherwise, or else, in the contrary case*: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg.—**4.** To illustrate or correct a too general, or inaccurate, assertion: *Or rather, or more accurately*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.—**5.** In poets: *Aut . . . vel = aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel*: tellus aut hisce, vel istam, . . . mutando perde figuram, Ov.—**6.** In connection with other particles: **a.**: *Aut etiam, Or even rather, or even more accurately*: Cic.—**b.** *Aut certe, Or assuredly at least*: Cic.—**c.** For connecting a more important thought: *Aut vero, Or indeed, or truly*: Cic. ¶ In the poets sometimes in the second place in the clause: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib.

autem, conj. [akin to aut] **1. a.** Subjoining something entirely antithetical: *But, on the contrary, on the other hand*: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, Cic.—**b.** Subjoining something simply different: *But, moreover, on the other hand, again, also, too*: quomodo Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophia quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem prestantissimos studio et doctrina, etc., Cic.—**2.** Used in any kind of transition by which the disclosure is continued: *But, however, now, moreover*: insidabat videlicet in ejus mentes species eloquentiae, quam cernebat animo, re ipsa non videbat. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio, etc., Cic.—**3.** In subjoining a word repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *But*: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, a mortem obeamus, Cic.—**4.** In resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: *But, now*: omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelsio magnificoquae querimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus (exercendum, etc.): honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, etc., Cic.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: *But, moreover, besides, further*: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, Cic.—**6.** In logical syllogisms, to subjoin the minor: *But, now*: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non; igitur illud, Cic.—**7.** In impassioned questions of any kind: *Indeed, forsooth*: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? Cic.—**8.** With interjections: *But*: ecce autem subito divortium, Cic. ¶ In good prose writers autem usually stands after the first word of a clause; but if several words together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word.

authēpsa, ē, f. = αὐθής (A self-

boiler). *A utensil for boiling* (something like our coffee-urn): Cic.

autographus, a, um, adj. = αὐτογράφος. Written with one's own hand, original, autograph: epistola, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *autographe*.

Autōlŷcus, i, m. = Αὐτολύκος (Very wolf). *Autolycus*: **I. Prop.**: A son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses; a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes. **II. Meton.**: A thievish man: Plaut.

autōmāton (-um), i, n. = αὐτόματον (Self-wishing or -willing thing). *A self-moving machine, an automaton*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automate*.

Autōmēdon, ontis, m. = Αὐτομέδων (Self-ruler): **I. Prop.**: *Automedon* (a son of Diore, and charioteer of Achilles). **II. Meton.**: A charioteer: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *automédon*.

Autōnōe, es, f. = Αὐτονόη (One holding her own opinion, or Obstinate one). *Autonoe*; a daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Alceon. —Hence, **Autōnō-ēlus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Autonoe: heros, i. e. Alceon, Ov.

autor, oris, etc.; **autumnus**, i, etc., v. auct.

au-tū-mo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to ai-o] (To say "aye"; hence) *To assert, aver, affirm, state, etc.*: res, Plaut.: (with Objective clause) te esse Tiburtem, Cat.

Auvona, ē, f. The Auvona; a river of Britain (now the Avon).

auxill-āris, e, adj. [auxilli-um] (Of, or pertaining to, auxilium; hence) **1.** Pertaining to aid; furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary. unde, Ov.: Dea (sc. Lucina), id.—Particular expression: Milit. t. t.: Auxiliaries cohorts, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: Cæs.; Tac.—As Subst. **auxiliares**, lum, m. (sc. milites, etc.) Auxiliaries: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** Of, or pertaining to, auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auxiliaire*.

auxill-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to aid; serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary. magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut.—Particular expression: Milit. t. t.: Auxiliaria cohorts, etc., Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: Cic.; Sall.

auxill-ā-tor, ōris, m. [auxilli(a)-or] A helper, assistant: Tac.

auxill-ā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A helping, aid: Lucr.

auxill-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres. auxiliarius, Plaut.; Ter.). 1. v. dep. [auxilli-um] To give help; to aid, succour, assist: ad auxiliandum animum advertebat, Cæs.: milii, Cic.

auxil-um, i, n. [Prob. from an absol. adj. auxil-is (= aug-silis), "increasing", fr. aug-eo; cf. pauxillus (i. e. pauc-sillus) fr. pauc-us] (The quality of the auxilii; hence) **I. Prop.**: Help, aid, assistance, support, succour: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. **II.**

Meton.: A. Plur.: *Instruments or sources of aid*: quum (mare) tunet, auxiliis assidet ille (sc. navita) suis, i. e. the rudder and other implements of navigation, Ov.—**B.** Milit. t. t.: **1.** Mostly plur.: *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops)*: Cæs.; Tac.; Ov.—**2.** *Military force or power*: Cæs.—**C.** Medic. t. t.: *An antidote, remedy, in the widest sense*: Cels.—**D.** Personified: *Aid, assistance*: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: *Allies, confederates, auxiliaries*: quicquid ego malceci, auxilia mihi et suppetie sunt domi, Plaut.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo init.

Auximum (-on), i. n. *Auximum* or *Auzimum*: *a town of the Piceni (now Osimo)*.—Hence, **Auxim-ates**, tum, m. *The inhabitants of Auximum*.

āvar-e, adv. [avar-us] *Covetously, eagerly, greedily*: Cic. (Comp.) avarus, Col.: (Sup.) avarissimus, Sen.

Avāricum, i, n. *Avaricum*: *a town of the Bituriges, in Gaul (now Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher)*.—Hence, **Avāric-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Avaricum*.

āvar-iter, adv. [avar-us] **1.** *Covetously, eagerly*: Plaut.—**2.** *Greedily, gluttonously*: Plaut.

āvar-itia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the avarus*; hence) **1.** *An eager desire*: gloria, Curt.—**2.** *Of possessions, etc.: omnes avaritiæ, every kind of selfishness*, Cic.—**3.** *Greediness of food*; *gluttony*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avarice*.

āvar-ities, ei, f. [id.] (*id.*) *Avarice*: Lucr.

āv-ārus, a, um (Gen. plur. fem. **avarum**=avararum, Plaut.) [1. av-eo] **I.** Gen.: *Eager, eagerly desirous*: agricola, Virg.: (with Gen.) avarus nullius, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Avaricious, covetous, greedy of money, etc.*: *Of persons or things*: litus, Virg.: (Comp.) vivet in terris te si quis avarius uno, Hor.: (Sup.) homo avarissimus, Cic.: (with Gen.) avarus pecunie, Tac.—As Subst.: **avarus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An avaricious man, a covetous person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avare*.

āv-ēho, xi, eum, hēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bear, carry, convey away*: (with Acc. of place) dona domos, Liv. **II.** Pass.: *To be carried away; to ride or sail away*: ab suis, Liv.

Avella, æ, v. Abella.

āv-ello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To tear or pull away or off; to pluck out, etc.*: avulsum opunt. Ov.: poma ex arboribus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate from an object by pulling; to part or remove forcibly, etc.*: de matris hunc complexu, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To take away by violence, to tear away*: pretium alicui, Hor.—**B.** *To deliver, set free*: a tanto errore, Cic.

āvēna, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Oats*: Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A stem or stalk; a straw, reed, etc.*: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis.—**B.** Poet.: *An oat-stalk, pastoral* or

shepherd's pipe: silvestrem tenul Musam meditaris avenā, Virg.

1. Aventinus, i, m.; -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] *The Aventine; one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cælian Hill; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper*.—Hence, **Aventin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian*.

2. Aventinus, i, m. *Aventinus; a son of Hercules*.

1. āv-ēo (hav-), *no perf., nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to ā-w, av-w, "to blow," "breathe"] *To pant after, long for, desire earnestly, crave*: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.: porto, quod avebas, Hor.

2. āv-ēo (hav-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root AV, *serve, guard*] *To be safe, fortunate, happy, well, etc.*: 'in classical writers only in *Imperial* and *Inf.*'

1. As a form of salutation: Caesar simul atque Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, etc., Cic.—**2.** As a morning greeting: et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart.—**3.** In taking leave of the dead (=vale): atque in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.), *avé*.

1. āvernus, a, um, adj.=ἀορνος. (*Birdless*). *Without a bird*: loca, where birds cannot live: Lucr.

2. Avernus, i, m. (or **lacus Avernus**) [id.] (*id.*) **I.** Prop.: *Lake Avernus, in the neighbourhood of Cumæ, Puteoli, and Bææ, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago d'Averno). Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the Lower World*.—Hence, **A. Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*.—As Subst.: **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *The neighbourhood of Avernus, places near or about Avernus*: Virg.—**B. Avern-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The lower world*: Ov.—Hence, **Avern-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: Juno, i. e. Proserpine, Ov.—As Subst.: **Averna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *The lower world*: Ima, Virg.—**B. Acheron**: pigri sulcator Avernī, Stat.

āv-errunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Relig. t. t.: *To avert evil, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

āvēr-sā-bilis, e, adj. [avers(a)-or] *From which one is obliged to turn away, abominable*: Lucr.

āvēr-sio, ōnis, f. [for avert-sio; fr. avert-o] *A turning away; ex aversione legatos jugulārunt, from behind*, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aversion*.

1. āver-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. intens. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] *To turn one's self from, to turn away with displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.*: herere homo, aversari, rubere, Cic. **II.** *To avert, repulse, repel a person or thing from one's self; to send away; to scorn,*

refuse, decline, shun, avoid: amicum, Ov.: preces, Liv.

2. āver-sor, ōris, m. [for avert-sor; fr. avert-o] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler*: Cic.

āvēr-sus, a, um; (for avert-sus) **1.** P. of avert-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Turned away*: **a.** *Of place*: *On or towards the side, turned away or back; on the back side, behind, back*: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.—As Subst.: **āvēr-sum**, i, n. *The hinder or back part, the back*: Liv.; Pl.—**b.** *Turned away from, withdrawn from*: milites aversi a proelio, Cæs.—**c.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavourable, opposed, averse, hostile*: amici, Hor.: (Comp.) vultus, aversor, Sen.: (Sup.) aversissimus animus, Cic.

āv-erto (avor-, avb-), ū, sum, tere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To turn away from; to avert, turn off, remove, etc.*; *to remove by turning away*: fumina avertimus, Cic.: regem Italiā, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *a. Pass.* in reflexive force: *To turn one's self or go away, to depart, etc.*: Virg.—**b.** *With Personal pron., or simply avertere*: *To turn one's self away, retire, withdraw, etc.*: Cic.; Plaut.; Virg.—**2.** *To appropriate to one's self unlawfully, carry off, steal, divert from its proper channel, embezzle, etc.*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *a.* *To turn away, divert, keep off opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic.—b.* *To avert, ward off, turn away*: omen dii avertant, Cic.—**2.** *To turn away, divert, withdraw or remove from a course of action, an intention, etc.*: pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit, Liv.—**B.** *To make a person or thing averse or disinclined to or towards; to alienate, estrange*: popularium animos, Sall.

āv-ia, æ, f. [av-us] **I.** Prop.: *A grandmother*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A prejudice, as it were, inherited from a grandmother*: Pers.

āv-iārius, a, um, adj. [av-is] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-; rete, bird-net, Var.—As Subst.: aviarium*, i, n. **1.** *A place where birds are kept; a poultry-yard; an aviary*: Cic.—**2.** *The resort of wild birds in a forest*: Virg.

āvīd-e, adv. [avid-us] *Eagerly greedily*: avide pransus, Hor.: (Comp.) avidus, Livr.: (Sup.) avidissime, Cic.

āvīd-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the avidus*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *An eagerness for something; avidity, longing, vehement desire*: quæ (sc. senectus) mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi abstulit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A. Greediness of gain, covetousness, avarice*: Cic.—**B.** *Greediness in eating, voracity, voraciousness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avidité*.

āv-īdus, a, um, adj. [1. av-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *Longing eagerly for something (either lawful or unlawful), desirous, eager*: avidas legiones disperdit, Tac.: (with Gen., or Gerund in di) (Sup.) avidissimus private gratiæ, Sall.: videndi, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous: (Comp.) aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.—2. Of persons: *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* convive, Hor.—3. Of things: *Insatiable:* mare, Lucr.: ignis, Ov. **II. Meton.:** Of space: *Wide, large, vast;* avido complexu quem tenet aether, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *avide*.

ā-vi-s, is, f. (Abl. Sing. bothavi and ave) [akin to Sans. vi (neut. voy-as), "a bird"; fr. root *vay*, "to go;"—the a is probably a prefix: cf. a-pi-s] **I. Prop.:** A bird: Cic.; Lucr. **II. Meton.:** A sign, omen, portent: Liv.; Hor.

ā-vi-tus, a, um, adj. [av-us] **I. Of, or belonging to, a grandfather;** derived from a grandfather: possessions, Cic.—2. **a. Prop.:** Of, or belonging to, an ancestor: *ancestral:* sanguine avito nobilis, Prop.—**B. Meton.:** Very old or ancient: merum, Ov.

ā-vi-us, a, um, adj. [a; vi-a] **I. Prop.:** A. That is at a distance from the way; that goes out of or is remote from the way; hence also, *untrudged, unfrequented:* virgulta, Virg.: montes, Hor.—As Subst.: **avium**, li, n. A pathless, or out of the way, place: Virg.; Hor.—**B. Of persons:** *Wandering, straying:* in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *Wandering, erring:* avius a verā longe ratione

vagaris, Lucr. **III. Meton.:** *Inaccessible, not to be approached:* avia loca, Liv.

āvōcā-tīo, ōnis, f. [avoc(a)-o] A calling off from any action, care, etc., a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption: Cic.; Sen.

āvōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To call off or away from: partem exercitū ad bellum, Liv. **II. Fig.:** A. To call off, withdraw, remove, etc.: a rebus occultis philosophiam, Cic.—**B. To call off** from an action or purpose; to divert, withdraw, turn away: aliquem a foedissimis factis, Cic.—**C. To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder:** animum, Pl.—**D. To disturb one's attention, distract:** ab iis, que advocant, abductus, Pl.

āvōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** To fly away: per ætherias umbras, Cat. **II. Fig.:** A. To flee away, vanish, etc.: voluptas avolat, Cic.—**B. Of dying persons:** To flee away, depart: Cic. **III. Meton.:** Of persons, etc.: To hasten, speed, go quickly away: experiar certe ut hinc avoleam, Cic.

āvul-sus, a, um, p. of avello (cf. vello, int.).

āv-uncūlus, i, m. dim. [av-us] A mother's brother, maternal uncle (a brother of the father is called patruus):

Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. *Avunculus magnus, or major, A grandmother's brother, a great uncle:* Cic.—2. *Avunculus, A brother of a great-grandmother; a great-great-uncle:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oncle*.

āvus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** A. Of persons: A grandfather: pater avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut.—**B. Of animals:** A grandsire: Virg. **II. Meton.:** A ancestor, forefather: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aieul*.

Āxōnus, i, m. adj. = ἄξενος (In-hospitalis). *Axenus; an early appellation of the Pontus (Euxinus).*

ax-is (assis), is, m. [akin to Sanscrit aksha, "rota," "currus;" Gr. ἀξ-ών] **I. A. Prop.:** An axle-tree: faginus axis, Virg. **B. Meton.:** A chariot, car, waggon: Ov.; Sen. **II. A. Prop.:** The axis of the universe: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. **B. Meton.:** 1. The pole: in occidentis, Lucr.: meridianus, Virg.—2. The north pole: Cic.; Virg.—3. The heavens. Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis aptum, Virg.—4. A region of the heavens, a clime: boreus, the north, Ov. **III. A board or plank:** Cues. ¶ Hence, Fr. *axe*.

Āxōna, æ, f. *Axona; a river of Gaul (now the Aisne).*

B

B, b, n. indecl. or f. The second letter of the Latin alphabet, expressing the soft labial sound between v and p, corresponding to the Gr. beta (B, P), and briefly expressed by be.—At the beginning of words b is found only in connection with the consonants l and r (in pure Latin words); but in the middle of them it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants.—Before hard consonants b is found only in compounds with ab, ob, and sub, which prepositions alone end in a labial sound; and these frequently rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an s; as *aspello, asporto* pass into *aspello, asporto*; or the place of the labial is supplied by u, as in *aufero, auferio, auferio*, for *abfero, abferio*. The Gr. ψ was represented by bs; as, *absis, Absyrtus, asinthum, and obsonum* = ἀψίς, Ἀψύρτος, ἀσίνθιον, ὀβσόνιον.—Also, b before s and t was changed into p, as *scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum*, etc. Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between bs and ps.—Of the liquids, l and r stand both before and after b, but m (with one exception) only before it, and n only after it; hence, *con* and *in* before b always become *com* and *im*; just as inversely b before n is sometimes changed to m, as *Sammum* for *Sabini-*

um; and *scammum* for *scabinum*, whence the dimn. *scabellum*.—B is so readily joined with u, that not only *acubus, arcubus*, etc., were written for *acibus, arcibus*, etc., but also *contubernium* was formed from *taberna*, and *bulile* was formed for *bovile*, as also in *dubius* (=δοῦς, duo) a b was inserted.—B is rejected in *uro* for *buro*, from *rup*, while it is retained in *comburo* and *bustum*.—B is reduplicated in *bibo*, from the Gr. πῖω, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterite bībi, compared with *dēdi* and *stēti* or *stīti*, shows; although later *bibo* was treated as a primitive, and the supine *bibitum* formed from it.—Before d, m was sometimes inserted; e.g. in *cumbo* from *κύντω*, *lambo* from *λαμπτω*; inversely, it was rejected in *sabucus* for *sambucus*.—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, b might take the place of any other labial, e.g. *buxis* for *pyxis*, *balena* for *phalaina*, *carbata* for *carpatina*, *publicus* from *popilius*, *ambo* for *αμφω*. The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as *glans* for *βάλανος*, *bilis* for *fel* or *χολή*, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as *tabeo* from *τίγω*, *uber* from *οὔβηρ*, with which esp. the change of tribus *Sucusana* into *Suburana* deserves consideration.—Finally, the interchange of b with d at the beginning of

words deserves special mention, as *duonus* for *bonus*; *Bellona* for *Duellona*; *bellum* for *duellum*, and *bis* from *duis*.

bābāe (pap-) = βαβαί or παπαί, interj. denoting astonishment or joy: *Wonderful! strange!* Plaut.

Bābūlo, ōnis, m. [prob. from Babylon; whence a Babylonian, foreigner] A money-changer, banker: Ter.

Bābūlon, ōnis, f. (Gen. Gr. Babylonos, Claud.: — Acc. Gr. Bābūlona, Prop.), βαβυλών. *Babylon; the metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire, in Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; its ruins are found at Nille, in Irak Arabi.*

—Hence, A. **Bābūlōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Babylon.—As Subst.: 1. *Babylonii*, grum, m. (sc. cives) The Babylonians.—2. *Babylon-ia*, æ, f. a. (sc. mulier) A Babylonian woman.—b. (sc. regio) The country or province of Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris; in a wider sense, sta. used for all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia (now Irak Arabi).—Hence, **Bābūlōn-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Babylonian*; Meton.) (a) Chaldean: Babylonii numeri, Hor.—(b) Skilled in astronomy and astrology: Babylonius Horos, Prop.—c. (sc. urbs) (The city of) Babylon: Just.—**B. Bābūlōn-icus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: *Babylonian, Babylonian*.—As Subst.: *Babylonica*, grum, n. *Babyl-*

oman coverings or tapestry: Lucr.—2. Meton.: Chalcedon: doctrina, Lucr.—C. Bābylōn-iensis, e, adj. Babylonian.

bacca, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHAC, edere] (*That which is eaten*; hence) **I.** Prop.: An edible berry: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A non-edible berry; e.g. of a laurel, myrtle, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—**B.** From similarity of shape: A pearl: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. baïe.

baccar (-char), āris, n. (baccāris, is, f., Pl.)=Bakχārys. The baccar, bacchar, or baccharis; a plant with a fragrant root, which yielded a kind of oil; acc. to some, the Celtic valerian: Virg.

bacc-ātus, a, um, adj. [bacc-a] Set, or adorned, with pearls: Virg.

Bacch-a, æ, f. [Bakχḗ] A Baccha or Bacchante; a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity in a frantic manner: Plant.; Cic.; Ov.

bacchā-bundus, a, um, adj. [bacch(a)-or] Keelling like the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving; agmen, Curt.

Bacch-ānal, ālis, n. [Bacch-us] (*A thing pertaining to Bacchus*; hence) **I.** Sing.: A place dedicated to Bacchus; the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated: Plant.; Liv.—2. Mostly Plur.: The feast of Bacchus, the (Gr.) orgies of Bacchus (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber), celebrated once in three years, at night: Plant.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. bacchanale.

Baccha-nas, ntis, P. of bacch(a)-or.—As Subst.: Bacchantes, ium or um, f. (sc. feminae) The Bacchantes or Bacche (v. Baccha): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Bacchante.

bacchā-tio, ōnis, f. [bacch(a)-or] A revelling, or raving, in the manner of the Bacche: Cic.

Bacchīadæ, ārum, m., Bakχīādai. The Bacchiadæ; a very ancient royal family of Corinth (descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidae) which, being expelled from the throne, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse: Ov.

Bacchīus, a, um, v. Bacchus.

Bacchis, ūlis, f., Bakχis=Baccha: Ov.

Bacchīus, a, um, v. Bacchus.

bacch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [Bacch-us] **I.** Prop.: To celebrate the festival of Bacchus: saxea effigies bacchantis, Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To revel, rave, rage, or rant, in any way: quantā in voluptate bacchabere? Cic.: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor.—**B.** To go or run about in a wanton, wild, raving, or furious manner; per urbem, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** To rage, rave, etc.: **1.** Of the wind: Thracia bacchante magis sub interlunio vento, Hor.—**2.** Of a rain-storm: imber bacchatus, Val. Fl.—**3.** Of speech, etc.: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esse audientior, furere et bacchari arbitrareretur, Cic.—**B.** To go or run about in a wild,

furious manner, etc.: Of a rumour: bacchatur famaper urbem, runs wildly, Virg. **IV.** Pass.: Of a place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacenis Taygeta, Virg.

Bacchus, i, m., Bákχos: **I.** Prop.: Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and of Semele; the god of wine and of poets.—Hence, **Bacch-īus** (-lus, -eus, -ētus), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bacchus; Bacchic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The vine: Bacchus amat colles, Virg.—**B.** Wine: hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg.

bacc-ī-fer, ūra, ūrum, adj. [bacc-a; fer-o] **1.** Bearing berries: hedera, Sen.—**2.** Bearing olives: Pallas, Ov.

Bācēnis, is, f. Bacenis: a great forest in Germany; acc. to some, the Hartz forest; acc. to others, the western part of the Thuringian Forest.

bācī-lum, i, n. diin. [for bacul-um; fr. bacul-um] **I.** Gen.: A small staff, a wand: Cic. **II.** Esp.: The wand or staff of the licitor: Cic.

Bactra, ōrum, n., Bakt̄ra. Bactra; the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana (now Balkh).—Hence, **Bactr-īanus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bactra.—As Subst.: **1.** Bactriani, ōrum, m. The Bactrians.—**2.** Bactrianus, i, m. (Prop.: A Bactrian; Meton.) The land of Bactriana.

Bactrus (-os), i, m. Bactrus; a river near Bactra (now Balkh).

bā-cūlum, i, n., -us, i, m. [akin to Bṛ, root of Bā-ivā, Bṛ-ṣi-ṣi-m] (*That which serves for one's going*; hence) **I.** Gen.: A stick, staff, as a support in walking: Liv.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** An augural staff: Liv.—**B.** A sceptre: Flor.

bādizo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n.=Bādizō. To go, walk: Plant.

Bæbius, ii, m. Bæbius; a Roman name.

Bæcula, æ, f. Bæcula; a town of Spain, on the borders of Bætica.

Bætic-ātus, a, um, adj. [Bætic-us] (*Provided with Bætican wool*; hence) Clothed in Bætican wool: Mart.

Bæticus, a, um, v. Bætis. **Bætis**, is (Acc. Bætin, Mart.: Abl.: Bæte, Liv.; Bæti, Pl.), m., Bait̄ris. Bætis; a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants Certis (now Guadalquivir).—Hence, **Bæt-īcus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Bætis.—As Subst.: **Bætica**, æ, f. (sc. provincia or terra) The province of Bætica, lying on the Bætis, distinguished for its excellent wool (now Andalusia and a part of Granada).

Bagaudæ, ārum, m. Bagaudæ; a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian: Eutr.

Bāgōus, i, -as, æ, m., Bāyōos, Bāyōos [orig. Persian] **I.** Prop.: Bagous; a eunuch at the Persian court. **II.** Meton.: A guard of women: Ov.

Bāgrādā, æ, m., Bāyōadās. Bāgrādā; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica (now Medscherda).

Bāiæ, arum, f., Baia. Baiae: **I.**

Prop.: A small town in Campagna, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant locality.—Hence, **Bai-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Baia; Baian. **II.** Meton.: A watering-place: Cic.; Tib.

bājūl-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [bājūl-us] To bear a burden, carry a load: sarcinas, Plaut.

bāj-ūlus, i, m. [akin to the Sanscrit root wāh, vehere] (*A carrier or bearer*; hence) He who bears burdens (for pay); a porter, carrier, day-labourer: Cic.

bālæna, æ, f.=φάλανα. A whale: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. baleine.

bālān-ātus, a, um, adj. [balan-us] (*Provided with balanus*; hence) Anointed or perfumed with balsam: Pers.

bālā-nis, ntis, P. of bal(a)-o.—As Subst.: (*A bleater*; i. e.) A sheep: Virg.

bālānus, i, f. and m.=Bάλανος: **I.** Prop.: An acorn: Pl. **II.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: **A.** A date: Pl.—**B.** A nut yielding a balsam; the Arabian behen-nut: Hor.

bālātro, ōnis, m.=blatero. (*A babbler*; hence) A jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon: Hor.; Lucr.

bālā-tus, ūs, m. [bal(a)-o] A bleating; agni balatum exercet, Virg.

balb-e, ade. [balb-us] Stammeringly: Lucr.

balbus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to βάβραπος] Stammering, stuttering: quum ita balbus esset, ut, etc., Cic.

balb-ūtio, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. and a. [balb-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Neut.: To stammer, stutter: Cels.—**B.** Act.: To stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: illum Balbutit Scaurum, he, lisping or fondling, calls him Scaurum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Neut.: To speak obscurely, indistinctly, or incorrectly: desinant (sc. Academici) balbutire, Cic.—**B.** Act.: To stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: perpanca balbutiens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. balbutier.

Bālēares insulæ, or simply **Baleares**, ium, f., Balaiares. The Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea. Their inhabitants were distinguished by the use of the sling. Hence, **1.** Balear-is, e, adj. Balearic, of the Balears.—As Subst.: Bālēares, ium, n. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands.—**2.** Bālēār-īcus, a, um, adj. Balearic.

Ballio, ōnis, m. Ballio: **I.** Prop.: The name of a worthless fellow in the pseudolis of Plautus. **II.** Meton.: A worthless fellow: Cic.

ball-ista (bal-), æ, f. [Bάλλω] (*The throwing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: The ballista; a large military engine for hurling masses of stone and other missiles: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: For the missiles themselves: Plaut. **III.** Fig.: Instrument: infornitū ballista, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. baliste.

ballist-ārium, ii, n. [ballist-a]

[A thing pertaining to a ballista; hence] A battery: Plant.

balneæ, ærum, v. balneum.

balnē-ārius, a, um, adj. [balneum] Of, or pertaining to, a bath: fur, lurking about baths, Cat.—As Subst.: balnearia, ōrum, n. Bathing-rooms, baths: Cic.

balnē-ātor, ōris, m. [id.] A bath-keeper: Cic.

balnē-ō-lum, i, n. dim. [balneum, (uncontr. Gen.) balneo-i] A small bath-room: Juv.

balnēum (balin-), i, n. (Plur. mostly balneæ (balin-), ærum, f.; yet sometimes balnea, ōrum, n.): A bath, a place for bathing: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. bain.

bā-lo (hēlo, Var.), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [onomatop.] To cry, beat; to beat: tactuque fumanti sulphure balet avis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. bēler.

balnēum, i, n. = βάλαμον: 1. A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam: Virg.—2. The balsam-tree, balsam-bush: Tac.

balteus, i, m. (in poets, for the sake of the metre, plur. baltea, ōrum, n.) [etym. dub.] 1. A baldric or shoulder-belt for carrying a sword: Cæs.; Virg.—2. A belt or band for carrying a quiver: Virg.—3. A girdle or belt passing round the body of persons: Ov.; Luc.—4. Of animals: The girth: Claud.

Bambāl-ō, ōnis, m. [βαμβάλειν, to stammer] (Stammerer or Stutterer). Bambalio; a cognomen of M. Fulvius, the father-in-law of Antonius: Cic.

Bandūsia, æ, f. Bandusia; a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

Bantia, æ, f. Bantia; a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia (now S. Maria de Vanzo).—Hence, Bantinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Bantia.

Baptæ, ōrum, m., βάπται [painters; acc. to others, baptists] The Baptæ; priests of the Thracian (afterwards Athenian) goddess Cybele.

baptistērūm, ii, n. = βαπτιστήριον. A cold plunging-bath or small swimming-place: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. baptistère.

bārāthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον: I. Prop.: An abyss, chasm, gulf, deep pit, etc.: Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of a greedy man: A pit: barathrum macellī, a pit of the provision market, Hor. III. Meton.: The lower world: Lucr.; Cat.

barba, æ, f. I. Prop.: The beard. Of men or animals: barbam tendere, Cic.: barba hircorum, Pl. II. Meton.: Of things of a beard-like character: A. Of filberts: The husk: Pl.—B. Of the shoots of trees, etc.: A cluster: Pl.—C. Of a polypus: A feeler: Pl.—D. Of a cock: A wattle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbe.

barbār-e, adv. [barbar-us] 1. As a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue: Plant.—2. Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way: Cic.—3. Rudely,

roughly, barbarously, cruelly: ledentem oscula, Hor.

barbār-ia, æ, -es, ēi, f. [id.] 1. A foreign country: Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—2. a. Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity: Cic.—b. Rudeness, barbarism in language: Cic.—3. Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbare.

barbār-icus, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, a barbarus; foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous: alae, Luc.—As Subst.: barbaricum, i, n. A foreign land: Eutr. II. Meton.: Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished: vita, Claud.; Eutr. III. Fig.: Inelegant, uncouth: Mart.

barbārismus, i, m. = βαρβαρισμός. A speaking in a foreign, i. e. faulty manner; a barbarism; a fault in language: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbarisme.

barbārus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος. I. Prop.: Foreign, strange, barbarous: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.: barbara tegmina crurum, Virg.—Adverbial expression: In barbarum, In the manner, or according to the custom, of foreigners or barbarians: Tac.—As Subst.: barbarus, i, m. A foreigner, stranger, barbarian: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoris contenti, Tac.: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligit ulli, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Intellectually: Uncultivated, ignorant, rude, unpolished: qui alis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic.—B. Of character: Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic. (Comp.) sacra barbariora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbare.

barbāt-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [barbat-us] Having a small beard: Cic.

barb-ātus, a, um, adj. [barb-a] (Provided with a barba; hence) I. Prop.: Having a beard, bearded: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, having the beard neatly trimmed, Cic.: hirculus, Cat.—As Subst.: barbatus, i, m. The bearded one; i. e. a goat: Phaed. II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: A. Of fishes: Bearded: Cic.—B. Of nuts: Having a husk: Pl.—C. Of books: Rough, worn: Mart.

barb-ī-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [barb-a; (i); ger-o] Having a beard, bearded: capellæ, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. barbigère.

barbītōs, m. and f. (only in Nom., Acc., and Voc.) = βάριτος (-os): I. Prop.: A lyre, a lute (of a large size): Hor. II. Meton.: A tune played upon the lute: Ov.

barb-ūla, æ, f. dim. [barb-a] A little beard: Cic.; Pl.

Barcas, æ, m. Barcas; the ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence, a surname of Hannibal.—Hence, Barc-inus, a, um, adj. Of Barcas; or pertaining to the family or party of Barcas.—As Subst.: Barcini, ōrum, m. The Barcini.

Barcē, ēs, f., Βάρκη. Barce: 1. A town in the Lityan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais (acc. to some, now Tolomeda or Dolmela; acc. to others, the ruins of Mersis).—As Subst.: Barcēi, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido (poet. prolepsis): Virg.—2. The nurse of Sicheus.

Barcinus, a, um, v. Barcas.

Bardæi (Var-), ōrum, m. The Bardæi, or Varde; an Illyrian people.—Hence, Bard-āicus, a, um, adj. Bardæan: calceus, a kind of soldier's shoe or boot; poet. for the soldiers themselves, Juv.—As Subst.: Bardaicus, i, m. A soldier's boot: Mart.

bard-itus, i, m. [bard-us] The fulfilment of the bard's office: Tac.

bard-ō-cucullus, i, m. [2. bard-us; (o); cucullus] (Bard's hood) A Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood or coat, made of woollen stuff: Mart.

1. bardus, a, um, adj. = βραδύς. Stupid, dull of apprehension: Plant.; Cic.

2. bardus, i, m. [Celtic word] A poet and singer amongst the Gauls; a bard, minstrel: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. barde.

Bārīnē, es, f. Barine; a girl mentioned by Horace.

bar-itus (erroneously written baritus or barditus), tis, m. [from the old Germ. bar, bare, to raise the voice] The war-cry of the Germans: Tac.

Bārūm, ii, n. Barium; a town of Apulia (now Bari).

bāro, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] A simple foolish man; a simpleton, blockhead, dolt, dunce: Cic.

1. barrus, i, m. [an Indian word] An elephant: Hor.

2. Barrus, i, m. Barrus; a Roman name.

bascauda, æ, f. [a British word] (usually considered to be) A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin (better prps. as explained by the scholiasts, basket, Welsh, basget, basgand; thus, prps. like cuniculum, a small braided bread-basket): Juv.; Mart.

bāsiā-tio, ōnis, f. [basi(a)-o] Prop.: A kissing, the act of kissing: Mart. II. Meton.: A kiss: Cat.

bāsiā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A kisser one who kisses: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. baiseur.

basilica, æ, v. basilicus.

bāsilic-e, adv. [basilic-us] I. Prop.: Splendidly, magnificently, royally: Plant. II. Meton.: Completely, entirely: Plant.

bāsilicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός. Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent: victus, Plant.—As Subst.: 1. basilicus, i, m. (sc. iactus) = Venerus, The king's throw, the best throw in the game of dice: Plant.—2. basilica, æ, f. = βασιλική (pure Latin, regia), A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico: Cic.—3. basilicum, i, n. A regal or princely robe: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. basilique.

bāsō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (basium) To kiss, to give a kiss: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. baiser.

bāsīs, f., f. = βάσις: 1. Of statues: The pedestal, foot, base.—2. Of a building: The foundation-walls: Cic.—3. In mathematics: trianguli, The base of a triangle, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. base.

bāsium, īi, n. [prps., by transposition and change of letters, for savium=suavium] A kiss: jactat basia tibi, throws a kiss, i. e. kisses his hand, Phaed.

Bassarēus, ei, m., Βασσαρεύς (One with a Βασσάρα, a fox or fox-skin) Bassarēus; a title of Bacchus.—Hence, 1. **Bassar-icus**, a, um, adj. Of Bacchus.—2. **Bassar-is**, idis, f. A Bacchant.

Bastarnæ (-ernæ), ārum, m., Βασταρναί. The Bastarnæ or Bastarnæ; a German tribe, whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpathes, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine).

Bātāvus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Batavia; Batavian; of Holland; Dutch.—Hence, **Batavi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch.

Bāthyllus, i, m., Βάθυλλος. Bathyllus: 1. A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.—2. A mime of Alexandria, a favourite of Mæcenas, and rival of Pylades.

bātillum (-vat-), i, n. A small fire-pan or chafing-dish: Hor.

bātīōla, ōe, f. A drinking-cup, a goblet: Plant.

Battis, idis, f., Βαττίς. Battis; a female beloved by the poet Philætas.

battuo, v. battuo.

Battus, i, m., Βαττός. Battus: 1. The founder of Cyrene.—Hence, **Battifides**, æ, m. (Prop.: A descendant of Battus; Meton.) An inhabitant of Cyrene: esp. the poet Callinachus.—2. A herdsman of Neleus, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone Index.

Bātulum, i, n. Batulum; a town built by the Samnites in Campania.

bātūo (batt-), ūi, n. sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] To strike, beat, hit: I. Act.: sculpebat batuatur tibi os. II. Neut.: Of fencing exercises: batuebat pugnantioris armis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. battre.

baubor, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [onomatop.] Of dogs: To bark gently or moderately, to yelp: Lucr.

Baucis, idis, f. Baucis: I. Prop.: The wife of Philémon. She and her husband gave a hospitable entertainment to Jupiter and Mercury when in the form of mortals. II. Meton.: An old woman: Pers.

Bauli, ōrum, m. Bauli; a place near Baice (now Bacoli).

Bāvius, ii, m. Bavius; a bad poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, and obnoxious to both.

bēat-e, ade. [beat-us;] Happily: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) beatiss, Sen. (Sup.) beatissime, Sen.

bēat-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition of the beatus; hence) Happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness: Cic.

bēat-ītūdo, īnis, f. [id.] (id.) Happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. béatitude.

bēat-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat or rather happy: Plant.

bēa-tus, a, um: 1. P. of be(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate: illi beati, quos nulli metus terrent, Cic. (Comp.) sorte beator, Hor.—As Subst.: beatus, i, n. Happiness, felicity: Cic.—(b) Esp.: Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances: (Sup.) Dionysius tyrannus fuit beatissime civitatis, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent: gaze, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. beat.

Bebriacensis, e, etc., v. Bedr.

Bebrȳcius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Bebrȳcia (a province of Asia Minor, afterward called Bithynia); Bebrȳcian.

Bēdrīacum (Bebr-, Betr-), i, n. Bebricacum, Bebricacum, or Betricacum; a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the Civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian (now the village of S. Lorenzo Guazzone).—Hence, **Bēdrīac-ensis** (Bebrīac-), e, adj. Of Bebricacum.

Belge, ārum, m. The Belgians; a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, dwelling in the north of Gaul.—Hence, 1. **Belg-icus**, a, um, adj. Belgic.—2. **Belg-ium**, īi, n. Belgium; the country of the Belgæ.

Belides, æ, Belis, idis, v. Belus.

bell-āria, ōrum, n. [bell-us] (Nice things; hence) Materials for a dessert; e. g. fruit, sweet wine, etc.; the dessert: Plant.; Suet.

1. **bellā-tor** (old form duellator, Plant.), ōris, m. [bell(a)-o] (The one waging war; hence) I. Prop.: A warrior, soldier, fighting-man: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: A drinking hero: Plant.

2. **bellā-tor**, ōris, m. adj. [id.] That wages or carries on war; warlike, war-, ready to fight, martial, valorous: bellator dens, the war-god, Mars, Virg.; equus, id.—As Subst.: (sc. equus) A spirited horse: Juv.

bellā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: That wages or carries on war; warlike, skilled or serviceable in war: diva, i. e. Pallas, Ov. II. Fig.: Warlike: iracundia, Cic. III. Meton.: Pertaining to war; war-: aquila, ensigns, standards, Cland.

bell-ax, ācis, adj. [bell-um] Prone to war, warlike, martial: gens, Lucr.

bell-e, adv. [bell-us] Prettily, becomingly, finely, handsomely, delightfully, etc., Cic. (Sup.) bellissime, i.

Bellērōphōn, ōntis, m., Βελλεροφών. Bellerophon; a son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. Having been sent by Proetus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenobea, with

a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death, he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus.—Prov.: Any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself: Plant.—Hence, **Bellerophōnt-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Bellerophon: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Prop. **bellīc-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [bellīc-us] Very warlike, martial. I. Prop.: Cantaber, Hor. (Sup.) gens bellicosissima Germanorum omnium, Cæs. II. Fig.: (Comp.) quod inulto bellicosius erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. belliqueux.

bell-icus (duell-), ā, um, adj. [bell-um] I. Gen.: Of, or pertaining to, war; war-: res, Cic.—As Subst.: **bellīcum**, i, n. A signal for march or the beginning of an attack given by the trumpet (always in the connection bellīcum canere): Liv. II. Esp.: With accessory notion of fierceness, etc.: Warlike, fierce in war: deus, i. e. Romulus, Ov.: eorum duellīca proles, Lucr.

bell-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); fer-o] Waging war, warlike, martial: Italia, Cland.

bell-i-g-er, gēra, gērum, adj. [bell-um; (i); ger-o] Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant: gentes, Ov.

bell-i-g-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um; (i); gero] To wage or carry on war; to fight: I. Prop.: in belligerando, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) belligeratum est, Liv. II. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

bell-i-pōtēs, entis, adj. [bell-um; (i); potēs] Powerful or valiant in war: bellipotes sunt magi, quam, etc., Enn.—As Subst.: m. (sc. deus) The god powerful in war; i. e. Mars: Virg.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and n. [bell-um; (i); perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [bell-um] I. Prop.: To wage or carry on war; to war: cum Pœnis, Cic.: pictis bellantur Amazonæ armis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To fight, contend: prohibent anni bellare, Ov.—B. To bring a war to an end, to finish a war: (Impers. Pass.) nequis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum dare, Liv.

Bellocassi, ōrum, m. The Bellocassi; a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine.

Bell-ōna (old form Duell-ōna), æ, f. [bell-um] (The one having war; hence) Bellona or Duellona; the goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

bellor, āri, v. bello.

Bellōvāci, ōrum, m. The Bellōvaci; a people of Gallia Belgica.

bellua, æ, bellualis, e, etc., v. bel.

bell-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [bell-us] Pretty, elegant, lovely: Plant.

b-ellum (old form du-ellum), i, n. [du-o] A contest between two parties; hence: I. Prop.: War, warfare: jam es atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: inferre alicui, to make war upon one: Cic.—Particular expressions: Belli or

bello, *In war*: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Contention, hostility, quarrel, etc.*: *miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indixeris*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *A combat, fight, battle: et tantum bella timerem*, Ov.

belluosus, *a, um, v. beluosus*.
bel-lus, *a, um, adj.* [for *ben-lus*; *fr. ben-us = bonus*] **I.** Of persons: *pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, agreeable, etc.*: *bella puella*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit*, Cic.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Friendly, cheerful*: *frons ac vultus*, Cic.—**b.** *Active, brisk, lively*, as the effect of health, etc.: *fac bellus revertare*, Cic.—**3.** *Delightful, beautiful, pleasing, excellent*: *recordor, quam bella civitas fuit, in what a pleasant condition the state was*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **bella**, *örum, n.* *Beautiful things*: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. beau, bel, belle*.

bel-lä (bell-), *æ, f.* [prps. akin to *örp, fera*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *a beast*, distinguishing for size or ferocity: *a monster*: as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, etc.: *elephantum beluarum, nulla prudentior*, Cic.—**B.** *A beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): *quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *a monster*: *quanta belua esse imperium*, Suet.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Beast, brute*: *quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani beluä commemoro*?, Cic.

bell-ätus (bell-), *a, um, adj.* [*belu-ä*] (*Provided with belue*: hence) *Ornamented or embroidered with figures of animals*: *tapetia*, Plaut.

bell-ösus (bell-), *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *Abounding in beasts or monsters*: *Oceanus*, Hor.

Bēlus, *i, m., Bēλος*. **Belus**: **1.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire*—**2.** *An Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules*—**3.** *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus*.—Hence, *a. Bel-ides*, *æ, m.* *A male descendant of Belus*: *surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, i. e. Lynceus, son of Ægyptus*, Ov.—*b. Bel-is, idis, f.* *A female descendant of Belus*.—Plur.: *The granddaughters of Belus (= Danaides)*: Ov.

Bēnacus, *i, m.* **Benacus**: *a deep and rough lake in Gallia Transpadana, near Verona, through which the Mincius (Mincio) flows* (now *Lago di Garda*).

bēn-ä, *adv.* [*ben-us = bonus*] **Of every kind of excellence**: *Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honourably, favourably, prosperously, etc.*: *ager bene cultus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *caneremelus*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *Jovem Philidas optime fecit*, Quint.—Particular combinations or expressions: **1.** With certain Verbs: **a.** *Bene, etc.*, *dicere*: (*a*) *To speak well, sensibly, correctly*: *Ter.*; (*b*) *To use words of good omen*: *Plaut.*—**b.** *Bene, etc.*, *facere*: (*a*) *To do or make something well or rightly*; *to do well in something*: *Cic.*; *Ter.*—(*b*) *Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc.* (*a formula for ex-*

pressing gratitude or joy): *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—**c.** *Bene, etc.*, *esse*: *To be well with one; to go well, be fortunate*: *Hor.*—Particular phrases: (*a*) *Aliquā re bene esse alicui*: *To be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to*: *Hor.*—(*ß*) *Bene, etc.*, *est habet, It is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—**d.** *Bene, etc.*, *emere*, *To buy well, i. e. cheap*: *Plaut.*—**e.** *Bene, etc.*, *vendere*, *To sell well, i. e. high or dear*: *Plaut.*—**2.** With *Adj.*, *adv.*, etc., to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely*: *pectus bene fidum*, *Hor.*: *bene penitus*, *Cic.*—**3.** In elliptical expressions: *optimeque in Verrem Cicero (sc. dicit)*, *Quint.*—**4.** As an exclamation of approbation, applause: *Good! excellent! bravo!* *Cic.*—**5.** *Health to you! your health, etc.*: *Plaut.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bien*.

bēnē-dico (or separately, *bene dico*), *dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n.* *To speak well of; to commend, praise*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

bēnēdic-tum, *i, n.* [*benedic-o*] *A speaking in praise of any one; a commending; praise, commendation*: *Plaut.*

bēnē-facio (or separately, *bene facio*), *feci, factum, facere, 3. v. n.*; *Pass.*, **bēnē-fio**, *prps. n. perfi.*, *florē, To do good; to benefit, show favour*: *ingratis*, *Liv.*

bēnē-fac-tum, *i, n.* [*bene; fac-io*] **1.** *A thing well performed; hence* *a good, honourable, praiseworthy act; good, honourable action; heroic deed*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*—**2.** *A doing good to a person; hence* *A benefit, kindness*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienfait*.

bēnēficent-ia [from *obsolet. beneficēns*, *beneficent-is*; *v. beneficus, init.*] (*The quality of the beneficēns; hence*) *Kindness, beneficence, honourable and kind treatment of others*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) bienfécence*.

beneficentior, us, beneficentissimus, *a, um, v. beneficus, init.*

bēnēfic-ärius, *a, um, adj.* [*benefic-ärius*] *Pertaining to a favour*: *res, Sen.*—As *Subst.*: **beneficiarii**, *örum, m.* (*sc. milites*) *Milit. l. t.*: *Soldiers who, through the favour of their commander, were exempt from menial offices (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.); free or privileged soldiers*: *Cæs.*

bēnē-fic-ium, *il, n.* [*f. benefac-ium; fr. bene; fac-io*] (*A doing good; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *Kindness, favour, benefit, service*: *Cic.*; *Ter.*—Particular expression: *Beneficio*, *Through favour, aid, support, mediation*: *Ter.*; *Cic.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** **1.** *Polit. l. t.*: *A distinction proceeding from authority; a favour*: *Cic.*—**2.** *Of a military promotion*: *Liv.*; *Tac.*—**B.** *A privilege, right*: *liberorum, exemption from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bénéfice*.

bēnē-fic-us, *a, um, adj.* [*irreg. Comp. and Sup. beneficentior, beneficentissimus*] [*for bene-fac-us; fr. id.*]

Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging: *favouable*: *beneficus in suos amicos*, *Cic.*

Bēnē-ven-tum, *i, n.* [*bene; ven-io*] (*Well come or arrived at*). *Bene-ventum*: *a very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium; in early times called, from its unwholesome atmosphere, Maleventum* (now *Benevento*).—Hence, **Bēnē-ventānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Beneventum*.

bēnēvöl-e, *adv.* [*benefivol-us*] *Benevolently, kindly*: *Cic.*

bēnē-völens, *entis, adj.* *Wishing well or favourably; benevolent, favourable, kind, obliging*: *cum dis benevolentibus*, *Plaut.*: (*Sup.*) *benevolentissimus*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *benevolentior tibi, id.*—As *Subst.*: *A well-wisher, a friend*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienveillant*.

bēnēvölent-ia, *æ, f.* [*benefvolens, benevolent-is*] *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favour, friendship*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienveillance*.

bēnē-völ-us, *a, um, adj.* [*bene; vol-o*] **I.** Gen.: *Well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favourable*: *ut benevolens beneque existimantes efficiamus*, *Cic.* **II.** Esp.: *Of servants: Well disposed, devoted, yielding, willing service*: *servus domino benevolus*, *Cic.*

bēnign-e, *adv.* [*benign-us*] **I.** Prop.: *In a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, benignity*: *benigne viam monstrare*, *Cic.*—Particular phrases: **A.** *Benigne dicis* (*used colloquially in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused; the latter a courtly formula*) *You are very kind or obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you*: *Plaut.*—**B.** *Benigne facere*, *To act kindly, to do a favour, etc.*: *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly*: (*Comp.*) *benignus Deprome quadrimum*, *Hor.*

benign-itas, *ätis, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the benignus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of moral feeling or behaviour*: *Affability, kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, mildness*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* **II.** Meton.: *Of actions: Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favour*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. bienigüé*.

ben-ignus, *a, um, adj.* [*be-nus = bonus*] (*Born good; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons as to feelings or behaviour: Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favourable, mild, benignant*: *comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur*, *Cic.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Beneficent, obliging, that gives or imparts freely, liberal, bounteous, etc.*: (*Comp.*) *qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur*, *peccant*, *Cic.*—**B.** *Prodigal, lavish*: *atque est benignus potius, quam frugi bone*, *Plaut.* **III.** Fig.: *Of things*: **A.** *Friendly, favourable, pleasant, mild*: *oratio*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Lucky, propitious, favourable*: *dies*, *Stat.*—**B.** *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*:

ager, Ov. (*Sup.*) benignissimum inventum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bénin*, (fem.) *benigne*.

bēo, ἀνι, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pprs. akin to Gr. εἶν, the primitive of *venus* = bonus] *To make happy, bless, gladden, rejoice, refresh*: *sen te beāris Interiore notā Falerni*, Hor.—Particular phrase: *Beas or beāsti, You delight me, I am rejoiced at that*: Plaut.; Ter.

berbex, v. vervech.
Bērēcyntus, i, m., Βερεκύντος. *Berecynthus*; a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, on the River Sangarius.—Hence, **Bērēcynt-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Berecynthus*; *Berecynthian*.—As Subst.: **Berecynthia**, æ, f. (sc. dea or mater) *The Berecynthian goddess or mother*; i.e. Cybele: Virg.—Hence, **Berecynth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Cybele*; *tibia, a curved Phrygian flute* (originally employed only in the festivals of Cybele), Ov.

Bērōnice, es, f., Βερενίκη. *Berenice*: 1. A daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Evergetes; her beautiful hair (Coma or Crinis Berenices) was placed among the constellations.—Hence, **Bērōnic-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of Berenice*.—2. The daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of the younger Agrippa.

Bērōe, es, f., Βερόη. *Beroë*: 1. The nurse of Semele.—2. One of the Oceanides.—3. The wife of Doryclus of Ephrus.

Bērōnes, um, m. *The Berones*; a powerful people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

beryllus, i (Acc. Gr. beryllon, Prop.), f. = Βήρυλλος. *I. Prop.*: A beryl; a precious Indian stone of a sea-green colour: Juv. *II. Meton.*: A ring with a beryl: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *beryl*.

Bērŷtus, i, f., Βήρυτος. *Berytus*; a sea-port of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called Felix Julia (now Beirut).

b-es, *bessis*, m. [for bi; as] *I. Prop.*: Two thirds of a unit (the as); as a coin; or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, etc.: Cic.—As a weight = 8 ounces: Pl. *II. Meton.*: for Eight: Mart.

bess-ālis, e, adj. [bes, bess-is] (*Pertaining to bes*; hence) *Pertaining to eight*: *scoutula, i. e. eight inches long*, Mart.

Bessi, ōrum, m. *The Bessi*; a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace.—Hence, **Bess-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Bessi*; *Bessic*.

bestia, æ, f.: *I. Prop.*: A Gen.: A beast, creature, animal: Cic.; Liv. *B. Esp.*: A beast destined for the public contest with gladiators or criminals (lions, tigers, panthers, etc.): Cic.; Suet. *II. Fig.*: As a term of reproach: A beast: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bête*.

besti-ārius, a, um, adj. [*besti-a*] *Of, or pertaining to, beasts*: *ludus, a*

fight of or with beasts, Sen.—As Subst.: **bestiarius**, ii, m. *One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiaire*.

besti-ōla, æ, f. dim. [*id.*] *A little beast, a small animal*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bestiole*.

1. **bēta**, æ, f. *A tender kitchen vegetable, the beet*: Cic.

2. **bēta**, n. indecl., βῆτα: *I. Prop.*: Beta; the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet: Juv. *II. Meton.*: The second in a thing (as alpha is the first): Mart.

bē-to (bi-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to *bā-w*, βῆ-μ] *To go*: ad me, Plaut.

Betriacum, i, v. *Beṭriacum*.
bi, v. bis.

Bi-ānor, ōris, m. [*βία*: ἀνὴρ] *Bianor*: 1. A Centaur, slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous.—2. An ancient hero, the founder of Mantua.

Bias, antis, m., Βίας. *Bias*; a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

bibliōpōla, æ, m. = βιβλιοπώλης. *A bookseller*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliothèque*.

bibliōthēca, æ (-e, es, Cic.), f. = βιβλιοθήκη: *I. Prop.*: A library, a book-room: Cic. *II. Meton.*: A library, a collection of books: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bibliothèque*.

bibulus, i, f. = βίβλος (βύβλος). *The papyrus, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made*: *fuminae*, Luc.

bi-bo, bibi, no sup., bibere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PĀ; Gr. πίνω] *I. Prop.*: To drink from natural thirst: *aquam turbidam bibere*, Cic.: *ut gemmā bibat*, Virg.—Particular phrases and expressions: **A.** *Bibere dare* or ministrare, *To give to drink* (a Græcism): Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Bibere nomen alicujus*, *To drink one's name*, i. e. to drink as many cups as the name contains letters: Mart.—**C.** *Bibere Græco more*, *To drink after the Greek fashion*, i. e. to pledge one; to drink to one: Cic.—**D.** *Aut bibat ant abeat*, *Let him quaff or quit*! **C.**—**E.** *Bibere flumen, etc.*, *To drink of a river, etc.*; i. e. to dwell or live by or near a river, etc.: Virg.; Hor. *II. Fig.*: **A.** *To inhale, breathe in*: *fuliginem lucubratorum*, Quint.—**B.** *To suck in, absorb*: *justitiæ haustūs*, Quint.—**C.** *Of attentive listening*: *Bibere aure* or *auribus*, *To drink in with the ear or ears*: Hor.: Prop. *III. Meton.*: A. Of things: *To imbibe, drink in*: *claudite jam rivos, pueri*; *sat prata biberunt*, Virg.: *ibit ingens arcus, i. e. the rainbow*, id.—**B.** *To bring or draw forth a liquid, and thus to drink*: *hasta bibit cruorem*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *boire*.

Biactre, æ, n. *Biactre*; the chief town of the *Ædiui*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (now prob. *Autun* en Bourgogne).

Bibrax, actis, n. *Bibrax*; a town of Gaul, in the territory of the Remi

(acc. to some, the present *Bièvre*; acc. to others, *Braine*).

Bibrōci, ōrum, m. *The Bibroci*; a British people.

bi-bŭlus, a, um, adj. [*bib-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Drinking readily, freely*: (with Gen.) *bibulus Falerni*, Hcr. *II. Fig.*: Of the hearing: *Drinking in*: *aures, i. e. listening*, Pers. *III. Meton.*: Of things: *That draws, sucks in, or absorbs moisture*: *arena*, Virg.

bi-cep-s, cēptis, adj. [*for bi-capit-s*; fr. bi; caput, capit-is] *I. Prop.*: *Having two heads, two-headed*: *puella*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: Of mountains: *With two summits*: *Parnassus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biceps*.

bi-clīn-ium, ii, n. [vox hybrida; bi; κλίνω, "to recline"] (*A thing for twofold reclining*; hence) *A dining couch for two persons*: Plaut.

bi-cōlor, ōris, adj. *Of two colours, two-coloured*: *bacca*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicolore*.

Bi-corniger, ěri, m. *The one bearing two horns, the two-horned god* (i. e. Bacchus): Ov.

bi-corn-is, e, adj. [*bi*; corn-*u*] *I. Prop.*: *Having two horns*; *two-horned*: *caper*, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *Having two points*: *furcæ bicornes*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bicorne*.

bi-dens, entis (*Abl.*: *bidenti*, Lucr.: *bidente*, Tib.—*Gen. Plur.*: *bidentium*, Hor.: *bidentum*, Ov.), adj. *I. Prop.*: *With two teeth*: *amica, i. e. anus*, Auct. Priap.—As Subst.: **bidens**, entis, f. (sc. *victima* or *bestia*) *A. Prop.*: *An animal (sheep) for sacrifice, a victim*; so called, either because it had "two teeth" more prominent than the rest; or, "the two rows of teeth" complete: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Without reference to sacrifice: *A sheep*: Phad. *II. Meton.*: *With two points, two-toothed, two-pronged*: *forfex*, Virg.—As Subst.: **bidens**, entis, m.: *A. Prop.*: *A hoe or mattock, with two iron teeth (for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants)*: Virg. *B. Meton.*: *For Agriculture*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bident*.

bident-al, ālis, n. [*bidens, bident-is*] (*A thing pertaining to a bidens*; hence) *Relig. i. t.*: *A bidental*; i. e. a place where a sheep was offered. This name was given to a spot at which any one had been struck with lightning, or been killed by lightning and buried. It was consecrated by the haruspices, and inclosed: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bidental*.

Bidis, is, f. *Bidis*; a small town of Sicily.—Hence, 1. **Bid-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bidis*.—2. **Bid-im**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Bidis*.

bi-dŭus, a, um, adj. [*for bi-divus*; fr. bi; di-es] *Of, or continuing, two days*: *tempus*, Liv.—As Subst.: **bi-dŭm**, ii, n. (sc. *tempus*) *A period or space of two days*: *Cæs*; Cic.

bi-enn-ius, a, um, adj. [*for bi-ann-ius*; fr. bi; ann-*us*] *Of, or belonging to, two years*: *spatium*, Pl.—As Subst.: **biennium**, ii, n. (sc. *tempus* or *spatium*) *A period or space of two years*: *Cæs*; Cic.

bifari-am, adv. [bifari-us, two-fold] *Two-fold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

bi-fer, fēra, ferum, adj. [bi; fer-o] *Bearing fruit, etc., twice a year*: arbor, Var.: biferique rosaria Præstī, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifère*.

bi-fid-us, a, um, adj. [bi; fi(n)d-o] *Cleft or divided into two parts*: pedes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifide*.

bi-fōris, e, adj.: I. Prop.: *Having two doors or door-leaves*: bifores valvæ, Ov. II. Meton.: *Two-fold, double*: biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg.

bi-form-atus, a, um, adj. [bi; form-a] *(Provided with a double form; hence) Double-formed, two-shaped*: Poet. ap. Cic.

bi-form-is, e, adj. [id.] *Double- or two-formed, two-shaped*: I. Prop.: Minotaurus, Virg. II. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *biforme*.

bi-frons, ontis, adj. *With two fore-heads; or, in a wider sense, with two faces*, an epithet of Janus: Virg.

bi-furc-us, a, um, adj. [bi; furc-a] *Having two prongs or points; two-pronged; two-forked*: Ov.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bifurque*.

bi-gæ, ærum, also -a, æ, f. [confr. from bi-jugce, v. bi-jug-us] *(The double-yoked; hence) I. Prop.*: A pair of horses yoked together by a cross-bar: Cat.; Virg. II. Meton.: A car or chariot drawn by two horses: Virg.; Tac.

bi-g-atus, a, um, adj. [bi-g-æ] *(Provided with bigæ; hence) Bearing the figure of a bigæ*: (value of coin) argentum, Liv.—As Subst.: **bigatus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) *A silver coin with the stamp of the bigæ*: Liv.; Tac.

Biggerōnes, um, m. *The Biggerōnes; a Gallic people* (near mod. Bigorre, Dép. des Hautes Pyrénées).

bi-jug-is, e, adj. [bi; jug-um] *(With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together*: equi, Virg.

bi-jug-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *(With double yoke; hence) Yoked two together*: leones, Virg.: equi, Mart.; certamen (= bigarum), the contest with the bigæ, Virg.—As Subst.: **bijugi**, ærum, m. (sc. equi) *Two horses yoked abreast*: telo admonuit bijugos, Virg.

bi-libra, æ, f. *Two pounds*: Liv. **bi-libr-is**, e [bi-libra] I. Of two pounds, weighing two pounds: mullus, Mart.—2. Containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

bi-lingu-is, e, adj., -us, a, um [bi; lingu-a] *(Double-tongued; hence) I. Prop.*: *With or having two tongues*: Of lovers kissing each other: Plant. II. Fig.: *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous*: domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. III. Meton.: *Speaking two languages*: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bilingue*.

bilis, is [Abi. bili, Cic.; bile, Hor.], f. [akin to fel and γολγ] I. Prop.: *Bile (the bitious fluid, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained)*:

Cic.; Cels.; Pl. II. Fig.: **A**. Anger, wrath, choler, ire, spleen, displeasure, indignation: Plaut.; Cic.—**B**. Atra (or nigra) bilis: 1. *Black bile, for melancholy, sadness, dejection*: Cic.—2. *Rage, fury, madness*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bile*.

bi-lic, icis, adj. [for bi-lic-s; fr. bi; lic-ium] *With a double-thread, two-threaded*: rumpitque infixa bilicem Loricam, Virg.

bi-lustr-is, e, adj. [bi; lustr-um] *Containing two lustra, i.e. ten years; of ten years' duration*: bellum, Ov.

bi-mār-is, e, adj. [bi; mar-e] *Pertaining to a double sea, i.e. lying between two seas*: Corinthus, Hor.

bi-mārit-us, i, m. *(One who is twice over a husband; hence) The husband of two wives*: Cic.

bi-mātr-is, e, adj. [bi; mater, matr-is] *Having two mothers* (epithet of Bacchus): Ov.

bi-membr-is, e, adj. [bi; membr-um] *Having double members*: puer, half man, half beast, Juv.—As Subst.: **bimembres**, ium, m. *The Centaurs*: Virg.

bi-mes-tris, e [Abi. bimestri, Hor.; bimestre, Ov.], adj. [for bi-mens-tris; fr. bi; mens-is] *Of two months' duration, of two months*: stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

bim-tilus, a, um, adj. dim. [bim-us] *Two years old*: puer, Cat.

bi-mus, a, um, adj. [bi; bis] *Two years old*: (in two years, continuing two years) una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Auct. ap. Cic.—Particular phrase: **Bima sententia**.

The vote concerning the continuance of provincial government for two years: Cic.

bi-nl, æ, a (in the sing. only twice in Lucr.)—*Gen. Plur. freq.* binum, Pl., num. distrib. adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Two distributively; two apiece for each*: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: **A. Two**: 1. With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing.: binæ littere, Cic.: bina castra, id.—2. Of things that are in pairs or double:

obves bini, a pair or yoke of oxen, Plaut.: binos (sc. scyphos) habebam, a pair, (of goblets) two of like form, Cic.: bina hastilla, Virg.—As Subst.: **binā**, ærum, n. *Two parts*: Lucr.—**B**. Sing.: *Two-fold, double*: corpus, Lucr.

bi-noct-um, il, n. [bi; nox, noct-is] *(A thing pertaining to a two-fold night; hence) A period or space of two nights; two nights*: Tac.

bi-nōmīn-is, e, adj. [bi; nomen, nomin-is] *Having two names*: Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

Biōn (-o), ōnis, m., Bion. *Bion or Bio: a witty philosopher of the Cyrenæic School*.—Hence, **Biōn-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Bionian*; Meton.) *Witty, satirical, sarcastic*.

bi-palm-is, e, adj. [bi; palm-us] *(Pertaining to two palmi; hence) Two spans long or broad*: spiculum, Liv.

bi-partiō, no perf., itum, ire, 4, v. a. *To divide into two parts, to bisect*: genus bipartitum, Cic.

bipartit-o (bipert-), adv. [bipartit-us] *In two parts or divisions; in two ways, in a two-fold manner*: Cic.

biparti-tus, a, um, P. of biparti-o.

bi-pāten, entis, adj. *Opening in two ways, open in two directions*: portas, Virg.

bi-pēd-ālis, e, adj. [bi; pes, ped-is] *(Pertaining to two feet; hence) Two feet long, wide, or thick; measuring two feet, etc.*: trabes, Cæs.: sol, Cic.

bipenn-i-fer, fēra, ferum, adj. [bi penn-is; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a three-edged axe*: Lycurgus, Ov.

bi-penn-is, e [Acc. Sing., bipennem, Virg.: bipennim, once in Ov.]:—*Abi. Sing. regular*, bipenni, Virg.: bipenne, once, Tib.—[bi; penn-a] adj. *Having two edges, two-edged*: ferrum, Virg.—As Subst.: **bipennis**, is, f. (sc. securis) *An axe with two edges*:

double-axe, battle-axe (mostly poet.; only found in the *Nom.*, *Dat.*, *Acc.*, and *Abi. Sing.*, and in *Nom.* and *Abi. Plur.*): Virg.; Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipenne*.

bi-pēs, ēdis, adj. *Two-footed*: equi, Virg.: mensa, Mart.—As Subst.: **bipēs**, ēdis, m. (sc. homo) *A two-legged being, a biped*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bipède*.

bi-rēm-is, e, adj. [bi; rem-us] *Two-oared, having two oars*: lembi, Liv.—As Subst.: **biremis**, is, f. (sc. scapha) I. *A small vessel with two oars*: Lucr.—2. *A vessel with two rows of benches, or two banks of oars*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *birème*.

bis (in composition bi), adv. num. [duis from duo] I. Prop.: *Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner*: in unā civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis mori, Hor.: bis consul, who has been twice consul (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic.—Particular combinations or expressions: **A**. With numerals: *Twice a certain number*: si, bis bina quot essent, didicisset Epicurus, Cic.—**B**. Bis tanto or tantum, *Twice as great or as much*: Plaut.; Virg.—**C**. Bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), *To stumble twice against the same stone; i.e. to commit the same error twice*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A second time*: bis Frontino consule, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bis*.

Bisaltæ, ærum, m. *The Bisaltæ; a Thracian people on the Strymon*.

Bisaltis, idis (Gr. Acc. Bisaltida), f., Bισαλτις. *A female descendant of Bisaltæ, esp. Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltæ, changed by Neptune into a eve*.

Bisanthē, es, f. *Bisanthe; a town of Thrace (now Rodosto)*.

Bistōnes, um, m., Bιστωνες. I. Prop.: *The Histones; a Thracian people*.—Hence, **Bistōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Histones, Bistonian*.

II. Meton.: *The Thracians*.—Hence. **A. Bistōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Thracian*.—**B. Bistōn-is**, idis, adj. f. *Thracian*: ales, i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian

king, Tereus, Sen. — As *Subst.*: (sc. femina) *A Thracian woman*.

bisulc-i-lingua, æ, *adj.* [bisulcus; (i); lingua] (Prop.: *With a cloven tongue*; fig.) *Double-tongued, deceitful*: *Plant*.

bi-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* (*Double-furrowed*; hence) *Divided into two parts, cloven*: *lingua, forked*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bisulque*.

Bithynia, æ, f., Βιθυνία. *Bithynia*; a province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade (now Ejalet Anadolî).—Hence, 1. **Bithyn-icus**, a, um, *adj.* *Bithynian, Bithynian*, 2. **Bithyn-us**, (once Bithynus, Juv.), a, um, *adj.* *Bithynian*. — As *Subst.*: **Bithyni**, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bithynia*.—3. **Bithyn-is**, idis, f. *A Bithynian woman*.

1. **bito**, v. *beto*.
2. **Bito** (-on), ñnis, *m.*, Βίτων. *Bilo or Biton*; a son of the Argive priestess, Cydippe.

bitumen, inis, *n.* [prob. of Hebrew origin] *Bitumen*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bitume*.

bitumin-ëus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen, bituminis] *Pertaining to bitumen*; *bituminosus*: vires, Ov.

Bituriges, um (in *Sing.* *Biturix*, Lucr.), *m.* *The Bituriges*; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

bi-vi-us, a, um, *adj.* [bi; vi-a] *Having two ways or passages*: ut *bivias armato obsidam milite fauces*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **bivium**, il, *n.* *A place with two ways, or where two roads meet*: ad *bivia consistere*, Liv.

blæsus, a, um, *adj.* = βλασιός. *Lisping, speaking indistinctly*: *lingua*, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **blæsus**, i, *m.* *A lisper*: Of intoxicated persons: Juv.

bland-e, *adv.* [bland-us] *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously*: *rogare*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *blandius*, id.: (*Sup.*) *blandissime*, Cic.

bland-i-dic-us, a, um, *adj.* [bland-us; (i); dic-or] *Speaking soothingly, coaxingly, or kindly*: *Plant*.

blandiloquent-ia, æ, f., [blandiloquens, blandiloquent-is, "speak-
-ing coaxingly"] *The quality of the blandiloquens*; hence) *Coaxing language, softness of expression*: *Poet ap. Cic.*

blandiloquent-ulus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [id.] *Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken*: *Plant*.

bland-i-loqu-us, a, um, *adj.* [bland-us; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking smoothly or flatteringly, fair-spoken*: *Plant*.

blandi-mentum, i, *n.* [blandi-or] 1. (*That which flatters*; hence) *Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery* (mostly plur.): Cic.; Ov.; Tac.—2. (*That which allures, charms, etc.*; hence) *a. Prop.*: *An allurements, pleasure, charm, delight*: Cic.; Tac.—b. *Meton.*: (a) *Of spices, seasoning, condiments in food*: Tac.—(b) *Careful culture, coaxing*: Pl.

bland-i-or, itus sum, iri, a, v. *dep.*

[bland-us] **I. Prop.**: **A.** By actions: *To cling caressingly to; to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax*: cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae, Hor.—**B.** By words: 1. *G. en.*: *To flatter; to make flattering, courteous speeches, or be complaisant to*: quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiator, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: With *Dat.* of Personal pron.: *To flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of things: *To flatter, please, be agreeable or favourable to; to allure by pleasure; to attract, entice, invite*: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.—**B.** *To persuade or impel by flattery*: res per Veneris blanditür (sc. voluptas) sæcla propagat, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blândir*.

bland-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*: *Plant*.

bland-itia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the blandus*; hence) 1.: **a.** *Sing.*: *A caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling*: Cic.—b. *Plur.* (so, mostly): *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements*: Cic.; Tac.; Ov.—2. *Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurements*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blândie, blandies*.

blandi-tim, *adv.* [blandi-or] *In a flattering, caressing manner*: *Lucr.*

blandi-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of blandi-or.—2. *Pa.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming*: *rosæ*, Prop.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Of smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing*: blandus amicus, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) (*Comp.*) an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming*: laudes, Virg.: (*Sup.*) voluptates, blandissimæ domine (the most alluring mistresses), majores partes animi a virtute detorqueant, Cic.—**B.** *Persuading to something by caressing*: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *blande*.

1. **blätör**, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [akin to βλαῖ, stupid] *To talk idly or foolishly; to bubble, prate*: *Hor.*

2. **blätör-o**, ñnis, *m.* [1. blater-o] *A babler, prater*: acc. to *Gell.*

blätio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. v. a. [akin to blatero] *To utter foolish things, to bubble, prate*: *Plant*.

blatta, æ, f. *The blatta*; a fetid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees; of several kinds: the cockroach, -chafer, moth, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *blatte*.

blatt-ärfus, a, um, *adj.* [blatt-a] *Pertaining to the moth*: balnea, i. e. dark bathing-rooms (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen.

blatt-ëus, a, um, *adj.* [blatt-a, purple-dye] (*Pertaining to blatta*; hence) *Purple-coloured, purple*: *funes*, Entr.

blennus, i, *m.* = βλενός. *A block-head, dolt, simpleton*: *Plant*.

blit-ëus, a, um, *adj.* [blit-um] (*Pertaining to blitum*; hence) *Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid*: *Plant*.

blitum, i, *n.* = βλίτον. *A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad*: *orache* or *spinach*: *Plant*.

bō-ärius, a, um, *adj.* [for bo-ärius; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of, or relating to, neat cattle*: *forum*, Liv.

Bocchar, äris, -or, äris, *m.*: **I. Prop.**: *Bocchar* or *Bochchor*; a king of Mauritania, in the time of the second Punic war. **II. Meton.**: *An African*.

Bocchus, i, *m.* *Bocchus*; a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

Bœbë, es, f. *Bæbe*; a village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis.—Hence, 1. **Bœb-ëis**, idos, *adj.* f. *Of, or belonging to, Bæbe*.—2. **Bœb-ëius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Bæbæian*; Meton.) *Thessalian*.

Bœotia, æ, f., Βοιωτία. *Bœotia*; a district of Greece Proper, the capital of which was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules. Its inhabitants were noted for stupidity.—Hence, 1. **Bœoti-us**, a, um, *adj.*, Βοιωτός. *Bœotian*.—As *Subst.*: **Bœotii**, ñrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The Bœotians*.—2. **Bœoti-us**, a, um, *adj.*, Βοιωτός. *Bœotian*.—As *Subst.*: **Bœotii**, ñrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The Bœotians*.

bō-iæ, ärum, f. [for bov-iæ; fr. bos, bov-is] (*Things pertaining to bos*; hence) *A collar for the neck* (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron): *Plant*.
Boii, ñrum, *m.* *The Boii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Bourbonnais, Dép. de l'Allier).—Hence, **Boi-a**, æ, f., acc. to some *the chief town*—acc. to others, *the country*—of the Boii.

Bōla, æ (-æ, ärum), f. *Bola*; a very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium.—Hence, **Bōl-änus**, a, um, *adj.* (*Of, or pertaining to, Bola*.—As *Subst.*: **Bol-äni**, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bola*).

bölëtus, i, *m.* = βωλίτης. *The bolëtus*; the best kind of mushroom: *Plant*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bolet*.
bölus, i, *m.* = βόλος (a throw or cast): 1. *A throw of dice*: *Plant*.—2. (Prop.: *A cast of a fishing-net*; hence): *a. Meton.*: *A draught of fishes*: *bol-um emere*, Suet.—b. *Fig.*: *A in a good sense, from the profit accruing to the fisherman*: *Gain, profit, advantage*: *Plant*; Ter.—(b) *In a bad sense, from the injury sustained by the fishes from their capture*: (a) *Loss, hurt, harm, injury*: *Plant*.—(b) *An attempt to inveigle, ensnare, or entangle*: *Plant*.

bombax, interj. = βομβάξ. *An exclamation of wonder, surprise, etc.*: *Strange! indeed! possible!* *Plant*.

bombus, i, *m.* = βόμβος [onomatop.] *A hollow or deep sound; a humming, buzzing*: *Var.*; *Cat.*

bombyc-inus, a, um, *adj.* [bx mbyx, bombyc-is] *Of silk, silken*: *panniculus*, Juv.

bombyx, ñcis, *m.* = βόμβυξ. **I. Prop.**: *The silkworm*: *Mart.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk*: *Prop.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *bombyce*.

Bōmilcar, āris, *m.* *Bomilcar*: 1. *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles.*—2. *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

bōn-itas, ātis, *f.* [bon-us] (*The quantity of the bonus; hence*) 1. *Of things: The good quality of a thing; goodness, excellence: agrorum, Cic.*—2. *Of character: Good, honest, friendly, or agreeable conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence: Cic.*—3. *Parental love, tenderness: Phaed.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. bonité.*

Bonna, ae, *f.* *Bonn*; *a town on the Rhine.*—*Hence, Bonn-ensis, e, adj. Of Bonn.*

Bōnōnia, ae, *f.* *Bonia*; *a town of Gallia Cisalpina (now Bologna).*—*Hence, Bōnōni-ensis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Bononia.*

bōnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form **duonus**.—From *obol.* form **henus** is derived the *adv.* *bene*.—*Comp.* *melior: Sup. optimus*). *Of every kind of excellence: A. Physical: 1. Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right: aedes, Plaut.; ager, Ter.; iter, Hor.; nummi, genuine (like our good silver, etc., for pure, unadulterated), Cic.*—2. *With Subst., which denote magnitude, measure, or number, to enhance their force (like our phrases, a good half mile, a good mile, etc.): Large, considerable: bona pars sermonis, Cic.: bona librorum copia, Hor.*—3. *Wealthy, rich: Curt.*—*As Subst.: a. boni, ōrum, n. (sc. homines) The wealthy, the rich: Cic.; Plaut.*—*b. bona, ōrum, m. Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods, fortune: Ter.; Cic.; Liv.*—4. *Of circumstances: Res bonae, Prosperous condition, good fortune: Plaut.; Cic.*—5. *Of food, etc.: Nice, delicate, choice, etc.: Nep.—B. Mental and moral: 1. Good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest, etc.: auctor, Cic.: bono animo esse, to be of good courage, Plaut.: dicta (=facete dicta), witisms, bons mots, Cic.—As Subst.: bonum, i, n. A moral good or blessing; a gift, valuable possession: Cic.; Tac.*—2. *a. Of a man: Honourable, good: Cic.—As Subst.: boni, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) The good, the virtuous, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—b. Of a woman: Modest, virtuous: Plaut.*—3. *Brave, gallant, active: Sall.*—4. *Considerable, high, esteemed; of good family; of high rank, honourable birth, noble origin, etc.: Plaut.; Cic.*—*As Subst.: optimi, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) =optimates: The aristocrats: Cic.*—5. *Bonā veniā, or cum bonā veniā (=pace tuā, vestrā) With your kind leave or permission: Ter.; Liv.*—6. *a. Favourable, propitious, kind: Cic.; Hor.—b. Of words: Of good omen, of favourable import: Tib.: bona verba vocare, Ter.—c. As an appellation of Jupiter, and in the common formula in commencing any business: Favourable, etc.: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Cic.: quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, id.*—7. *Good, i. e. fit, suitable, proper,*

appropriate, serviceable: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg.—*As Subst.: bonum, i, n. Utility, profit, good: publicum, the public weal, public advantage, Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Bono esse alicui, To be of service to one, to profit one: Cic.; Liv.—b. Cui bono fuerit, For whose advantage it was: Cic.—8. In addresses: Excellent, etc.: Hor.: O bone, my good fellow, Hor.—C. Of inherent qualities of persons or things: Excellent or good in or for any thing, to do any thing, etc.: pace belloque bonus, Liv.: (with Gerund in di) impar, melior furandi, Tac.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. bon.*

bōo, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, i v. n. [onomatop., like the Gr. βοᾶ.] *To cry aloud, roar: toto voce boante foro, Ov.*

Bōtēs, ae (*Dat. Booti, Cic.*—*Voc. Boote, Ov.*), *m.* *The constellation Boötes.*

Bōrēas, ae (*Acc. Borean, Ov.*—*Borean, Prop.*), *m.*, *Borēas* (*The thing from the mountains: I. Prop.: Boreas; the mountain or north wind (pure Lat. aquilo): Boreā penetrabile frigus, Virg.—Hence, Bor-ēus (-ius), a, um, adj. Pertaining to the north wind; northern: sub axe Boreo, Ov. II. Meton.: A. For The North: Hor. B. Personified: Boreas; the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica: Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. Borée.*

Bōrysthēnes, is, *m.*, Βορυσθένης. *The Borysthēnes; a large, but gently flowing, river in Sarmatia, which falls into the Black Sea (now the Dnieper).*—*Hence, I. Bōrysthēn-ius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Borysthēnes.*—2. **Bōrysthēn-īdēs**, ārum, *m.* *The dwellers on or near the Borysthēnes.*

bōs, bōvis (*Gen. Plur., būm, Virg.*—*Dat. and Abl., bōbus, Hor.: bābus, Ov.*), *comm. gen.*—*βόω.* (*The lowing or bellowing one; hence*) *I. Prop.: One of the ox tribe; an ox, a cow: boves animalium soli et retro ambulantes pascentur, Pl.: actae boves, Liv.—Prov.: Bovi clittelas imponere, To put a pack-saddle upon the ox, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it, Poet., ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A whip cut from neut's leather, a hide: Plaut.—B. The bos; a species of turbol: Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. bœuf.*

Bōspōrus (-phōrus), i, *m.* (*Neut. Plur. Bospōri, Prop.*) = *Βόσπορος* (Heifer's ford). *Bosporus or Bosphorus: 1. Bosporus Thracicus, or simply Bosporus, The Thracian Bosporus, between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople).*—*Hence, Bospōr-ius, a, um, adj. Of the Bosporus.*—2. *Cimmerius, The Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof (now the Straits of Caffa).*—*Hence, Bospōr-ānus, i, m. A dweller on or near the Cimmerian Bosporus.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. Bosphore.*

Bottia, ae, *f.* *Bottica; a small province of Macedonia.*

Bōvill-ēs, ārum, *f.* [bovill-es] (*Things pertaining to bovillus*). *Bovillae; a small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from Alba Longa, about 10 miles from Rome, on the Appian Road, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it.*—*Hence, I. Bovill-us, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Boville.*—2. **Bōvill-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* [*Of Boville.*

bōv-illus, a, um, *adj.* [bos, bov-il] *Of, or pertaining to, neat cattle: grex, Liv.*

brābenta, ae, *m.* = *βραβεύτης. An overseer, umpire: Suet.*

brācē (-ccae), ārum (once *Sing. braca*, ae, *ov.*), *f.* *Trousers, breeches, pantaloons: Ov.*

brāc-ātus (bracc-), a, um, *adj.* [brac-a] *I. Prop.: Provided with braccæ; having breeches: Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: Foreign, barbarian, effeminate: Cic.; Ov.*

brāchi-ālis, e, *adj.* [brachi-um] *Of, or belonging to, the arm: nervus, Plaut.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. brachial.*

brāchiō-lum, i, n. *dim.* [brachi-um, (unconstr. Gen.) brachio-i] *A small delicate arm: Cat.*

brachium (bracch-, bacch-), ī, n. = *βραχίον*. *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: An arm; the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: brachium (sc. dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic.: collo dare brachia circum, to throw the arms round the neck, Virg.—Particular phrase: Levi or molli brachio agere aliquid, To pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly: Cic.—P. rov.: Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, To swim against the stream. Juv. B. Esp.: The lower arm, forearm (from the hand to the elbow): brachia et lacerti, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of craw-fish, etc.: A claw. Cancri brachia, Ov.—2. Of an elephant, etc.: The shoulder, the shoulder-blade: Plaut.—B. Of things similar in form to arms: 1. Of trees, etc.: A branch: Virg.—2. Of the sea: An arm: Ov.—3. Of a mountain: A side-branch; a spur: Pl.—4. Of a vessel: Plur.: The sail-yards: Virg.—5. Milit. t. t.: a. (a natural or artificial) outwork; an arm for connecting two points in fortifications or preparations for besieging: Liv.—b. A side-work, mole, dike, in the fortification of a harbour. Liv. ¶ *Hence, Fr. bras.**

bractēa (bratt-), ae, *f.* [pprs. akin to βράω, to rattle, crackle] (*The rattling or crackling thing; hence*) *A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: Virg.*

bractē-ōla (bratt-), ae, *f. dim.* [bracte-a] *A thin leaf of gold: Juv.*

brassica, ae, *f.* *Cabbage: Cat.*

Bratspanantium, ī, n. *Bratuspantium; a town of Gallia Belgica, afterwards called Caesaromagus (now Breteuil, or in its vicinity).*

Brenni, ōrum, v. *Brenui.*

Brennus, i, *m.* *Brennus; a leader of the Gauls, who vanquished the Romans at the Alia.*

Breuni (Brenni), ōrum, *m.* *The Breuni, or Brenni; a people of Rhaetia*

brev-īarīum, ī, n. [brev-is, a summary] (*A thing belonging to a breve; hence*) *A summary, abridgement, abstract, epitome*: Sen.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bréviaire*.

brev-īcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [br-v-is] *Somewhat short or small*: homo, Plaut.

brev-īloquēns, entis, adj. [brev-is; (i); loquēns] *Speaking briefly; short*: Cic.

brevīloquēnt-īa, æ, f. [breviloquēns, breviloquent-is] *Brevity of speech*: Cic.

brevīs, e, adj. [βραχύς] **I. Prop.**: **A.** In space: **1.** In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow*: In Enbolco scopulus brevis emicat alte Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) cursuque brevissimus Almo, *ov.*—**A.** Adverbial expression: *In breve, into a little or small space*: Hor.—**2.** In height: *Short, small, low*: sedebat iudex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic.—**3.** In length: *Short*: brevior mensura capillis, Ov.—**4.** In depth: *Small, little, shallow*: vada, Virg.—**As Subst.**

brevia, ium, n. (sc. loca) *Shallow places, shallows, shoals*: tres Eurus ab alto In brevā et syrtis urget, Virg.—**B.** In time: *Short, brief, small, little*: vite summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor.: tempus, Liv.—**Adverbial expressions**: **1.** In brevi, etc., spatio, brevi spatio, brevi tempore, *or simply brevi or in brevi*: *In a short, etc., time, shortly* (before or after): Lucr.; Cic.—**2.** Brevi, *For a short time*; *a little*: Ov.—**3.** Ad breve: *For a short time*: Suet. **II. Meton.**

A.: **1.** Of style, an orator, etc.: *Short, brief, concise*: brevior in scribendo, Cic.—**Adverbial expressions**:

a. Brevi, Briefly, in a few words: Cic.—**b.** Once in epistolary style: *Breve facere, To be short or brief*: Cic.—**c.** Once; *In breve cogere, To comprise in few words, bring into a small compass*: Liv.—**2.** In prosody: *Of the quantity of a syllable*: *Short*: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **brevīs**, is, f. (sc. syllaba) *A short syllable*: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, Cic.—**B.** *Little, small*: brevibus torquata colubris, Ov.: pondus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bref, brief* (item. brève).

brev-īas, ātis, f. [brev-is] (*The quality of the brevis*; hence) **1.** In space: *Shortness, smallness, narrowness, etc.*: Cass.; Gell.—**2.** In time: *Shortness, brevity*: Cic.—**3.** Of style: *Brevity, conciseness*: Cic.; Hor.—**4.** In prosody: *Shortness*: *of the time of a syllable, etc.*: Cic.—**5.** *Littleness, smallness*: corporis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brève*.

brev-īter, adv. [id.] **1.** Of space: *Shortly, in a small space, etc.*; *at a short distance*: (*Comp.*) quo brevius valent, Tac.—**2.** In expression: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily*: multa breviter et commode dicta memoriam mandabam, Cic.—(*Sup.*) quam brevissime, Quint.—**3.** In prosody: *With shortness, short*: Cic.

Brīāreus (trīsyll.), ei, m., Briar-

eus, Briareus; *the hundred-armed giant* (also called *Ægeon*).

Brīgantes, um, m. *The Brigantes; the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain*.

Brīseīa, īdos (Acc. Briseida), f., Bpῑρῑς, *A female descendant of Brises* esp. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brītanīa, æ, f. *Britannia*: (**1.** Sing.: *Britain*; including Albion (England) and Caledonia (Scotland): Cic.; Tac.—**Hence, a. Brītan-nus** (Brī-, Lucr.), a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Britain*; *British*.—**As Subst.**: **Brītan-nus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A Briton*: catenatus, Hor.—**b. Brītan-nicus**, a, um, adj. *Britannic, British*.—**2.** Plur.: *The Britains*; i.e. England, Scotland, and Ireland (Hibernia or Juverna). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Bretagne*; *Britannique*.

Brōmūs, īi (Voc. Bromie, Plant.), m., Bpῑμος (The Noisy One). *Bromius*: a surname of Bacchus (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals).

Brōmus, i, m., Bpῑμος (Loud Noise). *Bromus*: one of the five Centaurs, slain by Ceneus, in the battle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

Brontes, æ, m., Bpῑντῑς (Thunder). *Brontes*, a Cyclops, who laboured in the workshop of Vulcan.

Brōtēas, æ, m., Bpῑτέας. *Brotea*: **1.** One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus.—**2.** Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phœneus.

Bructerī, ōrum, m. *The Bructeri*; a German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, Lippe, Ems, and Weser.

brū-ma, æ, f. [for brev-ma; fr. brev-io, to shorten] (*That which is shortened*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The shortest day in the year; the winter solstice*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The winter time, winter*: Hor.; Virg.—**B.** *A year*: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brume*.

brum-ālis, e, adj. [brum-a] **1.** *Of, or pertaining to, the winter solstice or shortest day*: dies, Cic.—**2.** *Wintry, of winter*: frigus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brumal*.

Brundīsīum (Brundu-), īi, n. ["Bpῑνδῑον, ἑλαφον," Hesych.] (*A thing pertaining to a Bpῑνδῑς*) (*Stag-harbour*) *Brundisium or Brundisium*; a very ancient town of Calabria, which obtained its name from its harbour extending beyond it in the shape of a stag's antlers.—**Hence, Brundīs-i-nus** (Brundūs-), a, um, adj. *Of Brundisium, Brundisian*.

Brutīi, ōrum, m. **I. Prop.**: *The Brutii*; the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy. **II. Meton.**: *The country of the Brutii*.—**Hence, Brutī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of the Brutii*.

1. brūtūs, a, um, adj. [akin to βαρύς, Bpῑύς] **I. Prop.**: *Heavy, unwieldy, immovable*: tellus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Of persons or things*: *Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational*: adolescentia, Sen.—**B.** *Of animals*: Un-

reasoning, irrational, brute: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brut*.

2. Brūtūs, i, m. [1. brutus] *Brutus*; a Roman cognomen: **1.** L. Junius Brutus the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity (hence the name), and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion. After him, Brutus was the cognomen of the patrician gens Junia.—**2.** M. Junius Brutus, a son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age; the murderer of Julius Cæsar; distinguished as a philosopher and orator.—**3.** D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.

4. M. Junius Brutus, the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer.

Būbassus, i, f. *Bubassus*; a district of Caria.—**Hence, Būbās-is**, īdis, f. adj. *Of Bubassus*.

Būbastis, is, f. *Bubastis*; a goddess worshipped at Bubastis in Egypt; corresponding to Diana.

būb-ile (bōv-), īlis, n. [bos; bov-is] (*A thing pertaining to a bos*; hence) *A cattle-stall, cow-shed*: Cato; Phæd.

būbo, ōnis, m. (f. only once: Virg.) [βῡβας, βῡβα] *An owl, the horned owl, the cry of which was considered as ill-boding*: ignavus bubo, Ov.

būbul-ōntus, no per f., āri, i. v. dep. [būbul-us] (*To act as a bubulcus*; hence) *To keep, feed, or drive oxen*: Plaut.

būbul-cus, i, m. [būbul-us] (*One pertaining to oxen*; hence) *An ox-driver or waggoner; one who ploughs with oxen*; a ploughman: Cic.; Ov.

būb-ūlus, a, um, adj. [for bovulus; fr. bos, bov-is] *Of neat cattle or oxen*: corli, thongs, straps of ox-hide or cow-hide, Plaut.—**As Subst.**: **būbula**, æ, f. (sc. caro) *Beef*: Plaut.

bū-cæd-a, æ, m. [for bov-cæd-a; fr. bos, bov-is; cæd-o] (*Or-cut*; hence) *One who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide*: Plaut.

bucca, æ, f. [akin to βύζος, Bυκάνη] **I. Prop.**: *The cheek* (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.: diff. from genæ): pictus Gallus . . . distortus ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.—**Prov.**: *Scribere (loqui) quod* (quidquid) *in buccam venit, To write (speak) that which (whatever) comes into the cheek, i.e. uppermost*: Cic.; Mart.

II. Meton.: **A.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking*; a declaimer, buccer: notæque per oppida buccæ, Juven.—**B.** *A mouthful*: panis, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bouche, bouchée*.

buccel-la, æ, f. dim. [for buccul-la; fr. buccul-a] *A small mouthful, morsel*: Mart.

buccina, æ, etc., v. buc. **bucc-o**, ōnis, m. [bucc-a] (*One having distended cheeks*; hence) *A babbler, blockhead, fool*: Plaut.

bucc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A cheek*: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *In a helmet*: *The beaver or cheek-piece*: Liv.

bucc-ūlentus, a, um, adj. [for

BUCERUS

CACHINNUS

buccal-lentus; fr. **buccal-a**] *Having full cheeks or a large mouth*: *Plaut.*

bucērus (-ius, *Lucr.*), a, um, *adj.* = *βουκερός*. *Having the horns of neat cattle*: *x-horned*: *armenta*: *Ov.*

būcīna (**bucc-**), æ, f. [*prob. bucc-a*] (*A thing pertaining to a bucca*; hence) 1. A shepherd's horn: *Prop.*—2. a. *Prop.*: A trumpet: *bello dat signum rancia cruentum Bucina*. *Virg.*—b. *Meton.*: *Milit. l. t.*: A watch: *ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent*, *Liv.*—c. *Triton's shell or trumpet*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *buccine*.

būcīn-ātor (**bucc-**), ōris, m. [*bucin(a)-o*] I. *Prop.*: One who blows the buccina, a trumpeter: *Cæs.* II. *Fig.*: One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *buccinateur*.

būcīn-o (**buccīn-**), āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. [*bucin-a*] *To blow the trumpet*: *Var.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *bucciner*.

būcōlīca, ōrum, n. = *βουκολικά*. *Bucolics*: *Ov.*

bū-cūla, æ, f. *dim.* [*for bov-cula*; fr. *bos*, *bov-is*] I. *Prop.*: A young cow, a heifer: *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: A bronze statue of a cow (at Athens, the work of Myron): *Cic.*

būfo, ōnis, m. [*etym. dub.*] A load: *Virg.*

bulbus, i, m. = *βολβός*: I. *Gen.*: A bulbous root, a bulb: *Cels.*; *Pl.* II. *Esp.*: An onion: *Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bulbe*. **būleutērīum** (-on), ī, n. = *βουλευτήριον*. The place where the (Greek) senate assembled; the senate-house.

bull-a, æ, f. [*bull-o*] (*That which bubbles up, and becomes round*; hence) I. *Prop.*: A water bubble, bubble: *per lucida*, *Ov.* II. *Fig.*: Of any thing floating or transitory: A bubble: *Var.* III. *Meton.*: Of any thing in the form of a bulla: A boss, stud, etc.: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—B. A small ornament, usually in the shape of a heart, worn upon the neck by boys (mostly of gold): *Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Bullā*

dignus, *Worthy of a bulla*; i. e. *childish*: *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bulle, boule*.

bull-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [*bull-a*] (*Provided with a bulla*; hence) 1. (*Prop.*: *Having a water-bubble*; *Fig.*) *Quickly passing*; or, acc. to some, *Inflated, bombastic*: *Pers.*—2. *Wearing a bulla about the neck*: *heres*, i. e. *still a child*, *Juv.*

Bullis, v. *Byllis*. **bullo**, no *perf. nor sup.*, āre, l. v. n.; **bullio**, īvi, ītum, īre, ā. v. n. [*onomatop.* like our "bubble"] *To be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble*: *Cato*; *Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *bouillir*.

būmastus, i, f. = *βούμαστος* (*having large breasts*). The *būmastus*; a species of grape with large clusters: *Virg.*

Būpālus, i, m., *Βούπαιλος* (*Bull-wrestler*). *Bupalus*; a statuette of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet *Hippionax*; but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems.

būris, is, m. [*acc. to some, contr. from βοῦς οὐρά*: ox-tail] The curved hinder part or crooked timber of a plough: *Virg.*

Būsīris, īdis (*Acc. Busirin*, *Ov.*), *Βούσιρις*, m. *Busiris*; a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by *Hercules*: *Virg.*

bust-ī-rāp-us, i, m. [*bust-um*; (i); *rap-io*] (*Tomb-snatcher*; hence) As a term of reproach: A robber of tombs: *Plaut.*

bustū-ārīus, a, um, *adj.* [*for busto-arius*; fr. *bustum*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *busto-l*] *Of, or pertaining to, the place where dead bodies were burned*; gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead: *Cic.*

bust-tum, i, n. [*for bur-tum*; fr. *obol. bur-o=uro*] (*The burning place*; hence) I. *Prop.*: A place for burning the dead; a burning-ground: *Lucr.*: *Stat.* II. *Meton.*: A. The hillock raised over the ashes of a burned corpse; a tomb: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—B. Of things which devour or destroy: *Of*

the maw of an animal that eats meat *Lucr.*—C. Of a battle-field: *civilla busta Philippi*, *Prop.* III. *Fig.*: Of a violator of the laws, etc.: A tomb, destruction, etc.: *legum*, *Cic.*: *reipublice*, *id.*

Būtes, æ, m., *Βούτης*. *Butes*: 1. Son of *Amicus*, king of the *Bebrycians*, slain by *Dares* at the tomb of *Hector*.—2. Son of the *Athenian Pallas*, sent with *Cephalus* to *Eacus*.—3. An armour-bearer of *Anchises*.—4. A Trojan.

Būthrōtum, i, n. (-os, i, f. *Ov.*), *Βουθρότιον*, *Bouthrotos*. *Bulhrotum* or *Bulhrotos*; a maritime town of *Epirus* (now *Butrinto*).—Hence, **Būthrōt-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Bulhrotum*.—As *Subst.*: *Buthrotii*, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Bulhrotum*.

būthysīa, æ, f. = *βουθυσία*. A sacrifice of oxen: *Suet.*

Buxentum, i, n., *Πυθούς*. *Buxentum*; a town of *Lucania*.

bux-i-fera, ferā, fērum, *adj.* [*bux-us*; (i); *fer-o*] Bearing box-trees: *Cat.* **buxus**, i, f. (sometimes -um, i, n. in the meaning of no. II.) = *πύθος*. I. *Prop.*: The pale, evergreen, box-tree: *Ov.* II. *Meton.*: A. Box-wood: *Virg.*—B. Of things made of box-wood: 1. A pipe or flute: *Virg.*—2. A top: *Virg.*—3. A comb: *Ov.*—4. A writing-tablet: *Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *buis*.

Byblis, īdis, f., *Βυβλίς*. *Byblis*; a daughter of *Miletus* and *Cyanē*, who fell in love with her brother *Camius*, and, being repulsed, was changed into a fountain.

Byllis (**Bull-**), īdis, f., *Βυλλίς*. *Byllis* or *Bullis*; a town of *Greecian Illyria*.

Byrsa, æ, f., *Βύρσα* (a hide). *Byrsa*; the citadel of *Carthage*.

Byzantium, ī, n., *Βυζάντιον*. *Byzantium*; a city of *Thrace*, on the *Bosporus*, opposite the *Asiatic Chalcidæon*, afterwards *Constantinople* (now *Constantinople*, among the *Turks Stamboul*).—Hence, **Bȳzanti-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Byzantium, Byzantine*.

C

C, c, n. *indecl. or f.*, the third letter of the Latin alphabet: I. Corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ (in *Inscr.* G was freq. written like O): *LECIONES*, *MACISTRATOS*, *EXPOCICONT*, [*pu*] *CNANDOD*, [*pvc*] *nad*], *CARTACINENSIS*, upon the *Columna rostrata*, for *regiones*, *magistratos*, *effugiant*, *pugnando*, *pugna*, *Carthaginiensi*; hence the *prænomena* *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while *Cæso* or *Kæso* was written with K. Still, as early as the time of the kings, the C seems to have been substituted for K; *Consul* was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before a, as in

KAL for *Calendæ*, or *Calumnia*. II. Interchanged: A. With g: *vicesimus*, *tricesimus*, and *vigessimus*, *trigesimus*: so, *segmen* for *secmen*, *fr. seco*.—B. With t: *Vectones* and *Vettones*; *inductæ* and *inductus*.—C. With q (fully written *qu*): *secutus* and *sequutus*. III. Substituted for p: *oculus* from *ōp-tu-ma*. IV. As an abbreviation, C denotes *Gaius*, and reversed O, *Gaia*. V. As a numeral, C=centum; and upon voting tablets=condemno; hence it is called "litera tristitia."

cāballus, i, m. = *καβάλλης*. An inferior riding or pack-horse; a nag, jade: *Hor.*; *Juv.*—Prov.: *Optat arare caballus*, *The pack-horse wishes*

to plough, i. e. *no one is content with his own condition*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *cheval*.

Cābillōnum, ī, n., *Cabillonum*; a town in *Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Châlons-sur-Saône*).

cāchinnā-tio, ōnis, f. [*cachinn(a)-o*] A violent laughing, immoderate laughter: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *cachinnation*.

cāchinn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. [*akin to Sans. root KARH*, "to laugh"; *Gr. καχάζω, καχάζω*] *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately*: *Cic.*

cāchinn-us, i, m. [*cachinn-o*] I. *Prop.*: A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a jeering: *Cic.*; *Hor.* II

Meton.: Of the sea: *A plashing, roaring*: Cat.

cāco, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and a.* = κακάω. **I. Neut.**: To go to stool: Cat.; **Hor.** **II. Act.**: *A. To emit by going to stool: odorem, to emit a stench, Phaed.*—**B. To defile with excrement**: *caecata charta*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chier*.

cācōēthes, *is. n.* = κακώθης, *tō* (an ill habit); **I. Prop.**: *Medic. t. t.*: *An obstinate, malignant disease*: Cels. **II. Fig.**: *An itch or incurable passion for writing or scribbling*: scribendi, Juv.

cācozēlus, *i. m.* = κακόζηλος. *A bad imitator*: Suet.

cācūla, *ae. m.* [etym. dub.] *A servant, esp. of a soldier*: Plaut.

cācūmen, *inis, n.* [pprs. acūmen with the prefix cū] **I. Prop.**: *The extreme end, extremity, or point of a thing; the peak, top, utmost point* (whether horizontal or perpendicular): *Judata cacumina silvae* Ostendunt, Ov.: *ramorum, Cæs.*: *montis*, Virg.: *membrorum*, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: *The end, limit*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cacumine*.

cācūmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [cacumen, cacumīn-is] *To point, make pointed*: aures, Ov.

Cācus, *i. m.*, Κάκος. *Cacus*: *a giant who robbed Hercules of Geryon's cattle, and was on that account slain by him*.

cād-āver, ēris, *n.* [cad-o] *(That which falls down dead; hence) I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: A dead body, a corpse*: Lucr.; **C.**: *B. Of beasts: A carcase*: Virg. **II. Fig.**: *As a term of reproach of a worthless man: A corpse, a carcase*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: *The ruins of desolated towns: tot oppidū cadavera*, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavre*.*

cādāvēr-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [cad-aver] *(Full of cadaver; hence) Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous*: facies, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cadavéreuse*.

Cadmus, *i. m.*, Κάδμος (Exceller). **Cadmus**: **1.** Son of the Phœnician King Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Theban Thebes; inventor of alphabetic writing; and at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent.—Hence, **a. Cadm-ēus**, *a, um, adj.*: (a) **Prop.**: *Of, or pertaining to, Cadmus*; **Cadmean**.—As Subst.: **Cadmēa** *ae. f.* (sc. arx) *The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus*.—(b) **Meton.**: (a) *Theban*.—(b) *Carthaginian*.—**b. Cadm-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* **Cadmean**.—**c. Cadm-ēis**, *idis, f. adj.* *Of Cadmus, Cadmean*: (a) **Prop.**—As Subst.: *A female descendant of Cadmus*.—(b) **Meton.**: *Theban*.—**2.** An executioner in the time of Iliace.

cādo, cēcidi, cāsum, cādere, *3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root CAD, 'to fall'] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall*: precipites (sc. apes) cadunt, Virg.: equo, Cic.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To decline, sink, set*: cadentis solis fulgor, Tac.: Arcturus cadens, Hor.—**2.** To separate from something by falling: *to fall from or off, fall out, drop off, etc.*: prima (sc. folia) cadunt, Hor.: de manibus arma ceciderunt, Cic.—**3.** Of a stream: *To fall, empty itself*: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv.—**4.** Of dice: *To be thrown or cast; to turn up*: illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter.—**5.** *To fall down, drop, be precipitated down, etc.*: to sink down, etc.; to sink, settle, etc.: cadunt toti montes, Lucr.: cadere in plano, Ov.—**6.** *To fall so as to be unable to rise again; to fall dead, die* (so, mostly of those who fall in battle): pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.: (Jupers. Pass.) in acie cadendum fuit, Cic.—**7.** Of victims: *To be slain or offered, to be sacrificed, to fall*: si tener pleno cadit hædus anno, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To come, happen, or fall somewhere; to be subjected to something*: subsensum, i. e. to be perceived, Cic.: in cogitationem, i. e. to suggest itself to the thoughts, id.—**B.** *Cadere in aliquem or aliquid; also, sub aliquid, To belong to some person or thing; to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to, to fit, suit, become*: cadit in quenquam tantum scelus? Virg.; Cic.—**C.**: **1.** *To fall upon a definite time*: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic.—**2.** *Mercantile t. t.*: *Of payments*: *To fall due*: Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *Cadere alicui, To fall to one as by lot; to fall to one's lot, fall or happen to one, befall, turn out*: insperanti mihi... cecidit, ut in istum sermonem delaberemini, Cic.—**2.** *Cadere, To happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner): quum aliter res cecidisset, ac putasses, Cic.—**3.** *Cadere in or ad irritum or cassum; also with adj.* *irritus as predicate, To be frustrated, fail, be or remain fruitless*: Plaut.; Liv.; Tac.—**E.** *To become lower, inferior* (i. e. in strength, power, worth, etc.): to decrease, diminish, lessen: cadunt vires, Lucr.: pretia militiæ, Liv.—**F.**: **1.** *To entirely lose strength, value, etc., to perish, vanish, decay, cease; of the wind, to subside, die away, abate, etc.*: turpius est privatam cadere quam publicæ, Cic.: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? id.—**2.** *Law t. t.*: *Cadere causā or formulā, also cadere alone, To lose one's cause or suit; to be cast, etc.*: Cic.; Quint.; Tac.—**3.** *Of theatrical representations*: *To fall through, fail, be condemned, gain no favour*: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—**G.** *Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.*: *To terminate, end, close*: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.

cādūcō-ātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceus] *(One with a caduceus; hence) A herald sent to the enemy; an officer with a flag of truce*: Liv.

cādūcūm, *i. n.* -us, *i. m.* [akin to κηρυκίον, Æolic κηρυκίον] **I. Gen.**:

A herald's staff: Cic.; Liv. **II. Esp.**: *The staff of Mercury, as messenger of the gods*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducée*.

cādūc-ī-fer, fera, fērum, *adj.* [caduc-eus; (i); fer-o] *Bearing a herald's staff; an epithet of Mercury*: Ov.—As Subst.: **caducifer**, ēri, *m.* (sc. deus) *The caduceus carrier, i. e. Mercury*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caducifère*.

cād-ūcus, *a, um, adj.* [cad-o] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *That falls or has fallen; falling*: frondes volitare caducas, Virg.: te triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput innumeratis, Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Of those who fall in battle, etc.; Falling or having fallen dead*: bello caduci Dardanidae, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Inclined to fall, that easily falls*: vitis, quæ naturā caduca est, etc., Cic.—**B.** *Devoted to death, destined to die*: juvenis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Frail, fleeting, perishable*: corpus, Cic.: fama, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: *Caduca bona, etc., Goods that do not fall to the here mentioned in a will because he is childless; vacant, lapsed, etc.*: Cic.—As Subst.: **caducum**, *i. n.* *A void bequest, a lapsed legacy*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caduc*.

Cādūrci, ōrum, *m.* *The Cadurci; a people of Gallia Narbonensis (in mod. Cahors)*.—Hence, **Cadurc-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Cadurci*.—As Subst.: **1. Prop.**: **Cadurcum**, *i. n.* *A Cadurcian coverlet, a covert of Cadurcian linen*: Juv.—**2. Meton.**: *A bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*: Juv.

cādus, *i. m.* = κάδος. **I. Prop.**: *A large earthen vessel for containing liquids* (esp. wine); *a bottle, flask, jar, jug*: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. Wine**: nec Parce caditi tibi destinatis, Hor.—**B. A funeral urn**: cæcus, Virg. **cæc-ī-gēn-ur**, *i. m.* [cæcus; (i); gen-o] *One born blind*: Lucr.

Cæcilius, *i. m.*, -a, *ae. f.* *Cæcilius and Cæcilia; name of a Roman gens*.—Hence, **I. Cæcili-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Cæcilian, of Cæcilius*.—**2. Cæcili-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Cæcilian*.

cæc-itas, ātis, *f.* [cæc-us] *(The state of the cæcus; hence) Blindness, whether of body or mind*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cécité*.

cæc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *To make blind, to blind*: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A. To blind**: mentes, Cic.—**B.** *Of discourse*: *To make dark or obscure, to obscure*: orationem, Cic.

Cæcūbum, *i. n.* *Cæcūbum; a marshy district in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for its produce of wine*.—Hence, **Cæcūb-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Cæcūban*.—As Subst.: **Cæcūbum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum) *Cæcūban wine*: Hor.

Cæcūlus, *i. m.* *Cæculus; a son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste*. **cæcus**, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Having no light, devoid of light, not seeing, blind*: cæcus multos annos fuit, Cic.: corpus (the body where it cannot see, i. e.), the back, Sall.—As Subst.: **cæcus**, *i. m.* (sc.

nomo) *A blind man*: Hor. II. Fig. Mentally or morally: *Blind, blinded*: cæcus atque amens tribunus, Cic.: cupiditas, Cic. (Comp.) Hypsæa cæcor, Hor. III. Meton.: A. 1. Physically: a. Of shoots, etc.: *Without buds or eyes*: rami, Pl.—b. Of the lightning: *Ineffectual, powerless*: cæci in nubibus ignes, Virg.—2. Mentally or morally: *Fruitless, empty, vain*: execrationes, Liv.—B. 1. That is not or cannot be seen or known: *invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark*: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a concealed, secret wound, Lucr.: but also, wounds upon the back, Virg.: fata, Hor.—2. Of the hearing: *Dull, low*: murmur, Virg.—C. 1. Physically: *Where nothing can be seen, dark, obscure*: caligo, Virg.: domus, without windows, Cic.—2. Mentally or morally: *Uncertain, doubtful*: spes, Cic.: eventus, Virg.

cædes, is, f. [cæd-o] 1. *A cutting or topping off*: ligni atque frondium, Gell.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: *A cutting down, slaughter* (esp. in battle or by an assassin): a murdering, murder: cædem (the deadly slaughter, conflict) in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: civium, Nep.—(b) Of animals (esp. of victims): *Slaughter*: studiosus cædis ferine (i. e. ferarum), Ov.: bidentium, Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *A person slain or murdered; the slain*: plene cædibus via, Tac.—(b) *Blood shed in slaughter; gore*: cæde madentes, Ov.

cædo, cædidi, cæsum, cædere, 3. v. a. [causal. from cado] *To cause to fall; hence* I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off*: to pieces: quam (sc. silvam) nulla ceciderat arces, Ov.: quod iuberetur certo in loco silicem cædere, Cic. B. Fig.: *Cædere sermones, To converse, talk, chat*: Ter. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: *To strike or cut something, or upon something; to thrust at; to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.*: cædere janum saxis, Cic.: servus sub furcâ cæsus, Liv.—2. Fig.: *To overthrow, press, push hard*: in iudicio testibus cadit, Cic.—B. 1. Prop.: A. *To strike mortally; to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Tib. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic.—b. In milit. language: *To slay a single enemy; or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish*: cæso preposito, Suet.; Liv.—c. *To slaughter animals, esp. for offerings; to kill, slay, sacrifice*: cæsis apud Amalthæam tuam victimis, Cic.—2. Meton.: *Of blood*: *To shed in slaying*: cæso sparsu sanguine flammam, Virg.

cæla-men, Inis, n. [cæl(a)-o] (That which is embossed, etc.; hence) A basso-relievo: clypei cælamina, Ov. **cæla-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver*: Cic. **cæla-tūra**, æ, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A carving, an executing of raised work or reliefs in metals or ivory; a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the*

engraver: Quint.; Pl. II. Meton.: *The engraved figures themselves, carved work*: Pl.

cælebs (cœ-), Ibis, adj. [ctym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Unmarried, single* (whether as a bachelor or a widower): Martius cælebs quid agam Calendis? Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *Unmated*: columba, Pl.—B. Of trees near which no vine has been planted: *Unceded*: platanus, Hor.

cæles, cælestis, etc., v. cæl. **cælib-ātus**, ūs, m. [cælebs, cælib-is] *The condition of a cælebs; hence* *Celibacy, single life*: Suet.; Sen.

cælo-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. cæl-um] I. Prop.: A. *To engrave in relief upon metals or ivory (later also, to cast, found); to make raised work, to carve as an artist; to engrave, emboss*: abacos complures ornavit argento auroque cælati, Cic.—B. *To engrave or carve other materials*: pocula ponam Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture*: velamina cæлата multa arte, Val.—B. Of poetry: *To compose skillfully*: cælatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, Hor.

1. **cæl-lum**, i, n. [prob. for cæd-lum; fr. cæd-o] *The cutting thing; hence* *The chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver; a graver*: Quint.; Stat.

2. **cælum**, i, v. cælum. **cæ-mentum**, i, n. [for cæd-ment-um] *The heven thing; hence* *Quarried stone*: Cic.; Hor.

cæna, æ, etc., v. cœna, etc. **Cæneus** (dissyll.), ei, m. Kærvēs, Cæneus; a girl originally named Cænis; daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy.—Auc. to Virg. he again became a female.

Cænina, æ, f. *Cænina; a town of Latium, near Rome*.—Hence, 1. **Cæn-in-enses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Cænina*.—2. **Cænin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Cænina*.

cæpa (cæ-), æ, f.; **cæpe** (cæ-), is; in plur. only **cæpæ** (cæ-), arum, f. [ctym. dub.] *An onion*: Ov.; Hor.

Cæraši, ōrum, m. *The Cæraši; a people of Gaul*.

Cære, n. indecl. (Gen. Cæritis, f., Virg.: Abl. Cærēte, id.) *Cære; a very ancient city of Etruria; previously called Agylla (now Cerveteri)*.—Hence, **Cær-es**, Itis and Êtis, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Cære; Cæritic*.—As Subst.: **Cærites** (-êtes), um, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Cære*.

cær-īmōnia (better cēr-), æ, f. [usually referred to cura; but rather akin to Sanscrit root KAR or Kṛi, facere] *A doing or making; hence, with especial reference to religion, etc.* I. Prop.: *A religious action or usage; a sacred rite, religious ceremony*: Cæs; Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Holy dread, reverence, awe, veneration of the deity, as shown by outward acts*: Cic.; Tac.—B. *Sanctity, sacredness, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cérémonie.

cærlūs (-lus), a, um, adj. [ctym. dub.; prps. akin to cæsius] 1.

Dark-coloured, dark blue, cerulean, azure, sea-coloured, sea-green: cærl cærla templa, Enn.: aquæ, Ov.—As Subst.: **cærla**, ōrum, n. a. (sc. loca) *The azure expanse; the azure*: Lucr.; Ov.—b. (sc. æquora) *The sea, the blue surface of the sea*: Virg.—2. Of objects that have relation to this sea: *Azure*: dii, sea-deities, Ov.—3. Of rivers, and things connected therewith: *Azure, blue, etc.*: Thybris, Virg.: Cydnus, Tib.—4. Of other dark-blue objects: angues, Virg.: oculi (Germanorum), Tac.—5. *Dark, gloomy, dim, sable, black*: stant Manibus aræ Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg.—6. *Dark green, green, greenish*: cucumis, Prop.

Cæsar, āris, m. [prob. Sanscrit kepa, "hair"] *(The hairy one). Cæsar; a cognomen in the gens Julia. Of these the most celebrated was C. Julius Cæsar, murdered by Brutus and Cassius, B. C. 44.—Hence, Cæsar-inus (-iānus, -ēus), a, um, adj. Of, or relating to, Julius Cæsar; Cæsarian*.

Cæsarea (-ia), æ, f. *Cæsarea, or Cæsaria; the capital of Cappadocia (now Kaisariyah)*.

cæsāri-ātus, a, um, adj. [cæsari-es] *(Provided with hair; hence) Covered with hair, having long hair*: Plaut.

cæsāries, ei, f. [akin to Sanscrit kepa, "hair"] 1. *The hair of the head; the locks, etc.*: Virg.; Hor.—2. *The hair of the beard*: Ov.

cæ-sim, adv. [for cæd-sim; fr. cæd-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *By cutting, with cuts*: Col. B. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *With the edge*: Liv.; Suet. II. Fig.: *Of style*: *In short clauses or sections, interruptedly*: Cic.

cæsī-tius (-cius), a, um, adj. [cæsī-us] *Bluish, dark-blue*: Plaut.

1. **cæsī-us**, a, um, adj. [ctym. dub.] *Of the eyes: Bluish gray, cat-eyed*: oculi, Cic. (Sup.) cæsissimus, Var.

Cæso (Kæ-), ōnis, m. [akin to Cæsar] *Cæso, a Roman name*.

Cæson-ius, i, m. (One pertaining to Cæso). *Cæsonian; a Roman name*.

cæ-s-pe-s (cæs-), plis, m. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o; pet-o] *(The thing sought for being cut; hence) I. Prop.: A turf, sod cut out*: Cic.; Tac.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. *A hut, house, shed*: Hor.—B. *An altar of turf*: Hor.—C. *A grassy field, a green field, turf*: Virg.; Ov.

cæs-tus (cæs-), ūs, m. [for cæd-tus; fr. cæd-o] *(The striking; the striking thing; hence) A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead or iron sowed in, bound round the hands and arms; a cæstus, boxing-glove for pugilists*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ceste.

cæs-us, a, um (for cæd-us), P. of cæd-o.

cætērus, a, um, **cætēra**, æ, v. cet. **Caicus** (Cāy-), i, m. Kāikos. *Caicus: 1. A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Tethras, passes near Pergamus, and falls into the sea at Lesbos (now the Mundragora).*—2. *One of the companions of Æneās*.

Cālēta, æ, -e, es, f. *Caieta*: 1. The nurse of *Æneas*.—2. A town and harbour in Latium (now Gaëta).

Cālus (trissyll.), li, m., -a, æ, f. (of this latter the abbreviated form was an inverted C; e. g. O) (pronounced Gaius, Gaia) *Caius* and *Caia*; Roman names.

cālā, æ, f. = κάλος. A log or billet of wood: Lucil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cale*.

Cālābria, æ, f. *Calabria*: the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory *Japygium* (now Terra d'Otranto).—Hence, **Cālāber**, bra, um, adj. Of *Calabria*, *Calabrian*.

Cālacta, æ, f., Καλή ἀκτή (Beautiful Beach). *Calacta*; a town on the north coast of Sicily (now *Coronia*).—Hence, **Cālactinus**, li, m. An inhabitant of *Calacta*.

Cālāgūris (-rris), is, f. *Calaguris* or *Calagurris*: 1. A town of Hispania *Tarraconensis* (now *Loharra*).—2. A town of the *Vascones*, in Spain, the birthplace of *Quintilian* (now *Calahorra*).

Cālāis, idis, m., Κάλαϊς. *Calais*; the winged son of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*, and brother of *Zetes*, with whom he accompanied the *Argonauts*.

cālām-ārus, a, um, adj. [calam-us] Pertaining to a writing-reed: theca, a pen-case, Suet.

Cālāmīs, idis, m., Κάλαμῖς. *Calamis*; a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals.

cālām-ister, tri, m. (-istum, i, n., Plaut.) [calam us] (That which is made or formed like a *calamus*; hence) I. Prop.: A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair; a curling-iron, crimping-pin: Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: Excessive or artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words: Cic.

cālāmistr-ātus, a, um, adj. [calamister, calamistr-i] (Provided with a calamister; hence) Curled with a curling-iron, crimped, curled: coma, Cic.

cālām-ītās, ātis, f. [etym. dub.]—referred by ancient grammarians and commentators to *calam-us*, thus indicating the condition or state of the *calamus* (from the effects of a storm, etc.); it is now mostly, yet on insufficient grounds, assigned to *cād-o*, through a supposed obsol. adj. *cād-am-is* I. Gen.: Loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity: Cic.; Nep. II. Esp.: Of war: Misfortune, disaster, defeat: Sall.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calamité*.

cālāmītōs-e, adv. [calamitos-us] Unfortunately, miserably: Cic.

cālāmīt-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for calamitat-ōsus; fr. calamitas, calamitat-is] (Full of calamitas; hence) 1. That causes great damage or loss, very ruinous, disastrous, calamitous, destructive: calamitosas tempestas, Cic. (Comp.) quid calamitosus? Hor.: (Sup.) calamitosissimum bellum, Cic.—2. Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate or miserable, unhappy: homines fortunā magis, quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calamiteux*.

cālāmus, li, m. = κάλαμος: I. Prop.: A reed, cane: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of things made of reeds: I. A reed-pen: Cic.—2. A reed-pipe: Virg.—3. An arrow: Virg.—4. A fishing-rod: Ov.—5. A limed-twig (for snaring birds): Mart.—B. A straw of grain; a stalk, stem, blade: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chalumeau*.

cālāthiscus, i, m. = καλαθίσκος. A small wicker basket: Cat.

cālāthus, li, m. = κάλαθος: I. Prop.: A wicker basket, a hand-basket (of the form of a lily blossom, widening towards the top): Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: From similarity of form: A. A milk-bowl, milk-pail: Virg.—B. A wine-cup: Virg.

cālā-tor, ōris, m. [li. cal(a)-o] (A caller or crier; hence) I. Gen.: A servant, attendant: Plaut. II. Esp.: A servant of priests: Suet.

cala-tus, a, um, P. of cal(a)-o. **Cālauria** (-ēa), æ, f. *Calauria* or *Calauria*; an island on the eastern coast of *Argolis*, consecrated to *Latona* (now *Porro*).

calc-ar, āris, n. [calx, calc-is] (A thing belonging to the heel; hence) I. Prop.: A spur: Liv.; Virg. II. Fig.: A spur, stimulus, incitement: Lucr.; Cic.

calcā-tus, a, um, v. calc(a)-o.

calcēā-mentum (calcā-), i, n. [calc(a)-o] (That which shoes; hence) A shoe: Cic.; Pl.

calcē-ārium (calcī-), li, n. [calc-us] (A thing pertaining to a calceus; hence) Shoe-money: Suet.

1. **calcea-tus** (calcā-), a, um, P. of calc(a)-o.

2. **calcēā-tus** (calcā-), ūs, m. [calc(a)-o] (Prop.: A furnishing with shoes: Meton.) A sandal, shoe: Suet.

calcē-o (calcī-), āvi, ātūm, āre, i, v. a. [calc-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: I. Of persons: calceati et vestiti, Cic.—2. Of animals (the feet of which were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not permanently shod as with us): mulas, Suet. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To shoe one's self, to put on one's shoes: dum calcantur, Pl. II. Fig.: Part. Pass.: Of the teeth: Shod, i. e. well prepared for biting: Plaut.

calcēōl-ārus (calcīol-), li, m. [calcīol-us] (One pertaining to calcīoli; hence) A shoemaker: Plaut.

calcēō-lus, li, m. dim. [calceus, (uncount. Gen.) calcē-i] A small shoe or half-boot: Cic.

calc-ēus, ēi, -iūs, li, m. [li. calx, calc-is] (A thing belonging to the calx; hence) A shoe, a half-boot (covering the foot above and below, while *solēa* covered only the lower part): Cic.—The Romans when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence, *Calceos poscere*, To demand one's shoes, i. e. to rise from table: Pl.—The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; hence, *Calceos mutare*, To change one's shoes, i. e. to become senator: Cic.

Calchas, antis (Acc. Gr. *Calchantas*, Virg.:—Abl. *Calchā*, Plaut.), m., Κάλαχς (He that muses or ponders deeply). *Calchas*; a son of *Thestor*, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks, before *Troy*.

1. **calc-ītro**, prps. no perf. *tor sup.*, āre, i, v. n. [li. calx, calc-is] (To do something with the heel; hence) I. A. Prop.: To strike with the heels, to kick: Of animals: mulas non calcitrare, quum vinum biberint, Pl. B. Fig.: To be stubborn or refractory: Cic. II. Of a dying person: To strike or beat convulsively with the feet, to writhe: madidā resupinus arenā Calcitrāt, Ov.

2. **calcitr-o**, ōnis, m. [li. calcitr-o] (Prop.: A kicker; Meton.) A boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Plaut.

calcius, li, etc., v. calce.

calc-o, āvi, ātūm, āre, i, v. a. [li. calx, calc-is] (To use the calx; hence) I. Prop.: To tread something or upon something; to tread under foot: morientum acervos, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To tread down, to oppress, trample upon: amorem, Ov.: libertas nostra calcatur, Liv.—B. To scorn, contempt, spurn, despise, abuse: foetus, Stat. III. Meton.: A. To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over: calcanda semel via leti, Hor.—B. Of the consequences of treading: To press together close or firm; to press in: huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae Ad plenum calcantur, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calquer*.

calc-ūlus, i, m. dim. [2. calx, calc-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A small stone, a pebble: coniectis in os calculis, Cic. B. Esp.: A stone or pebble for voting (a black one denoting condemnation; a white one, acquittal): calculus immittit demittit atter in urnam, Ov. II. Meton.: From the use of a stone or counter in reckoning: A reckoning, computing, calculating: ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject something to an accurate reckoning, Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to settle accounts with one, to reckon with, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calcul*.

caldus, a, um, etc., v. calid.

Cālēdōnia, æ, f. *Calcedonia*; the province of the ancient Britons, in the Highlands, or the north-west part of the present Scotland.—Hence, **Cālēdōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Calcedonian*.

cālē-fācio (cal-f-), fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.:—Pass., cālē-fīo (calcio), factus sum, fieri [calco; facio] I. Prop.: To make warm or hot; to warm, heat: balineum calferi jubebo, Cic.: calfacit igne focum, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To disquiet, trouble, vex: calface hominem, Cic.—B. To heat, to rouse or excite a passion: calefactaque coria tumultu, Virg.—C. To pursue something with zeal: forum aleatorum calcescit, Suet.

cālēfācio (to calf-), no perf. *nor sup.*, āre, i, v. a. freq. [calefac-io] To make warm; to warm, heat: I. Prop.: aquam, Plaut.: ahenum, Hor. II. Fig.: aliquem virgis, Plaut.

calefac-tus (calf-), a, um, *P.* of calefacto.

calefio, Teri, v. calefacto.

Cāl-endæ (Kal-), ærum, *f.* [I. cal-o] (*Things*) to be called out or proclaimed; i. e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. And as the proclamation was always made by the pontifices on the first day of each month; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The first day of the Roman month; the Calends*: Cic.; Var.; Ov.—*On the Calends interest became due*; hence (for the debtor), tristes, Hor.—*And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends*, Prov.: Ad Calendas Greecas solve, *To pay at the Greek Calends*, i. e. never: Augustus ap. Suet.—*On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia*; hence, Martii cælesb quid agam Calendis, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A month*: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Calendes*.

cālēo, ūi, *no sup.*, ēre (*Part. Fut.* cālētūrus, Ov.), 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To be warm or hot; to glow*: calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A to glow in mind; to be roused*, warned, inflamed: Cic.; admirando, irridente calebat, Cic.: *femina calere, to become enamoured of*, Hor.—*B. To be troubled, perplexed, etc.*: calere puto, Cic.—*C. Of abstract subjects*: *To be warmed; to be urged on by zeal*: posteaquam satis calere res: Rubrio visa est, seemed sufficiently warmed, i. e. ripe for execution, Cic.—*D. To be yet warm, new, or fresh*: rumores de comitis caluerunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaloir*.

Cāles, ūm, *f.* *Cales*; a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its wine (now Calvi).—Hence, **Cāl-ēnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cales, Calenian*.—As Subst.: **1. Calenus**, i, m.: a. (sc. ager) *The Calenian district*.—h. (sc. civis) *A man of Cales; a Calenian*.—**2. Calenum**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Calenian wine*.—b. (sc. municipium) = *Cales*.

cālē-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [cale-o] **I. Prop.**: *To grow or become warm or hot*: anima calebit ab ipso spiritu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To become mentally hot or excited; to glow, be inflamed* (esp. with love): flammā propiore, Ov.

Caletes, um, -i, ōrum, *m.* *The Caletes or Caleti; a people of Belgic Gaul*.

calefactio, v. calefacto.

calida, æ, etc., v. calidus.

calid-æ, *adv.* [calid-us] *Quickly, immediately, promptly*: Plaut.

cāl-id-us (cal-dus), a, um, *adj.* [cal-ē] **I. Prop.**: *Warm, hot*: omne quod est igneum et calidum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) calidior est... animus, quam hic ær: (*Sup.*) hiemes calidissima, Vitr.—As Subst.: **A. calida** (cald-), æ, *f.* (sc. aqua) *Warm water*: Tac.—**B. calidum** (cald-), i, n. *A hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.**

Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement: periculosa et calida consilia, Cic.: (*Comp.*) calidior est, Hor.—**B. Quick, ready, prompt**: mendacium, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaud*.

cālīndrum, i, n. *A calindrum; a kind of female head-dress*: Hor.

cālīgā, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to calx] *A shoe of leather, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers; a half boot, a soldier's boot*: Cic.

cālīgīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo, caligin-is] *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy*: cœlum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caligineux*.

1. cāl-īgo, īnis, *f.* [prps. akin to cel-o] **I. Prop.**: *A thick atmosphere; a mist, vapour, fog*: Liv.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Darkness, obscurity** (produced by mist, fog, etc.): quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfusisset, i. e. had occasioned dizziness of sight, Liv.—**B. Medic. t. t.**: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: **A. Of the mind: *Blindness, dimness of perception*: cæca mentem caligine consitus, Cat.—**B. Of dismal circumstances: *Calamity, affliction*: temporum, Cic.****

2. cāl-īgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ære, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be involved in a thick atmosphere, mist, or vapour*: Col. **B. Meton.**: **1. To be involved in darkness; to be dark, gloomy: caligans lucus, Virg.—**2. To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, to be dim-sighted: caligans Thyestes, Mart. **C. Fig.**: *To be surrounded with darkness, to grope about in the dark*: ad quas (sc. vires religionis) etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Pl. **II. Act.**: *To veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure*: mortales visus, Virg.****

Cālīg-ūla, æ, *m.* [calig-a] (*A small caliga*). *Caligula*; a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his youth he employed himself in military service.

cālīx, īcis, *m.* = κύλις: **I. Prop.**: *A cup, goblet, drinking-vessel*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Wine**: Cat.—**B. A cooking-vessel, pot**: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *calice*.

call-ēo, *no pe. f. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [call-um] **I. Prop.**: *Neut.*: *To be callous, thick-skinned*: aprugnum callum callet, Plaut. **II. Act.**: **A. Neut.**: **1. To be hardened, obtuse, insensible**: Cic.—**2. To be practised, wise by experience, skilful, well versed**: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, Plaut.—**B. Act.**: *To know by experience or practice; to know, have the knowledge of, understand*: jura, Cic.: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor.

Callīcrātes, is, *m.*, Καλλικράτης (*One powerful with beauty*). *Callīcrates*; an Athenian.

callīd-æ, *adv.* [callid-us] **1. Skilfully, cleverly, right well**: (*Comp.*) callidius interpretari, Tac.: (*Sup.*) callidissime conicere, Nep.—**2. Cunningly, slyly**: callide accidere, Cic.

callīd-itas, itis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the callidus; hence*) **1. In a good sense**: *Shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: Ov.; Tac.; Nep.—**2. a. Prop.**: (*a.*) *Cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: Ter.; Cic.; Ov.—(b) *Stratagem (in war)*: Liv.—**B. Fig.**: *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic.

callīd-us, a, um, *adj.* [call-ēo] (*Knowing by experience or practice; hence*) **1. In a good sense**: **a. Prop.**: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful*: (*Comp.*) Demosthene nec gravior quicquam exstitit, nec callidior, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) rei militaris, Tac.—**b. Meton.**: *Of things*: *Well-wrought; ingenious, skilful*: (*Sup.*) callidissimum artificium, Cic.—**2. In a bad sense**: **a. Prop.**: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: ad fraudem callidi, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: consilium, Ter.: audacia, Cic.

Callīfæ, ærum, *f.* *Callifæ; a town of the Illyrii* (now prps. Carife).

Callīmāchus, i, m., Καλλιμαχος (*The noble or glorious fighter*). *Callimachus*; a Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene.

Calliōpe, es, (-ēa, æ), *f.*, Καλλιόπη (*One having a beautiful voice*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Calliope or Calliopea**; the chief of the Muses, goddess of epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry; the mother of Orpheus, and of the Sirens. **II. Meton.**: *Collectively*: **A. The Muses**: vos, O! Calliope, precor, aspi-rate cæmenti, Virg.—**B. Poetry**: quem mea Calliope læserit, Ov.

Callīrrhōē (in the poets -ῥhōē), es, *f.*, Καλλιρρόη, Καλλιρρόη (*Beautiful Stream*). *Callīrrhōē, or Callīrrhōē*; daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcæon.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem. Lucr.*; Ιέν.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κλέ-σθαι] **I. Prop.**: *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way; a foot-path, a mountain-path, etc.*: a path (made by the treading of cattle): Cic.; Virg.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A course, race-ground*: Lucr.

Callisthēnes, is, m., Καλλισθένης (*One with beauty and strength*). *Callisthenes*; a philosopher of Olynthus, a friend of Alexander the Great; put to death by him for his freedom of speech.

Callisto, ūs (*Dat.* Callisto, Cat.), *f.*, Καλλιστώ (*She that is most beautiful*). *Callisto*; a daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas; changed by Juno into a she-bear, and then placed among the constellations by Jupiter, as Helice or Ursa major.

call-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [call-um] (*Full of callus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *With a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*: (*Comp.*) calliosior cutis, Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Close, thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.: olive, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cal-leux*.

callum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The hard, thick skin upon animal bodies*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: *The hard flesh of certain animals*: Plaut.; Pl. **III. Fig.**: *Hardness*

callousness, insensibility, stupidity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cal.

1. cāl-o (kal-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = καλ-ω. To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke; only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; calata Comititia, a kind of somitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king: Gell.—Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitis, as might have been expected), Cic.

2. cāl-o, ōnis, m. [cal-a] (One having or with a cala; hence) **I. Prop.**: A soldier's servant: Cæs.: Tac. **II. Meton.**: A low servant, drudge: Cic.; Hor.

cāl-or, ōris, m. [cal-eo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Warmth, heat, glow: Lucr.; Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of vital heat: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Summer heat, the warmth of summer: Cic.—**3.** The glow of a hot wind: Virg.; Hor.—**4.** The heat of a fever: Tib. **II. Meton.**: Summer, hot weather: Lucr.; Liv. **III. Fig.**: A. Mental warmth; the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: Pl.; Quint.—B. The fire of love, ardent love: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaleur.

Calpurnius, ii, m. -a, æ, f. Calpurnius and Calpurnia; Roman names.—Hence, **Calpurni-us, (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Calpurnius; Calpurnian.**

caltha, æ, f. The caltha; a strong smelling flower of a yellow colour; probably the pot marigold: Virg.

calth-ūla, æ, f. [calth-a] (A thing pertaining to a caltha; hence) A caltha-coloured women's garment: Plant.

cālū-mnīa (anciently ka-), æ, f. [prob. for calv-mnia, fr. calv-or; and so, a deceiving or deluding; sts. considered akin to celo] **I. Prop.**: A. Law *t. t.*: Artifice, chicanery, prevarication, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation: Cic.—B. In common life: Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice; a false, sophistical interpretation; a perverting or wresting of a matter; sophistry: impediti, ne triumpharent, calumniā paucorum, Sall. **II. Meton.**: A. An action concerning a calumnian: calumnian affere ad pontifices, Liv.: calumniari jurare, to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation, Cic.—B. Over anxiety, needless apprehension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomnie.

cālūmnīā-tor (anciently kal-), ōris, m. [calumni(a)-or] **1.** A contriver of tricks or artifices; a pettifogger, perverter of law, detractor.—**2.** Calumniator sui, One who is too anxious in regard to his work, or over-scrupulous: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomniateur.

cālūmnī-or (anciently kal-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [calumni-a] **I. Prop.**: A. Law *t. t.*: To contrive artifices, tricks, wiles, or false accusations; to attack with artifice or false accusations: Iudificari et calumniari, Cic.—B. To censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner: nam quod antea calumniatus sum, indicabo mal-

itiam meam, Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. To torment one's self with groundless care or anxiety: calumniari ipse, Cic.—B. Calumniari se, To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. calomnier.

calv-a, æ, f. [calv-eo] (That which is bald; hence) The bare scalp: Liv.

calv-ōo, no perf., no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [calv-us] To be bald: Pl.

calv-ities, ei, f. [id.] Baldness: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. calvitie.

calv-itiūm, ii, n. [id.] Baldness: Cic.

calvor, no perf., i, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] To deceive, delude: Plant.

calvus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to Germ. kah] Bald, without hair: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. chauve.

1. calx, calcis, f. (sts. m.) [etym. dub.] perhaps transp. from καλξ, whence, also, λακτιζω **I. Prop.**: The heel: certare pugnis, calcibus, ungibus, Cic.—Particular combinations: Cedere calcibus, to strike with the heels, to kick: Plant: calces remittere, to throw back the heels, i. e. to kick, Nep. **II. Meton.**: The foot: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.

2. calx, calcis, f. (sts. m.) [γαλαξ] **1.** A small stone used in gaming, a counter: Plant.—**2.**: a. Prop.: Lime-stone; lime, whether slaked or unslaked: Lucr.; Cic.—b. Meton.: The terminus of a race-course (anciently marked with chalk): the goal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaux.

Cāl-ydon, ōnis (Acc. Calydonem, Plant.; Gr. Acc. Calydona, Virg.; Ov.), f., Καλύνων. Calydon; a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the River Erenus. It was the abode of Æneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes.—Hence, **1. Cāl-ydōn-i-us, a, um, adj. Calydonian**: heros, i. e. Meleager, Ov.—**2. Cāl-ydōn-is, idis, adj., f. Calydonian**—As Subst.: Calydonis, idis, f. (sc. mulier) The Calydonian woman, i. e. Deianira.

Cāl-y-mne, es, f., Καλύνων. Calymne; an island in the Ægean Sea, near Rhodes, celebrated for its honey.

Cāl-y-po, ōis (Acc. Calypso, Ov.), f., Καλυσώ (Hider or Concealer). Calypso; a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea. She received Ulysses as a guest, and with the greatest unwillingness allowed him to continue his voyage.

camara, æ, v. camera. **Cāmārīna (Camer-), æ (Gr. Acc. Camarinan, Ov.), f. Καμαρίνα.** Camarina; a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse (now Camarāna).

Cambyſes, is, m., Καμβύσης. Cambyſes; **1.** The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus.—**2.** The son and successor of the elder Cyrus.

camella, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A vine-goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

camēlus, i, m. = κάμηλος. A camel: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. chameau.

Cāmēna, -æna, -œna (anciently

casmena, acc. to Var.), æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root CAMS, narrare, laudare; Lat. root CAN-O] (She who narrates or praises; hence) **I. Prop.: A muse: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. **II. Meton.**: Poetry: summā dicende Camēnā, Hor.**

cāmēra (-āra), æ, f. = καυδρα: **I. Prop.**: A vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.; Sall. **II. Meton.**: A flat ship with an arched covering (used by those dwelling on the Black Sea): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. chambre.

Cāmēria, æ, f., -ium, ii, n., Καμepia. Cameria or Camerium; a town of Latium.

Cāmērīnum, i, n. Camerinum; a town in Umbria (now Camerino).—Hence, Cāmēr-s, eris, adj. Camertian, of Camerinum.—As Subst.: Cāmertes, ium, m. The Camertes.—Hence, Cāmert-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Camertes.

Cāmērīnus, i, m. Camerinus: **I. Prop.**: A cognomen of the gens Sulpicia. **II. Meton.**: A person of rank: Juv.

camerus, v. camurus.

Camilla, æ, f., Camilla; a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus.

Cāmīllus, i, m. Camillus; a cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii, and delivered Rome from the Gauls.

cāmīnus, i, m. = ἡ κάμινος: **I. Prop.**: A. A smelting furnace; a forge: Ov.—B. The forge or smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes under Ætna: Virg.—C. A fire-place: Hor. **II. Fig.**: An incessant or zealous labour: Juv. **III. Meton.**: Fire: Cic.—Prov.: Oleum addere camino, To pour oil upon the fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cheminée.

cammarūs (gamm-), i, m. = κάμματος. A lobster: Juv.

Camœna, æ, v. Camena.

Camp-ānia, æ, f. [camp-us, the plain, the level country] Campania; a very fruitful and luxurious province in Middle Italy, of which the chief city was Capua (now Terra di Lavoro).—Hence, Campān-us (-ius, -icus), a, um, adj. Campanian, of Campania: Campanus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania, Hor.—As Subst.: Campāni, orum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians. ¶ Hence, Fr. Campanie.

campe, es, f. = κάμπη. A crooked turn: campos dicere, to seek evasions, Plant.

camp-ester (-estris), estris, estre, adj. [camp-us] **1. Of, or pertaining to, a field; flat, campaign, level:** campestris ac demissi loci, Cæs.: Scythæ, dwelling in plains, Hor.—As Subst.: campestria, ium, n. (sc. loca) Plain, flat land; level ground: Tac.—**2.** Relating to the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic.—As Subst.: campestre, is, n. (A thing pertaining to the Campus Martius; hence, as being

originally used there) *A leathern apron worn about the loins, a wrestling apron, a kilt*. Hor.—3. *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champêtre*.

campus, *i*, *m*. [prob. akin to *κῆπος*] I. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *An even, flat place; a plain, field*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. **B**. Esp.: **1**. *A grassy plain in Rome, about the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars; hence called Campus Martius; a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the Comitia Centuriata. It was also frequented by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation; a place for military drills, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—**2**. *A level surface, e.g. of the sea or a rock: cernulus per campos*, Plant.: *immo et altitudo undā Campus*, Virg. **II**. Fig.: **A free, open space for any kind of action; a place of action; a field, theatre, etc.**: *rethorū campus de Marathone*, Salamine, etc., Cic. **III**. Meton.: **A**. *The produce of the field, the crops: mortuque ad sibi (sc. serpentis) campus*, Stat.—**B**. *The comitia held in the Campus Martius*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *champ*.

cānīrus (—*ērus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Crooked, turned inwards: canisbus sibi cornibus aures*, Virg.

Cānace, *es*, *f*. *Κανάκη*, *Canace*: **1**. *A daughter of Æolus*: Cic.—**2**. *The name of a hound*: Ov.

cānālis, *is*, *m*. (sts. *f*) [akin to Sans. root *KHAN*, "to dig"] (*That which is dug; hence*) I. Prop.: **A channel, canal: effosso monte canalem absolvi**, Suet. **II**. Meton.: *Of water: A pipe; a trough; a conduit: eurrentem ilignis potare canalis undam*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canal*.

cancel-lī, *ōrum*, *m*. *dim.* [for *canc(e)l-lī*; fr. 2. *cancer*, *cancer-i*. I. Prop.: **A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings: Cic.; Sest. **II**. Fig.: *Boundaries, limits*: Cic. **III**. Meton.: *A space inclosed by boundaries*: Hirt.**

1. cancer, *ori* (*Gen.* *canceris*, *Lur.*—*Acc. Plur.* *canceres*, *Cato*), *m*. [*καρκίνος*] I. Prop.: **A river-crab, sea-crab**: Virg.; Ov. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *The Crab; the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the summer solstice*: Ov.—**B**. *For the region of the south*: Ov.—**C**. *To designate great or violent heat*: Ov.—**D**. *Medic. i. t.*: *An eating, suppurating ulcer; a cancer*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cancer*, *cancre*, *chancre*.

2. cancer, *ori*, *m*. [akin to *καρκλς*] *A lattice: Sest.*

cand-ē-facio, *feci*, *factum*, *fācere*, *3. v. a.*—*Pass.* **candē-fio**, *factus sum*, *fieri* [cand-*eo*; (*e*)*facio*] *To make dazzlingly white*: Plant.; Gell.

candē-la, *ae*, *f*. [cand-*eo*] (*The glittering thing; hence*) I. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *A taper or light; a wax light, tallow candle*: Juv.; Mart. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *Fire*: Juv.—**B**. *A cord covered with wax (to prevent decay)*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chandelle*.

candē-lā-brum, *i*, *n*. [candela, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *candela-i*] (*A candle-bearer; hence*) I. Prop.: **A candlestick, a candelabrum for holding tapers**: Mart. **II**. Meton.: *A lamp-stand, a lamp-pillar*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candelabre*.

candē-ns, *ntis*: **1**. *P. of candē-o*. **2**. *Pa.*: *Glittering, glistening, brilliantly white, shining, etc.*: *elephantus, i.e. ivory*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *candentior Phœbus*, Val. Fl.: (*Sup.*) *sidus candentissimum*, Sol.

candēo, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n*. [etym. dub.: prob. akin to *cannus*, *canco*] I. Prop.: *To be of brilliant or glittering whiteness; to shine, glitter, glisten: ubi canderet vestis*, Hor. **II**. Meton.: *To glow (with a glistening colour); to be glowing hot: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Cic. **III**. Fig.: *To glow with passion: candere ira*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*se*) *candir*, "to candy."

candē-sco, *candūi*, *no sup.*, *candē-scere*, *3. v. n. inch.* [candē-o] I. Prop.: *To become of a bright, glittering white; to begin to glisten: solet aër candescere*, Ov. **II**. Meton.: *To become red hot, to begin to glow: ferrum candescit in igni*, Lucr.

candidātōr-iūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candido, through *obol.* *candida-tor*, "one who clothes himself in white," i. e. "a candidate"] *Of, or pertaining to, a candidate*: *munus*, Cic.

candidā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [candid(a)-*o*] (*Clothed in white: aequius vocat candidatus venire*, Plant.—*As Subst.*: **candidātus**, *i. m.*: **1**. Prop.: *A candidate for office, because clothed in a bright white toga*: Cic.; Suet.; Vell.—**2**. Fig.: *One who strives after or aims at a thing; a claimant: Atticæ eloquentiæ*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candidat*.

candīd-e, *adv.* [candīd-us] **1**. *In bright white*: Plant.—**2**. *Clearly, candidly, sincerely*: *Script. ap. Cic.*

candīd-ūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Shining white: dentes*, Cic.

candīd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cand-*eo*] I. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *Glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright: candida luna*, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *candidissimus color*, Vitr.: *Dido, i.e. exquisitely fair and beautiful*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *pectora puris nivibus candidiora*, Ov.: *populus, the white or silver poplar*, Virg.: *toga, made brilliantly white by fulling*, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **candidum**, *i. n.*: *A white thing; the white of any thing: ovi, i.e. the white of an egg*, Pl.—*Prov.*: *Of falsehood: Candida de nigris facere*, *To make black white*, Ov.: *so, nigrum in candida vertere*, Juv. **B**. Esp.: *With white garments, clothed in white: turba*, Tib.: *Roma (=Roman)*, Mart. **II**. Fig.: **A**. *Of the voice: Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned*: Quint.—**B**. *Of style or an orator: Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected*: Cic.; Quint.—**C**. *Of mind, character, etc.: Unblemished, pure, guiltless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open*: Hor.; Ov.

—**D**. *Of condition or circumstances: Happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky: convivia, joyful*, Ov.; Prop.; Tib.—**E**. *Candida sententiæ = calculi albus, i.e. a vote of acquittal*, Ov. **III**. Meton.: *Of the wind: Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candide*.

cand-ōr, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] **1**. *A daz, zling, glossy whiteness; a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendour, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic.: *nivens*, Ov.—**2**. *Of style: a. Brilliancy, splendour*: Cic.—**b. Simplicity, naturalness: Quint.—**3**. *Of mind or character: Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness*: Ov.; Pl.—**4**. *Glow, heat: æstivus*, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *candeur*.**

1. cānē-ns, *ntis*, *P. of candē-o*.

2. cān-ēns, *entis*, *P. of cand-ō*.

cān-ēo, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n*. [can-us] *To be white, gray, or hoary: dum gramina canent*, Virg.

Cānēphōros, *i* (*Gr. Nom. Plur.* *Cānēphorē*, Cic., *f.* = *Κανηφόρος* [*Basket-carrier*]). *A Cānēphoros; i.e. a painting or statue representing an Athenian maiden carrying on her head, in certain festivals, sacred utensils in a wicker basket*: Pl.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cānephore*.

canes, *is*, *v. canis*.

cānē-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, *3. v. n. inch.* [candē-o] I. Prop.: *To become white, gray, or hoary: queritur canescere mitis fāsiona Ceres*, Ov. **II**. Fig.: *Of style: To become stale, insipid, or sentile: quum oratio nostra canesceret*, Cic.

cān-icūla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [can-is] *A little dog or bitch*: I. Prop.: Pl. **II**. Fig.: *Of a passionate, quarrelsome woman*: Plant. **III**. Meton.: **A**. *The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the month of the constellation Canis*: Hor.; Ov.—**B**. *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canicule*.

Cāndīa, *ae*, *f.* *Canidia; a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace*.

Cānīnus, *ii*, *m*. *Caninius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Canin-iānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Caninius*.

cān-in-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [can-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a dog; canine, dog*: I. Prop.: *rietus*, Juv.: *scæva canina, a favourable augury taken from meeting a dog or from its barking*, Plant. **II**. Fig.: *verba, snappish words*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canin*.

cān-is (—*es*, *Plant.*), *is*, *comm. gen.* [akin to Sanscrit *can*, Gr. *κύν*, *κύν-ος*] I. Prop.: **A dog, Virg. **II**. Fig.: *As a term or contempt: Dog, hound*: Cic.; Hor. **III**. Meton.: **A**. *A constellation; the Dog: major or Icarus, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula); and minor, minusculus, or Erigoneus (commonly called antecanis)*: Ov.; Vitr.; Var.—**B**. *The sea-dog*: Pl.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla, Virg.—**C**. *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-***

throw: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chien*, *chiene*.

canīstra, ōrum, n. = *κάνιστρα*. A basket woven from reeds, a bread-fruit, flower, etc., basket (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.; Ov.

cān-tilēs, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use); f. [can-us] (*The state of the canus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov.; Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gray hair: Cat.—B. Hoary age: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canitie*.

canna, ae, f. = *κάννα*. **I.** Prop.: A reed, cane: palustris, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things made of reeds: A. A reed-pipe, flute: Sil.—B. A small vessel, gondola: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *canne*.

cannābis, is, f., -bum, i, n. = *κάνναβις*, *κάνναβος*. Hemp: Var.; Col.; Pl.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanvre*, *cannas*.

Cannae, ārum, f. *Cannae*; a village in Apulia, famous for the victory of Hannibal, over the Romans B.C. 216 (now Canne).—Hence, **Cann-ensis**, e, adj. Of *Cannae*, *Cannensis*.

cāno, cecini, n. sup., cānere (Perf. cānti, acc. to Serv.: hence the perfect of the compounds concino, etc.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *canis*, narrare] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: I. Neut.: Of persons, birds, etc.: To utter or produce melodious notes; to sound, sing, play: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor.: si absurde canat, Cic.: merula canit, æstate, Pl.: tibia canunt, Cic.—Particular expression: Intus et foris canere, To strike the lyre with the plectrum in the right hand (foris), and with the fingers of the left hand (intus), at the same time, Cic.—2. Act.: a. With cognate Acc.: To sing, play, rehearse, recite, utter, compose: carmina, quæ in epulis canuntur, Cic.: Ascreumque cano Romana per oppida carmen, Virg.—b. With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate or praise in song: arma virumque, Virg.: ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.—Pro v.: Canere aliquid surdis auribus, To sing (=to preach) to deaf ears, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Since the responses of oracles were made in verse: To prophesy, foretell, predict: ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales videntur, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) femina... adesse exitum canebant, Tac.—2. Milit. t. t.: a. Act.: (a) Of instruments: To blow, cause to sound: Pompeius classicum cani jubet, Cæs.—(b) Of signals: To sound, give, etc.: signa canere jubet, Sall.—(c) Of a retreat: To give a signal for, to sound: cecinit jussus inflata (sc. buccina) recessus, Ov.—b. Neut.: (a) Of instruments: To give a signal, sound, be sounded, resound: priusquam signa canerent, Liv.—(b) Of persons: To sound, give a signal: Hasdrubal receptui cecinit, Liv.—(c) Impers.: A signal is, etc., given: nisi receptui cecinisset, Liv. II. Fig.: Only in

the phrase *Canere receptui*, To sound a retreat: receptui canente senatu, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way, to drawl: quin inclinata ululanteque voce, more Asiatico, canere cepisset, Cic.—B. Of the places in which sounds are produced: To sound, or resound with: frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr.

Cānopus, i, m., *Κάνωπος*, *Κάνωπος*. Canopus: I. A. Prop.: An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.—Hence,

Cānōp-icus (-eus), a, um, adj. Of Canopus. B. Meton.: 1. Lower Egypt.—2. (The whole of) Egypt. II. The brightest star in the ship Argo (invisible in Europe): Luc.

cān-or, ōris, m. [can-o] Melody, tone, sound, song: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.

cānōr-us, a, um, adj. [canor] **I.** Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, melody; melodious, harmonious, euphonic: vox, Cic.: orator, id.: Threicia fretus citharæ fidibusque canoris, Virg. II. Meton.: Droning, drawling: vox nec languens, nec canora, Cic.

Cantāber, bri, m. An inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Bætica, in the region of the modern Biscaya.—Hence, **I.** **Cantabr-ia**, æ, f. Cantabria: the country of the Cantabers.—2. **Cantabr-icus**, a, um, adj. Of the Cantabris; Cantabrian.

cantā-men, inis, n. [cant(a)-o] (*That which is sung; hence*) A spell, charm, incantation: Prop.

cantā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A musician, a singer, minstrel: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *channeur*.

cantā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] Musical, singing: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantatrice*.

canter-inus (canth-), a, um, adj. [canter-ius] Of, or pertaining to, a horse, horse: Plaut.

canter-ius (canth-), ii, m. [propr. *κανθήλιος*, a beast of burden] **I.** Prop.: A gelding, nag, horse: Cic.—Pro v.: Canterius in fossa, A horse in a ditch, i.e. a person in a helpless condition, Liv. II. Meton.: An effete person: Plaut.

canthā-ris, idis, f. = *κανθαρίς*. **I.** A species of beetle: Pl.—2. The Spanish fly, *cantharides*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantharide*.

canthā-rus, i, m. = *κάνθαρος*. **I.** Prop.: A cantharus; i.e. a large, side-bellied drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard, pot (esp. used by Bacchus and his followers): Plaut.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A species of coarse sea-fish: Ov.

canthus, i, m. = *κάνθος*. **I.** Prop.: The tire (of a wheel): Quint. II. Meton.: A wheel: Pers.

cant-ic-um, a, u, n. [cant-us] (*A thing pertaining to cantus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A song, ballad: Phæd. B. Esp.: A song (in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing); a monody, solo: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A sing-song, drawling note in the delivery of an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantique*.

cant-ic-um, a, u, n. [cant-us; (i); len-io] **I.** Prop.: A soothing song; a strain: Ter. II. Meton.: Silly, tripe prattle, gossip, or conversation often repeated: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cantilène*.

can-tio, ōnis, f. [can-o] (Prop.: A singing, playing; Meton.) **I.** A song: Plaut.—2. An incantation, charm, spell: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chançon*.

cant-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [cant-o] To sing or play often or repeatedly: carmina in epulis cantata, Cic.

Cantium, ii, n. *Cantium*; a promontory of Britain (now Kent).

cantun-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for cantion-cula; fr. cantio, cantion-is] A little song; a flattering, alluring song: Cic.

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [cant-o] **I.** Prop.: Of persons or birds: To produce with energy melodious sounds; to sound, sing, play: A. Neut.: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares, etc., Virg.: ad manum histrionum, to sing and play while the actor accompanied the song with gestures or dancing, Liv.: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic.—B. Act.: 1. With Acc. of cognate meaning: To sing, play, recite: carmina non prius Audita cantō, Hor.—2. With Acc. of equivalent meaning: To sing, celebrate or praise in song, sing of: istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.: dignus cantari, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: 1. Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: To speak in a sing-song way to drone, to drawl, to declaim in a sing-song tone: Quint.—2. Of instruments: To sound, resound: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov.—3. Relig. t. t.: To use enchantments; to utter spells, charms, or incantations: frigidus in pratis canendo rumpitur anguis, Virg.—B. Act.: 1. Of an actor: To represent a part, etc., by acting; to act: cantavit (sc. Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet.—2. To point out, indicate, make known: vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut.—3. To bring repeatedly to recollection; to inculcate, forewarn: qui harum morum cantabat mihi, Ter.—4. Relig. t. t.: a. To chant as a charm, to pronounce as a magic formula: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov.—b. To charm, to induce with magic power: accepta cantatas protinus herbas, Ov.—c. To influence or bring under one's power by charms or incantations: luna cantata, Prop.—d. To produce or call forth by charms, spells, etc.: chelydrids cantare soporem, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chanter*.

can-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A musician, singer, poet: Hor.; Suet.—With notion of contempt: cantor formularum, Cic. B. Esp.: An extoller, egotist: Cic. II. Meton.: An actor, player: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *channeur*.

can-trix, icis, f. [id.] A female musician or singer; a songstress: Plaut. **can-tus**, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Tone

sound, melody, singing, song: Cic.; Lucr.—2. A prophecy, prediction: Cat.—3. An incantation: Tib.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. chant.

Cānūleus, ū, m. *Canuleius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Canulei-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Canuleius*.

cā-nūs, a, um, adj. [akin to *cā-ō*, *cā-ō*] (Burned; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: Gray, ash-coloured, hoary; aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov.: pruina, Hor.: lupus, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Of the gray hair of aged persons: caput, Plaut.: capilli, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **cāni**, orum, m. (sc. capilli) Gray hairs: Ov. **II. Meton.**: Old, aged, ancient, hoary, venerable: senectus, Cat.: fides, Virg.

Cānūsium, ū, n. *Canisium*; a town of Apulia, founded by the Greeks (hence, bilingual, Hor.), celebrated for its wool (now Canosa).—Hence, **Cānūs-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Canisium, Canisian*.—Hence, **Cānūs-in-ātus**, a, um, adj. *Clad in Canisian wool*: muliones, Suet.

cāp-āc-ītas, ātis, f. [capax, capacis] (The quality of the capax; hence) *Largeness, capaciousness, capacity*: **I. Prop.**: uteri, Pl. **II. Fig.**: utrum capaciatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *capacité*.

Cāpāneus (trisyll.), ei, m., *Kαπα-neus*. *Capaneus*: one of the Seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter.

cāp-ax, ācis, adj. [cap-io] **I. Prop.**: That can contain, take, receive, or hold much; wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious: (Comp.) *capaciores* scyphos, Hor.: (with Gen.) (*Sup.*) *cibi* vinique *capacissimus*, Liv.: (with Abl.) *villa* usibus *capax*, Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A. Great, capacious**: ingenium, Ov.—**B. Great, able to grasp or hold; susceptible or capable of good, able, apt**, for: sanctus his animal mentisque *capacius* altæ Dearat adhuc, Ov.

cāpēdo, inis, f. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to capis] *A sacrificial bowl or cup*: Cic.

cāpēdum-cūla, æ, f. [for *capēdin-cula*; fr. *capēdo*, *capēdin-is*] *A small sacrificial bowl or cup*: Cic.

cāpel-la, æ, f. dim. [for *cap(e)r-la*; fr. *caper*, *capr-i*] **I. Prop.**: A she-goat: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. A statue so called**: Cic.—**B. A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga** (usu. called *capra*), rising in the rainy season: Ov.

Cāpēna, æ, f. *Capena*; a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them.—Hence, **I. Cāpēn-as**, ātis, adj. *Of Capena*.—As *Subst.*: **A. Cāpēn-ates**, um, m. *The inhabitants of Capena*.—**B. Cāpēn-as**, ātis, m. (sc. ager) *The district of Capena*.—**2. Cāpēn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Capena*.

cāper, pri, m. [akin to *κάρπος*] **I. Prop.**: A he-goat, a goat: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. The disagreeable smell in the armpits**: Cat.—**B.** = *capella*, no. II. B.: Col.

cāpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. n.

[*caper*] (To be like a caper; hence) To be wrinkled: Plaut.

cāp-esso (—isso), essivi or essiti, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. *desider*. [cap-io]

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To seize, take, or catch at eagerly; to lay hold of: cibum dentibus, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**

Of place: To strive after, make for, betake one's self to, endeavour to arrive at, go to, repair or resort to: medium locum, Cic.—**2.** With Acc. of Personal pron.: To betake one's self, go, repair, etc.: quam magis in altum capessis, tam, etc., Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.**

To take hold of any thing with zeal; to take upon one's self, to take charge of, undertake, enter upon, engage in: jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, Cic.: fugam, to take to flight, Liv.—**2.**

To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand: Gell.—**B.**: **1.**

With Personal pron.: To betake one's self to: quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores præcipitem inciscitus capessat (sc. filius), Plaut.—**2.** With the idea of completed action: To attain to, reach to, arrive at, come up to or with: neque posse Corde capessere, Enn.

Cāpētus, i, m. *Capetus*; a mythic king of Alba.

Cāphāreus (trisyll.) (Acc. Gr. *Cāphāreus*, Ov.—Voc. *Caphareus*, Val. Fl.), ei, m., *Καφαρεύς*. *Caphareus*; a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa (now *Capo del Oro*).—Hence, **Cāphāreus** (—eus), a, um, adj. *Of Caphareus*.

cāpill-ātus, a, um, adj. [capillus] (Provided with capillus; hence) **I. Having hair, hairy**. **I. Gen.**: *adulescentes* bene *capillatus*, with a fine head of hair: Cic. (Comp.) *capillator* quam ante, id. **II. Esp.**: As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn): *capillato diffusum* (sc. vinum) *consule*, i. e. *very old wine*: Juv.

cāp-illus, i, m. [like cap-ut, and the Gr. *κεφαλή*, akin to Sanscrit *kapḍa*, "cranium"] (The thing pertaining to the head; hence) *The hair, whether of persons or animals*: Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cheveu*.

cāp-io, cēpi, captum, cāpēre (old form of the *Put. Perf.* *capso*, Plaut.: *captis*, id.: *capismus*, id.: *captis*, acc. to Cic., erroneously treated by him as if contracted from *cape* si vis, Quint.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Gr. *καπ-τω*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: In the widest sense: To take, lay hold of, seize: saxa manu, Virg.: quum procommuni salute arma cepissent, Cic.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of persons or animals: To take captive, seize, catch, capture, make a prisoner of, lay hold of: belli nefarios duces, captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. — **b.** Of things: (A) To take by force of arms, take, capture, seize, acquire: Samnitium castra, Cic.—(b) Of a position: To take possession of; to seize, hold, occupy: locum, Sall.—**2.** To take a person or thing for a definite purpose, or as something; to choose, select: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic.:

(with *Second Acc.* of further definition) *aliquem arbitrum*, Ter.—**3.**: **a.** To receive, hold, contain: terra *feras* cap, volucres *agitabilis* aer, Ov.—**b.**

To hold, comprise, contain, include, have space for: unā domo jam capi non possint, Cic.—**4.**: **a.** To reach, attain, arrive at a place (esp. by ship): insulam capere non poterant, Cæs.—**b.**

To endeavour to reach a place; to fly to: montes proximos, Liv.—**5.** Of revenues, possessions, etc.: To take, get, obtain, receive, gain: stipendium capere jure belli, Cæs.: qui morte testamentove tantundem capiat, quantum, etc., Cic.: postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma, Ov. **II.**

Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: To take, lay hold of, seize: occasionem, Plaut.: fugam, to flee: Cæs.: consilium, to form or adopt a plan: Ter.: tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic.—**B.**

1.: **a.** Of physical powers (so usually pass.): To be injured, impaired, weakened: oculis et auribus captus, Cic.—**b.** Of the intellectual powers (so usu. only in the Part. Perf. captus): Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad: mente captus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) *captus animus*, Sen.: mens capta, loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness: Liv.—**c.** Of the power of will: To win or gain one by fair or foul means; to captivate, ensnare, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive: animum adolescentis pellexit rebus, quibus illa ætas capi potest, Cic.—**2.** To overcome one before a tribunal; to convict of crime: tu si me impudicitia captas, non potes capere, Plaut.—**3.**: **a.** To receive something into the mind, to comprehend in all its circumstances, to take in the whole view, to comprehend mentally: quod mentes eorum capere possunt, Liv.—**b.** *Esp.*: (a) Affirmatively: To embrace something mentally: spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov.—(b) Negatively: Not to embrace something, not to be able to take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for: non capiant angustia pectoris tui tantam personam, Cic.—**4.**

To rule, govern, direct: nec natum in flammâ vidisset, in arbore natum Cepisset genitor si Phæthona Merops, Ov.—**5.** To take upon one's self some employment, calling, or office; to undertake, enter upon, obtain, receive: consulatum, Cic.: regnum, Ov.—**6.**

To take, get, obtain, receive: fructum diligentia, Cic.—**7.** Of the passions, emotions, mental faculties, etc.: **a.** With personal subjects: To feel, suffer, enjoy, etc.: (acc. to the passion, etc., designated) inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: desiderium, Cic.: letitiam, id.—**b.** With the passions, etc., as subjects: To seize upon, lay hold of, affect, etc.: senatum metus cepit, Liv.: nos post reges exactos servituti obliivio ceperat, Cic.

cāp-is, idis, f. [prob. cap-io] (The containing thing; hence) *A sacrificial bowl with one handle*: Liv.

capisso, ere, v. *capesso*.

cāpistr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a.

[capistr-um] *To halter, tie with a halter, muzzle; tigris, Ov.*

cāp-istrum, *i, n.* [cap-io] (*That which takes or holds; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A halter, head-stall for animals: A. Prop.*: Virg.; **Ov. B. Fig.**: *Of marriage: maritale capistrum, Juv. II. Esp.*: *A nose-piece or muzzle, with spikes to prevent young animals from sucking after they have been weaned: Virg.*

cāp-īt-ālis, *e, adj.* [caput, capit-is] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital: (a) Gen.*: *periculum, peril of life, Plaut.*: *morbus, dangerous, Gell.*—**(b) Esp.**: *Law l. t.*: *reus rerum capitalium, Cic.*—**As Subst.**: **capital (-āle)**, *ālis, n.* *A death (real or civil; banishment, etc.) in consequence of crime; capital crime: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.*—**b. Fig.**: *Highly or entirely destructive; dangerous, mortal, deadly: odium, Cic.; ira, Hor.*—**(Comp.)** *capitalior pestis, Cic.*—**2.** *That is first in something; pre-eminent, distinguished: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, etc., a writer of the first rank, Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capital.*

Cāpitinus, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Caputium, a town of Southern Sicily (now prps. Capizzi).*

cāpit-o, *ōnis, m.* [caput, capit-is] *One who has a (large) head; a big-headed person: Cic.*

Cāpitōlium, *li, n.* **I. Prop.**: *The Capitol at Rome.*—**Hence, Cāpitōli-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, the Capitol, Capitoline: clivus, Cic.; Iudi, Liv.*—**As Subst.**: **Cāpitōlini**, *ōrum, m.* *Persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games: Cic. II. Meton.*: *The ciadel of other towns: e. g. of Capua: Suet.*

cāpit-ūlum, *i, n. dim.* [caput, capit-is] **I. Prop.**: *A small head: Plaut. II. Meton.*: *A man, a little fellow: Plaut.; Ter.*

Cappadōcia, *e, f.*, Καπαδοκία. *Cappadocia; a country of Asia Minor (now Caramania).*—**Hence, Cappadōx**, *ōdis, m.* *A Cappadocian.*

cāpr-a, *ae, f.* [caper, capri-] **I. Prop.**: *A she-goat: Cic. II. Fig.*: *The rank smell under the arm-pits: Hor. III. Meton.*: *Capra or Goat; a star in Auriga: Hor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. chèvre.*

cāpr-ēa, *ae, f.* [id.] *A species of wild goat; a roe, roebuck: Virg.*—**Prov.**: *Of something impossible: jungere capreas lupis, Hor.*

Cāpr-ēa, *ae, f.* [id.] (Things pertaining to goats) *Capreae; an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the coast of Campania (now Capri).*

cāpr-ēdulus, *i, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A species of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. II. Meton.*: *Plur.*: *In mechanics: Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something; supports, props, stays: Cæs.**

Cāpr-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of a goat, goat's*—(prps. only used of the place otherwise called Capræ Palus): *Ov.*

Cāpr-i-corn-us, *i, n.* [caper, capri-; (i); (corn-u)] (*Having a goat's horn*)

Capricorn; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice: Hor. ¶ *Hence, Fr. Capricorne.*

cāpr-i-ficus, *i, f.* [caper, capri-; (i); (ficus)] (*Goat-fig; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A wild fig-tree: Ter.; Hor. II. Fig.*: *For something strange, foreign: Pers.*

cāpr-i-gēn-us, *a, um, adj.* [caper, capri-; (i); (gen-o)] *Goat-begotten, goat-born, of the goat kind: pecus, Virg.*

cāpr-i-mul-gus, *i, m.* [caper, capri-; (i); (mulg-eo)] *Goat-milker; hence* **1.** *A countryman: (Cat.*—**2.** *The caprimulgus; a bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, a goat-sucker: Pl.*

cāpr-inus, *a, um, adj.* [caper, capri-] *Of, or pertaining to, goats: grex, Liv.: pellis, Cic.*—**Prov.**: *De lanā caprinā rixari, To contend about goats' wool, i. e. a foolish thing, a mere nothing, Hor.*

cāpr-i-pes, *pēdis, adj.* [caper, capri-; (i); (pes)] *Goat-footed (epithet of rural deities): aures Capripedium Satyrorum, Hor.*

1. cap-sa, *ae, f.* [cap-io] (*The receiving thing; hence*) *A repository, chest, box, case for books, fruit, etc.: Cic.; Mart.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. caisse.*

2. Capsa, *ae, f.* *Capsa; a town in Gætulia.*—**Hence, Capsenses**, *hum, m. (sc. civis)* *The inhabitants of Capsa.*

caps-ārius, *li, m. [1. caps-a]* (*One pertaining to a caps-a; hence*) *A slave who carried the books of boys going to school: Suet.*

capso, *is, it, etc., v. capio.*

caps-ūla, *ae, f. dim. [1. caps-a]* *A small box or chest: Cat.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capsule.*

Capta, *ae, f.* *Capta; a surname of Minerva (but for what reason is not known).*

cap-tā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [capt(a)-o] **1.** *A reaching after, or catching at something: verborum, Cic.*—**2.** *In fencing: A feint: Quint.*—**3.** *A hunting after a legacy, etc.: testamenti, Pl.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captation.*

cap-tā-tor, *ōris, m. [id.] 1. One who eagerly reaches after, endeavours to obtain, or strives for something: aure popularis, Liv.*—**2. One who strives for an inheritance, a legacy-hunter: Hor. ¶ *Hence, Fr. capteur.***

cap-tō, *ōnis, f.* [cap-io] **I. Prop.**: *A Gen.*: *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit: Plaut.; Cic. B. Esp.*: *In dialectics: A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk: Cic. II. Meton.*: *An injury, disadvantage: Plaut.*

cap-tiōs-e, *adv.* [captios-us] *Capitiously, insidiously: Cic.*

cap-ti-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [for caption-osus, fr. captio, caption-is] **1.** *Fallacious, deceptive: Cic.*—**2.** *Captious, sophistical: (Comp.) quo nihil captiosius potest dici, Cic. (Sup.) captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, id.*—**As Subst.**: **captiosa**, *ōrum, n.* *Sophisms: Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capteux.*

caption-cūla, *ae, f. dim.* [for caption-cula; fr. captio, caption-is] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy: Cic.*

cap-tiv-itas, *ātis, f.* [captiv-us] (*The condition or state of the captivus; hence*) **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *Of persons or animals: Captivity, bondage: Tac.; Flor.*—**b. Meton.**: *Prisoners, captives: Tac.*—**2.** *A taking, capture: Tac.; Flor.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captivité.*

cap-tiv-us, *a, um, adj.* [cap-io] **I. Prop.**: *A. Of living beings: 1. Taken prisoner, captive, in war or otherwise: civis, Cic.; corpora, Liv.*—**As Subst.**: **a. captivus**, *i, m. (sc. homo)* *A prisoner, captive: Cæs.; Cic.*—**b. captiva**, *ae, f. (sc. femina)* *A female prisoner or captive: Ov.*—**2.** *Of animals: Caught or taken: pisces, Ov.; fere, id.*—**B.** *Of things: Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force: aurum argentumque, Liv.: vestis, Virg. II. Fig.*: *Captive: mens, Ov. III. Meton.*: *That pertains or belongs to captives: sanguis, Virg.: cruror, Tac.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. captif, captive; also chétif.*

cap-to, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [id.] I. Prop.*: *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, etc.; to catch or snatch at: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. II. Fig.*: *A. To strive after, desire earnestly, try to obtain: plausus, Cic.*—**B.** *To enter upon, begin a conversation: captato sermone, Ov.*—**C.** *To endeavour to entrap by cunning or deceit; to catch or take in a crafty manner; to seek to win; to entice, allure: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum, etc., Cic.*—**D.** *Of legacy-hunting, etc.: To hunt for or after, to try to catch, etc.: With thing or person as object: testamenta, Hor.: aliquem, Mart.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. capter.*

1. cap-tus, *a, um, P. of cap-io.*—**As Subst.**: **captus**, *i, m.*; **-a**, *ae, f.* *A captive, prisoner of war: Virg.; Ter.*

2. cap-tus, *ūs, m. [cap-io] 1. A taking, seizing, or laying hold; a grasp: A. Prop.*: *trium digitorum captus, i. e. by as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Pl.*—**b. Fig.**: *honorum, Val. Max.*—**2.** *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity: servorum, Ter.: hominum, Cic.*

Cāp-ūa, *ae, f.* *Capua; the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its luxury (now the village of Sta. Maria).*

cāp-ū-aris, *e, adj.* [capul-us] *Belonging to the tomb: itane tibi . . . tam capularis, i. e. so near the grave, Plaut.*

cāp-ū-lus, *i, m.* [cap-io] **1.** (*The taking or receiving thing; hence*) *A tomb, a sarcophagus: ire ad capulum, to go, i. e. to be borne, to the grave, Lucr.*—**b.** *The hill of a sword (because it receives the hand): Cic.; Virg.*—**2.** (*The thing taken hold of; hence*) *The handle of any thing: aratri, Ov.: sceptri, id.*

cāp-ūt, *ītis (Abl. Sing. regularly capite; capiti, Cat.), n.* [akin to Sanscrit kapāla, Gr. κεφαλή] **I. Prop.**: *The head: Of men or animals: humanum, Hor.: belua multorum caput, id.: capita conferre, to put heads together, i. e. to confer together in secret.*

Liv.—Prov.: Nec caput nec pedes, Neither head nor feet, i. e. neither beginning nor end: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. A person or man: *Isi capiti dedito*, Plaut.: liberum, Cic.—Particular phrase: *In capita*, To or for each person: **Liv.**—**2.** An animal: *sus Triginta capitum fēdūs enixa*, i. e. of thirty young pigs, Virg.—**B.**: 1. Of persons: *The chief, head, leader, principal*: *caput est* (sc. Heracles) *omnium Græcorum concitatorum*, Cic.—The predicate in *Masc.*: *capita concitatoris virgis caesi*, Liv.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *The chief, principal, or main thing*: *jus nigrum, quod cœnæ caput erat*, Cic.: *Roma, orbis terrarum caput*, Liv.—**b.** Of writings: *A principal clause or division, paragraph, chapter, etc.*: legis, Cic.—**c.** Of money: *The principal sum; the capital; stock*: *quinas hic capiti mercedis exsecat*, Hor.—**C.** Of things: 1. *The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): *papaveris, Liv.*: *tignorum*, Cæs.—**2.** Of rivers, etc.: **a.** *The origin, source (head)*: *caput, unde . . . se erumpit Enipeus*, Virg.—**b.** *The mouth, embouchure*: *multis capitibus in Oceanum influit* (sc. Rhenus), Cæs.—**3.** Of plants: Sometimes *The root*: *Cato*, Pl.—**4.** Of a vine: *A branch*: **Cic.** **III.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *Life, esp. physical life*: *capitis poena, capital punishment*, Cæs.: *pactum pro capite pretium*, Cic.—**2.** *Civil or political life* (acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called *capitis deminutio*, Cæs.: *or minutio*, Gell.): Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *The head, as the seat of the understanding; judgment, sense*: Hor.—**C.** *The origin, or source*: *perjuri*, Plaut.

Cāpy's, *ῥος*, m. *Capy's*: 1. *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*.—**2.** *A companion of Æneas*.—**3.** *The eighth king of Alba, in Latium*.

Car, *Caris*, v. *Caria*.

Cārālis (Calar-), *is*, f. (*Plur.*: *Carales*, *lum*, Liv.; *Hirt.*). *Caralis* or *Calaris*; the chief city of Sardinia (now Cagliari).—Hence, **Cārālītānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Caralis*.—As *Subst.*: **Cārālītāni**, *orum*, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Caralis*.

carbās-ūs (-inus), a, um, *adj.* [*carbāsus*] *Of, or made of, flax or linen*: *vēla*, Cic.: *sinnus*, Virg.

1. **carbāsus**, *i. f.* (*Plur.*: *-a*, *orum*, m.).=*κάπρασος*: **I.** Prop.: *Very fine Spanish flax*: *Cat.*; *Col.* **II.** Meton.: Of things made of *carbāsus*: **A.** *A linen garment*: Virg.; *Ov.*—**B.** *A curtain stretched over the amphitheatre, to keep the sun from the spectators*: *Lucr.*—**C.** *A sail*: Virg.; *Ov.*—**D.** *The Sibylline books* (*veritūm upon linen*): *Claud.*

2. **carbās-us**, a, um, *adj.* [*i.* *carbās-us*] *Of, or made of, linen; linen-lina*, Prop.

carbātina (carp-), *æ, f.*=*καρπατινῆ*. *A (kind of) rustic shoe*: *lingere carbatinas*, *Cat.*

carbo, *ōnis*, m. [*etym. dub.*] *A coal, charcoal* (whether dead or burning): **I.** Prop.: *candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Cic.—Prov.: *Of something valueless*: *Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, To find a coal instead of a treasure*, Phaed. **II.** Fig.: From the black colour of the *carbo*: *eligiorem carbonēs*, i. e. *with signs of derision*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. charbon*.

carbōn-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [*carbo, carbon-is*] *Of, or relating to, coals*: *negotium, traffic in coals*: *Sext. Aur. Vict.*—As *Subst.*: **carbōnarius**, *li*, m. (sc. homo) *A collier; a burner of coals*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. charbonnier*.

carbun-cūlus, *i*, m. *dim.* [*for carbon-culus; fr. carbo, carbon-is*] **I.** Prop.: *A small coal*: *Auct. Her.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, etc.): *Pl.*—**B.** *A carbuncle*: *Cels.* **III.** Fig.: *Consuming grief, sorrow*: *amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. carboncle, escarboucle*.

carcer, *ēris*, m. [*Sicilian* *καρκαρον* akin to *ἐρκος* and the *Lat. arceo*] (*An inclosure, inclosed place*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A prison, goal*: *Cic.*—**b.** Fig.: *Of the body*: *A prison*: *Cic.*—**c.** Meton.: (a) *Imprisoned criminals*: *Cic.*—(b) *As a term of reproach*: *Jailbird*: *Ter.*—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Of a race-course*: *The barrier or starting-place*: *Cic.*; Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *The commencement, beginning (of a course of action or of a condition)*: *Cic.*

carcēr-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [*carcer*] *Of, or belonging to, a prison*: *quaestus, of keeping a prison*: Plaut.

Carchēdōnius, a, um, *adj.* *Καρχηδώνιος*, *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian*: Plaut.; *Pl.*

carchēstium, *li*, n. = *καρχήστιον*: **I.** Prop.: *A cup (that is contracted in the middle)*: *Ov.*; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The upper part of a mast (formed like a carchesium)*: *a scullie-bower or trundle-head*: *Luc.*

carchinōma, *ātis*, n. = *καρκίνωμα*. *A cancerous ulcer, a cancer*: **I.** Prop.: *Cels.*; **Pl.** **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach for Julia and her son Agrippa, given to them by Augustus, on account of their incorrigible wickedness*: *Suet.*

Cardāces, *um*, m. *Κάρδακες* [*Persian word, acc. to Strabo*: *carda*, "strong," "warlike"] *The Cardaces; a class of Persian soldiers*: *Nep.*

Cardia, *æ, f.*, *Καρδία*. *Cardia*; a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.—Hence, **Cardi-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cardia*.

cardiācus, a, um, *adj.* = *καρδιακός*. *Of, or pertaining to, the stomach*: *morbus*, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **cardiacus**, *i*, m. *One who has a disease of the stomach*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

card-o-, *inis*, m. [*prob. akin to root καρδ-*, whence *καρδ-άω*, *καρδ-αίω* to swing] (*The swinging thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The pivot and socket (by which the doors of the ancients were fixed and*

made to open and shut): *Plant.*; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In mechanics, *Plur.*: *Beams fitted together; and esp. carda masculus, a tenon*, Vitruv.: *cardo femina, a cavity, pan, or socket*, id.: *cardo securiculus, a tenon in the form of an axe*, i. e. *a dove-tailed joint*, id.—**B.** (*The place where the two ends meet*; hence) *A turning point, pivot, etc.*: *mundi*, i. e. the North pole, *Pl.*—**C.** *A line (drawn through a place, from north to south)*: *Pl.*; and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called *cardo*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *That about which every thing else revolves or on which it depends*; the chief point or circumstance: *rerum*, Virg.

cardiūs, *i*, m. [*etym. dub.*] *A thistle*: *Virg.*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. charbon, écharde*.

cār-e, *adv.* [*car-us*] **1.** *Dearly, at a high price*: *aves pingues caræ veniunt*, Var.: (*Sup.*) *carissimæ constant*, Sen.—**2.** *Dearly; with affection*: (*Comp.*) *carus æ timare*, Script. ap. Cic.

cārec-tum, *i*, n. [*for caric-tum; fr. carex, cario-is*] (*A thing provided with carex*; hence) *A place covered with sedge*: *Virg.*

cār-ēo, *ti*, *itum*, *ere* (*Fut. Part.* *itūrus*, *Ov.*—*Pres. Subj.* *carint*=*carant*, *Plant.*), **2.** v. n. [*akin to καρ-ω, καρ-ίω*] (*To shear, or be shorn of*, hence) **I.** Gen.: *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have* (with *Abt.*) *dolore*, *Cic.*: *morte*, i. e. *to be immortal*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *To be without a thing from free-will, i. e. to deprive one's self of a thing, not to make use of it* (with *Abt.*) *temeto*, Plaut.: *amicorum facultatibus*, Nep.—**2.** *Of localities*: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to*; or merely, *to be absent from*: *foro, senatu, publico*, Cic.—**B.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to want something desirable*: *consuetudine amicorum*, Cic. (with *Gen.*; also, *Impers. Pass.*) *tui carendum* quod erat, Ter. (with *Acc.*) *quod amo, careo*, Plaut.—**C.** *To feel the want of a thing, to miss it*: *carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo, quod velis*, Cic. (with *Abt.*) *carere bono*, id.

Carēs, *um*, v. *Caria*.

cārex, *icis*, f. [*etym. dub.*] *Reed-grass, sedge*: *Virg.*; *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carex*, (old) *careiche*.

Cārīa, *æ, f.*, *Καρία*. *Caria*; a province of Asia Minor.—Hence, **1.** **Car-āris** (*Acc. Plur. Gr. Caras, Virg.*), m. *A Carian (notorious for treachery)*.—**2.** **Cār-īcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Carian*: *Var.*—As *Subst.*: **Carīcā**, *æ, f.* (*sc. ficus*): **a.** Prop.: *A Carian dried fig*: *Cic.*—**b.** Meton.: *For dried figs*, in gen.: *Ov.*

cār-ies, *em, e* (other cases not in use), *f.* [*pprs. akin to Sanscrit root CRT, defringere*] (*Prop.*: *A breaking off*; Meton., as the cause of breaking off) *Rotteness, decay, caries*: *vertitū in teneram cariem rimisque dehiscit* (sc. cymba), *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carie*.

cārīna, *æ, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: *The bottom of a ship, the keel*: *Cæs.*; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A vessel*

boat, ship: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of the shell of nuts: Pl.—**C.** Plur.: *The Keels; a place in Rome, between the Cælian and Esquiline hills:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *carène*; Eng. verb, to careen.

cārīn-ārius, īi, m. [κάρην-ος, waxen, with Lat. suffix *arius*] (*One pertaining to the κάρηνos; hence*) *He who dyes wax-colour, a dyer of yellow:* Plaut.

cārī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [cari-ēs] (*Full of caries; hence*) *Decayed, rotten, carious:* I. Prop.: *dentes*, Phaed. II. Fig.: *senectus*, Ov.

cāris, īdis, f. = καρίς. *The caris; a species of sea-crab:* Ov.

cār-itas, ātis, f. [car-us] (*The quality of the carus; hence*) 1. *A. Prop.*: *High regard, respect, esteem, love, affection: patrie, i. e. towards one's country*, Cic.: *civium, i. e. entertained by citizens, id.*—**B.** Meton.: Plur.: *The objects loved; beloved objects:* Cic.—2. *Dearness, high price or value, scarcity of any thing:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charité, cherté*.

Carmēlus, ī, m., Κάμυλος. *Carmel; a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea-coast (now El-Karmel).*

1. **car-men** (old form *cas-men*), īnis, n. [etym. dub.; prob. akin either to Sanscrit root *καῖs*, *narrare, laudare*; or to the Sanscrit root *कमि* or *कमि*, *facere*] (*The narrating or praising thing;—the thing made or composed:* hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A poem, poetry, lyric, etc.*: *Iliacum*, Hor.: *carmen Æmericæ lyrae*, Prop.: *probosum*, Tac.—**B.** Esp.: 1. *A part of a great epic poem; a book; canto:* Lucr.—2. *A poetic inscription:* Virg.—3. *A response of an oracle; a prophecy, prediction, as being usually given in verse:* Virg.; Tac.—4. *A magic formula, an incantation:* Hor.—5. On account of the ancient practice of composing religious and legal formularies in Saturnian verse: *A formula in religion or law; a formula:* Cic. II. Meton.: **A.**

A tune, song, air, strain; both vocal and instrumental: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Of waters: *A melodious, rippling sound:* Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *charme*.

2. **car-men**, īnis, n. [1. car-o] (*That which caris; hence*) *A card for wool or flax:* Claud.

Carmen-tis, īs, f. [for Carmin-tis; fr. 1. carmen, carmin-is] (*The prophetic or predicting one*). *Carmen-tis; the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; afterwards honoured as a goddess.—Hence, Carment-ālis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Carmentis: flamen, Cic.*

Carmo, ōnis, -ōna, æ, f. *Carmo or Carmona; a town of Hispania Bætica (now Carmona).—Hence, Carmon-enses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Carmo.*

Car-na, f. [prob. for Crad-na, trs. Card-na, fr. root *क्राढ*, whence *क्राढ-ānu*, *क्राढ-ānu*, "to swing." with Latin suffix *na*] (*The swinger*). *Carna; a goddess (previously called Carne), guardian of door-hinges (i. e. of domestic*

life and household affairs) and of the life of man.

carn-ārium, īi, n. [1. caro, carn-is] (*A thing pertaining to caro; hence*)

1. *A frame fastened to the ceiling, furnished with hooks for supporting meat, etc.; a meat-rack:* Plaut.—2. *A larder, pantry, cupboard:* Plaut.

Carnēades, īs, m. *Carneades; a philosopher of Cyrene.—Hence, Carnēad-ēus (-ius), a, um, adj. Of Carneades.*

carn-ī-fex (carn-ī-), fīcis, m. [for carn-ī-fac-s; fr. 1. caro, carn-is; (i); fac-io] (*A flesh-maker; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *An executioner, hangman, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: **A.** *A tormentor, murderer:* Ter.; Cic.—**As Adj.**: *Murderous, deadly:* Mart.; Claud.—**B.** *As a term of reproach: Scoundrel, villain:* Cic.

carnīfic-īna, æ, f. [carnīfex, carnīfic-ī] (*A thing pertaining to a carnīfex; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The office of hangman:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *The place of torture:* Liv. III. Fig.: *Rack, torture:* Cic.

carnīfic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To execute, behead: hostes iacentes, to deprive of their heads:* Liv.

carnis, īs, v. 2. caro, īnit.

Carnuntum, ī, n. *Carnuntum; an old town on the Danube near Heimbürg.*

Carnūtes, um (-i, ōrum, Tib.), m. *The Carnutes; a people of Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum (now Chartres).*

1. **cār-o**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *क्रु*, to break off; Gr. *κείω*—*To card:* Plaut.

2. **cāro** (carnis, Liv.), carnīs, f. [Gr. *κρέας*; Sans. *kravya*, "raw flesh"] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *Flesh:* Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **B.** Esp.: 1. *Contemptuously of a person: A piece of flesh:* Cic.—2. *The flesh or body (opp. to spirit, as the seat of the passions):* Sen. II. Fig.: *Of style: Softness:* Quint. III. Meton.: *The flesh (pulp) of fruits:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *carne*, (mod.) *chair*.

Carpāthos (-os), ī, f., Καρπάθος. *Carpāthos or Carpathos; an island in the Ægean Sea (now Scarpanto).—Hence, Carpāth-īus, a, um, adj. Carpathian.*

carpātīna, æ, v. carbatina.

carpentum, ī, n. [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: *A wagon, carriage, coach, or chariot on two wheels:* Liv.; Ov. **Carpi**, ōrum, m. *The Carpi; a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

carp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to *ἀρπ-άζω*, *rapiō*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, cull (plants, flowers, fruits, etc.):* *primus vere rosam atque autumnum carpere poma*, Virg. **B.** Esp.: 1. *Of animals: a. To crop, pluck off, graze on, eat, plants, etc.: videbat Carpere gramen equos*, Virg. (*without Object*) *alia (sc. animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, alia—b. To eat or devour (flesh, by tearing it away):* *carpere secur*

volucres, Ov.—2. *Of other things: a. To tear off or away; to pull, pluck, etc.: ex collo furtim coronas*, Hor.—**b.** *To tear, rend, lacerate: crinem gessaque*, Val. Fl.—3. *To divide into parts: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum*, Liv. II. Fig.: **A.** *To cull, gather, pluck: hæc passim carpens*, Cic.—**B.** *To seize upon; to enjoy, use, make use of: diem*, Hor.—**C.** *To feed or live upon: vitales auras*, Virg.—**D.**

To gnaw, as it were, with envious tooth, to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.—**E.** *Of lovers: To fleece: et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem*, Ov.—**F.** *To weaken, enfeeble, wear away; or, with the idea extended, to consume, destroy: vires*, Liv.: *regina cæco carpitur igni*, Virg.—**G.** *To divide into pieces, dismember, cut up, separate into parts: summam unius belli in multa preliis parvaque*, Liv. III. Meton.: **A.**

1. *To seize upon and devour; to eat up: unumquodque quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpat*, Ter.—2. *To cut up, to carve: leporem, mullum*, Mart.—3. *Of food: To take up in small delicate pieces: cibos digitis*, Ov.—4. *Of wool plucked from a fleece: To spin: carpentes pensa puellæ*, Virg.—5. *Of kisses: To pluck, as it were, from the lips; to snatch: incontinentiaque oscula carpit*, Ov.—**B.** *Milit. t. t. To inflict injury upon an enemy, esp. by single, repeated attacks; to weaken, to harass: agmen adversariorum*, Cæs.—**C.** *Viam, iter, etc., or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, etc.: To tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along or through, to take or pursue one's way:* Virg.; Ov.—**D.**

With words denoting time: To spend, pass, etc.: illic me carpitur ætas, Cat.

carp-tim, adv. [carp-o] (*By plucking; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *By pieces, in parts, separately, in single or small portions:* Sall.; Suet. II. Meton.: **A.** *At different places or points, on different sides:* Liv.—**B.** *Singly, separately, in parts, by degrees, not together:* Liv.; Tac.

carp-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A carver of food:* Juv.

carp-tus, a, um, P. of carp-o.

Carrūca, æ, f. *Carruca; a town of Hispania Bætica:* Hirt.

carrus, ī, m. (-um, ī, n., Hirt.) *A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *char*.

Carsōli, ōrum, m. *Carsoli; a town of the Æqui, in Latium (now the village Carsoli).*

Carteia, æ, f. *Carteia; 1. A very ancient seaport town of Hispania Bætica (now San Roque).—Hence, Cartēi-ensis, e, adj. Of Carteia.—2. The chief town of the Oledæes, in Hispania Tarracoensis (now Orgaz).*

Cartheæ, æ, f., Καρθαία. *Cartheæ, a town on the west coast of Cæos (now Poles).—Hence, Carth-æus (-ēus), a, um, adj. Carthæan, of Cartheæ.*

Carthago (Kar-), īnis (Abl. Car-

thaginī, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. [orig. Hebr.: *New Tiven*] **Carthage**: 1. a. Prop.: A celebrated city of Northern Africa (Gr. Καρχηδών), the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.—Hence, **Carthaginensis**, *a*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Carthage; **Carthaginian**.—As Subst.: **Carthaginensis**, *is*, *m.* (sc. civis) A Carthaginian.—b. Meton.: Personified: **Carthago**; the daughter of the fourth **Hercules**.—2. (Also with the appell. Nova) A large seaport town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in Hispania Tarraconensis; New Carthage (now Cartagena).

carūn-cūla, *a*, *f.* *dim.* [for caron-cula; fr. caro, as if having a Gen. caron-is] A little piece of flesh: Cic.

1. **cā-rus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acc. to some from the root καδ, in κῆδος, Dor. κάδος, care, concern, and κηδομαι, to have a care; cf. Gael. cad, friend; hence, cared for;—but prob. akin to Sanscrit root KAM, amare; hence, loved] I. Prop.: Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, etc.: Cic.: (Comp.) conjux carior, Ov.; Cic.—As Subst.: cari, *orum*, Beloved ones: Plaut. II. Meton.: Dear, costly, of a high price: (Sup.) carissima annona, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cher.

2. **Carus**, *i*, *m.* [1. carus] **Carus**; a Roman name.

Carventāna arx. The citadel of Carventum, in Latium.

Carvilius, *li*, *m.* **Carvilius**: 1. A Roman name.—2. The name of one of the four kings in Cantium (Kent), in the time of Julius Caesar.

Cārystos, *i*, *f.* = Κάρυστος. **Carystos**; a very ancient town on the south coast of Euboea, celebrated for its marble.—Hence, **Cārystus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of Carystos, Carystian.

cā-sa, *a*, *f.* [prob. for scad-sa; akin to Sanscrit root SKAD, tegere (The covering thing; hence) I. Gen.: A simple or poorly built house; a hut, cottage, cabin, shed, etc.; humiles habitaculas, Virg. II. Esp.: A. A small country-house: Mart.—B. A boomer or booth: Tib.—C. A soldier's hut: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. chez, case; and, perhaps, caserne.

cascus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Sabine word] Old: prisci illi quos cascous appellat Ennius, Cic.

cāsūs, *i*, *m.* **Cheese**. I. Prop.: major pars victūs eorum lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit, Cæs. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut.

cāsīa, *a*, *f.* = κασία. **Casia**: 1. A tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, prob. the wild cinnamon: Virg.—2. A fragrant shrub-like plant, mezerion (called also cneoron or thymalæa): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. casse.

Cāsilinum, *i*, *n.* **Casilinum**; a town of Campania, on the Vulturnus, near the ancient Capua (in its place stands the present Capua).—Hence, **Cāsilinenses**, *um*, *m.* The inhabitants of Casilinum.

Cāsinum, *i*, *n.* **Casinum**; a Roman colony in Latium (its citadel the present Monte Casino).—Hence, **Cāsin-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* Of Casinum.

cā-so no perj. nor sup., āre, *i*, *v. n.* *intens.* [for cad-so; fr. cad-o] To be ready to fall, to totter: Plaut.

Cāspēria, *a*, *f.* **Casperia**; a town of the Sabines.

Cāspī, *orum*, *m.* [orig. Persian; acc. to Pott.: = εὐκρίτοι, good riders] The Caspi; a people inhabiting the northern part of Media (what is now the north of Azerbaijan and Gilan).—Hence, **Cāspī-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Caspi; Caspian.

—As Subst.: **Cāspīa**, *arum*, *f.* (sc. portæ) The Caspian Gates, i. e. the narrow passes in Mount Taurus.

Cassandra, *a*, *f.*, Κασσάνδρα. **Cassandra**; a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching destruction of Troy, but was believed by no one.

Cassandrēa, *a*, *f.* Κασσάνδρεια. (The thing pertaining to Cassandra; hence) **Cassandrea**; a town of Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidæa, rebuilt by Cassander, a son of Antipater.—Hence, **Cassandr-ous** (trisyli), *ei*, *m.* The man of Cassandrea; a surname of the tyrant Apollodorus, who reigned there.

cass-e, *adv.* [cass-us] Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose: Liv.

cass-es, *lum* (Abt. Sing. casse), *m.* [for cad-es; fr. cad-o] (That which falls; hence) I. Prop.: A hunting-net, a snare, toil: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of spider: The web: Virg. III. Fig.: Snare, plots: viso casse resistet amans, Ov.

cassīda, *a*, *v.* **cassīda**.

Cassīōpe, *e* (δῆπα, -δῆπια, *a*, *f.*, Κασσιόπη and Κασσιόπεια. **Cassiope**, **Cassiepe**, or **Cassiepea**: 1. The wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda; afterwards placed among the constellations.—2. A town in Corycra (now Cassiope or Cassopo).

cassīs, *idis* (-īda, *a*, *v.* Virg.; Prop.), *f.* [perhaps an Etruscan word] I. Prop.: A helmet (of metal): muliones cum cassidibus, Cæs. II. Meton.: War: ætas patiens cassidibus, Virg.

Cassīus, *li*, *m.* **Cassius**; a Roman name.—Hence, 1. **Cassī-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Cassius.—2. **Cassī-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Cassius.

Cassivelaunus, *i*, *m.* **Cassivelaunus**; a British chief.

cas-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for car-us; fr. car-eo] (Being without, wanting, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Empty, void, hollow: nux, Hor. B. Esp.: Wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without: (with Abl.) lumine cassus, deprived of life, dead: Virg.: (with Gen.) cassus luminis ensis, Cic. II. Fig.: Vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless: vota, Virg.—As Subst.: **cassa**, *orum*, *n.* Vain, trifling, foolish subjects: Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: Cassum, in cassum (or as one word Incassum), Vainly, fruit-

lessly, uselessly, in vain, to no purpose: Sen.; Virg.; Tac.

Cāstālia, *a*, *f.*, Καστάλια. **Castalia**; a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.—Hence

Cāstālī-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **Castalian**.—**castānēa**, *a*, *f.* = κάστανον. I. Prop.: The chestnut-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: A chestnut: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. châtaigne.

cast-c, *adv.* [cast-us] I. Prop.: A. Without stain, uprightness, honesty: Plaut. Cic.—2. Purely, chastely, modestly: Cic.—3. Piously, religiously, with devoutness: (Comp.) castius Sacra facere, Liv.: (Sup.) deos castissimo colere, Cic.

castell-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [castell-um] Of, or pertaining to, a castle or fortress: triumpho, for the capture of a castle, Cic.—As Subst.: **castell-ani**, *orum*, *m.* (sc. incolæ) The occupants of a castle: Sall. Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. châtelain.

castell-ātīm, *adv.* [id.] **Castlewise**: dissipati, scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses, i. e. in different bodies, Liv.

castel-lum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for castrum; fr. castrum, cast(e)-ri] I. Prop.: A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold: Cæs.; Sall.; Cic. II. Fig.: Shelter, defence, refuge: Cic.; Liv. III. Meton.: A residence situate on an eminence: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) chastei, (mod.) château.

castēria, *a*, *f.* [etym. dub.] A place of rest for rowers in a galley: Plaut.

cast-ifac-us, *a*, *um* [for cast-ifac-us; fr. cast-us; (i); fac-io] Made chaste or spotless; pure: mens, Sen.

castigā-bilis, *a*, *adj.* [castig(a)-o] Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment: culpa, Plaut.

castigā-tē, *adv.* [castigat-us] 1. Briefly, concisely: (Comp.) hæc de monade castigatis (sc. dixit), Macr.—2. Narrowly, closely: Sen.

castigā-tio, *onis*, *f.* [castig(a)-o] I. Prop.: A correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, reproof, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A trimming or lopping of plants: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) castigation.

castigā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] I. Prop.: One who corrects or chastises; a corrector, reprover: Plaut.; Liv. II. Meton.: He who restrains or holds close: Pl.

castigātor-īus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [castigator] After the manner of a reprover or corrector: solatium, Pl.

castigā-tus, *a*, *um* 1. P. of castig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Confined, compressed; hence) A. Of size: Small, slender, close: pectus, Ov.—b. Restrained, checked: (Sup.) castigatissima disciplina, the strictest, Gell.

cast-igo, *avi*, *ātum*, *are*, *l. v. a.* [cast-us] To make pure; hence) I. Prop.: A. To set right, correct, chastise, punish; to reprove, chide, censure, find fault with: signifiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic.: (without Object) castigando increpandoque plus, quam leniter

agendo, proficere, Liv.—B. To hold in check, to restrain: plobem, Tac. II. Meton.: Of space: To inclose, surround, encompass, invest: insula castigator aquis, Sil. III. Fig.: A. To correct any thing faulty; to set right, amend: carmen, Hor.—B. To check, restrain: castigatus animi dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtier*.

cast-imonía, æ, f. [cast-us] (A being castus; hence) I. Gen.: Purity of morals, morality: Cic. II. Esp.: Physical purity, such as is requisite for religious services; chastity, abstinence: Cic.; Liv.

cast-itas, atis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the castus; hence) I. Purity of morals, morality: Gell.—2. Chastity: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *casté*, (mod.) *chasteté*.

1. castor, ōris, Cæs. *castora*, Juv.), m.—καστωρ [prob. for καστωρ, "an exeller"] A castor, beaver: Ōv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castor*.

2. Castor, ōris, m. Κάστωρ (id.) Castor. 1. The son of Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin stars (Gemini), he served as a guide to mariners.—Particular expression: *Castor* or *meastor*, By Castor: Plaut.; Ter.—Hence, **Castōr-ŭs**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Castor.—2. A grandson of Deiotarus.—3. A companion of Aeneas.—4. A certain gladiator. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Castor*.

castōr-ŭm, ōi, n. [1. castor] (A thing pertaining to a castor; hence) Castor or castoreum; a secretion of the beaver: Lucr.: — Plur.: virosque Pontus (s. mittit) Castorea, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *castoreum*.

castra, ōrum, etc., v. castrum.

castr-ensis, e, adj. [castr-a] Of, or pertaining to, a camp; camp-ratio, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

cas-tro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for caed-tro; fr. caed-o] I. Prop.: To deprive of generative power (said both of male and female): to emasculate, castrate, geld: Plaut.; Suet.; Pl. II. Fig.: A. Of strength: To diminish, lessen, impair, destroy: castrate vires, Pl.—B. Of avarice: To check, restrain: avaritiam, Claud. III. Meton.: Of books: To expurgate, to remove (from them) what is objectionable: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *châtner*.

cas-trum, i, n. [prob. for scadrum; akin, like ca-sa, to Sanscrit root skad, tegere] (The accomplisher of covering; the covering thing; hence) 1. Sing.: A protected place; a castle, fort, fortress: Nep.—With particular descriptive terms, as a name of a place: a. Castrum Truentinum, a place in Picenum (now Torre Segura).—b. Castrum Inui, a city of Latium.—c. Castrum Novum, prob. a town of Etruria, south of Centumcellæ (now the village of Marinello).—d. Castra Cornelia (or Cornelianæ), the camp of Cornelius, on the north coast of Africa, near Utica (so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in

the second Punic war).—2. Plur.: a. Prop.: (Several soldiers' tents together; hence) A military camp, an encampment: stativa, occupied for a long time, permanent: navalia, an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land, Cæs.: lunata, crescent-shaped, Hirt.: castra movere, to break up, to decamp, Cæs.: also, to march forth from a camp, id.—b. Fig.: Of philosophical sects: A camp: Epicuri, Cic.: nil cupientium, Hor.—c. Meton.: (a) Of milit. matters: (a) A day's march: secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv.—(b) Military service: magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs.—(y) Military works: oppidum sex castris castrisque maximis sepsi, Cic.—(b) Of bees: A swarm while flying: Ov.

Castūlo, ōnis, f., Καστάλων. Castulo: a town in Hispania Tarragonensis (now the village Cazorla; acc. to others, Caslona).—Hence, **Castilōn-ensis**, e, adj. Of Castulo.

cas-tus, a, um, adj. [for cad-tus; akin to Sanscrit root cṛudh, purificare lustrare; Gr. καθ-apos, καθ-airos] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Morally pure, unspotted, spotless, guiltless: Of person or things: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg.: (Comp.) quis hoc adolescente castior? Cic.: (Sup.) castissima vita, id. B. Esp.: 1. Pure, chaste, continent: matres, Virg. domus, Hor.—2. Pious, religious, holy: sacred: Of persons or things: haecasti maneat in religione nepotes, Virg.—3. Free from what is wrong in any respect; upright, honourable, disinterested: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: Pure, chaste, free from barbarisms: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaste*.

cas-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [cas-a] A little cottage or hut; a small house: Juv.

cad-sus, ūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. cad-o] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A falling down, a fall, etc.: celsæ graviores casu Decidunt turres, Hor.—(b) Esp.: A fall, overthrow: eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of time: The end: hiemis, Virg.—(b) A moral fall, a false step, an error: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: That which comes to pass, turns out, or happens, unexpectedly; an occurrence, event, accident, chance: casus rariores, Cic.—Adverbial Abl.: Casu, By chance, casually, by accident: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) An adverse event; a bad condition; a misfortune, mishap, calamity: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Epemistic for Death: Cæs.—3. An occasion, opportunity for something: Sall.; Tac.—4. Gramm. t. l.: Of a noun: A case: rectus, the nominative: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cas*.

Catābathmos (-us), i, m., Καταβάθος (a descent or slope). Catabathmos: a tract of sloping land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name.

cātādrōmus, i, m. = κατὰδρόμος (a running down). A rope extended on

an inclined plane, upon which trained elephants walked: Suet.

Cātādūpa, ōrum, n., Κατάδουρα (Things resounding downwards, i. e. falling downwards with a loud sound). Catadupa; a celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt (now Chellaf). The roar of its waters was such as to deafen those who dwell near it.

cātāgēlāsīmus, a, um, adj. = κατὰγέλασιμος. Serving for ridicule or derision: Plaut.

cātāgrāphus, a, um, adj. = κατὰγραφος. Painted, coloured, depicted: Thyni, Cat.

Cātālauni (Cātē-), ōrum, m. Cātalauni or Catealauni; a Gallic people and town (now Châlons-sur-Marne).

Cātāna (-īna), æ, f. [κατάνη; a Sicilian word = πυροκνήστις, "a cheese-scraper"] Catana or Catina; a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna (now Catania).—Hence, **Cātīn-ensis** (-ensis, Just.), a, adj. Of, or belonging to, Catina.—As Subst.: **Catinenses**, ūm, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Catina.

Cātāōnes, um, m. The Catoones; a people of Southern Cappadocia.—Hence, **Cātāōniā**, æ, f. Catoonia, the country of the Catoones.

cātāphractēs, æ, m. = καταφρακτής (That which shuts up or covers; hence) A coat of mail, furnished with iron scales: Tac.

cātāphractus, a, um, adj. = καταφρακτός. Mailed, in mail: Liv.; Prop.

cātāplus, i, m. = κατὰπλος. (The landing or coming to shore of a fleet or ship; hence) A ship or fleet that comes to land: Cic.; Mart.

cātāpulta, æ, f. = ἀκαπέλτης: I. Prop.: A catapult; a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc.: Cæs. II. Meton.: A missile hurled from a catapult: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catapulte*.

cātāpult-ārius, a, um, adj. [catapult-a] Belonging to, or thrown by, a catapult: pilum, Plaut.

cātāracta (catarr-), æ, f. = ἀκατάρκτης or καταράκτης (That which dashes down): 1. A waterfall, a cataract, esp. of the Nile: Luc.; Pl.—2. Milit. t. l.: A fall-gate, portcullis: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cataracte*.

cātāractria, æ, f. Cataractria; a word coined for the designation of a species of spice: Plaut.

cātascōpus, i, m. = κατασκοπός (exploring, spying). A spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre: Hirt.

cātasta, æ, f. [κατάστασις] A scaffold or stage, on which slaves were exposed to sale: Tib.

cāt-s, adv. [cat-us] Wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously: Plaut.; Cic.

cātēla (trisyll.), æ, f. [a Celto word] A catela; a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

1. cātēl-la, æ, f. dim. [for catul-la; fr. catul-us] A little or young bitch: Juv.; Mart.

2. cātēl-la, æ, f. dim. [for caten

la; fr. caten-a] *A small chain (esp. of gold or silver) used as an ornament.* Liv.; Hor.

1. **câtel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for catulus; fr. catulus-] *A little dog, puppy, whelp.* I. Prop.: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: *sume, catelle*; negat. Hor.

2. **câtel-lus**, *i, m. dim.* [for catenulus; fr. caten-a] *A small chain (esp. of iron, for placing upon slaves).* Plaut.

câtena, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A chain, a fetter:* in catenas conjicere aliquem, Cæs.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. II. Fig.: *A barrier, restraint, check:* legum sacratarum, Cic.: hunc (sc. animum) Hor. III. Meton.: *A series of things or persons connected together; a chain:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *cadène*, (mod.) *chaîne, cadenas*.

câten-ârius, *a, um, adj.* [caten-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a chain:* canis, Sen.

câten-âtus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Chained, bound, fettered:* janitor, Ov.

câterva, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A crowd, troop, band of men:* catervæ testium, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: *A body of soldiers; a troop, company, band* (usually of barbarian troops): Lyciæ catervæ, Hor.—2. Dramatic t. t.: *A company or troop of actors* (usually called *grex*): Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *A flock:* pectudum, Lucr.: avium, Virg.—B. Of abstract things: *A heap, etc.*: verborum, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *caterve*.

câterv-ârius, *a, um, adj.* [caterv-a] *Of, or pertaining to, a crowd or troop:* pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

câterv-âtim, *adv.* [id.] 1. In companies, in troops: *caterativim* in nostros concurrunt, Sall.—2. In, or by, flocks: *caterativim* dat stragem, Virg.

câthêdra, *æ, f.* = καθêdra. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A chair, a stool* (esp. one furnished with cushions and supports for women); an arm-chair: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A sedan chair: *stratâ positus longæque cathêdra*, Juv.—2. A teacher's or professor's chair: *circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathêdras basia sola crepant*, Mart. II. Meton.: *Cathêdra molles, effeminate women*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chaire*, *chaise*.

Câtîlina, *æ, m.* Catiline: 1. Prop.: L. Sergius Catilina; a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country.—Hence, **Câtîlin-ârius**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian*: seminarium, Cic.—2. Meton.: *An abandoned person*: Sen.

câtîl-o, *âvî, âtum, âre, i. v. a.* [i. cat-ill-us] *To lick a dish or plate:* Plaut.

1. **câtîl-lus (catel-)**, *i, m. dim.* [for catin-lus; fr. catin-us] I. Prop.: *A small bowl, dish, or plate:* Val. Max. II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: *Of an ornament on a scabbard:* Pl.

2. **Câtîllus (-llus, Hor.)**, *i, m.* *Catillus or Catilus; abrother of Tiburtus, with whom he built Têbur.*

Catîna, *æ, v.* Catana.

câtînus, *i, m.* [akin to Sicilian *katînov*, Var.] I. Prop.: *A deep vessel for serving up or cooking food; a bowl, dish:* Hor. II. Meton.: *For incense:* A censor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *catin*.

Câtîus, *li, m.* Catius: 1. An Epicurean philosopher.—Hence, **Câtî-ânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Catius*.—2. A feigned name in Hor.

Cativolcus (Catu-), *i, m.* *Cativolcus or Catwolvus; a king of half the country of the Eburones.*

Cât-o, *ônîs, m.* [cat-us] *The sharp or intelligent one* I. Prop.: *Cato; a Roman name:* A. M. Porcius Cato, the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals.—Hence, **Câtôn-iânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Cato*.—B. M. Porcius Cato, the younger, the enemy of Caesar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica (hence, called *Uticensis*).—Hence, **Câtôn-ini**, *grum, m.* *The adherents or friends of Cato*.—C. Valerius Cato, a celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet in the time of Sulla. II. Meton.: (on account of the austere character of both A. and B. no. I.): *for a gloomy, morose, stern man*: Sen.; Juv.

câtô-nium, *li, n.* (κάτω) *The Lower World:* Script. Gell.—Hence the play upon the word: *vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic.*

cat-ta, *æ, f.* *An animal of the cat kind:* Mart.

Cattî, *orum, v.* Chatti.

Câtûllus, *i, m.* Catullus: a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona, 87 B. C.—Hence, **Câtûll-iânus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Catullus*.—2. A mimographer of the time of Juvenal.

cât-ûlus, *i, m. dim.* [akin to canis; prob. through an obsol. cat-us] I. Prop.: *A young dog; a whelp, puppy:* sic canibus catulos similes.—Nörâm, Virg. II. Meton.: *A cub, etc., of animals in general:* catulos ferre Celent inultra, Hor.

Câtûriges, *um, m.* *The Caturiges; a Gallic people in the former Dauphiné.*

câtus, *a, um, adj.* [Sabine=acutus, acc. to Var.] I. Prop.: *Operating acutely upon the hearing; clear-sounding, shrill:* jam cata signa ferre sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. II. Meton.: A. In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise:* prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Of persons or things: Sly, crafty, cunning, artful:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

Caucâsus, *i* (Gr. Acc. Caucason, Ov.), *m.*, Καύκασος. *Caucasus; a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas*.—Hence, **Caucâs-îus**, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian.*

caud-a (côd-), *æ, f.* [prps. akin to

root *κνθ*, *κνθ-ω*, *to cover, to hide*] I. Prop.: *The tail of animals:* oculus natura nobis, ut equo et leoni setas, caudam, aures, ad motus animorum declarandos dedit, Cic.: cauda pavoni (sc. donata), id.—Prov.: *Candam trahere, To drag a tail; i. e. to have a tail stuck on in mockery:* Hor. II. Meton.: *The end of a word; in a play upon Verris and Verrutium:* videtis extremam partem nominis, candam illam Verris (as it were, that boar's-tail), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *queue*.

caud-êus, *a, um, adj.* [prps. for caudic-êus, from caudex, caudic-is] *Of wood; wooden:* distella, Plaut.

caudex (côd-), *icis, m.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The trunk of a tree, stalk, stem:* caudicibus sectis, Virg. B. Esp.: *A heavy log of wood (chained to the feet of slaves):* Juv. II. Fig.: *A term of reproach:* *Block, dolt, blockhead:* caudex, stipes, asinus, Ter. III. Meton.: A. A structure or work composed of boards: plurimum tabularum contextus caudex vocatur, Sen.—B.: *A book for writing in; a note- or memorandum-book:* Cic.—2. An account-book, and particularly a ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): Cic.

caudic-âlis, *e, adj.* [candex, caudic-is] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* Plaut.

Caudium, *li, n.* *Caudium; a town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, A.U.C. 434.*—Hence, **Caud-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Caudium, Caudine.*

cau-læ, *ârum, f.* [for cav-læ; fr. cav-us] *The hollow things; hence* I. Openings, holes, passages: per caulas omnes, Lucr.—2. Sheepfolds, sheepcotes: quum fremit (sc. lupus) ad caulas, Virg.

caul-iculus (côl-), *i, m. dim.* [caul-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A small stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Var.; Pl. B. Esp.: *Of the vine:* A tendril: viteus, Var. II. Meton.: *A little cabbage:* Suet.

caulis (côl-), *is, m.* = καυλός. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A stalk, stem, or shoot of a plant, etc.*: Pl.; Col. B. Esp.: *Of the vine:* A tendril: Var. II. Meton.: A. A cabbage, colewort: Cic.; Hor.—B. Of a feather: *The quill:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chou*.

Caülônia, *æ, f.*, -on, *ônîs, m.* *Caulonia or Caulon; a town founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Brutium (in the vicinity of the present Castel Vetere).*

1. **Caunus**, *i, f.*, Καῦνος. *Caunus, a town on the coast of Caria (now Copi, or, acc. to others, Ktngi).*—Hence, **Caun-êa**, *æ, f.* *A thing pertaining to Caunus; hence* A Caunean fig: Cic.

2. **Caunus**, *i, m.* *Caunus; a son of Milesus.*

caup-o (cop-), *ônîs, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *καπ-υλός*] I.

Prop. *An innkeeper, publican, tavern-keeper*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A petty tradesman, a huckster*: Plaut.

caupōn-a, æ, f. [caupo, cauponis] *(A thing pertaining to a caupo; hence)* 1. *An inn, hostelry, etc.*: Hor.—2. *A tavern, wine-shop, place of entertainment, etc.*: Cic.

caupōn-i-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a retail shopkeeper, or to an innkeeper*: puer, *a shop or tavern boy, waiter*, Plaut.

caupōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To act the caupo in a thing; hence* *To traffic or trade in a thing*: Fig.: bellum, Enn.

caupōn-ūla, æ, f. [caupon-a] *A small inn or tavern*: Cic.

Caurus (Cōr-), i, m. *Caurus*; the north-west wind: Cæs.; Virg.

causa (-ssa), æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** **Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cause, reason, motive, inducement; an occasion, opportunity*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—**Particular** phrases, etc.: 1. *Nullam or non causam dicere, quin, To assign no reason, why not; to make no objection, not to refuse to; not to hinder, not to prevent* from: Plaut.; Ter.—2. **Adverbial Abl.**: *Causa, For the sake of, on account of*: honoris causa, Cic.: vestra causa, id. **B. Esp.**: 1. *a. Good reason, full right, just cause*: Cic.—**B.** *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*—**Particular phrase**: Per causam, *Under a pretext*: Cæs.; Tib.—**C.** *An apology, excuse*: Cic.—2. **Medical t.**: *A disease (which hinders action)*: Cels.—3. *a. In Rhetoric*: *Matter, subject-matter, subject*: Cic.—**b.** *Law t.*: *A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *A party, faction, cause, which one defends*: Cic.; Quint.—**B.** *A relation of friendship, connection*: Cic.—**C.** *A condition, state, situation, relation, position*: Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** *A cause or business undertaken for any one; an employment*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cause, chose*.

caus-āri-us, a, um, adj. [caus-a] *(Pertaining to disease; hence)* **I.** **C. n.**: *Sick, diseased, ill*: corpus, Sen.: pætes, id.—**As Subst.**: *causari, drum, m.* (sc. homines) *Persons sick or diseased; invalids*: Pl. **II.** **Esp.**: *Milit. t.*: *Discharged on account of ill-health; invalided*: Liv.

causāa, æ, f. = καυσία. *A cautia; a hat with a broad brim, made of felt*: Plaut.; Val. Max.

caus-i-dic-us, i, m. [caus-a; (i); dic-o] *A counsel, pleader, advocate (in a contemptuous sense, as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from orator)*: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *causidique*.

caus-i-fic-or, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [for caus-i-fac-or; fr. caus-a; (i); fac-io] *To allege a cause; to make a pretext or pretence; to pretend*: Plaut.

caus-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [caus-a] **I.** *To assign or give as a reason (whether real or feigned) for something; to plead as an excuse; to pretend, allege, etc.*: negotia, Tac.:

(with *Objective clause*) *corrumpi equos*, Liv.: (without *Object*) *causando nostros in longum duces amores*, Virg. **II.** (Prop.): *To conduct a cause; to be an advocate, etc.*; Fig.) *To dispute, discuss, or debate about a matter*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *causer*.

causticus, a, um, adj. = καυστικός. *Burning, caustic, corrosive*: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair*, Mart.—**As Subst.**: **causticum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum) *A burning, corroding medicament*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caustique*.

caus-ūla, æ, f. dim. [caus-a] **1.** *A slight unimportant occasion*: Hirt.—2. *A petty lawsuit*: Cic.

caut-e, ade. [cant-us] **1.** *Cautiously, carefully*: (Comp.) olivum Sanguine viperino Cautius vitat, Hor.: (Sup.) ut cautissime tractare, Cic.—2. *With security, cautiously, securely, safely*: caute fieri, Cic.

caut-ēs, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *co, acvere*] *(A sharpened thing; hence) A rough pointed rock; a crag*: Cæs.; Virg.

caut-tim, adv. [for cav-tim; fr. cav-co] *Cautiously, warily*: Ter.

caut-iō, ōnis, f. [for cav-tio; fr. cav-co] **I.** **Gen.**: *Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection*: Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *Mihi cautio est (= cavendum est), Foresight, caution is necessary*: Plaut.—**B.** *Mea cautio est, I must see to it*: Cic.—**C.** *Res cautioem habet: 1. The matter requires caution*: Cic.—2. *The matter permits or allows foresight*: Cic. **II.** **Esp.**: *A. Law t. t.*: *Of mercantile affairs, etc.*: *Law by which one places himself or another in safety; an obligation, security, bond, warranty in writing, etc.*: vestrae cautiones, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) *cautionem exegit, non alio datum summam, quam, etc.*, Suet.—**B.** *An oral warranty, guarantee, pledge*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caution*.

caut-or, ōris, m. [for cav-tor; fr. cav-co] *One who is on his guard or is wary*: Plaut.—2. *One who is surety for any one*: Cic.

caut-us (for cav-tus), a, um, 1. P. of cav-co.—2. **Pa. a.**: (a) *In a good sense*: *Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident*: Of persons or things: cauti providique, Cic.: (Sup.) *cautissima senectus*, Tac.—(b) *In a bad sense*: *Sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor.—**b.** (a) **Prop.**: *Made safe, secured*: (Comp.) *quo mulieri esset res cautior (that her property might be made more secure)*, curavit, ut, etc., Cic.: (with *Gen.*) *cautus nummi*, Hor. (b) **Fig.**: *Safe, secure*: in eam partem peccare, que est cautior, Cic.

cāv-ēa, æ (Prop. cāv-ēa, Lucr.), f. [cav-us] **I.** **Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A hollow place, a cavity*: Pl. **B. Esp.**: 1. *A den, cavern, cave, etc.*: Lucr.—2. *Of animals*: *A stall, cage, den, etc.*: Hor.; Mart.—3. *Of birds*: *A cage*: Plaut.—4. *Of fowls, esp. the sacred chickens from which auguries were taken*: *A coop*: Cic.—5. *Of bees*: *A*

hive: Virg.—6. *Of a theatre*: *The circular part of a theatre in which the spectators sat; spectators' seats or benches*: *conssu cavea*, Virg.:—on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes), Cic. **II.** **Meton.**: *A theatre*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cave*.

cāv-ēo, cāvi, cautum, cāv-ēre (Imper. pres. cāv-ē, cat-ē, Cat.; Hor.), 2. v. n. and a. [by some considered akin to Sanscrit root *guh, tegere*; and so *To cover one's self*;—by others, to *ko-f-ēu*, to mark, observe, note, etc., and so, *To mark, etc. for one's self*; hence] **I.** **Gen.**: **A. Neut.**: *To be on one's guard; to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*: quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep.; Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) *mihī tecum cavendum est, I must look out for myself with you*: Plaut.: *ipsum sibi cavit loco, in or by the place*, Ter.—**Particular constructions**: 1. *With ab or Abl.* of that against which one is to be on one's guard: *To be on one's guard, etc., against*: Pompeium adiunabat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic.: *cavere malo*, Plaut.—2. *With ne c. Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., lest or against being, etc.*: *cavete, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videntur*, Cic.—3. *With simple Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., how, or that one does, etc.*: *cave, ignoscas*, Cic.—4. *With ut c. Subj.*: *To be on one's guard, etc., that*: *tertium est, ut cavemus, etc.*, Cic.—**B. Act.**: *To guard against, to be aware of, to beware of, etc.*: *interventum alicujus*, Cic.: *cavenda etiam glorie cupiditas*, id.: *occurrere capro caveto*, Virg. **II.** **Esp.**: **A.** *Law t. t.*: **I. Neut.**: *To take care or provide; to give order*: *quarum (sc. legum) altera privatorum edificiis, altera ipsis sepulchris cavet*, Cic.—2. *Act.*: *To take care or provide for; to order, decree, dispose of*: *si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere nolisset*, Cic.—**B.** *Mercantile t. t.*: 1. *Cavere ab aliquo*: *To take care against some one, i. e. to make one's self secure*: Cic.—2. *To make one secure by bail or surety (either written or real)*: *to give security, to guarantee*: *civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent*, Cæs.—**C.** *In boxing*: *To parry, to ward off a blow*: *adversos ictūs cavere*, Quint.—**D.**: *Cavere alicui, or alicui rei, To have a care for a person or thing*: *melius id cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet*, Cic.: *securitati*, Suet.

cāv-ēna, æ, f. [cav-us] *A hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: *cavernæ curvæ*, Virg.: *navium, i. e. the hold of a ship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caverne*.

cāv-illa, æ, f. dim. [cav-o] *(The hollowed, or hollow, thing; hence) Bantering jests, railery, jesting, scoffing, cavilling*: Plaut.

cāvillā-tiō, ōnis, f. [cavill(a)-or] **1.** *A jesting, jeering, railery, scoffing, irony in jest or in earnest*: Liv.; Suet.—2. *An empty, sophistical, discourse*

sophistry—**Quint.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *cavillation*.

cavillā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A humorist, jester, jeerer, caviller*; Plaut.; Cic.—2. *A sophist*; Sen.

cavill-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. *dep. a. and n.* [cavill-a] 1. *A. Act.*: To *censure, satirize* in jest or in earnest, to *banter, to cavil* or *jeer at*, to *make sport of*: verba patrum cavillans, Tac.: (with *Objective clause*) cavillatus est astate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.—B. *Neut.*: To *practice jesting, to jest*: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. II. To *use sophism, to quibble*: cavillari tum tribuni, Liv.

cavill-ūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *A little cavil, jest*; Plaut.

cāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. *a.* [cav-us] To *make hollow, hollow out, excavate*: naves cavabant ex singulis arboribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *caver*.

cāvus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *CVI*, *lumere*; Gr. *κῡ-ω*, *κῡ-μα*, *κῡ-μας*] (*Swollen*; hence with reference to the interior) *Concave, excavated, hollow*: concha, Virg.: trunci, Hor.—As *Subst.*: 1. **cāvus**, i, m. (sc. locus) *A hollow, cavity, hole*: Var.; Hor.—2. **cāvum**, i, n. *A hollow, cavity, hole*: Cato, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cave*.

Caycus, i, m., v. *Caicus*.

Cāystros (-us), i, m., *Καῖστρος*. The *Caýstrus*; a river of *Lydia*, celebrated for its swans (now the *Mendere*).—Hence, **Cāyst-rus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Caýstrus*.

cē, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, appended both to the beginning and end of words in different forms: 1. *Ce* (unchanged): a. At the beginning: 2. *cedo*, *ceu*.—b. At the end: *hice*, *hæce* hocce: Plur. *hice*, *hæce*, *hæce*: Gen. *hujice*: Acc. *hunce*, *hanocce*, etc.: Acc. Plur. *hosce*, *hasce*, *hæce*: Adv. *hice*, *huce*, *hince*, *illice*, etc.; *sicce*.—2. C before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: *hicine*, *hoccine*, *sicine*, *nuncine*, etc.; and at the beginning in *cis* and *citra*.—3. shortened into *c*: *hic* (for *hi-ec*), *sic*, *nunc*.—4. changed before the *K*-sound into *cc*: *equis*, *ecquando*.

Cēa, a: **Cēos**, o, f. *Cea* or *Ceos*; one of the most important of the *Cyclades*, celebrated for its splendid female raiment (now *Zia*).—Hence, **Cē-us** (Ci-), a, um, adj. *Of cea* or *Ceos*.—As *Subst.*: 1. **Cēi**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Cea*.—2. **Cēa** (-ia), ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta) *Female raiment of Cea*.

Cēbrēn, ōnis, m., *Κεβρήν*. *Cēbrēn*; a river-god in *Troas*, father of *Enone*.—Hence, **Cēbrēn-is**, īdos, f. *A daughter of Cēbrēn*.

Cēcropis, ōpis, m., *Κέκροψ*. *Cēcropis*; the most ancient king of *Attica*, who went thither from the *Egyptian Sais*, and founded the citadel of *Athens*: said to the fable half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman).—Hence, 1. **Cēcrōp-i-us**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, Cēcropis*, 101

Cecropian.—b. *Meton*: *Pertaining to Athens or Attica*; *Athenian*, *Attic*.—As *Subst.*: **Cēcropia**, ae, f. (sc. urbs) *Athens*: Cat.—2. **Cēcrōp-ides**, ae, m.: a. Prop.: *A male descendant of Cēcropis* (Voc.) *Cecropida* (i. e. *Theseus*).—Ov.—b. *Meton*: (a) For *One of noble descent*: Juv.—(b) **Cēcropidae**, ārum, m. *Athenians*: Ov.—3. **Cēcrōp-is**, īdis, f.: a. Prop.: *A female descendant of Cēcropis*: (c) So, *His daughter Aglauros*: Ov.—(b) Plur.: *Proce* and *Philomele*, daughters of *Pandion*: Ov.—b. *Meton*: (a) As *Subst.*: *An Athenian woman*: Juv.—(b) As *Adj.*: *Attic, of Attica*.

ced-ens, entis, P. of *ced-o*.

1. **ced-o**, cessi, cessum, cedere, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to the Greek root *χαλ*, *χαλμαί*, to retire] 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: To go, i. e. to be in motion, move, go along: nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. Hoc cedere ad factum volo, I wish to go or proceed to this deed, i. e. to come to its execution, Plaut.—2. Cedere in unum: To be of one opinion: Tac.—3. Cedere alicui or in aliquid or in aliquem: To come to, fall (as a possession) to one, to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—4. Cedere in aliquid: To be changed or to pass into something, to be equivalent to or become something: Liv.; Pl.—B. Esp.: 1. To go from; to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: patriā, id. e. patriā, id.: in auras, Ov.—2. Milit. t. t.: To depart, or retire from: de oppidis, i. e. to retire from or abandon, Cic.: loco, i. e. to yield, or give up one's post, Tac.—Particular phrases: a. Cedere foro, To withdraw from the forum, i. e. to stop payment: J. v.—b. Cedere (alicui) possessione or possessionibus, To give up or cede one's property (to, or in the interest of, another): Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. To succeed, prosper, have (some) result: to eventuate, happen, result, turn out; to work: bene, Hor.: male aliquid, Ov.—2. Cedere per aliquā re, To be equivalent to, go for something: Cato; Tac.—B.: 1. a. Gen.: To pass, pass away, vanish, disappear: aliquid memoria, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of persons: To depart from life: e vitā, Cic.: vitā, Tac.—(b) Of time: To pass away, vanish: hōræ quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic.—2. a. To yield, give place, submit: Viriathū exercitūs nostrī imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.—b. To yield to in rank or distinction; i. e. to be inferior to: quum tibi etas nostra jam cederet, fāscesque submitteret, Cic.: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Cæs.—3. a. Neut.: To comply with the wishes, to yield to one: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit, Cic.—b. Act.: To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield: currum ei, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) si plerique dure Dicere credit eos, Hor.—4. To yield or surrender one's self, etc.: cesserunt nitidus habitanda piscibus unde, Ov.—5. To give way or

yield 'in argument', etc.: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *céder*.

2. **cē-do**, v. a. old Imperat. form, of which the contr. plur. is *cette* [corrupted by contraction from *cē-dāto* = hocce dāto; and so *cette*, from *cē-dāte* = hocce dāte] 1. *Hiiter with it, give or bring here*: Plaut.; Ter.—2. *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: Cic.; Juv.—3. *Cedo ut, Grant that, let me*: Plaut.—4. As merely calling attention: *Tell, let one hear*: Cic.—5. *Cedodum, Here, then; out, then, with it*: Ter.

cēdrus, i, f., *κεδρος*. 1. Prop.: *The cedar, juniper-tree*: Pl. II. *Meton*: *Oil of cedar*: carmina fingi Posse linenda cēdro, i. e. worthy of immortality, Hor.: cēdro digna locutus, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cédre*.

Cēlādōn, ontis, m., *Κελαδών* (The one sounding like rushing water): 1. *A companion of Phineus*.—2. *One of the Lapithæ*.

Cēlāne, ārum, f., *Κελαινάι* (Black). *Cēlāne*; a town of *Phrygia* Major on the *Mæander*; the scene of the contest between *Apollō* and *Marsyas*.—Hence, **Cēlān-æus** (-æus), a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, Cēlāne*.—2. *Meton*: *Of, or belonging to, Marsyas*.

Cēlāno, ōs, f., *Κελαινώ* (The Black One). *Cēlāno*: 1. *A daughter of Atlas*, placed as one of the *Pleiades* in the heavens.—2. a. Prop.: *One of the Harpies*.—b. *Meton*: *An avaricious woman*: Juv.

cēlā-tor ōris, m. [cel(a)-o] *A concealer, hider*: Luc.

cēlā-tum, i, n. [id.] (*A concealed thing*; hence) *A secret*: Plaut.

cēlēber, bris, bre (*masculine* celebris, *Neut. Heric*; Tac.), adj. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, a collateral form of creber; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root *CIU*, whence Gr. *κλυ-ω*] 1. a. Of places: (a) Much frequented or resorted to; crowded; populous, etc.: culti (sc. loci) an inculti, celebres an deserti, etc., Cic.: convivium, Tac.: forum, Cic.—(b) Abounding in (sup.) celebrerrima fontibus lide, Ov.—b. *That exists in abundance, or happens often; frequent, numerous*: verba, Ov.—2. a. Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous: sacro *Dianæ* celebris die, Hor. (Comp.) *notitia* celebris, Gell.—b. *That is celebrated or honoured by a great assembly, procession, train, etc.; solemn, festive*: quos (sc. dies) in vitā celebrerrimos videret, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célèbre*.

cēlēberrim-e, sup. adv. [celeberrim-us] *Very frequently*: Suet.

cēlēbrā-tio, ōnis, f. [celebr(a)-o] 1. *An assembling together in great numbers*: a numerous assemblage, concourse: Cic.—2. The celebrating of a festival in great numbers: a festival celebration, a festival: Cic.; Pl.—3. An honouring, a commending, praising: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *célébration*.

cēlēbrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *He who extols, a celebrator*: Mart.

cēlēbrā-tus, a, um, i. P. of celebr(a)-o. ¶ 2. Pa. a. Customary, usual, ordinary, etc.: (Comp.) *cele-*

braior usus (sc. analogum), Pl.—b. (a) *Frequented, resorted to*, etc.: *forum rerum* = *enallium totius regni maxime celebratum*, Sall.—(b) *Solemn, festive, festal, kept sacred*, etc.: *supplicatio*, Liv.—c. *Known, well-known, commonly spoken of, celebrated, famous*, etc.: *quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est*, quam, etc.: (Sup.) *scriptor celebratissimus*, Gell.

celebris, c, v. celebr.

celebr-itas, ātis, f. [celeber, celebr-is] 1. A great number, multitude, large assembly, numerous concourse or gathering; a crowd: Cic.—2. Fame, renown, celebrity: Cic.—3. A festal celebration, a splendid pageant: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celebrité*.

celebr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] 1. To resort or go to in great numbers or often; to frequent: a quibus domus nostra celebratur, Cic. II. To do frequently or in multitudes; to practise, engage in, say, use, or employ repeatedly: ad eas artes celebrandas, Cic.: in aliis castris celebratum id genus mortis, i. e. was resorted to by many, Tac.—Particular phrase: Celebrare aliquid aliqua re, To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something: Cic.; Ov. III. To go in great numbers to a celebration; hence, to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festal sacred, etc.: celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris, Cic. IV.—A. To honour, praise, celebrate a person or thing; to celebrate in song; to render famous, signalize, etc.: illius gravitatem . . . omnium mortalium fama celebrabit, Cic.: virum aut herosa lyrā, Hor.—B. Without the access, idea of extolling: To make something known; to publish abroad, proclaim: rem, Cic.: quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii literæque celebrāssent, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celebrer*.

Cēlenna (-emna), æ, f. Celenna or Celenna; a town of Campania.

1. **cēl-er**, ēris, ē, adj. [cel-lo] (Urged on; hence) I. Prop.: *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: (with Inf.) cerva, Cat.: (with Inf.) celer excipere apum, Hor. II. Fig.: A. In a good sense: *Quick, rapid*, etc.: (Comp.) mens, quā nihil est celerius, Cic. (Sup.) fata celerima, Virg.—B. In a bad sense: *Rash, hasty, precipitate*: consilia, Liv.: iambi, Hor.

2. **Celer**, ēris, m. [1. celer] Celer; a Roman name.

cēl-er-e, adv. [celer, celer-is] Quickly, speedily. Plant.

cēl-er-ipes, ēdis, adj. [celer, celer-is; (i); pes] *Swift-footed*: Cic.

cēl-er-itas, ātis, f. [celer, celer-is] I. Prop.: (The quality of the celer; hence) *Swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity*: navis incredibili celeritate, Cic. II. Fig.: *Quickness*, etc.: animorum, Cic. (with Gerund in do) agendo et respondendo, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celerité*.

cēl-er-iter, adv. [id.] Quickly, speedily, immediately: Cæs.: (Comp.) celerius, Cic. (Sup.) celerissime, id.

cēl-er-tuscūle, adv. dym. [celer,

through obsol. adj. celeruscus-ul] *Somehow quickly*: Auct. Her.

cēl-er-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [celer] I. Act.: To quicken, hasten, accelerate: A. Prop.: fugam in silvas, Virg. B. Fig.: celerandæ victoriæ intentio, Tac. II. Neut.: To hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

Cēleus (trisyll.), ei, m., Κελεύς (Instigator or Commander). Celeus; a king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

cella, æ, f. [Span. word] Celia; a beer made in Spain: Flor.

1. **cell-a**, æ, f. [cel-o] (The concealing thing or hiding place; hence) 1. A. A granary for corn, fruits, etc.; a storehouse, etc.: Cic.—b. Of bees: a cell: Virg.—2. Of small, simple dwellings or apartments of men: A chamber, room, closet, cabinet, hut, cot, etc.: esp. for servants or slaves: Cic.; Hor.—3. The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood; the chapel: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *celle*, (mod.) *cellier*.

2. **Cella**, æ, m. [1. cella] Cella; a Roman name.

cell-āri-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or pertaining to, a store-room: sagina, Plaut.—As Subst.: *cellarius*, ii, m. (sc. homo) One who keeps provisions; a steward, butler: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellérier*.

cel-lo, ground form of celer, celox, celus, etc. [akin to the Gr. root *καλ*. whence *κέλλω*] To impel, urge on.

cell-ū-la, æ, f. dim. [cell-a] A small store-room or apartment: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cellule*.

Celmis, is, m., Κέλμης. Celmis; one of the Dactyli or Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, he was changed by the god into iron.

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Gen. Plur. Part. Pers., celatūm, Plaut.) [akin to Greek, *καλ-ύπτω*] 1. To hide, conceal, keep secret something from one: (Constructions: *Aliquem aliquid*: Pass. with aliquid: *aliquem, alone*; i. e. without the object that is, or is to be, concealed: *Pass. alone*; also, *celatur aliquid alicui*): non te celavi sermonem, Cic.: nosne hoc celatos tam diu? Ter.: non poteram celare meos veluti aut parentes, Ov.: celabar, Cic.: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. II.: A. Of things as objects: To conceal, hide, cover: sententiam, Cic.: fontium origines, Hor.—B. Of living objects: To hide, conceal: plerosque, Cæs.: nec se celare tenebris Amplius . . . potuit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *celer*.

cēl-ox, ōcis, adj. [cel-lo] (Impelled or urged along; hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid*: operam celocem mihi date, Plaut.—As Subst.: *celox*, ōcis, f. (sc. navis or ratis) A swift-sailing ship; a cutter, a yacht: 1. Prop.: Plaut.; Liv.—2. Fig.: A. Of a female concubine: Plaut.—b. Of a belly distended by wine: Plaut.

cel-s-e, adv. [1. cel-sus] 1. Highly, on high: (Comp.) celsius, Claud.—2. Nobly: nati, Sat.

1. **cel-sus**, a, um, adj. [cel-lo] I. Prop.: *Raised high, extending upwards, high, lofty*: humo excitatos (sc. homines), celso, et erectos constituit (sc. deus), Cic.: (Comp.) si celsior (sc. ibis), Ov. II. Fig.: A. In a good sense: 1. *High, lofty, elevated, above that which is common, great*: celso et erectus et ea, quæ homini accideret possunt, omnia parva ducent, Cic.—2. *Elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent*: (Sup.) celsissima sedes dignitatis, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Haughty, proud*: Cic.; Hor.

2. **Celsus**, i, m. [1. celsus] A. Cornelius Celsus; the greatest of all the Roman physicians.

Celtæ, ārum, m., Κελταί. The Celts; the great parent-stock of the people in the north of Europe; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, The inhabitants of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Celt-ic-us**, a, um, adj. Celtic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Celte*; and from adj. *Celtique*.

Celtibēri, ōrum, m., Κελτιβηρες. Celtiberians; a people in Central Spain, whose origin arose from a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians.—Sing.: **Celtiber**, ēri. A Celtiberian.—Hence, 1. **Celtiber**, ēra, ōrum, adj. Celtiberian.—2. **Celtibēr-ia**, æ, f. The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia.—3. **Celtibēr-icus**, a, um, adj. Celtiberian.

cēna, æ, v. cœna.

Cēnæum, i, n., Κηναῖον. Cænæum; a promontory of Eubœa.—Hence, **Cēnæ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cænæum.

Cenchrēæ (-ræ), ārum, f., Κενχρεαί. Cenchreæ, or Cenchre; one of the three harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf (now Kenkri).

Cenchrēis, idis, f. Cenchreis; the wife of Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. The Centimagni; a British people.

Cēnōmāni, ōrum, m., Κηνομανοι. The Cenomani; a Celtic people in Gallia Cisalpina.

1. **censēō**, ūi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To count, reckon: expensa, Plaut. B. Esp.: (To count or reckon in order to determine the value; to value, estimate, assess; hence, Polit. i. t.: Of the Censor) To take an account of the names and number of Roman citizens; to estimate, enumerate: censores populi avaritæ, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censent, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Capite censi*, The lowest, poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account: Script. ap. Gell.—2. *Esse censui censendo*, To be a fit subject for the censor's lists: Cic.—3. *Legem dicere censui censendo*, To propose a law for renewing a census that had been intermitted: Liv. II. Fig.: To estimate the intrinsic value of a thing, to value: si censenda nobis atque æstimanda res sit, utrum, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: *Censeri aliqua re*, To be valued or be in high estimation for something: Sen.; Suet. III. Meton.: A.

To make a return of property for assessment: in qua tribu ista praedia censulisti? Cic.—B. 1. a. To be of opinion concerning a thing (after weighing all the circumstances), to judge of, to think, deem, hold, judge; to hold or value as, to think of as pleasant or profitable: (with *Obiective clause*) nullas insidias esse pertimescendas, Cic. (with double *acc.*) quid census muncra torra? Hor.—b. As an expression of assent or opinion: *That is my opinion; I think so; yes; rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. Pa. Censo, Ter.—2. Polit. t. l. a. Gen.:* To assent to something in council, to vote for, to vote: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.—b. Esp.: In reference to the decisions of the Senate: (a) To decree, resolve, ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv.—(b) To vote to one: aram clementiae, Tac.

2. censo (=succenso), 2. v. n. To be angry: Var.

censōr, us, um, ēri, 2. v. dep. = 1. censo, n. III. A. To make a return of property for assessment: pertinuit quum te audisset servos esse census, Cic.: census equestrum summam nummorum, Hor.

cens-ō, ōnis, f. [1. cens-eo] I. Prop.: An estimating, taxing, assessing: Plaut. II. Meton.: The punishment, chastisement (of the censor); hence, in comedy: censio bubula, A scourging, Plaut.

cens-ōr, ōris, m. [for cens-sor; fr. 1. I. Prop.: A Roman censor.—The Censors (of whom there were two, chosen originally every 5 years and afterwards every 1½ year) at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of superintendents of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A rigid judge of morals, a censorer, a critic: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. censor.

cens-ōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [censor] I. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, a censor, censorian: tabulae, the lists of the censor, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: also, for public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the order, decision of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: opus, a fault or crime, which was followed by punishment from the censor, id.: homo, one who had been censor, id. II. Fig.: Rigid, severe: gravitas, Cic.

cens-ūra, ae, f. [for cens-sura; fr. 1. cens-eo] 1. (An assessing; hence) The office of censor; censorship: Liv.; Cic.—2. (A judging; hence) a. Gen.: A judgment, opinion: vivorum, Vell.—b. Esp.: A severe judgment, severity, censure: Treb. Gall. ¶ Hence, Fr. censure.

1. cens-sus (for cens-sus), a, um, P. of 1. cens-eo and cens-eor.

2. cen-sus, ōs, m. [for cens-sus; fr. 103

cens-eo] I. Prop.: A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, etc.; a census: census prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic.

II. Meton.: A. The register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic.; Liv.—B. The registered property of Roman citizens: Suet.—C. Wealth, riches, property, possessions: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cens; also cense, "a farm."

centaurūm (-ion), i, n. = κενταύρεον and κενταύρον. Centaureum or Centaurion; Centaury: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centauree.

Centaur-ēus, a, um, adj. [Centaurus] Pertaining to a Centaur; of the Centaurs: rixa, Hor.

Centaurus, i, m., Κένταυρος (Bull-goader): I. Prop.: A Centaur. The Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback; acc. to fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The name of a ship (hence (sc. navis), fem.): magna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. centaure.

cent-ēni, ae, a (with the poets and in post-class. prose also -us, a, um: Gen. Plur. centenium, Pl.), num. distrib. adj. [cent-um] A hundred each, a hundred: Cic.; Virg.

cent-ēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [cent-um] I. Prop.: The hundredth: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic.—As Subst.: centesima, ae, f. (sc. pars) The hundredth part of a thing: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A hundredfold: frux, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. centime.

Cent-ī-ceps, cēpitis, adj. [for cent-i-capit-s; fr. cent-um; (i); caput, capit-is] Hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus: Hor.

cent-ies, adv. [cent-um] A hundred times: Ter.; Cic.

cent-i-mānus, a, um, adj. [cent-um; (i); manus] Having a hundred hands: Ov.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κέντρον] I. Prop.: A rag; a rag-covering, patchwork, etc.: Cato; Provs.: Centones sarcire alicui, To patch rags for one, i. e. to impose upon by falsehoods: Plaut. II. Meton.: The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento. ¶ Hence, Fr. centon.

Centrōnes, um, m., Κέντρονες. The Centrones; a people of Gaul.

centum, indecl. num. adj. [Sanskrit śatam, Zend. satem, Gr. ἑκατόν, Celt. cant, Goth. and Anglo-Sax. hund; whence Germ. hundred, Engl. and Danish hundred] I. Prop.: A hundred: centum dies, Cic. II. Meton.: For an indefinite, large number: centum clavibus servata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cent.

centum-gē-mīnus, a, um, adj. [for centum-gen-minus; fr. centum; gen-o] A hundredfold: Briareus, Virg.

centum-pond-um (centup-),

ii, n. [centum; pond-o] A weight of a hundred pounds: Plaut.

centumvīr-ālis, e, adj. [centumvir-i] Of, or pertaining to, the centumviri: iudicium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumviral.

centum-vīri, ōrum, m. plur. [centum; vir] The Centumviri, or Centumviri; a college, or bench, of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) persons: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centumvir.

centum-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for centon-culus; fr. cento, centon-is] I. Prop.: Patchwork of small rags: Sen.

II. Meton.: Plur.: A saddle-cloth Liv.

cent-ū-plex (cent-ī-), Icīs, adj. [for cent-u-plex-s; fr. cent-um; (u or i); plic-o] A hundred-fold: Plaut.

centūpōndium, v. centumpound.

cent-ū-ria, ae, f. [cent-um] (Prop.: That which pertains to a hundred; Meton.) A division, etc., of any kind: 1. Milit. t. t.: A division of troops; a century, company: Liv.—2. Polit. t. t.: One of the 193 parts, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property; a century: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurie.

centūrīa-tium, adv. [centuria, (uncontr. Gen.) centuria-i] By companies or centuries: Cic.

1. **centuria-tus**, a, um, P. of 1. centuri(a)-o.

2. **centūrīa-tus**, ūs, m. [1. centuri(a)-o] I. Prop.: A dividing or division into centuries: Liv. II. Meton.: The office of centurion: Cic.

1. **centūrī-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [centuri-a] I. To divide into centuries: juvenentem, Liv.: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, Cic. II. Of a law: Part. Perf.: Passed by centuries, i. e. in the Comitia Centuriata: Cic.

2. **centūrī-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a century; hence) The commander of a century; a centurion: Cæs.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. centurion.

centūrīōn-ātus, ūs, m. [centurio, centurion-is] (A pertaining to a century; hence) 1. The office of centurion: Val. Max.—2. A review, recension of centuries: Tac.

Centūrīp-ae, arum, f. Centurīpae; a very old town in Sicily, near Etna (now Centorbi).—Hence, Centūrīp-īnus, a, um, adj. Of Centurīpae.—As Subst.: Centurīpini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Centurīpae.

Ceōs, i, v. Cea.

cepa, ae, v. cepa.

Cēphālēdis, is, f., Κεφάλαιδης (One with a swollen head). Cēphālēdis; a small fortified town of Sicily (now Cefalì).—Hence, 1. Cēphālēd-It-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Cēphālēdis.—As Subst.: Cēphālēditani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Cēphālēdis.—2. Cēphālēdīas, ādis, adj. fem. Of Cēphālēdis.

Cēphālus, i, m., Κέφαλος (The one with a large head). Cephalus; a

son of *Deioneus* or of *Pandion*; grandson of *Æolus*; husband of *Procris*, whom he unintentionally shot with an arrow.

2. **Cēphēnes**, um, m. *The Cephene*; a people of *Ethiopia* (so called from their king, *Cepheus*).

Cēpheus (dissyll.), ei (Acc. *Cēphēa*, Ov.), m., *Κηφείας*. *Cepheus*; a king of *Ethiopia*, husband of *Cassiope*, father of *Andromeda*, and father-in-law of *Percus*, finally placed with these three among the stars.—Hence, 1. **Cēph-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of *Cepheus*.—b. Meton.: *Ethiopian*.—2. **Cēph-ēus** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of *Cepheus*; Meton.) *Ethiopian*.—3. **Cēph-ēis**, idis, f. *A daughter of Cepheus*; esp. *Andromeda*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Céphée*.

Cēphisus (-isos, -issus), i, m., *Κηφισός* or *Κηφισός*. *The Cephissus*, *Cephissos*, or *Cephissos*. I. A. Prop.: A river of *Phocis* and *Boeotia*. B. Meton.: Personified: A river-god, father of *Narcissus*.—Hence, 1. **Cēphis-ius** (-sius), il, m. One who belongs to *Cephus*; a son of *Cephus*; esp. *Narcissus*.—2. **Cēphis-is** (-sis), idis, adj. f. Of the *Cephus*. II. A river on the west side of *Athens*, falling into the *Saronic Gulf*.—Hence, **Cēphis-ias** (-sias), ādis, adj. fem. Of the *Cephus*.

cēra, a, f. [akin to *κρός*] I. Prop.: Wax: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A writing tablet smeared over with wax: Cic.—B. A seal of wax: Cic.—C. A wax figure or image of an ancestor, etc.: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cire*, *cierge*.

Cērambus, i, m., *Κέραμβος*. *Cerambus*; a mythic person, said to have been changed into a beetle, at the time of the flood of *Deucalion*.

Cēramicus, i, m., *Κεραμικός*. *The potter's-ware market*. *Ceramicus*; the name of two places, one within and the other without *Athens*; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war.

cēr-āria, a, f. [cer-a] (One pertaining to *cera*; hence) A female maker of wax-lights: Plaut.

cēr-ārium, il, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to a seal; hence) A fee for affixing a seal: Cic.

Cērastē, ārum, m., *Κεραστῆ* (The horned ones). *The Cerastæ*; a horned people in *Cyprus*, changed by *Venus* into bullocks.

cērāsus, i, f. = *κέρατος*: I. Prop.: The cherry-tree (brought by *Lucullus* from *Cerasus* in *Pontus*, to Italy): Var.; Ov. II. Meton.: A cherry: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerise*.

cēraunius, a, um, adj. = *κεραυνίος*. Pertaining to thunder or lightning: *Ceraunii Montes*, *The Ceraunian Mountains*; a mountain-ridge in *Epirus*, on the borders of *Grecian Illyria* (now *Monti della Chimera*).—As Subst.: 1. **Ceraunii**, ōrum, m. (sc. montes), *The Ceraunian Mountains*: Cæs.—2. **Ceraunia**, ōrum, n. (sc. saxa) *The Ceraunian Mountains*.

Cēraunus, i, m. = *Κέραυνος* (Thunder or lightning). *Ceraunus* = *Ceraunii montes*: Prop.

Cerbērus, i, m., *Κέρβερος*. *Cerberus*; the three-headed dog of *Pluto*, that guarded the entrance of the *Lower World*.—Hence, **Cerbēr-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Cerberus*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cerbère*.

Cercina, a, f. *Κέρκινα*. *Cercina*; an island on the coast of *Africa*, near the small *Syrt* (now *Kerkein*).—Hence, **Cercin-ātes**, ium, m. The inhabitants of *Cercina*.

cercōpithēcus, i, m. = *κερκοπιθήκος*. *The cercopithecus*; a species of long-tailed ape, to which divine honours were paid by the *Egyptians*: Juv.

cercōps, ōpis, m. = *κερκώψ*: (Prop.: A species of long-tailed ape; Meton.: Plur.) A cunning, trickish people on the island of *Pitheculus*, changed by *Jupiter* into monkeys: Ov.

cercūrus (-ŷr-), i, m. = *κερκούρος*. A *cercurus*: i. Prop.: A kind of light sailing-vessel peculiar to the *Cyprians*: Liv. II. Meton.: A species of sea-fish: Ov.

Cercyō, ōnis (Acc. Gr. *Cercyona*, Stat.), m., *Κερκύων*. *Cercyō*; a noted robber in *Attica*, conquered and slain by *Theseus* at *Eleusis*.—Hence, **Cercyōn-ūs**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to *Cercyōn*.

cerdō, ōnis, m. = *κέρδων* [κέρδος] (One pertaining to gain). A handicraftsman, labourer, etc.: Juv.

Cērō-ālis (*Cēri-*), e, adj. [for *Cerer-ālis*; fr. *Ceres*, *Cerer-is*] I. Prop.: Pertaining to *Ceres*.—As Subst.: **Cerealia**, ium, n. The festival of *Ceres*, celebrated on the 10th of April. II. Meton.: Pertaining to the cultivation of land, to grain, or to agriculture: arma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceriale*; also, *Céréales*.

cērēbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [from *cerebrum*, *cerebr-i*] (Having much cerebrum; hence) *Ilare-brained*, *hot-brained*, *passionate*: Plaut.; Hor.

cēr-ēbrum, il, n. [akin to Gr. *κράα*] (That which is carried in the head or skull; hence) I. Prop.: The brain: sparse infecta (sc. arma) *cērēro*, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Understanding: pituitus multo *cērēbrum* est, Hor.—B. Anger, cholera: Plaut.; Hor.

ceremonia, a, v. *caerimonia*. I. **Cēr-ēs**, ēris, f. [Sans. root *krī*, "to cultivate" and so, *The Cultivator*;—or *car* (i.e. *The Ripener*; fr. root *crā*, "to ripen"), *Vishnu's* wife, the goddess of plenty, etc.] I. Prop.: *Ceres*; the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*; mother of *Proserpine*; goddess of agriculture. II. Meton.: Food, bread, corn, etc.: Hor.

cēr-ēs, a, um, adj. [cer-a] (Of, or pertaining to, *cera*; hence) I. Prop.: Waxen, of wax: nihil *cereum*, Cic.: castra, cells of wax, honey-comb, Virg.—As Subst.: **cerēus**, i, m. (sc. funis), A wax-light, wax-taper: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Wax-coloured: pruna, Virg.—B. Piant, soft, like wax: brachia *Telephi*, Hor.: acc. to some = no. A.: i. e. while. III. Fig.: Easily moved or persuaded; pliable: *cerēs* in vitium flecti, Hor.

cēr-īnus, a, um, adj. = *κήρινος*. Wax-coloured, yellow like wax: pruna, Pl.—As Subst.: **cerinum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum). A wax-coloured garment: Plaut.

cer-no, crēvi, crētum, *cernere* (Perf. Part. cretus, Liv.), 3. v. a. [root *cre*, akin to Sanscrit root *krī*, Gr. *κρίνω*, to separate] I. Prop.: To separate, sift: in cribris omnia *cerne* cavis, Ov. II. Fig.: (To separate or sift by the senses; hence) A. To perceive, discern, see whether by the eye or by the mind: ut *cernere* oculis videamini, Cic.: (without Object) cur in amicum vitis tam *cernis* acutum? Hor.—Particular phrases: 1. *Cerni* aliqua re or in aliqua re, To become distinguished or known in something: Cic.—2. *Cernere* aliquem, To look up to, have respect to, regard any one: Cic.—B. Of intellectual objects: To perceive, comprehend, understand: quicquid animo *cernimus*, Cic.—C. 1. Act.: To decide something contested or doubtful; to decree, determine: quocunque senatus creverit, populusque jussit, tot sunt, Cic.—2. Neut.: To decide by contending or fighting; to contend, fight: ferro, Virg.: (with cognate Acc.) certamen, Plaut.—D. To decide for something; to conclude upon, resolve: potius *geramus* amittere crevi, Cat.—E. Law t. t.: To enter upon an inheritance: Cic.

cer-nū-s, a, um, adj. [cer = *κράα*; cf. *cervix*, *cerebrum*; *nū-o*, "to incline"] Inclining the head; bending or stooping with one's head to the ground: incubit *cernus*, Virg.

cēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cer-a] To cover or overlay with wax; to wax: *cerata* tabella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirer*.

cērōma, ātis, n. = *κήρυμα*: I. Prop.: An unguent for wrestlers: Juv. II. Meton.: A. A place for wrestling: Sen.; Pl. B. The ring, the combat: Mart.

cērōmaticus, a, um, adj. = *κηρώματικός*. Smeared over with wax ointment: collum, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cérōmatique*.

cer-r-itus, a, um, adj. [confr. from *cērēbr-itus*, from *cerebr-um*] (Having a crazed brain; hence) *Frantic*, *mad*: Plaut.; Hor.

certā-men, inis, n. [2. cert(a)-o] (That which contends; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A contest, contention, struggle, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Suet. B. Esp.: In military matters: *Strife*; a battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat: Sall.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: *Certamina* ponere, To order or arrange a fight or contest: Virg. II. Fig.: A contest: honoris et gloriae, Cic.: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. III. Meton.: War: Just; Flor.

certā-tim, adv. [id.] (By a contending; hence) *Emulously*, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly, vying with another, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

certā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A contending, striving, struggling; a combat, strife, contest, etc.* I. Prop.: corporum, Cic. II. Fig.: certatio mulctæ, a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted: Liv.

cert-e, *adv.* [cert-us] 1. Affirming strongly: With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really: certe illud eveniet, Cic. (Comp.) amittere certus, Ov.—2. Affirming with restriction: Yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding: certe quidem vos estis Romani, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. certes*.

1. **cert-o**, *adv.* [id.] With certainty, certainly, surely of a truth, in fact, really: certo scio, I am fully persuaded, I am convinced beyond all doubt, Cic.—In affirmative answers: Me. Liberum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Plaut.

2. **cer-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *cern*-to; fr. *cern*-o] (To decide something by contest, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Neut. To fight, struggle, contend, combat: armis cum hoste certare, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) aliquamdiu certatum, Sall.—B. Act.: To contend, fight, etc., for some object: certatam lite Decurum Ambraciam, i. e. for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: solus tibi (with, i. e. against) certat Amyntas, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Neut.: To contend at law: inter se, Cic.—2. Act.: To contend at law about a thing: res certabitur olim, Hor. III. Meton.: To strive, labour, endeavour, struggle earnestly, exert one's self to do, etc., something: With Inf.: Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.

cer-tus, *a. um.* I. P. of *cer(n)-o*. II. Pa.: A.: 1. Of things: Determined, resolved, fixed, decided, settled, etc.: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. (Comp.) mi autem abjurare certius est, quam, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Certum est mihi, etc., It is my (etc.) resolve, determination, fixed purpose, etc.: Plaut.—2. Of persons or things personified: Determined to do, resolved upon doing: certamori, Virg. (with Gen.) relinquendæ vite, Tac. B.: I. Prop.: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor.—b. Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful, etc.: animus, Cic.: Apollo, Hor.—Particular phrase: Certum aliquid habere, To hold something as certain, to be persuaded of something: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: certum, i. n. Something certain, a certainty: Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certum scire or habere, To know or hold as a certainty: Ter.; Cic.; Quint.—(b) Pro certo, As a certainty: Cic.; Liv.—(c) Certum or certius facere alicui, To give certainty to one concerning any thing: Plaut.—c. Of the person who

is made certain in reference to a thing: Certain, sure, positive, etc.: (Comp.) num quid nunc es certior, Plaut. (with Gen.) exitii, Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Certiorem facere aliquem, To inform or apprise one: Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Certum aliquem facere=certiorem aliquem facere, To inform or apprise one: Plaut.; Virg.; Ov.—(c) Certior fieri, To be informed or appraised: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Meton.: Certain, i. e. some one, peculiar, definite, etc.: Cephalœdi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic.

cēr-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [cer-a] A small piece of wax: miniata, a kind of crayon: Cic.

cērussa, æ, *f.* White-lead, ceruse; used in painting and medicine; also as a cosmetic, and as a poison: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cēruse*.

cēruss-ātus, *a. um, adj.* [cēruss-a] (Provided with cerussa; hence) Coloured or painted with white-lead: buccæ, Cic.

cer-va, æ, *f.* [akin to κέρ-ας] (The horned one; hence) I. Prop. A hind: Ov. II. Meton.: A deer: Hor.; Ov.

cervic-al, ālis, *n.* [cervix, cervicis] (A thing pertaining to the cervix; hence) A pillow or bolster: Juv.; Suet.

cervic-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] A small neck: Cic.

cerv-inus, *a. um, adj.* [cerv-us] Of, or pertaining to, a deer: pellis, Hor.: senectus, i. e. great age (because the deer is said to be very long-lived), Juv.

cer-vix, icis (Gen. Plur. cervicum, Cic.) *f.* [for *cer-veh-s*; fr. κέρ-α "head" (see cerebrum): veh-o] (The head-carrying thing; hence) I. Prop.: The neck, including the back of the neck: cui plurima cervix, Virg.: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. II. Fig.: For obstinacy, boldness: qui erunt tantis cervicibus recuperatores, qui audent, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: Of things: The neck: amphoræ, Mart.

cer-vus, i, *m.* [akin to κέρ-ας, cornu] (The horned one; hence) I. Prop.: A stag, a deer: fugax, Hor. II. Meton.: Plur.: Forked stakes used as a protection against the enemy: a chevaux-de-frise: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cerv*.

cespes, itis, *v. cæspes*.

cessā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [cess(a)-o] 1. A larrying, delaying: Plaut.—2. An idling, idleness, inactivity: Cic.—3. A cessation: Gell. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cessation*. **cessā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person: Cic.; Hor. **ces-sio**, ōnis, *f.* [for *ced-sio*: fr. *ced*-o] A giving up, surrendering, cession: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cession*.

ces-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [for *ced-so*; fr. *ced*-o] (To stand back much; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To be remiss in any thing; to delay, loiter, to cease, stop, give over, leave off, etc.: si tabellarii non cessārint, Cic.: mori, Hor.—Formula of admonition, etc.: Quid cessas? Why do

you delay? etc.: Ter. B. Esp.: 1. Of living beings: To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. (Impers. Pass.) ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam, Hor.—Particular phrase: Cessare alicui rei, To have leisure for something, i. e. to be able to attend to it: Prop.; Liv.—2. Of things: To be at rest, to rest, to be still, idle, inactive, unemployed, or unused, etc.: cur Bercyntiæ Cessant flamina tibie, Hor.—3. Of land: To lie uncultivated or fallow: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales... patiere, Virg.—4. Not to be at hand or present, to be wanting: cessat voluntas? Hor.—5. Law t. t.: Of persons: Not to appear before a tribunal, to suffer judgment to go by default: Suet. II. Fig.: In a moral sense: To depart from the right way, i. e. to mistake, err: ut scriptor si peccat... Sic mihi qui multum cessat, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. cesser*.

ces-sor, sātus sum, sāri, 1. *v. dep.* [for *ced-so*; fr. *ced*-o] Of land: To lie uncultivated or fallow: cessatis in arvis, Ov.

cestrosphendōnē, ōs, *f.* = κέστρο-σφενδών. The cestrosphendone; a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

cestus, i, *v. cæstus*.

cēt-ārium, ii, *n.* [cet-us] (A thing pertaining to cetus; hence) A salt-water fish-pond: Hor.

cēt-ārius, ii, *m.* [id.] (One pertaining to cetus; hence) A fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish: Ter.

cete, *v. cettus*.

cetērā, *adv.* [Adverbial Neut. Plur. Acc. of ceterus] As for the rest, otherwise: cetera latus, Hor.: cetera recte, Cic.: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

cetēro-qui (-quin), *adv.* [ceterus, (umuntr. Gen.) cetero-i; qui] For the rest, in other respects, otherwise: Cic.

cetērum, *adv.* [Adverbial Neut. Acc. Sing. of ceterus] I. Prop.: A. For the rest, in other respects, otherwise: Cic.—B. In passing to a new thought: Besides, for the rest: Cic. II. Meton.: With a restrictive force: But, yet, notwithstanding still, contrariwise, on the other hand: Liv.

c-ētērus, *a. um* (the Nom. Sing. Masc. not in use; the Sing. in general, rare), *adj.* [prps. from the particle *ce* and a pron., corresponding to the Sanscrit pron. *itara*, "the other"; Gr. *ἕτερος*] 1. Sing.: The other; the rest or remainder of any thing, person, etc.: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac.—Particular phrases: a. De cetero, As for the rest: Cic.—b. In ceterum, For the rest: Sen.—2. Plur.: The rest of any persons or things; the other or others: ceterarum rerum prudens, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Et cetera or cetera, And as to the rest, or and so forth: Cic.

Cēthēgus, i. m. Cethegus; a Roman name.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cētra (cæ-), æ, f. [prob. a Spanish word] A cetra; a short Spanish shield or buckler: Liv.; Virg.

cētr-atus, a, um, adj. [cetr-a] Provided or armed with a cetra, shield-bearing: cohors, Cæs. — As Subst.: cetrati, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Troops armed with a cetra; buckler-bearers: Cæs.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

cētus, i, m. acc. to Gr., cētus, n., Pl.: Plur.: cēte, Virg.: — Dat. Plur.: cetis, Pl. = κῆτος; Any large sea-animal; a sea-monster; particularly, a species of whale; a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plant.; Cels.

cō-ū, adv. [contracted and apocopated fr. ce; ve] 1.: a. As, like as, just as: tenuis fugit cum fumus in auras, Virg.—2. As, if, as it were, like as if, etc.: per aperta volans, cum liber habenis, Æquora, Virg.

Cēyx, ycis (Acc. Gr. Ceyx, Ov.), m., κῆϋξ (Sea-gull). Ceyx: a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers.

Chabrias, æ, m., Χαβρίας. Chabrias; a distinguished Athenian general.

Chærōnēa, æ, f., Χαίρωνεια. Chæronēa; a Boeotian town where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks (now Kaprena).

Chalcēdōn (chēdon), ōnis (Acc. Gr. Chalcedona, Luc.; Claud.), f., Χαλκηδών. Chalcedon; a town on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite to Byzantium. — Hence, Chalcēdōnius, a, um, adj. Chalcedonian.

Chalcicēōs, i, m. = Χαλκίοικος (Bronze-house), (with the Greeks, an epithet of Athens, from her temple of bronze; with the Romans) A temple of Minerva.

Chalcidōpē, ēs, f., Χαλκιδίπη (The one with a bronze-face). Chalciope; a daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.

Chalcis, idis (Gen. Gr. Chalcidos, Luc.: — Acc. Gr. Chalcida, id.), f., Χαλκίς (prob. Copper-city; a name obtained from the neighbouring copper-mines). Chalcis; the chief town of the island Eubœa.—Hence, Chalcidicus, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of Chalcis, Chalcidian: versus, i. e. of Euphorion (who was a native of Chalcis), Virg.—2. Meton.: Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis: Cumæan: arx, Cumæ, Virg.

Chaldæi, ōrum (Gen. Plur. Chaldæum, Lucr.), m., Χαλδαίοι. The Chaldæans; a people of Assyria, distinguished, in early times, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.—Hence, Chaldæus (-aicus), a, um, adj. Chaldæan.

chālūp-ēus, a, um, adj. [χάλυψ, χάλυβ-ος] Of steel, steel-: Ov.

Chālūbes, um, m., Χάλυβες. The Chalybes; a people of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel [hence the name; but acc. to others, steel, χάλυψ, was named from them].

chālūbs, ūbis, m. = χάλυψ. I. Prop.: Steel: vulnificus, Virg. II. Meton.: Of things made of steel: A. A sword: strictus, Sen.—B. A horse's bit: Luc.—C. The point of an arrow: Luc.

chānē (-nne), ēs, f. = χάνη or χάννη (The gaper or wide-mouthed one). The chane or channe; a species of sea-fish: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. channe.

Chāon, ōnis, m. Chaon; a Trojan, the brother of Helenus, and founder of the Chaonian nation.—Hence, Chāōnēs, um (Acc. Gr. Chaonas, Claud.), m. The Chaones or Chaonians, i. e. the people of Chaon; a nation in the north-west part of Epirus.—Hence, 1. Chāōn-iūs, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Chaonian.—As Subst.: Chaon-ia, æ, f. (sc. terra) Chaonia.—b. Meton.: Dodonæan.—2. Chāōn-is, idis, f. adj. (Prop.: Chaonian; Meton.) Pertaining to Dodona, Dodonæan.

Chāos, Abl. Chao (other cases were not used in the class. age), n. = χάος (A yawning gulf): 1.: a. Prop.: The boundless, empty space, as the kingdom of darkness; the Lower World: ingens, Ov.—b. Meton.: Personified: Chaos (or Infinite Space): Virg.—2. The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made; chaos: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. chaos.

chara, æ, f., Chara; a plant, now unknown: prps wild cabbage: Cæs.

Chāraxus, i, m. (Furrower or plougher) Charaxus: 1. One of the Lapithæ.—2. A brother of Sappho: Ov.

Chāres, ēdis, m., Χάρης (The one rejoicing). Chares: 1. A native of Lindos in Rhodes, a celebrated statuary.—2. An Athenian general.

Chāriclō, ūs, f. Chariclo, wife of the Centaur Chiron.

chāristia, ōrum, n. = χαρίστια (The feast of good-will or favour). The charistia; a family banquet, at which family feuds were settled: Ov.

Chārites, um (Dat. Plur. Gr. Charisim = χάρις, Prop.), f., Χάριτες. The Charites or Graces, usually three: Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.

Chāron, ōntis, m., Χάρων (The one having χάρη, or joy): 1. Charon; the ferryman of the Styx (supposed to be so called from his bright flashing eyes).—2. A distinguished Theban.

Chārondas, æ, m., Χάρωνδας (The son of Charon). Charondas; a lawgiver of Catana.

charta, æ, f. = ὁ χάρτης: I. Prop.: A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus; paper: dentata, smoothed, Cic. II. Meton.: A. That which is written upon paper; a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—B. A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet: plumbea, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. charte, carte.

chart-ūla, æ, f. dim. [chart-a] A little paper, a small writing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cartel.

Chārybdis, is (Acc.: Charybdis, Hor.; Ov.; Cic.: Charybdis, id.—Abl.: Charybdi, Hor.; Juv.), f., Χάρυβδις. Charybdis: I. Prop.: A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily op-

posite to Scylla. II. Fig.: Of any thing dangerous or destructive: quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.

Chasuarī, ōrum, m. The Chasuarī; a German people.

Chatti (Cat-), ōrum, m. The Chatti or Catti; a German people in the present Hesse and Thuringia.

Chauci (-chi), ōrum, m. The Chauci or Chauchi; a people of Lower Germany; divided into Majores and Minores.

Chēlæ, arum, f. = χηλαί. Astron. t. t. (Prop. The arms of Scorpio; since these extend into Libra, Meton.) The constellation Libra: Virg.

chēlūdus, i, m. = χέλυδρος. A serpent living, for the most part, in water; a water-snake: Virg.; Sil.

chēlys, Acc. chelyn, Voc. chely (other cases apparently not in use), f. = χέλυς (Prop.: A tortoise; Meton.) A lyre or harp made of the shell of the tortoise: Ov.; Stat.

Cherrōnēsus (Cherson-), i, f., Χερρόνησος or Χερσόννησος (a peninsula). Cherronesus or Chersonesus: 1. The Thracian Chersonese or peninsula west of the Hellespont.—Hence, Cherron-enses (Cherson-), ūm, m. The inhabitants of the Chersonese.—2. Cherronesus Taurica, The Tauric Chersonese or Crimea.

Chērusci, ōrum, m. The Cherusci; a German people on the south side of the Harz Mountains; (but far more freq. in a wider sense) the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe.

chiliarchus, i (-a, æ, Curt.), m. = χιλιάρχης. 1. A commander of 1000 soldiers or marines; a chiliarch: Curt.; Tac.—2. Among the Persians: The highest officer of state next to the king; the vizier: Nep.

Chimæra, æ, f., Χίμαιρα (a goat). The Chimæra: 1. A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited forth fire (in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat), slain by Bellerophon.—2. The name of one of the ships of Æneas: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. chimère.

Chimær-ī-fēr-a, æ, f. adj. [Chimær-a; (i); fer-o] Chimæra-bearing; that produced the Chimæra: Lycia, Or.

Chīōne, es, f., Χιόνη (The one with χιών; Snow-maiden). Chione: 1. A daughter of Dedalion; mother of Autolycus, and of the musician Philammon; shot by Diana.—2. The mother of Eumolpus.—Hence, Chīōn-idēs, æ, m. A son of Chione, i. e. Eumolpus: Ov.

Chīos (Chīus, ī, f., Χίος. Chios or Chius; an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famous for its wine and marble (now Scio).—Hence, Chī-us, a, um, adj. Of Chios, Chian.—As Subst.: 1. Chium, i, n. (sc. vinum) Chian wine: Hor.—2. Chia, æ, f. (sc. ficus) A Chan fig: Mart.—3. Chīi, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Chios.

chirāgra (chē-), *æ, f.* = χειράγρα. *Gout in the hand:* Hor.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chiragre*.

chirōgrāphum, *i, n.* = χειρόγραφον. *I. Prop.*: One's own handwriting, autograph: Cic. *II. Meton.*: A. That which is written with one's own hand, one's own writing or manuscript: Cic.—B. Mercantile, t.t.: A bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

Chiron, *ōnis* (Acc. Gr. Chirona, Ov.), *m.*, Κείρων (The one with a large hand). *Chiron*: I. Prop.: A Centaur distinguished by his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination; son of Saturn and Phillyra: the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. *II. Meton.*: As a constellation: Luc.

chirōnōmos, *i, com. m.* -on, *ontis* (also Gr. *untis*), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονόμων (Hand-manager). One who makes proper motions with his hands, or gesticulates correctly: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chironome*.

chirurgia, *æ, f.* = χειρουργία (Hand-working). *I. Prop.*: Chirurgery, surgery: Cels. *II. Fig.*: A severe or violent remedy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgie*.

chirurgus, *i, m.* = χειρουργός (Hand-worker). *A surgeon*: Cels.; Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chirurgien*.

Chius, *a, um, v.* Chios.

chlāmūd-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [chlāmys, chlāmūd-is] Provided with, or dressed in, a military cloak: imperator, Cic.

chlāmys, *ŷdis, f.* = χλαμύς. A broad, woollen upper garment (worn in Greece), sometimes purple and interwrought with gold (worn esp. by distinguished military men); a Greek military cloak, a state mantle: Auct. Her.; Virg.; Ov.; Hor.

Chlidē, *ēs, f.*, Χαλδή (Softness, Voluptuousness). *Chlide*: a Greek woman's name.

Chlōē, *ēs, f.*, Χλόη (A green shoot). *Chloe*: a Greek woman's name.

Chlōrīs, *Idis, f.*, χλωρίς (The verdant one). *Chloris*: the goddess of flowers.

Chōsaspes, *is, m.*, Χοάσπης [orig. Persian, probably meaning "Good Water"]. The Choaspes: 1. A river in Susiana, celebrated for its pure water, with which the Persian kings were supplied for their drinking (now Karun, Korrah or Kara-s).—2. A river in India (now Kabul; acc. to others, Atok).

Chorēlus, *i, m.*, Χοείλος (Little pig). *Chorēlus*: a wretched Greek poet.

chōrāgiun, *ŷi, n.* = χορήγιον; Doric, χοράγιον (a thing pertaining to a χορηγός). *I. Prop.*: The preparing and bringing out of a chorus: Plaut. *II. Fig.*: A preparation, etc.: glorie, means of acquiring, Auct. Her. **chōrāgos**, *i, m.* = χορηγός; Doric, χοραγός (chorus-leader). *The choragus*: *I. Prop.*: He who had the care of the chorus, and the supplies necessary for

it: Plaut. *II. Meton.*: He who defrays the expenses of a banquet: Poet. ap. Suet.

chōraules, *æ* (Acc. choraulem, Pl.: choraulam, Suet.), *m.* = χοραυλῆς (chorus-fluteplayer). He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance: Mart.

chorda, *æ, f.* = χορδή. *I. Prop.*: A string or chord of a musical instrument. *II. Meton.*: A rope, cord: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corde*.

chōrēa, *æ, f.* = χορεία (a thing pertaining to a χορός). A dance in a ring; a dance: Lucr.; Hor.; Virg.

chōrēus (-iūs), *i, m.* = χορείος (sc. ποῦς) (chorns-foot). *The choreus*: a metrical foot, afterwards called trocheus (viz. — —): Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chorée*.

chōrōcēthārista, *æ, m.* = χοροκιθαριστής (chorus-lutist). He who plays the cithara or lute for a chorus: Suet.

chōrus, *i, m.* = χορός (a circle). *I. Prop.*: A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance: Virg.; Tib. *II. Meton.*: A. A dancing and singing troop or band; a chorus, choir: esp. of the chorus in tragedy: Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—B. A multitude, band, crowd: juvenitū, Cic. *III. Fig.*: A multitude, band: virtutum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chœur*.

Chrēmēs, *ētis, m.* (Acc. Gr. Chremēta, Hor.), Χρέμης (Spitter, Hawker). *Chremes*: an avaricious old man in some of the comedies of Terence.

Christiānus, *a, um, adj.*, Χριστιανός. *Christian*: religio, Eutr.—As Subst.: Christianus, *i, m.* (sc. homo) A Christian: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Chrétien*.

Chromis, *is* (Acc. Chromin, Ov.; Chromim, Virg.), *m.*, Χρόμις (Neighbor). *Chromis*: 1. A Centaur.—2. A Faun or Satyr.—3. A Trojan.

Chryse, *ēs (-a, e), f.*, Χρυσή (The golden thing). *Chryse*: a town of Æolis.

Chryseis, *Idis, v.* Chryseas.

Chryseūs, *æ, m.*, Χρυσῆς (The man of Chryse). *Chryses*: a priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts.—Hence, **Chrys-ēis**, *Idis, f.* The daughter of Chryses, i.e. Astynome.

Chrysippus, *i, m.*, Χρύσιππος (Golden-horse). *Chrysippus*: 1. One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers.—2. A freedman of Cicero.—Hence, **Chrysipp-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of Chrysippus.

chrysōlithus, *i, m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος (Gold stone). *Chrysolite*; the topaz: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chrysolithe*.

chrysōphrys, *ŷos, f.* = χρυσόφρυς (with golden eyebrows). *The chrysophrys*: a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye: Ov.

chrysos, *i, m.* = χρυσός. *Gold*: Plaut.

Chthōnūs, *ŷi, m.*, Χθόνιος (One pertaining to the earth). *Chthonius*: a man's name.

Cia, *æ, v. Cea*.

cib-ārtus, *a, um, adj.* [cib-ars] *I. Prop.*: Of, or pertaining to, food: res, Plaut.: leges, i.e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury, Cato.—As Subst.: cibaria, *ŷrum, n.*: A. Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare; esp. for soldiers: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Corn allowed to provincial magistrates: Cic.—C. Fodder, food for cattle: bubus cibaria annua, etc., Cato.; Cic. *II. Meton.* (in accordance with the fare given to servants): Ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

cibā-tus, *ŷs, m.* [cib(a)-o] (Prop.: A feeding; Meton.) Food, victuals, nutriment: Plaut.; Lucr.

cib-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [cib-ns] To give food (to animals); to feed or fodder: qui (sc. pulli) cibari nobilebant, Liv.

cibōrium, *ŷi, n.* = κιβώριον. *A ciborium*; a drinking-cup (made from leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor. ¶ Hence, *ciboire*.

cibus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: Food for man and beast; victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed: cibos suppetitare, Cic.: cibis animalis, the means of nourishment in the air, id. *II. Meton.*: Of trees, etc.: A. The nutritive juice, the sap; of plants, etc.: Lucr.—B. The aliment or support: Pl. *III. Fig.*: Food, sustenance: humanitatis, Cic.

Cibyra, *æ, f.*, Κίβυρα. *Cibyra*: 1. A town of Phrygia Major, on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal.—Hence: a. **Cibyr-āta**, *æ, adj.* comm. Of Cibyra.—b. **Cibyr-āticus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or pertaining to, Cibyra.—2. A town of Cilicia.

cicāda, *æ, f.* The cicada or tree-cricket: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigale*.

cicatric-ēsus, *a, um, adj.* [cicatrix, cicatric-is] *I. Prop.*: Full of scars, covered with scars: tergum, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: Of a writing: Amended or polished here and there: scripta, Quint.

cicatrix, *icis, f.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: A scar, cicatrice: Ter.; Cic. *II. Meton.*: A. Of plants: A mark or scar produced by the biting or browsing of cattle: Virg.—B. Of the seam of a patched shoe: Juv. *III. Fig.*: A healed wound or sore: recipiē, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicatrice*.

ciccus, *i, m.* = κίκκος (Prop.: The core of a pomegranate; Fig.) Something unimportant or worthless: a trifte: Plaut.

cicer, *ēris, n.* The chick-pea (only in Sing.): Hor.

Cicē-o, *ōnis, m.* [cicer] (One having a cicer) Cicero; a Roman cognomen: 1. M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest of the Roman orators and writers: born on the 3rd of Jan. 106 B. C. (648 A. U. C.), at Arpinum; murdered, at the age of 63 years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B. C. (711 A. U. C.).—Hence, **Cicērōn-iānus**, *a, um, adj.* Ciceronian.—2. Q. Tullius Cicero.

the brother of the former. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cicérone*, *Cicéronien*.

Cicēro-mastix, *igis*, *m.* [vox hybrida: Cicero; μάστιξ] (*The Scourge of Cicero*, a word formed after the Greek Ὀμφομαστίξ). *The Cicero-mastix*; a lampoon of *Largius Licinius* against Cicero: Gell.

cichōrium, *li*, *-ēum*, *i*, *n.* = κichōria (usu. κichōrion). *Chicory*, *succory*, or *endive*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *chicorée*.

Cicirrhus, *i*, *m.*, Κικίρρος = ἀλεκτροπῶν. *A cock* (a nickname): Hor.

Cicōnes, *um*, *m.*, Κίκωνες. *The Cicōnes* = a Thracian people near the *Hebrus*.

cicōnia, *ae*, *f.* **I. Prop.**: *A stork*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A figure in the shape of a stork's bill, made with the hand, for the purpose of diversion*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cigogne*.

cicur, *ūris*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Tame*, *domesticated*: *bestie*, *Cic*.

i. cicūta, *ae*, *f.* **I. Prop.**: *The plant hemlock*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. The poison obtained from the cicuta*; *hemlock*: Hor.—**B.** *A stalk of the hemlock*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciguë*.

2. Cicūta, *ae*, *m.* [i. i. cicuta] *Cicuta*; *a usurer at Rome*: Hor.

ci-eo, *clvi*, *cltum*, *clere* (**ci-o**, *cire* prevailing form in the compounds:—*Pres. clot*, *Mart.*: *ciunt*, *Lucr.*), **2. v. a.** [pprs. akin to the Greek κίω, to go; hence in causative signif. like κινέω] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To make to go; to move, put in motion, shake*: *natura omnia ciens et agitant*, *Cic*—*Particular expression*: *Law t. t.*: *Ciere erctum* (*put in motion*, *i. e.*), *To divide the inheritance*: *Cic*. **B. Esp.**: *1. To move, excite, rouse, or call*: *ille cieri Narcissum postulat*, *Tac*: *ere ciere viros*, *Virg.*—**2. To put in progress or in motion; *i. e.* *to excite, stimulate, rouse*; *to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin*: *extremos gemitūs*, *Virg.*: *bellum*, *Liv.* **II. Fig.**: *To put in motion*; *rouse up, disturb*: *tonitru cœlum omne ciebo*, *Virg.***

III. Meton.: **A. Gen.**: *To call upon any one; to call by name, mention by name*: *animamque sepulcro Condium et magnā supremum voce ciemus*, *Virg.*—*Particular expression*: *In a civil sense*: *Ciere patrem*, *to name one's father*; *i. e.* *show one's free birth*: *Liv.* **B. Esp.**: *To call upon by name for help; to invoke*: *nocturnos manes*, *Virg.*

Cilicia, *ae*, *f.*, Κιλικία. *Cilicia*; *a province in the southern part of Asia Minor* (now Ejalet Itschil).—Hence,

1. Cilix (= Cilic-s), *icis*, *adj.*, Κιλίξ. *Cilician*.—**As Subst.**: **Cilices**, *um* (*Acc. Gr.* *Cilicas*, *Tib.*), *m.* *The Cilicians*.—**2. Cilis-sa** (= Cilic-sa), *ae*, *f.* *adj.* *Cilician*.—**3. Cilic-tus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Cilician*.—**As Subst.**: **Cilicium**, *li*, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) *A Cilician garment*; *originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*: *Cic*; *Liv.*—**4. Cilic-iensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Cilicium*. ¶ Hence (from *Cilicium*), Fr. *cilice* "hair-cloth."

cīlūm, *li*, *n.* [akin to κύλα, κύλος, cœlum, and the old Germ. hol=cavus, excavated, concave] *An eyelid* (together with the eyelashes): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cil*.

Cilla (**Cy-**), *ae*, *f.*, Κίλλα. *Cilla* or *Cylla*; *a town of Æolis, distinguished for the worship of Apollo*.

Cimbrī, *ōrum*, *m* (a Gallic word = "robbers") *The Cimbrī*; *a people of Northern Germany* (in *Holstein, Schleswig, and Jutland*); *on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius*.—Hence, **1. Cimbr**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* *Cimbrian*.—**2. Cimbr-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Cimbrian*.

cimex, *icis*, *m.* *A bug*: **I. Prop.**: *Col*; *Mart.* **II. Fig.**: *As a term of reproach*: *Hor*.

Cimīnus, *i*, *m.* *Ciminus*; *a lake of Etruria, near Sutrium* (now *Lago di Ronciglione*), *with a mountain-forest near it*.—Hence, **Cimīn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ciminian*.

Cimērīi, *ōrum*, *m.*, Κιμῆριοι. *The Cimērīi*: **1.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was Cimmerium*.—Hence, **Cimmeri-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (only in *Sing.*) *Cimmerian*.—**2.** *A people who dwell in caves between Bæie and Cumæ, and inhabited a valley surrounded on all sides with such lofty rocks that the sun could not penetrate its recesses*.—Hence, **Cimmeri-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Cimērīi*; *Meton.*) *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: *Tib*.

Cimōlus, *i*, *f.*, Κίμωνος. *Cimolus*; *an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil* (now *Cimoli*).

Cimon, *ōnis*, *m.*, Κίμων. *Cimon*: **1.** *Father of Miltiades*.—**2.** *A distinguished Athenian general, son of Miltiades*.

cinæd-icus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [i. cinæd-us] *Pertaining to one who is unchaste or lewd*: *Plaut*.

1. cinædus, *i*, *m.* = κίναϊδός. **I. Prop.**: *A person guilty of unnatural passions*: *Cat*; *Juv.* **II. Meton.**: *A wanton dancer*: *Plaut*.

2. cinæd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [i. cinæd-us] *Wanton, unchaste* (*Comp.*) *cinæd-ior*, *Cat*.

1. cincinn-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cincinn-us] (*Provided with cincinni*; hence) *With curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair*: *consule*, *Cic*.

2. Cincinnātus, *i*, *m.* [i. cincinnatus] *Cincinnatus*; *a cognomen of the renowned L. Quinctius, taken from the plough to the dictatorship*.

cincinnus, *i*, *m.* [akin to κίκιννος, redupl. form from Sanscrit kēka, "hair"] **I. Prop.**: *Curled hair*; *a lock or curl of hair*: *Cic*. **II. Fig.**: *Of too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament*: *Cic*.

Cincius, *li*, *m.* *Cincius*; *a Roman name*.

cinct-icūlus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [2. cinct-us] *A little girdle*: *Plaut*.

cinc-tūra, *ae*, *f.* [for cing-tura; fr. cing-o] (*Prop.*: *A girding*; *Meton.*) *A cincture, a girdle* *Suet*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceinture*.

1. cinc-tus (for cing-tus), *a*, *um*, *P. of cing-o*.

2. cinc-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for cing-tus; fr. cing-o] **I. Prop.**: *A girding*: *cinctus Gabinius, the Gabine girding*; *a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up, its corner, being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm, round to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals): *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *A girdle, belt*: *Snet*.

cinct-ūtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. cinct-us] (*Provided with a cinctus*; hence) *Girded, girt*: *Luperci*, *Ov*.

Cinēas, *ae*, *m.*, Κινέας. *Cineas*; *the friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who advised him to make peace with the Romans*.

cinē-factus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for ciner-factus; fr. cinis, ciner-is; factus] (*Made into ashes*; hence) *Reduced to ashes*: *Lucr*.

cinēr-ārius, *li*, *m.* [cinis, ciner-is] (*One pertaining to cinis*; hence) *A servant who heated in hot ashes the iron necessary for curling hair; a hair-curler*: *Cat*.

Cingetōrix, *igis*, *m.* *Cingetorix*: **1.** *A Gaul, rival of his step-father, Indutiomarus*.—**2.** *A king of the region about Cantium* (Kent) *in Britain*.

cingo, *xi*, *ctum*, *gēre*, **3. v. a.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of persons*: **1.** *To surround* (the body) *with a girdle*; *to gird on* (the sword); *to gird, gird up*: *cinctasque resolute vestes*, *Ov.* (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *inutile ferrum Cingitur, Virg.*—**2.**: *a.* *Of the head, etc.*: *To surround, encircle with a crown*; *to crown*: *comam lauro*, *Hor.*—**b.** *Of other parts of the body*: *To surround, encircle*. *cnjus lacertos annuli mei cingant*, *Mart.*—**B.** *Of places*: **1. Gen.**: *To surround, encircle, inclose*: *flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit*, *Ces.*—**2. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.* *both of place, and of persons in such place*: *To surround or invest a place, or army, for defence, or (more freq.) in a hostile manner*: *castra vallo, Liv.*: *urbem obsidione, to besiege, Virg.* **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Pass.* *in reflexive force*: *To make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare*: *Plaut*.—**B.** *To surround, inclose, encompass*: *urbem religione*, *Cic*.—**C.** *To beset*: *Sicilia cincta periculis*, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: *To encompass one in a social manner*; *to be in one's retinue or escort*; *to accompany*: *egredientes in publicum*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ceindre*.

1. cing-ūlum, *i*, *n.*; **-ūlus**, *i*, *m.*; **-ūla**, *ae*, *f.* [cing-o] (*The girding thing*; hence) **1.** *For persons*: **a.** *Gen.*: *A girdle encircling the hips, a zone*: *Virg.*—**b.** *Esp.*: *A sword-belt*: *Virg.*—**2.** *For animals*: *A girth, belt*: *Ov.*—**3.** *Of the earth*: *A girdle, zone*: *Cic*.

2. Cingulum, *i*, *n.* *Cingulum*; *a small town of Picenum* (now *Cingulo*).

cinī-flo, *ōnis*, *m.* [for ciner-flo; fr. cinis, ciner-is; flo] (*Ash-blower*; hence) *A hair-curler*: *Hor*.

cinis, *ēris*, *m.* (in *Sing.* *f.* *Lucr.*;

Cat.) [akin to *kónus*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Ashes*: Lucr.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *The ashes of a corpse that has been burned* (both in Sing. and Plur): Cic.; Ov.; Hor.—**2.** *The ruins or ashes of a city, etc.*: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: As an emblem of destruction, annihilation, etc.: *Ashes*: omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i.e. *had consumed, spent*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cendre*.

Cinna, æ, m. *Cinna*; a Roman name: **1.** *L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sulla*.—Hence, **Cinnæus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cinna*: **2.** *C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus*.

cinnamum (-āmōmum), i, n. = *κιννάμωμον*, **I. Prop.**: **Cinnamon**: Pl.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: *Cinnamon*: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: *A branch of the cinnamon-tree*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cinnamon*.

Cinyps, ŷphis, m., *Κύνυψ*. *Cinyps*; a river flowing through a very fruitful region of Libya, between the two Syrtis (now Cinyfo or Wadi Quasam).—Hence, **Cinyph-us**, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps*.—**2.** *Meton.*: *Libyan, African*: Juba, Ov.

Cinyras, æ (Acc. Gr. *Cinyran*, Ov.), m., *Κύνρας*. *Cinyras*; a king of Assyria; afterwards of Cyprus; father of Myrrha and Adonis.—Hence, **Cinyr-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Cinyrean*: virgo, i.e. *Myrrha*, Ov.: *juvenis*, i.e. *Adonis*, id.

cio, ire, v. *cio*.

1. cippus, i, m.: **1.** *A pale, stake, post, pillar, etc.*: a sepulchral column, etc.: Hor.—**2.** *Plur.*: *Milit. t.t.*: *A palisade or barricade formed of sharpened stakes*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cippe*.

3. Cippus (Cipus), i, m. *Cippus* or *Cipus*; a Roman name.

1. circā, adv. and prep. [akin to *circum*] **I. Adv.**: *Around, round about, all around*: *fluvius ab tergo*; ante circaque velut ripa præcepit oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv.—Particular phrases: **A.** *Circa esse*, To be in the region around, in the neighbourhood: Liv.—**B.** *Circa undique*, *circa omnia*, *Round about, all around*: Liv.—Particular use: *As Adj.*, in connection with subst.: *Lying around*: *circa civitatum animi*, Liv. **II. Prep.** with Acc.: **A. Prop.**: *Of place*: **1. Gen.**: *About, around, on the side of*: *illi robur et as triplex Circa pectus erat*, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *Into ... around*; to ... round about, etc.: *Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit*, Liv. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of place*: a.: (a) *With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity*: *In the region of, near to, near by*: *plenum est forum, plena templa circa forum*, Cic.—(b) *As a less definite designation of place for*: *In*: *circa virentes campos*, Hor.—In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.): *Around, about*: *trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat*, Liv.—

Particular phrase: *Circa aliquem*, *The attendants, companions of a person*: Suet.—**2.** *Of time designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time*: *About*: *circa eandem horam*, Liv.—**3.** *In numerical designations*: *About, nearly, almost*: *oppida circa septuaginta*, Liv. **C. Fig.**: *To denote an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc.*: *Around, about, in, in respect to, etc.*: *circa bonas artes publica scordia*, Tac.

Circē, ēs (Gen. *Circæ*, Virg.; Prop.:—Acc. *Circam*, Plaut.: *Circen*, Cic.:—Abl. *Circā*, Hor.), f., *Κίρκη* (Hecate). *Circē*; a daughter of the Sun and of Perse or Perseis, sister of *Eleus*; a seagynph, celebrated for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of *Circēii*, in *Latium*.—Hence, **Circēus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Circē, Circæan*.

Circēii (trisyll.), ōrum, m., *Κίρκειοι*. *Circēii*; a town near the promontory of the same name in *Latium*, celebrated for its oysters; acc. to the fable, named after *Circē*, who fled thither from Colchis (now *S. Felice*).—Hence, **Circēi-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Circēii*.—*As Subst.*: **Circēienses**, ūrum, m. (sc. *cives*). *The inhabitants of Circēii*.

circin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*circin-us*] *To make round, to round*: *circinat auras*, i.e. *flies through in a circular course*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerner*.

circinus, i, m. = *κίρκινος*. *A pair of compasses*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cerne*.

circ-iter, adv. and prep. [akin to *circus*] **I. Adv.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of place*: *Round about, on every side*: *Script. ap. Pl.* **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of time*: *About*: *near*: *dies circiter quindecim*, Cæs.—**2.** *Of number*: *About*, *near*, *not far from*: *decem circiter milia*, Liv. **II. Prep.**: *Around, near, in the neighbourhood of*: *loca hæc circiter*, Plaut.

circ-o, no, perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [*circ-us*] *To go round*: *Prop.*

circueo, ire, v. *circumeo*.

circūl-tō, ōnis, f. [*circut*, root of *circ(m)eo*] **1.** *A going the rounds*: Liv.—**2.** *A digression, circumlocution, indirect manner*: Cic.

1. circui-tus, a, um, P. of *circueo*, *circumeo*, through root *circut*.

2. circūl-tus (circūm-), tūs, m. [*circui* or *circumi*, root of *circueo*, *circumeo*] **I. Prop.**: *A going round in a circle*; a circling, revolving; a revolution: Cic.; Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A circuit, compass*: Cæs.; Virg.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. Rhet. t.t.**: *A period*: Cic.; Quint.—**B.** *A digression, circumlocution, roundabout way of speech or action*; a periphrasis: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuit*.

circūlā-tim, adv. [*circul(a)-or*] *In a circle*; *in groups*: Suet.

circūl-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [*circul-us*] *To form a circle of persons about one's self*; *to gather in a company or circle for conversation*: *totiscastri militibus circulari*, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuler*.

circ-ūlus, i, m. (-lus, Virg.) [either akin to *circ-us*, or from *circ-o*] (*The thing going round*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A circular figure, a circle*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In astronomy*: *A circular course, orbit, circle*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. A ring, hoop, chain: Virg.—**B. A circle or company for social intercourse: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cercele*.****

circum [prob. Acc. of *circus*] adv. and prep. (*In a circle or ring*; hence) **I. Adv.**: **A. Around, round about, all round, etc.**: *circum est ansas amplexus acantho*, Virg.—Particular combination: *Circum undique* (or as one word, *circumundique*), *Everywhere, from every direction around, around on all sides*: Virg.—**B.** *Without the notion of entirely surrounding*: *Round, around*: *hostilibus circum litoribus*, Tac. **II. Prep.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *Around, round about, all round*: *terra circum axem se summā celeritate convertit*, Cic.—**2.** *Without the notion of entirely surrounding*: *Round, around*: *flumina circum Fundit humus flores, on the borders of the rivulets*, Virg.: *pucos circum amicos dimittit, to friends around*, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity*: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near*: *templa circum forum*, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Circum aliquem*, *The attendants or companions of a person*: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—**2.** *Circum pedes* (= *ad pedes*), *Servants in attendants*: Cic.—**C.** *Circum* is sometimes placed after its subst.: *hunc circum*, Cic.—**D.** *In composition, m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, according to Priscian and Cassiodorus, written, but not pronounced. **E.** *With verbs compounded with circum*, this preposition is never repeated, e. g. *circumcursare circum* aliquid and similar expressions are not found.

circumac-tus (for *circumag-tus*), a, um, P. of *circumago*.

circum-āgo, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead or drive round*; *to turn in a circle, turn round, turn about, wheel round*: *equos frenis*, Liv. **B. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To turn one's self round*: *circumcense se vento*, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another*: *nil opus est te circumagi*, i.e. *that you wander about with me*, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. 1.** *Of abstract things*: **a. Gen.**: *To turn round*: *hic paululum circumacta fortuna est*, i.e. *changed*, Flor.—**B. Esp.**: *Of time*: *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To turn its self round*; i.e. *(a) To pass away, be spent* (mostly in *temp. perf.*): Liv.—(b) *To revolve*: Liv.—**2.** *Of persons*: **a.** *To turn round, to change*: *universum prope humanum genus circumnegit in se, brought over to his side*, Pl.—**b.** *To turn one's self round, direct one's attention, etc.*: *quo te circumagans*, Juv.—**B. Pass.**: *To be driven or led about*

to be unsettled or disturbed: rumoribus vulgi, Liv.

circum-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To plough around: Liv.

circum-cæ-sūra, æ, f. [for circum-cæd-sūra; fr. circum; cæd-o] (A cutting around; hence) The external contour or outline: Lucr.

circum-cido, cidi, cisum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for circum-cisum] I. Prop.: To cut around, cut, clip, trim: cæspitem gladiis, Cæs. (without Object) ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, etc. Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To make less; to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off: impensam funeri, Phaed. B. Esp.: Of style: To abridge, remove: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circconcire*.

circum-circa, ade. All around, round about, on every side: Plaut.; Script. ap. Cic.

circumci-sus (for circumcid-sus), a, um: 1. P. of circumcid-o.—2. Pa.: (Cut off around; hence) a. Of localities: Cut off from connection with the region around; steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis, Cæs.—b. Abridged, short, brief: orationes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circconcis*.

circum-clūdo, clūdi, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-claudo] To shut in, inclose on every side: I. Prop.: Of persons or things: cornua argento, Cæs. II. Fig.: Catilina consiliis meis circumclusus, Cic.

circum-cōlo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To dwell round about: sinum maris, Liv.

circum-curso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. To run round about; to run about in, at, or near: I. Neut.: circumcursare columnæ . . . pueris videantur, Lucr. II. Act.: villas, Cic.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. (To put, set, or place around; hence) I. Prop.: A. To place one thing round another; to put, set around, etc.: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) infula virgineos circumdata comptus, Lucr.—B. To surround a person or thing with something; to encompass, inclose, encircle: oppidum quinis castris, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To put or place round: quos (sc. cancellos) mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.—B. To encompass, inclose, etc.: pueritiam robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, dēre (Imperat. circumduce, Plaut.;—in *thesis*, circum in quæstus ducere, Phaed.), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. Of personal objects: To lead, etc., around: cohortes longiore itinere, Cæs. (without Object) præter castra hostium circumducit, i. e. marches round and past, Liv.—B. Of things as objects: To draw, etc., around: vexillum tolleres, et aratrum circumduces, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To cheat or defraud: quadraginta Philippis me circumduxerunt, Plaut.—B. To lengthen out; hence) To while, or wear away: reliquam dici partem, Suet.

circumduc-tio, ōnis, f. [Circum-

duc-o] A cheating, defrauding, deceiving: argenti, Plaut.

circumduc-tus, a, um, P. of circumduc-o.

circum-ēdo (circū-ēdo), ēvi or ēi, ēum, ēre, v. n. and a.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go round: 1. Neut.: per hortum circuit, Plaut.—2. Act.: quum circuiret prædia, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. i. t.: To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, Cæs.—2. To go round for the purpose of addressing, entreating, etc.: circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To circumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter.—B. To express by circumlocution: Vespasiani nomen circumibant, Tac.

circum-ēquito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To ride round: Liv.

circum-fēro, fēlli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear or carry round: codicem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To carry round for sale: libellos, Quint.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To go round, revolve: sol ut circumferatur, etc., Cic.—3. Circumferre (=circumferre se), To go round: socios purā circumtulit undā, i. e. for purification, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To spread around: incendia et cædes, Tac.—B. Of a narrative or discourse: To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report: Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, ctēre, 3. v. a. To bend or turn about: longos circumflectere cursūs, Virg.

circum-flexus (for circumflectus), a, um, P. of circumflect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circconflexe*.

circum-flo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. To blow round about: I. Prop.: circumflantibus Austris, Stat. II. Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari, Cic.

circum-flūo, xi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a.: I. Prop.: To flow round, to surround by flowing: A. Act.: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda, Ov.—B. Neut.: in poculis repletis, addito humore minimo, circumfluere, quod supersit, Pl. II. Meton.: To flock around, encompass, surround: multos circumfluxisse (sc. lupum), Var. III. Fig.: A. To have an abundance of, to be rich in (only in Cic.): istum circumfluere atque abundare, Cic.: circumfluere omnibus rebus, id.—B. Of style: To be exuberant: circumfluens oratio, Cic.

circumflū-us, a, um, adj. [circumflū-o] 1. Flowing around, circumfluent: annis, Ov.—2.: a. Prop.: Floated around, surrounded: insula, Ov.—b. Meton.: Surrounded, encircled: chlamys limbo Masonio, Stat.—C. Fig.: Encompassed: mens luxu, Claud.

circum-fōr-ānēus, a, um, adj. [circum; for-um] 1. Round about the forum or market: æs, money borrowed from bankers (because the bankers' shops were in the forum), Cic.—2. Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets: pharmacopola, Cic.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre (in *thesis*; circum dea fudit, Virg.), 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: (To pour out around; hence) A.: 1. Gen.: To pour something around: circumfusus aër, Ov.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself around: quum fervet (sc. lac), ne circumfundatur, Pl.—B. To surround by pouring, etc.: mortuum cerā, Nep. II. Meton.: A.: 1.: Pass. in reflexive force: a. Of several persons: To gather in a crowd all round; to flock or meet together in crowds; to crowd or pour round: circumfusus (sc. Nymphæ) que Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov.—b. Of a single person: To fling one's self around another; to clasp, embrace, etc.: et nunc hæc juveni nunc circumfunditur illac, Ov.—2. Once in Tac.: circumfundo=circumfundo, To gather in a crowd all round, etc.: circumfudit eques (in collective force), Tac.—B. To place around; to inclose, environ, encircle, surround, hem in, etc.: Catonem vidi multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To surround, to gather around, to spread around: circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv.—B. To surround, encompass, environ: latent ista omnia circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

circumfū-sus (for circumfund-sus), a, um, P. of circumfū(n)d-o.

circum-gēmo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To roar around: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor.

circum-gesto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To carry around: epistolam, Cic.

circum-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi [for circum-gradior], 3. v. dep. To go around, travel about: lacesunt, circumgredimur, Tac.

circum-gres-sus (for circumgred-sus), a, um, P. of circumgred-ior.

circum-injēcio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To cast in round about: vallum, Liv.

circum-jācēdo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lie round about, border upon: circumjacere Europe, Liv.

1. **circum-jec-tus** (for circumjac-tus), a, um: 1. P. of circumjic-io, through true root CIRCUMJAC.—2. Pa.: Lying around, surrounding: ædificia muris, Liv.

2. **circum-jec-tus**, ūs, m. [for circumjac-tus, through id.] A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing: Cic.

circum-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-jacio] I. Gen.: To cast, throw, or place around: multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Cæs. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To cast or wind one's self, etc., around: angulis domi vectem circumjicetus, Cic.

circumlā-tus, a, um, P. of circumfero; v. ferō init.

circum-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To bind (one thing) round or to (another): natam mediæ circumligat haste, Virg. II. To bind (one thing) with (another); to encompass, surround: circumligatus angui, Cic.

circum-lino, *no perf.*, litum, linere, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *A. To smear, stick, or spread something all over something; to besmear:* circumlita tædis sulfura, Ov.—**B.** *To besmear all over with, to anoint:* circumliti mortui cerâ, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To surround, cover, clothe:* musco circumlita saxa, Hor.

circum-lũo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 3. v. a.: *To flow around or wash upon:* pars arcis circumluitur, Liv.

circumlustra-nũ, ntis, *P.* of absol. circumlustr(a)-o. *Lighting all around:* mundi templum, Lucr.

circum-lũ-vio, ònis, *f.* [for circum-lu-io; fr. circum; lu-o] (Prop.: *The flowing around;* Meton.: *The separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river:* Cic.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: *To send round:* circummissis senatoribus, Cæs.

circum-mũno(mo)io, Plant., ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.: *To wall up around; to fortify, secure:* circum-munitos prohiberi aquâ, Cæs.

circum-mũni-tio, ònis, *f.* [circum-muni-o] Milit. t. t.: *An investing of a town; circumvallation:* oppidi, Cæs.

circum-pendẽo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 2. v. n.: *To hang around:* Ov.

circum-plaudo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 3. v. n.: *To applaud or greet on all sides by clapping of hands:* Ov.

circum-plecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 3. v. a.: *To clasp around, embrace:* collum circumplecte, Plaut.

circum-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep.: **I.** *To clasp around, enfold:* thesaurum draco, Cic. **II.** *To encompass, surround:* collem opere, Cæs.

circum-plico, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: *To wind or twine around:* Cic.

circum-põno, põsti, põstum, põnere, 3. v. a.: *To set, put, or place around:* piper catillis, Hor.

circum-rẽt-to, *no perf.*, itum, ire, 4. v. a.: [circum; ret-e] *To place, etc., a net round an object; to inclose with a net, ensnare:* Fig.: quum te circumretitum esse videam, Cic.

circum-rõdo, si, sum, dẽre, 3. v. a.: *To gnaw or nibble all round:* **I.** Prop.: escam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: qui Dente Theonino quum circumroditor, i. e. is slandered, calumniated, etc., Hor.

circumsepio, v. circumsepio.

circum-scindo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 3. v. a.: *To rend off around:* Liv.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, bẽre, 2. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To describe a line around:* To circumscribe, inclose in a circle: virgulâ stantem circumscripsit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. To define; to determine the limits or fix the boundaries of an object:* locum habitandi alieni, Cic.—**B.** *To bring (a thing) within narrow bounds; to draw together, contract, circumscribe; to hinder free action; to restrain, confine, limit, etc.:* Senatus, credo, prætorum eum circumscripsisset, Cic.—**C.** **I.** *To encircle one, as it were, by writing, i. e. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, ensnare:*

fallacibus interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.—**2.** Mercantile t. t.: *To deprive of money; to overreach, defraud:* adolescentulos, Cic.—**D.** *To cancel (as by drawing a line round); to expunge, declare null and void, set aside:* circumscripsit iis sententias, quas posui, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscribere.

circumscrip-to, ònis, *f.* [for circumscrib-tio; fr. circumscrib-o] **I.** (Prop.: *An encircling;* Meton.: *A circle:* Cic.—**2.** **a.** *A boundary, limit, circle, compass:* Cic.—**b.** Rhet. t. t.: *A period:* Cic.—**3.** *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding:* Cic.; Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. circumscription.

circumscrip-tor, òris, *m.* [for circumscrib-tor; fr. circumscrib-o] *A cheat, defrauder:* Cic.

circumscrip-tus (for circumscrib-tus), a, um: **I.** *P.* of circumscrib-o.—**2.** **Pa.**: **a.** *In rhetoric:* Bounded, periodic: verborum ambitus, Cic.—**b.** *Restricted, limited:* (Comp.) vis circumscriptionis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinscript.

circum-sẽco, *no perf.*, tum, are, 1. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: *To cut or pare around:* radices vitium, Cat. **II.** Esp.: *Of the Jews:* To circumcise: Suet.

circum-sẽdẽo(-sĩdẽo), sedit, sedum, sedit, 2. v. a.: **I.** Gen.: *To sit around a person or thing:* florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To encamp around in a hostile manner; to blockade, invest, encompass:* Mutinam circumsedet, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To lay siege to, storm, beset:* circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, Liv.

circum-sẽpio(-sæpio), si, tum, ire, 4. v. a.: *To hedge, or fence, around; to surround, inclose:* **I.** Prop.: stagnum edificis, Suet. **II.** Fig.: armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv.

circumsepsio, ònis, *f.* [for circumsed-sio; fr. circumsepio] *An investing of a town, a blockade:* Cic.

circumsepsus (for circumsepsus), a, um, *P.* of circumsepio.

circumsideo, Ære, v. circumsepio.

circum-sido, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 3. v. a.: *To set or place one's self around something in a hostile manner; to invest, besiege, etc.:* templum, Tac.

circum-sũlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 4. v. n.: [for circum-salio] *To spring, leap, or hop around:* **I.** Prop.: circumsiliens (sc. passer) modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. **II.** Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, steti, *no sup.*, sistere, 3. v. a. and **n.**: *To place one's self or take one's stand around; to surround, go or stand around:* **I.** Act.: plures paucos circumstabant, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: sex lictores circumstabant, Cic.

circum-sũno, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 1. v. n. and **a.**: **I.** Neut.: *To sound, resound (with something) on every side,*

*to be filled with any sound; vociferate andique circumsonare, Cic. II. Act.: *To make something echo or resound, to encompass with sound:* clamor hostes circumsonant, Liv.*

circumsonũs, a, um, adj. [circumson-o] *Resounding around or on every side:* turba canum, i. e. barking around: Ov.

circumspectã-trix, icis, *f.* [circumspect(a)-o] *She who looks around or gazes about; a female spy:* Plaut.

circumspect-ũo, ònis, *f.* [circumspectio] *Through true root CIRCUMSPECIO* Foresight, circumspection, caution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinspection.

circum-specto, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. and **a.** intens.: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about with attention, etc.; to cast a look round about, to search around:* in pastu circumspectare, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To think upon any thing, give one's attention to any thing; to consider, turn over in one's mind:* dubitans, circumspectans, hesitans, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about one's self after or at something; to look all around upon something:* parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *To look, wait, or watch for any thing:* initium erumpendi, Tac.

1. circumspect-us, a, um: **I.** *P.* of circumspectio, through true root CIRCUMSPEC.—**2.** **Pa.**: **a.** Pass.: *Weighed with care, considerate, circumspect:* verba, Ov.—**b.** Act.: *Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful:* (Comp.) aliquis circumspector, Sen.: (Sup.) circumspectissimus princeps, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. circinspect.

2. circumspect-tus, ūs, *m.* [circumspectio, through id.] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around:* Pl.—**b.** Meton.: *A view around:* Liv.—**2.** Consideration: Liv.; Ov.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, icere (Perf. Sync. circumspecti, Ter.), 3. v. n. and **a.** [for circum-specio] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To look about one's self, to cast a look around:* qui in auspicium adhibetur, nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspicendum diligenter, ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.**: **I.** Prop.: *To view on all sides, to survey:* lucos, Ov.—**2.** Fig.: *To view something mentally; to survey, ponder, weigh, consider:* permulta sunt in causis circumspicenda, ne quid offendas, Cic.—**B.** *To descry, get sight of, etc.:* saxum circumspecti ingens, Virg.—**C.** **I.** Prop.: *To look about for:* recessum, Liv.—**2.** Fig.: *To cast about for something with desire, to strive after, seek for, etc.:* externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, steti, *no sup.*, stare, 1. v. n. and **a.**: **I.** Neut.: *To stand around:* **A.** Prop.: *non ita magnorum numero circumsteterunt, Cæs.: ad circumstantes silvas, Ov. B. Fig.: *terrores circumsteterunt, Liv. II. Act.: **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To stand around a person or thing;***

senatum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To surround in a hostile manner; to beset, besiege: tribunal praetoris, Cic. B. Fig.: To surround, encompass: quum omnia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.

circum-strēpo, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. To make a noise around, to echo around noisily: clamore seditiosorum circumstreptur (sc. legatus), Tac. II. To make something to sound around noisily; to say or cry out clamorously: quidam atrociora circumstreperant, Tac.

circum-strūo, no perf., ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. To build round any thing; to surround with building, i. e. with brickwork or masonry: effosso et circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet.

circum-surg-ens, entis (P. of obsol. circum-surg-o) Rising all around: circumurgentia juga, Tac.

circum-tēgo, no perf., ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. To cover round about: cœlum, Lucr.

circum-ten-tus, a, um, adj. [for circum-tend-tus; fr. circum; tend-o] Stretched or drawn around, begirt: Plaut.

circum-tex-tus, a, um, adj. [circum; tex-o] Woven all around: velamen acantho, Virg.

circum-tōno, ūi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. (To thunder around; Fig.) To clamour or make a noise around: hunc circumtonuit Bellona, Hor.

circum-ton-sus, a, um, adj. [for circum-tond-sus; fr. circum; tond-eo] Shorn all around: Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-vādo, si, no sup., dēre, 3. v. a. (To go around; hence) To assail, beset, or attack on every side, to encompass: I. Prop.: naves, Liv. II. Fig.: Of sudden terror: terror barbaros circumvasit, Liv.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj. Wandering around, encircling: oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To surround on every side with a rampart; to blockade, invest: castra circumvallatur, Liv. II. Fig.: To beset, beleague: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvec-tio, ōnis, f. [for circumveh-tio; fr. circumveh-or] I. Prop.: A carrying around: Cic. II. Meton.: A circuit, revolution: Cic.

circum-vec-to, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. I. Act.: To carry around: circumvectare Penates, Sil. II. Pass.: A. Prop.: (To be carried around; hence), 1. To ride round: oppida circumvectabor, Plaut.—2. To sail round: oram Ligurum, Liv. B. Fig.: To go through, describe, etc.: singula, Virg.

circumvec-tus (for circumveh-tus), a, um, P. of circumveh-or.

circum-vēhor, ctus sum, hi, 3. v. pass. (To be carried around; hence) I. Prop.: A. To ride round on horseback or in a chariot: muliones collibus circumvehī jubet, Cæs. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Liv.—B. To sail, etc., around: navi-

bus, Cæs. II. Fig.: To describe at large, etc.: circumvehor omnia verbis, Virg. B. A Part. Pres. Act. in reflexive force, with Acc. on acc. of circum, Sailing round, is found in Nep. Timoth.

circum-vēlo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To veil around, envelope: circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To come around, to encompass, encircle, surround: insulas Rhenus, Tac. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: To surround, encompass, invest, etc.: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To beset, oppress, distress, afflict: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor.—B. To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud: circumvenit esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *circuvenir*.

circumven-tus, a, um, P. of circumven-io.

circum-versor (-vorsor), no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To turn one's self, etc., round: Lucr.

circum-vorto (-vorto), prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. To turn one round: mancipium, i. e. to declare free, Quint.—B. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self, etc., round: circumvertens se, Suet. (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) circumveritur (sc. rota) axem, Ov. II. Fig.: To lead around or about in any matter; to defraud of, etc.: qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

circum-vestio, prps. no perf., nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. I. To cover on all sides: arborem uvis, Pl. II. To clothe around; Fig.: se dictis, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vinclo, no perf., tum, ire, 4. v. a. To bind around: Plaut.

circum-viso, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To look around: Plaut.

circum-vōlto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly around: lacūs circumvolitant hirundo, Virg. II. Meton.: Of persons: To hover, rove, or flit about or around: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To fly around: spemque suam motis avidus (sc. milvus) circumvolat alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

circum-volve, prps. no perf., vōlūtum, volve, 3. v. a. To roll or turn round: sol circumvolvitur alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

circum-volvō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To roll or turn round: sol circumvolvitur alis, Ov.: mors atris pennis, Hor.

circus, i, m. = κίρκος, akin to κύκλος. I. A circular line, circle, in astronomy: circus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. II. A circus: A. Prop.: 1. Circus, or Circus Maximus; an oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than 100,000 spectators: Liv.; Hor.—Hence, *Circensis*, e, adj. Pertaining to the Circus: Cic.; Liv.—As Subst.: *Circenses*,

lum, m. (sc. ludī) The games in the Circus Maximus: Suet.—2. Circus Flaminius, the Flaminian Circus: Cic. B. Meton.: A racecourse: omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum jubet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirque*.

ciris, is, f. = κείρις (The shorn one), Ciris: the bird into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed: Cic.

cirrus, i, m. (mostly plur.) I. Prop.: A natural cloud, curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair: Mart.; Juv. II. Meton.: A fringe on a garment: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cirrhe*.

Cirta, æ, f. Cirta; an important town of Numidia.

cis, prep. c. Acc. [prps. akin to the Sanscrit pronominal stem *ktī*] I. Prop.: Of place: On this side: cis Taurum, Cic. II. Meton.: Of time: Within: cis dies paucos, Plaut.

Cis-alp-inus, a, um, adj. [cis; Alp-es] Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine: Gallia, Cic.

cistum, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] A cistum; a light two-wheeled vehicle: Cic.

Cis-rhēn-ānus, a, um, adj. [cis; Rhen-us] Situate on this side of the Rhine: Germani, Cæs.

Cisseus, ēi, m., Κίσσεύς (The one with ivy; the ivy-crowned one), Cisseus; a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.—Hence, *Ciss-ēis*, īdos, f. The daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba.

cista, æ, f. = κίστη: 1. A basket of wicker-work: Auct. Her.; Juv.; Ov.—2. A box or chest for clothes, money, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ciste*.

cistella, æ, f. dim. [for cistula; fr. cistula] 1. A small basket: Auct. Her.—2. A small box or chest: Plaut.

cistellā-trix, icis, f. [cistella, (uncontr. Gen.) cistella-i] She who has charge of the money-box (a female slave): Plaut.

cistell-ula, æ, f. dim. [cistell-a] A little box or chest: Plaut.

cist-erna, æ, f. [cist-a] (A thing pertaining to a cista; hence) A reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *citerne*.

cistophōrus, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (Box-bearer). A cistophorus; an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, with the impression of a cista: Cic.

cist-ūla, æ, f. dim. [cist-a] 1. A little basket: Mart.—2. A little box or chest: Plaut.

citā-tim, adv. [2. cit(a)-o] Quickly, speedily, hastily: Hiit.

citā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of cit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: A. Gen.: Driven, urged to, i. e. hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy: citato equo, at full gallop, Cæs. (Comp.) citatore agmine, Liv.: (Sup.) citatissimo agmine, id.—B. Esp.: In adverbial force: Quickly, rapidly, etc.: ferunt citati signa, Liv.

citer, tra, trum (in Pos. prps. only once), adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis] I. Prop.: On this side: citer agnus alligatus ad sacra, Cato: (Comp.) Gallia citerior, Cic. II. Meton.: Of place: Lying near, near, close: (Sup.) citima pars, Cic. III. Fig.: Near, close, etc.

et ad hæc citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic.

citerius, v. citra.

Cithæron, ðnis, m., Κιθαρόν. *Cithæron*, a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia.

cithāra, æ, f. = κιθάρα: I. Prop.: The cithara or cithern: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. The music of the cithara, or gen., of a stringed instrument: Hor.; Prop.—B. The art of playing on the cithara: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitare*.

cithārīsta, æ, m. = κιθαριστής: A player on the cithara: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *guitariste*.

cithārīstria, æ, f. = κιθαρίστρια. She who plays on the cithara: Ter.

cithārīzo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = κιθαρίζω. To play on the cithara: Nep.

cithārōdicus, a, um, adj. = κιθαρωδικός. Of, or pertaining to, a citharædicus: Ars, Suet.

cithārōdus, i, m. = κιθαροδός. One who plays on the cithara (and accompanies the instrument with his voice): Cic.

Citiæus, i, v. Citium.

Citium (Citt-), ïi, n., Κίτιον, Κίτιον. Citium or Citium: a seaport town in Cyprus.—Hence, **Citiæus**, i, m. A Citan.

1. cit-o, adv. [cit-us] I. Prop.: Quickly, speedily, soon: ab̄ cito et suspende te, Ter. (Sup.) I. in currius citharistissimè recipere, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. With a negative (=non facile) Not easily, not readily: Cic.—B. (Comp.) Without a negative (=potius): Sooner, rather: citius dicere, Cic.

2. ci-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre (Inf. Pres. Pass. citari, Cat.), 1. v. intens. a. [ci-cl] I. Prop.: To put into quick motion; to move or drive violently or rapidly; to shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote, etc.: gradum, Claud.: urinam, Cels. B. Esp.: 1. To urge, call, or summon: postquam citati (sc. senatores) non conveniunt, Liv.—2. Law t. t.: To call the parties; to summon: reum, Cic.—3. To call one to witness; to call upon, appeal to: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To cause or produce: isque motus (sc. animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, Cic.—B. To appeal to, quote, cite: Cic. quos Licinius citat auctores, Liv. III. Meton.: To mention by name; to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce: Danae reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapesto citantur, Cic.

citr-ā, prep. and adv. [citer, citr-] I. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: On this side: citra Rubiconem, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Before, within, beneath, short of, less than: citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.: citra Trojana tempora, Ov.—2. Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside: citra fidem, Tac. C. Fig.: Beneath, short of, less than, etc.: nec virtus citra genus est, Ov. II. Adv.: A. Prop.: On this side: nec citra meta nec ultra, Ov. B. Meton.: Of space: Short of some object: tela

hostium citra cadebant, Tac. C. Fig.: Short of some object: (Comp.) modo ultra quam oportet, excurrit; modo citius debito resistit, Sen.

citr-ēus, a, um, adj. [citr-us] Of, or pertaining to, the citrus-tree: mensa, of citrus-wood, Cic.

citr-o, adv. [citer, citr-i] (always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or, without copula, ultro citro) *Uthter and thither, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally*: Cic.; Lncr.

citrus, i, f. [prob. akin to κεδρος, cedrus] The citrus tree: Lncr.

ci-tus, a, um: 1. P. of ci-co.—2. Pa. a. Gen.: (Put in motion; hence) Quick, swift, rapid: quadrigæ, Virg.: (Comp.) citior cura, Val. Max.: (Sup.) citissimum factum, Quint. b. Esp.: In an adverbial force: Quickly, etc.: solvite vite citi, Virg.

civ-icus, a, um, adj. [civ-is] 1. Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic, citizen's: jura, Hor.: corona, the civic (crown made of oak leaves, the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war): Cic.—2. Of, or pertaining to, the Roman state: stirps, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civique*.

civ-ilis, e, adj. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, citizens; civil, civic: conjuratio, Cic.—Particular expression: Civile jus, Civil law; i. e. (a) The political rights of citizens: Cic.—(b) Civil, private rights: Cic.—B. Meton.: Relating to public or political life; political, public, state: scientia, political economy, Cic.—2. (Demeaning one's self as a citizen; hence) Courty, courteous, polite, civil, affable, pleasing: (Comp.) quid enim civilis illo? Ov.: (Sup.) in colloquiis humillimorum civilissimus, Spart.

civil-itas, ātis, f. [civil-is] (The state or condition of the civilis; hence) 1. The art of government, politics: Quint.—2. Courteousness, courtesy: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *civilité*.

civil-iter, adv. [id.] 1. After the manner of a citizen, citizen-like: contendere, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) civilius, Pl.: (Sup.) civilissime vixit, Eutr.—2. Civilly, courteously, kindly: Ov.

ci-vis, is (Abl. Sing. usually cive; sometimes civi), *conv. gen.* [pprs. akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, to dwell, to reside] (A dweller, resident, etc.; hence) A citizen (male or female): unus, Cic.: Attica, Ter.—Particular expression: Civis meus, tuus, etc., My, thy, etc., fellow-citizen: Cic.

civ-itas, ātis (Gen. Plur., um and um), f. [civ-is] I. Prop.: (The condition or state of a citizen; hence) Citizenship, freedom of the city: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. 1. The citizens united in a community: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—2. The state or body politic: Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.—B. A city: Quint.; Suet. III. Fig.: A state or commonwealth: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ci-té*.

clā-des, is (Gen. Plur. usually cladum; cladum, Sil.), f. [akin to

κλάω, to break] (Prop.: A breaking to pieces of any thing; Meton.) I. Gen.: Injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity: Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. Of persons who cause destruction: Destroyer, scourge: Virg.—B. Milit. t. t.: Defeat, discomfiture, slaughter in war: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

cl-am, adv. and prep. [akin to καλ-ύπτω, and cel-o] I. Adv.: Secretly, in private: clam depositum, Cic. II. Prep. c. Abl., or Acc.; also, once c. Gen.: Without the knowledge of, unknown to: clam vobis, Cæs.: clam præsidia, Hirt.: clam patris, Plant.—Particular phrases: A. Clam me or mihi est, It is unknown to me, I know not: Plant.; Ter.—B. Clam aliquem habere, To keep secret from one, conceal from: Ter.

clāmā-tor, ōris, m. [clam(a)-o] A bawler, noisy declaimer: Cic.

clāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [clamit(a)-o] A violent crying, clamour, or noise: Plant.

clām-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [clam-o] I. Neut.: To cry out violently or aloud: vano questu clamitans, Phaed. II. Act.: A. 1. Prop.: To vociferate loudly or bawl out something: Caeneas clamitabat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) clamitans liberum se libereque civitatis esse, Cæs.—2. Fig.: To proclaim, i. e. manifest, show, evidence, betray: calliditatem, Cic.—B. To call after one loudly and frequently: clamitabant me, Plant.

clā-mō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to καλ-έω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To call or cry out; to shout aloud: de pecunia, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of things: To make a noise, din, etc.: clamant amnes, Stat.—2. Of a snorer: To make an uproar or disturbance; to bellow out: magnam clamit, Plant. C. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: To call out, cry aloud; et non ulla meo clamit in ore fides, calls out in, i. e. proclaims itself openly, Prop. II. Act.: A. 1. Prop.: To call or cry aloud to something or some one, to proclaim, declare, invoke, call upon, etc.: morientem nomine, Virg.—2. Fig.: To proclaim or declare: quid restipulatio clamit? Cic.—B. To proclaim or declare one to be; to call out that one is: se causam clamit, Virg.

clām-or, -os, (Quint.), ōris, m. [clam-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A loud call; a shout, cry of men, or of animals: Plant.; Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. A friendly call, acclamation, applause: Cic.; Hor.—2. A hostile call, clamour, outcry, complaint: Script. cp. Cic. II. Meton.: Noise, sound, din: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clameur*.

clām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for clam-or-ōsus; fr. clamor, clamor-is] (Full of clamor; hence) 1. Clamouring or bawling continually or loudly: clamorosos: pater, Juv.—2. a. Filled with noise or clamour; noisy: circus, Juv.—b. Accompanied with noise or clamour: acceleratio, Auct. Her.

Clampetia, æ, f. *Clampetia* a town of the Brutii.

clan-cūlum, adv. and prep. dim. [for clam-cūlum] *Secretly, privately*: I. Adv.: *clanculum abii a legione*, Plaut. II. Prep. c. Acc.: *clanculum Patros*, Ter.

clandestin-o, adv. [clandestin-us] *Secretly, clandestinely*: Plaut.

clan-dest-inus, a, um, adj. [prob. obsol. clam-dest-us, for clam-dest-us, fr. clam] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine*: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clandestin*.

clang-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. n. [onomatop.; like Gr. κλαγ, whence κλαγγή] *To clang; to sound, resound*: horrida clangunt signa tubæ, Stat.

clang-or, ōris, m. [clang-o] *A sound, clang, noise*: tubarum, Virg.

Clānis, is, m. *Clanis*: 1. A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber (now Chiana).—2. A companion of Phineus.—3. A centaur.

Clānus, ū; **Glanis**, is, m. *The Clanus or Glanis*: a river of Campania, frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerræ (now il Lagno).

clār-e, adv. [clar-us] 1. *Clearly, distinctly, plainly*, aloud: ut clare gemant, Cic.—2. *Brightly, clearly*: clare fulgens cæsaries, Cat.—3. *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: (Sup.) pisces clarissime audiunt, Pl.—4. *Illustriously, honourably*: (Comp.) clarius exspendebat, Nep.

clār-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] *(To be clarus; hence) I. To be clear or bright; to shine*: Cic. II. *To be obvious, clear, evident or manifest*: Lucr. III. *To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned*: Enn.

clār-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, 3. v. n. [id.] *(To become clarus; hence) I. To sound clearly, become or be audible*: clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. II. *To begin to shine, to become visible*: tecta luminibus, Tac. III. *To become mentally clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: alid ex alio clarescit, Lucr. IV. *To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned*: ex gente Domitia duæ familie claruerunt, Suet.

clārīg-tio, ōnis, f. [clarig(a)-o] I. Prop.: A (Roman) proclamation of war by Pl.; Quint. II. Meton.: *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him*: Liv.

clārīg-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [clarig-o] *To reclaim*: Lucr.

olārīg-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to κληῶς, Dor. κληῶς] Polit. t. t.: *Of the Petiales*: *To proclaim war against an enemy (with certain religious ceremonies)*: Pl.

clār-i-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [clar-us; (I)son-o] *Clear-sounding*: vox, Cat.

clār-itas, ātis, f. [clar-us] *(The quality of the clarus; hence) 1. Clearness, distinctness*: in voce, Cic.—2. *Clearness, brightness of objects affecting the sight*: Pl.—3. *Clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: Quint.—4. *Celebrity, renown, reputation, splend-*

our, high estimation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clarité*.

clār-ītudo, ūnis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the clarus; hence) 1. Clearness, distinctness, etc.*: vocis, Gell.—2. *Clearness, brilliancy*: deæ (=lunæ), Tac.—3. *Renown, celebrity, fame, reputation, etc.*: Sall.; Tac.

clār-o, āvi, *no perf.*, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *(To make clarus; hence) I. To make clear or bright; to illuminate*: Cic.; Stat. II. *To make mentally clear, evident, distinct, or obvious; to explain, illustrate, set forth*: Lucr. III. *To render illustrious, renowned, etc.*: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clār-or, ōris, m. [clar-co] *Clearness, brightness*: Plaut.

Clāros, i, f., Κλάρος. *Claros*: a town of Ionia, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo (now Zille).

—Hence, **Clār-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Claros; Clarian*.—As Subst.: **Clarius**, ūi, m.: 1. (sc. deus) *The Clarian god*: i. e. Apollo: Virg.—2. (sc. poeta) *The Clarian poet*, i. e. Antimachus: Ov.

clā-rus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root ṛṣ, "audire," Greek κλύειν, Lat. clu-o] I. Prop.: *Of sounds, etc.*: *Clear, loud, distinct*: vox, Cic.: latratu, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Of appearance, etc.*: *Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant*: (Sup.) clarissime gemmæ, Cic.—B. *Making clear, i. e. bringing fair weather*: aquilo, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Mentally*: *Clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: (Comp.) luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic.—B. *Morally*: *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honourable, famous, glorious, etc.* (esp. as an epithet of distinguished men): animus, Sall.: vir, Cic.—C. *Notorious*: luxuria superbiæque clarus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clair*.

class-i-ri-us, a, um, adj. [class-is] *Of, or belonging to, the fleet*: centurio, i. e. the captain of a ship, Tac.—As Subst.: **classiarii**, ōrum, m.: 1. (sc. milites) *Sea- or naval forces*: Tac.; Nep.—2. (sc. nautæ) *Sailors, seamen, etc.*: Cæs.; Tac.

class-i-cūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little fleet, flotilla*: Cic.

class-icus, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. (Prop.: *Pertaining to the first class*; Fig.) *Superior, of the first rank*: scrip-tor, a classical writer, Gell.—2. *Pertaining to the fleet*: milites, Liv.—As Subst.: **classici**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Sea- or naval forces*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classique*.

class-icum, i, n. [id.] *(A thing pertaining to a classis; hence) 1. A field- or battle-signal given with the trumpet*: classicum cecidit, Liv.—2. *A war-trumpet*: Virg.; Tib.

classis, is (Abi. usu. classe; classi; virg.), f. [κλάσις = κληῖσις] *(A calling; Concr.: That which is called; hence) 1. a. Prop.*: *Of the citizens as summoned for assessment*: A classis: Liv.; Cic.—b. Fig.: *Rank, position, standing, class*: Cic.—c. Meton.: A class,

division: pueros in classes distribu-erant, Quint.—2. *Of the people as summoned for service*: Milit. t. t.: *Forces, a force*: a. *Of the (land) army*: Virg.—b. *Of men at sea*: *The fleet, including the troops in it*: Cic.; Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *classe*.

clāthri (-tri), ōrum, m. = κλῆθρα (enclosing things) *A trelis, grate, bar* (esp. to the cages of animals): Hor.

clāth-r-o (clatr-o), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [clathr-i] *To furnish with a grate or lattice set with bars*: Plaut.

claud-e-o, *no perf.*, clausum, claud-ēre, 2. v. n., claud-o, *no perf.*, clausum, claud-ēre, 3. v. n. [claud-us] *To limp or halt*: Fig.; Cic.

claudicā-tio, ōnis, f. [claudic(a)-o] *A limping*: Cic.

claud-ico (clod-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. [claud-us] I. Prop.: *To limp, halt, be lame*: graviter claudicans, Cic. II. Fig.: *To halt, waver, be incomplete or defective*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *To waver, etc.*: pennarum nisus, Lucr.—B. *To incline*: qua mundi claudicat axis, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clocher*.

Claudius (Clō-), ūi, m. *Claudius or Clodius*: the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian).—Hence, **Claud-ius** (Clō-), a, um, **Claud-ianus** (Clō-), a, um, **Claud-ialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Claudius or Clodius*.

1. **clau-do** (clo-, clu-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [root clu, akin to κλείω] I. Prop.: *To shut something that is open; to close, shut to, shut up*: foren cubiculo, Cic.: lumina, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Of streams*: *To dam up, stop, etc.*: claudite jam rivos, pueri, Virg.—B. *Of the blood*: *To staunch, stop, stay, etc.*: Pl.—C. *To block up, close, etc.*: omnes claudenter aditus (sc. fori), Cic.—D. *To close, end, conclude, finish, etc.*: cenas, Mart.—Particular expression: *Clauder agmen, To close or bring up the rear*, Cæs.—E.: 1. Gen.: *To shut up or in; to inclose, encompass, surround*: clausæ hieme Alpes, Liv.—2. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *To encompass, invest, besiege, etc.*: urbem obsidione, Nep. III. Fig.: A. *To stop, close, keep shut*: clausa consilia habere, Cic.—B. *To bring to a close; to end, finish, terminate*: cuius octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum, Hor.—Particular expression: *Clauder animam, To end or destroy life*: Lucr.; Ov.—C. *To inclose, limit, confine*: numeris sententias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clorre, clore*.

2. **clau-do**, ēre, v. clau-do.

claudus (clu-, Plaut.), a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit kṛhṭa, "crippled," Greek χωλός] I. Prop.: *Limping, halting, lame*: deus, Cic. II. Fig.: *Wavering, uncertain, defective*: pars officii tui, Ov.

claus-trum (clos-), i, n. [for claud-trum, clod-trum; fr. claud-o, clod-o] *(The accomplicher of shutting up or enclosing; hence) 1. a. Prop.*: *A lock, bar, bolt*: claustra revellere,

Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *A bar, barrier, etc.*: amat (sc. animus) spatii obstantia rumpere clausura, Hor.—**2. a.** Prop.: *A door or gate*: Mart.; Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Protection, defence*: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** An inclosure of any kind: Lucrino addita clausura, i. e. moles, piers, or dams, Virg.—**4.** Milit. t. t.: *a.* A barrier, bulwark, defence, etc. (whether artificial or natural, for enclosing one's self and keeping off the enemy): Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Entrenchments, works, etc. (for enclosing the enemy): Tac.—**5.** A cage or den for wild beasts: Hor.; Stat.—**6.** A stall or stable for horses: Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cloître*.

claus-ūla, *a*, *f.* [claudō, (Sup.) claus-um] (That which closes; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A close, conclusion, end*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: *The close of a period*: Cic.

claus-sus (**clu-**) (for claud-sus, clud-sus), *a*, *um*, *p.* of claud-o (clud-o).—**As Subst.**: **clausum** (**clu-**), *i*, *n.* An inclosed place for confining or keeping any thing: Virg.; Lucr.

clāva, *a*, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *śūla*, "a lance" or "club"] **I.** Gen.: *A knotty branch, bough, or stick; a staff, cudgel, club, etc.*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *As a weapon for exercising: A foil*: Cic. **clāv-ārium**, *ii*, *n.* [clav-us] *A thing pertaining to a clavus; hence* Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

clāv-ātor, *ōris*, *m.* [clav-a] *One who carries clubs or foils; a cudgel-bearer*: Plant.

clāv-icūla, *a*, *f.* dim. [clav-is] (Prop.: *A small key*: Meton.) *A little twig or tendril (by which the vine clings around its props)*: Cic.

1. clāv-i-ger, *gēra*, *gērūm*, *adj.* [clav-a; (i); ger-o] *Club-bearing, club-carrying*: clavigera Vulcani proles, i. e. Periphetes, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **clāv-īger**, *ērī*, *m.* (sc. deus) *The club-bearer, i. e. Hercules*: Ov.

2. clāv-i-ger, *gēra*, *gērūm*, *adj.* [clav-is; (i); ger-o] *Bearing or keeping a key, or keys*: deus, i. e. Janus, as presiding over doors, Ov.

clāv-is, *is*, *f.* (Acc. reg. clavem; clavim, Plant.; Tib.—Abi. clavi, Var. clave, Juv.) [akin to κλέω; κλείς, Dor. κλα-ίς] *The shutting or closing thing; hence* **I.** Prop.: *A key*: Sall.; Hor.—**Particular expression**: Claves adimere uxori, *To take away the keys from one's wife, i. e. to separate from her*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of a trundling-hoop: A key, i. e. an instrument in the form of a key, by which a hoop was set in motion*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clef*.

clav-vus, *i*, *m.* [akin to κλείω] (The closing or fastening thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A nail, peg, plug*: Plaut.; Cæs.—**Particular applications**: **A.** Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans reckoned the years by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, on the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: Liv.—**B.** As a symbol of immovable firmness, clavus is an attribute of Necessitas, who drives

it into the wall with a hammer: Hor.—**Hence**, Prov.: *beneficium trabali clavo figore*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of objects of a similar form to a clavus*: **A.** (The handle of a rudder, or the tiller; hence, as pars pro toto) *A rudder, helm*: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Medic. t. t.: *Of persons and animals: A swelling or excrescence; e. g. a wart, etc.*: Cels.; Pl.—**C.**: *1.* A purple stripe on the tunic, which, among the senators, was broad, among the equites, narrow: Hor.; Suet.—*2.* A tunic in gen.: Hor. **III.** Fig.: **A.**: *1.* A beginning or commencement: anni, Cic.—*2.* A nail: Cupidinis, Plaut.—**B.** The management or direction of any thing: imperii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clou*.

clē-men-s, *mentis*, *adj.* [prob. for clin-ment-s; fr. clin-o; mens, ment-is] (Having the heart bent; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A. In, or of, disposition, etc.*: Gentle-hearted, mild, quiet, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement: satis clemens in disputando, Cic.—**B.**: *1.* Of persons: Mild in respect to the faults, etc., of others; forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful: clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.—*2.* Of animals: Tame, domesticated: (Comp.) clementius genus columbarum, Var. **II.** Meton.: *A.* Of the atmosphere, wind, etc.: Mild, calm, soft, gentle: flamen, Cat.—*B.* Of the motion of the sea, rivers, etc.: Placid, calm, etc.: (Sup.) clementissimus annis, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Of a report, etc.*: Mild, not exaggerated: rumor, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clement*.

clemen-ter, *adv.* [for clement-ter; fr. clemens, clement-is] (After the manner of the clemens; hence) *a.* Gently, softly, mildly: Plant.—*2.* By degrees, gradually, gently: Tac.—*3.* Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly: (Sup.) clementissime, Plaut.—*4.* With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully: Cæs.; Liv.

clément-ia, *a*, *f.* [fr. id.] (The quality, condition, or state of the clemens; hence) **1.**: *a.* Indulgent or forbearing conduct; moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercifulness, mercy, clemency: Cic.; Liv.—*b.* Kindness, sympathy: Nep.—*2.* Of the atmosphere, etc.: *A calm or tranquil state; calmness, mildness*: Pl.; Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clemence*.

Clēon, *ōnis*, *m.*, Κλέων (The one having glory; i. e. The glorious one). *Cleon*; a rhetorician of Halicarnassus: Nep.

Clēōnā, *ārum*, *f.*, Κλεωναί. *Cleone*; a town of Argolis.

Clēōpātra, *a*, *f.*, Κλεοπάτρα (Father's glory). *Cleopatra*; the celebrated queen of Egypt (daughter of Ptolemy Auletes) who was conquered at Actium by Augustus.

clēp-o, *si*, *tum*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [akin to κλέπτω] **I.** Prop.: *To steal*: eum (sc. ignem) clepsisse dolo, Script. ap. Cic.: (without Object) rape, clepe, tene, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: With Personal pron.: *To steal one's self away; to hide or conceal one's self*: Sen.

cleps-ŷdra, *a*, *f.* = κλεψ-ŷδρα (A stealing away of water). *A water-clock, clepsidra* (used by public speakers to measure the length of their discourse): Sen.; Cic.—**Particular expression**: *Clepsydrum petere, To require a clepsydra, i. e. to wish to speak*: dare, to grant a clepsydra, i. e. to give permission to speak: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clepsidre*.

clepta, *a*, *m.* = κλέπτης. *A thief*: Plaut.

cli-ens (**clu-**), *entis* (Gen. Plur. usu. clientium; clientum, Plaut.; Hor.), *comm. gen.* [clu-eo] (The hearing one; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of Romans: A dependant; in relation to his protector (patronus), a client*: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of foreigners: *1.* An adherent, client, etc.: Cæs.; Tac.—*2.* Plur.: *Of nations: Allies or vassals (of a more powerful people)*: Cæs.—*3.* In Numidia: A dependant, retainer: Sall.—**B.** A protégé, favourite: Hor.

cli-ent-a, *a*, *f.* [cliens, client-is] **I.** Prop.: *A female client*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A female dependant, etc.*: Plaut.

cli-ent-ēla, *a*, *f.* [id.] (The condition of a client in reference to his patron; hence) **1.** Of the client: **a.** Of Romans: (a) Patron: Clientship: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: *Clients*: Sall.; Cic.—**B.** Of foreign nations: (a) Prop.: Alliance, vassalage, dependance: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: (a) Patron: Dependants; vassals, etc.: Tac.—(β) Sing.: *Dependent territory or persons; a dependency*: Just.—**2.** Of the patron: Patronage, protection: Ter.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *clientèle*.

cli-ent-ŷlus, *i*, *m.* dim. [id.] *A little or insignificant client*: Tac.

clinā-men, *inis*, *n.* [clin(a)-o] (That which inclines; hence) *The inclination of a thing*: Lucr.

clinā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Inclined, bent, sunk*: Lucr.; Cic.

Clinias, *a*, *m.*, Κλεινίας (The one that is κλεινός, or famous). *Clinias*; the father of Alcibiades.—**Hence**, **Clini-ādes**, *a*, *m.* *The son of Clinias, i. e. Alcibiades*.

clino, = κλίνω. *To lean, etc.*: found only in compounds and derivatives; e. g. accolino, declino, clinamen, clinatus, etc.

Clio, *ŷs*, *f.* = Κλειώ (She that celebrates; the celebrator). *Clio*: **1.** The Muse of History.—**2.** A daughter of Oceanus.

clīp-e-o (**clīp-**), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [clīp-eus] *To arm or furnish with a shield*: clipeata agmina, Virg.

clīp-ēum, *i*, *n.* [akin to καλ-ῖπτω; κρυπ-τω] (That which covers or conceals; hence) *A shield (= clipeus)*: Liv.; Virg.

clīp-ēus (**clīp-**, **clup-**), *i*, *m.* [id.] (id.) **I.** Prop.: *A shield of circular form, made of brass*: Cic.; Virg.—**Prov.**: *Clipeum post vulnera numero, To take a shield after wounds; i. e. to do something when it is too late*, Ov.

II. Fig.: Protection, defence: Claud.
III. Meton.: Of objects in the form of a shield: **A.** The disk of the sun: **Or.**—**B.** A shield-shaped, or oval, meteor: Sen.

cli-tellæ, ælun, f. [prob. for clin-tellæ; fr. clin-um] (The bent or curved thing; hence) A pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses; a sumpter-saddle: Plaut.; Hor.

clitell-arius, a, um, adj. [clitell-æ] **Of**, or pertaining to, a pack-saddle; bearing a pack-saddle: Cato; Plaut.

Clitorius, a, um, adj. **Of**, or belonging to, Clitorium; a town of Arcadia.

Clitumnus, i, m. The Clitumnus; a river of Umbria.

cliv-ōsus, a, um, adj. [cliv-us] **I. Prop.**: Hilly, full of hills, steep: cliv-ōsi glarea ruris, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Steep, difficult: trames vitæ, Sil.

cli-vus, i, m. [for clin-vus; fr. clin-um] (The sloping thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: A gently ascending height or eminence; a slope, hill, eminence: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: Any thing sloping; a slope, unevenness: Ov.

clō-aca, æ, f. [for clu-aca; fr. 1. clu-um] (The cleanser; hence) **I. Prop.**: A sewer or drain; esp. the artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber: Liv. **II. Meton.**: The stomach of a drunken woman: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cloaque.

clod, words in, v. claud.
Clōia, æ, f. Clōia; a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Por-senna, with several companions, swam back to Rome: Liv.; Virg.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in Nom. and Acc.), Κλωθω (The spinner or spinster). Clōtho; one of the three Paræ.

cludo, cludus, v. clau.

cluens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluent-tus, ii, m. [prob. cliens (=cliens), client-is] (The one pertaining to a cliens) Cluentius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Cluent-ianus**, a, um, adj. Belonging to Cluentius.

clū-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and **clū-ōr**, no perf., ēri, 2. v. pass. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḥru* and *ḥri*, to hear; Gr. κλύ-ω] To hear one's self called in some way; to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed or famed in some way: at meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut.: stratioticus homo qui clueat, id.

clūn-is, is, m. and f. [prps. akin to κλυν-ω, to move violently; and so, the thing moved violently; cf. Gr. κλύν-ω, the os sacrum] The buttock, haunch, etc.: Hor.; Juv.

1. **clūo**=purgo, Pl.; Serv. [akin to Sanscrit root *klid*, "to grow wet"; Gr. κλύ-ζεν, "to wash off" or "away"]

2. **clūo**=clueo, v. clueo.

clupēus, i, v. clipeus.

clūr-inus, a, um, adj. [clur-a; an

ape] **Of**, or pertaining to, an ape: Plaut.

Clūsium, ii, n. Clusium; an Etrurian town (previously called *Cavars* or *Camers*).—Hence, **Clūs-inus**, a, um, adj. **Of**, or pertaining to, Clusium.—As Subst.: **Clusini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Clusium.

Clūs-um, ii, m. [cludo (=claudio); (Sup.) clus-um] (The one closing or shutting) Clusius; a surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in times of peace.

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

Clýmēnē, ēs, f., Κλυμένη (Acc. Gr. Clymenē, Ov.) The renowned or famed one) Clymene: **I.** The wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phæthion.—Hence, **Clýmēn-ēius**, a, um, adj. **Of**, or pertaining to, Clymene: proles (i. e. Phæthion).—**2.** One of the daughters of Oceanus.—**3.** A female servant and confidante of Helen.

Clýmēnus, i, m., Κλυμενος (id.) Clymenus; a surname of Pluto.
clypeo, are, etc., v. clip.

clyster, ēris, m.=κλύστρον (That which washes out or away). A clyster-pipe or syringe: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. clystère.

Clýtamnēstra, æ, f., Κλυταιμνήστρα. Clytemnestra; the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.

Clýtē, ēs, f., Κλυτή (The splendid or beautiful one). Clýtie; daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant heliotropium.

Cnidius, a, um, etc., Gnidus.

Cnosiacus, a, um, etc., v. Gnos.

co, the form assumed by com (=cum) in composition before vowels, with few exceptions; also before g and h; v. 1. cum.

cō-accedo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. g. n. To be added at the same time, or besides: Plaut.

cōacerva-tio, ōnis, f. [coacerv(a)-o] A heaping together: Fig.: Rhet. l. i. Cic.

cō-acervo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass: **I. Prop.**: magnam vim emblematum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: luctus, Ov.

cō-acresco, āctū, no sup., ācrescere, 3. v. n. To become completely acid or sour: non omne vinum vetustate coacescit, Cic.

cōac-tio, ōnis, f. [for coag-tio; fr. coag-o (the unconstr. form of cog-o)] A collecting or gathering together: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. coaction.

cōac-to, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 1. v. a. **intens.** [for coag-to; fr. coag-o (the unconstr. form of cog-o)] To constrain, force: Lucr.

cōac-tor, ōris, m. [for coag-tor; fr. coag-o (the unconstr. form of cog-o)] **I.** Of money: A collector (from auctions, etc.): Hor.—**2.** One who brings up or closes the rear: Tac.—**3.** One who compels; a constrainer: Sen.

1. **cōac-tus** (for coag-tus), a, um: **I. P.** of cogo (unconstr. form coag-o).

—**2. Pa.**: Of woollen cloth: *Of close texture, close*: vestis, Pl.—As Subst.: **coacta**, æ, f. (sc. vestis), or **coactum**, i, n. (sc. vestimentum) Felted or fulled cloth: Cæs.

2. **cōac-tus**, ūs, m. [for coag-tus; fr. coag-o (unconstr. form of cog-o)] A forcing or compelling; compulsion, constraint, etc. (prps. only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.; Cæs.

cō-addo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To add together with: Plaut.

cō-ædifico, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To build on or up to: Cic.

cō-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: To make one thing equal or even with another; to even, level: montes, Sall. **II. Fig.**: To make equal in dignity, power, etc.; to place on the same footing, equalise: ad libidines tuas omnia coæquasti, Cic.

coagmēnta-tio, ōnis, f. [coagmēnt(a)-o] A joining together; a conjoining, combination, union: Cic.

coagmēnt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [coagmēnt-um] To join, stick, glue, cement, etc., together; to connect: **I. Prop.**: opus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: pacem, Cic.

cōag-mentum, i, n. [coag-o, unconstr. form of cog-o] (That which joins together; hence) A joint: lapidum, Cæs.

cōag-ūlum, i, n. [id.] **1.** (That which curdles; hence) Rennet or runnet: Var.; Ov.—**2.** (That which is curdled; hence) Curdled milk; curds: Ov.

cō-alesco, āltū, āltum, ālescere (Part. Perf. only in Tac. and subsequent writers;—contracted form cōlescere, Lucr.; Perf. cōlēerunt, id.), 3. v. n. **inch.** **I. A. Prop.**: To grow together; to become united or joined to something by growth: ficus coalescit olivæ, Col. **B. Meton.**: To unite; to become firmly joined together: saxa vides solæ colescere calce, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: To unite, coalesce, etc.: vixidum coalescens regnum, Liv. **II. A. Prop.**: To grow up strongly or vigorously; to grow and thrive, etc.: in eo loco grandis flex coalecunt inter saxa, Sall. **B. Fig.**: To grow up, become consolidated, take root, become established: vetustate imperii coalita audacia, Tac. ¶ Hence Fr. coaliser.

cōāl-itus, a, um, P. of coal-escop.

cō-angusto, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To contract by bringing together; to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in: coangustati præcipitabantur, Hirt. **II. Fig.**: To circumscribe, limit: hæc lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarctatio, ōnis, etc., v. coart.

cō-argūo, argūi, no sup., argūere, 3. v. a. **I.** To prove incontestably; to demonstrate, show, make known, establish, etc.: desidia, Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: To convict, to prove one guilty, etc.: reliquum est ut . . . hunc eadem coarguant, Cic. (with Gen. of crime) te avaritia, id. **B. Fig.**: To prove a thing wrong; to dispute, refute, etc.: quod coarguunt fici, Pl.

cōartā-tio (coarcta-), ōnis, *f.* [coart(a)-o] *A drawing or crowding together:* militum, Hirt.

cō-arto (-arcto), āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, narrow, contract, confine: in oppidis coartatus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: To abridge, shorten: consulatūs aliorum, Tac.—**B.** Of diction: To abridge, compress: haec, Cic.

cōaxo, *no perf.* nor sup., āre, *l. v. n.* [onomatop.] Of frogs: To croak: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. coasser.

Cōcālus, *i. m.* Coculus; a mythic king of Sicily, who gave protection to Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.

coccīna, ōrum, *v.* coccinus. **coccin-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [coccin-a] (Provided with coccina; hence) Clothed in scarlet garments: Suet.

coco-inus, *a, um, adj.* [cocc-um] Of a scarlet colour: coccina lena, Juv.—*As Subst.*: coccīna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta) Scarlet garments: Mart.

coccum, *i. n.* = κόκκος (a berry). **I.** Prop.: The berry of the scarlet oak (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), used as a scarlet dye: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Scarlet colour or dye: Hor.—**B.** Scarlet cloth, or (prps.) scarlet card: Suet.

Cōche, ἑς, *f.* Κώχη. Coche; a town on the Tigris.

cōchlēa (cochl-), ἑς, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὅ] **I.** Prop.: A snail: Plant.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: A snail-shell: Mart.

Cōcles, Itis, *m.* [cocles, "a one-eyed person"] The cognomen of Q. Horatius, who, in the war with Porcenna, alone defended the bridge across the Tiber.

Cocosātes (Cocoss-), *i. m.* The Cocossates or Cocossates; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

coc-tilis, *e, adj.* [for coqu-tilis; fr. coqu-o] Burned: muri, built of burned bricks: Ov.

coc-tus (for coqu-tus), *a, um, P.* of coqu-o.

cōcus, *i. v.* coquus. **Cōcūtus** (-os), *i. m.* Κωκυτός (River of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep). Cocytus; a mythic river of the Lower World.

cōda, *æ, v.* cauda.

cōdex, icis, *e, v.* caud.

cōdic-illi, ōrum, *m. dim.* [codex (=caudex), codic-is] **1.** A small trunk of a tree: Cat.—**2.** *a. Gen.*: A writing, letter, esp. a short writing, note: Cic.—**B. Esp.**: (a) Under the empire: A writing of the emperor, a cabinet order, ordinance: Suet.—(b) An addition or appendix to a will; a codicil: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. codicille.

Cōdrus, *i. m.*, Κόδρος. Codrus: **1.** An Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death, in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans.—**2.** A wretched poē, hostile to Virgil.

cōcitas, atis, *v.* cacc.

Cōlē Sŷria (also, as one word, Caelesyria), *æ, f.* [Κοιλί Συρία, Hol-

low Syria] Caelesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus.

cōlebes, ibis, etc., *v.* cæl.

cōl-e-s (cæl-), Itis, *adj.* [for cæl-i-(t)-s; fr. cæl-um; (i), root of eo] (Going in heaven; hence) Heavenly, celestial: regna, Ov.—*As Subst.*: **1.** Plur.: Cœlites, *um, m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of heaven, the gods: Hor.—**2.** Sing.: Cœles, Itis (sc. incola), *m.* An inhabitant of heaven: Ov.

cōl-estis or **cōl-e-sti-s** (cæl-), *e* (Abl. Sing. regularly, cœlesti: cœlestis, Ov.—*Gen. Plur.*: mostly cœlestium: cœlestium, Virg.), *adj.* [cæl-um; or for cœl-e-sta-(t)-s; fr. cæl-um; (e); st(a)-o with t penethetic] (Of, or pertaining to, heaven—standing in heaven; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of heaven, heavenly, celestial: aqua, i. e. rain: Hor.: supera atque cœlestia, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **A.** Plur.: *comm. gen.* The inhabitants of heaven, the gods: Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** Sing.: *comm. gen.* An inhabitant of heaven; a deity: Tib. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Divine: (Comp.) nihil est cœlesti cœlestius, Sen.—**B.** Magnificent, preeminent, splendid, etc.: Of persons and things: legiones, Cic. (Sup.) cœlestissimum os (sc. Cicronis), Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. cœleste.

cōl-i-cōla (cæl-), *æ* (Gen. Plur. cœlicolūm, Virg.: cœlicolaurum, Juv), *comm. gen.* [cæl-um; (i); col-o] One dwelling in heaven; a deity, god.

cōl-i-fer (cæl-), fēra, ferum, *adj.* [cæl-um; (i); fer-o] Supporting the heavens: Atlas, Virg.

cōl-i-pōtens (cæl-), pōtēntis, *m.* [cæl-um; (i); potens] Powerful in heaven: dii, Plaut.

Cœlius, *ii, m.* Cælius; a Roman name.

cœlum (cæl-), *i. n.* (Plur. only in poets or Eccl. Lat.: Acc. cælos, Lucr.) [akin to Greek κοῖλος, Germ. hohl, and Engl. hollow] **I.** Prop.: Heaven, the heavens: Cic.; Ov.; Liv.—*Particular phrases*: **A.** De cœlo tangi, etc. To be struck from heaven, i. e. with lightning: Liv.; Virg.—so, also, e cœlo ictus: Cic.—**B.** In augury: **1.** De cœlo servare, To observe the signs of heaven: Cic.—**2.** Of celestial signs: De cœlo fieri, To come to pass: Cic.—*Prov.*: Of a vain fear: Quid si nunc cœlum ruat? What if heaven should now fall? Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Heaven; i. e. a quarter or region of heaven, climate, zone, region: Liv.; Hor.—**B.** The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**C.** Day: vesperscente cœlo, as the day was drawing towards evening, Nep. **III.** Fig.: The summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ciel.

cœlus, *i. v.* cœlum.

cō-ēmo, ēri, emptum, ēmere, *3. v. a.* To purchase together, to buy up: quæ cōēbantur, Cic.: conductis cōēmōs opsonia nummis, Hor.

cōēm-ptio, ōnis, *f.* [cōem-o] Law t. t.: (A buying up; hence) **1.** A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose

of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it: Cic.—**2.** A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: Cic.

cōēmp-tiō-n-ālis (comp-), *e, adj.* [cōemptio, cōemption-is] **I.** Prop.: Pertaining to a mock sale: senex, one who was made use of in a mock sale, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Meton.: Poor, Worthless: senex, Plaut.

cōēm-ptus, *a, um, P.* of cōem-o.

cœ-na (cœ-, cē-), *æ, f.* [considered generally to be akin to Greek θοι-νῆ, a meal, and Sanscrit root GHAS, to eat up, and so, the thing eaten up;—but the oldest form of the word cœna, seems to point to cœd-na, fr. co; ed-o; and so, the thing eaten with another] **I.** Prop.: The principal meal of the Romans; dinner: afterwards, supper; or rather, at first, an early dinner, and afterwards, a late dinner: ad cœnam invitare aliquem, Cic.: cœnam condicere alicui, to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest, Suet.: Inter cœnam, during dinner, at table, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A dish, course, at dinner: Mart.—**B.** The company at table: cœna sedet, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cène.

cœnā-cŭlum (cœnā-, cēnā-), *i. n.* [cœn(a)-o] (That which serves for dining or supping, etc.; a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence) **I.** Prop.: An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: The upper regions of the sky: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cénacle.

cœnā-ticus (cœna-, cēna-), *a, um, adj.* [cœna] Pertaining to a dinner: Plaut.

cœnā-tio (cœnā-, cēnā-), ōnis, *f.* [cœn(a)-o] (Prop.: A dining; Meton.: A dining-room: Juv.

cœn-ātus (cœn-, cēn-), *a, um, adj.* [cœn-a] (Provided or furnished with a cœna; hence) **1.** Having dined: cur te cœnatum noluerit occidere, Cic.—**2.** Spent in feasting: cœnatæ noctes, Plaut.

cœn-īto (cœn-, cēn-), *no perf.* nor sup., āre, *l. v. n.* freq. [cœn-o] To dine often or much; to be accustomed to dine, to dine: foris cœnare, Cic.

cœn-o (cœn-, cēn-), āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [cœn-a] **I.** Neut.: To dine, sup, take a meal: eo die casu apud Pompeium cœnavi, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon: nos, inquam, cœnavimus aves, conchylia, pisces, Hor. **B.** Fig.: To dine off of, have one's fill of: cœnabis hodie magnum malum, Plaut.

cœn-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [cœn-um] (Full of cœnum; hence) Dirty, foul, miry: gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv.: (Comp.) cœnosior liquor, Sol.

cœn-īla (cœn-, cēn-), *æ, f. dim.* [cœn-a] A small dinner: Cic.

cœn-um (cœ-, i. n.) [prps. akin to cun-ire] **I.** Prop.: Dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with the access. idea of loathsomeness): Plaut.; Cic.; Virg

II. Fig.: A. Burt, etc., *Alh*, etc.: ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Dirty fellow, vile fellow*: Cic.

cœ-o (con-), *ivi* or *itum*, *ire*, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: **I. Gen.**: To go or come together: to meet, assemble, collect together: ad solitum cœdere locum, Ov.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** To come or meet together: to be joined: cœcant in fœdera dextræ, Virg.—**b.** To go or come together in a hostile manner: to encounter: inter se colisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg.—**c.** To form a whole by coming together: to be united into a whole: to unite, combine: reliqui milites cœcant inter se, Cæs.: gelidusque coit formidine sanguis, i. e. curdles, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **I. 1.** To meet together, combine, come together, form a whole by uniting, unite into a whole, unite: ut placidis cœcant immittia, Hor.—**2.** To unite together for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions, etc.: to join together, assimilate, agree: duodecim adolescentuli cœcant, conspired together, Nep.: hac gener atque socer cœcant mercede suorum, Virg. **II. Act.**: As the result of meeting: To form, make, enter into an alliance, etc. (prps. only with societas): societatem sceleris, Cic.

cœp-ïo, *i*, *tum*, *êre* and *isse* (mostly in *temp.* perf.): **3. v. a.** and *n.* [contr. from co-æpio (=apo)]: To lay hold of; hence) Of an action: **I. A. Act.**: To begin, commence: neque pugnas, neque ego lites cœpio, Plaut.: ver esse cœperat, Cic.—**Particular usage**: To begin to speak: Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit, Virg.—**B. Pass.** (only in *temp.* perf.): To have been begun, to have begun, etc.: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cepta deberi, Cic.: jussis Carminia cepta tuis, Virg. **II. Neut.**: To begin, commence, originate, arise: equestris pugna cœpit, Liv.

cœp-to, *tavi*, *tatum*, *tare*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* *intens.* [cœp-ïo] **I. Act.**: To begin eagerly: to begin, undertake, attempt: dofectionem, Tac.: appetere, Cic. **II. Neut.**: To begin, commence, make a beginning: cœptantem conjunctionem disiecit, Tac.

cœp-tum, *i*, *n.* [id.] (That which is begun; hence) A work begun, an undertaking: Virg.: Liv.

1. cœp-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of cœp-ïo.

2. cœp-tus, *us*, *m.* [cœp-ïo] A beginning, undertaking: Cic.

cœ-epul-ônus, *i*, *m.* [co; epul-æ] (One having a banquet with another; hence) A fellow-banquetor or companion at a feast: Plaut.

cœ-er-cœo, *pl.*, *itum*, *êre*, **2. v. a.** [for co-arceō] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To enclose wholly: to hold together: to surround by inclosing: to surround, encompass: omnia cingens et coercens oculi complexus, Cic.: nodo coercens viperino Bistonidum crines, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **I. 1.** To restrain, confine, hold in confinement: vitum coercet ars agricolarum, Cic.—**2.** Of troops: To hold together, i. e. keep in battle order, etc. Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrri-

idæ juvenes, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit**: **1.** Of speech, or speaker: orationem, Cic.: nimis redundantes nos, id.—**2.** Of words bound by measure: coercere verba numeris, Ov.—**B.**: **1.** Of abstract things: To hold some fault, some passion, etc. in check: to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish, etc.: unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coercere, Cic.—**2.** Of other things, also of persons, etc.: To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in: quos tu ni fuste coercēs, Hor.

cœrc-ïtio (coerc-tio, coer-tio, coerc-io), *ônis*, *f.* [coerc-œ] **I. Prop.**: A restraining, checking, coercing, coercion, restraint: Tac.: Vell. **II. Meton.**: A. Punishment, chastisement: Liv.: Sen.—**B.** The right of coercing or punishing: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. coercion.

cœrc-ïtor, *ôris*, *m.* [id.] One who keeps in order or restrains: Eutr.

cœrc-ïtus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of coerc-œ.

cœrulus, *a*, *um*, *v. cær.*

cœtus, *us*, *v. coitus.*

Cœus, *i*, *m.*, *Koios*. Cœus: a Titan, father of Latona.

cœgit-æ, *adv.* [cœgitat-us] Considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection: Plaut.: Cic.

cœgit-atio, *ônis*, *f.* [cœgit(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A thinking, considering, deliberating: thought, reflection, meditation: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. A thought; an opinion, judgment; a resolution, design, plan, project, scheme: Cic.: Tac.—**B.** Thought as intellectual power; the ability of thinking, power or faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cogitation.

cœgit-atus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of cœgit(a)-o.—**As Subst.**: **cœgitatum**, *i*, *n.* A thought, idea, reflection, etc.: Ter.: Cic.: Nep.

cœ-gîto, *avi*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** [contr. fr. co-agito] **I. Gen.**: To weigh thoroughly in the mind: to consider in all parts: to ponder well, weigh, reflect upon, think: neque desino ea, quæ minime volo, cogitare, Cic.: (without Object) ad hæc igitur cogita, id. **II. Esp.**: A. To think in some way with respect to one; to be disposed towards one: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** Of a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: To have in mind: to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose, etc.: quid bellicosus Cantaber . . . cogitet, Hor.: Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.

cognat-ïo, *ônis*, *f.* [cognat-us] (The condition of the cognatus; hence) **I. Prop.**: Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth: Of persons or animals: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance, etc.: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. **III. Meton.**: Of persons or animals: Kindred, relatives: Cic. ap. Quint.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognation.

co-gn-atus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [co;

gna-scor] (Born with one; hence) **I. Prop.**: Connected by birth, related by blood: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter.—**As Subst.**: **A. cognatus**, *i* (Gen. Plur., cognatim, Plaut.), *m.* A blood-relationship, kinsman (either on the father's or on the mother's side): Cic.: Hor.—**B. cognata**, *æ*, *f.* A kinswoman: Ter. **II. Fig.**: Kindred, related, corresponding to, like, similar: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Belonging, or appertaining to, a kinsman or kindred: rogi, Prop.: urbes, Virg.—**B.** Allied to; connected with: faba Pythagora cognata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognat.

cogn-ïtio, *ônis*, *f.* [for cogn-ô-tio; fr. cogn-ô-sco] **I. Prop.**: A becoming acquainted with; a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Law t. t.: A judicial examination, legal inquiry: Cic.: Liv.: Tac. **II. Meton.**: A. A knowledge, conception, notion, idea: Cic.—**B.** In Terence twice for agnition, Recognition, discovery: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. cognition.

cogn-ïtor, *ôris*, *m.* [for cogn-ô-tor; fr. cogn-ô-sco] **1.** Law t. t.: (One who has made himself familiar with a case in law; hence) An advocate: Cic.—**2.** A witness to identity; a voucher: Cic.

cogn-ïtus (for cogn-ô-tus), *a*, *um*, **1. P.** of cogn-ô-sco.—**2. Pa.**: Known; (Comp.) cognitor, Ov.: (Sup.) cognitissimus, Cat.

co-gn-ô-men, *itis*, *n.* [co; gn-ô-sco] (A common or like name; hence) **I. Prop.**: A cognomen or surname; a family name: Cic.: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A name: Virg.

co-gn-ô-mentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: A cognomen or surname: a family name: Plaut.: Tac. **II. Meton.**: A name: Tac.

cogn-ô-mîn-is, *e*, *adj.* [cognomen, cognomîn-is] Having the same name, like named: gaudet cognomine terrâ, Virg.

cogn-ô-mîn-o, *no perf.*, *âtum*, *âre*, **1. v. a.** [id.] **I. Prop.**: To furnish with a cognomen; to surname: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. **II. Meton.**: A. To name, call: Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just.—**B.** Part. Perf.: Having a kindred or like meaning: cognominata verba, i. e. synonyms, Cic.

cognosc-ens, *entis* **1. P.** of cognosc-o.—**2. Pa.**: Acquainted with: suu, Auct. Her.

co-gnosco, *gnôvi*, *gnitum*, *gnos-êre* (Temp. Perf. contr. cognôsti, Ter.: cognôstis, id.: cognôram, Cic.: cognôro, id.: cognôris, Ter.: cognôrit, id.: cognôsssem, Cic.: cognôssent, Nep.: cognôsse, Ov.), **3. v. a.**: **I. Gen.**: A. In reference to the senses: To become acquainted with on all sides; to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn;—in Temp. Perf., To know, have knowledge of: cognoscite miseras sociorum, Cic.: (with Objective clause) cognovi enim ex multis amicorum literis . . . ad arma rem spectare, id.—**B.** Mentally: To become acquainted

with learn. recognise, know: Divitiaci . . . idem, iustitiam, temperantiam cognoverat, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. I. To recognise (that which is already known): pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv.: (without Object) illa quidem, tanquam cognosceret, adstidit amens, Ov.—2. Of critics, or persons forming a private judgment: To examine into, take cognizance of: alias (sc. fabulas) cognovisti ejus, Ter.—B. To seek or strive to know something; to inquire into, investigate, examine: accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut.—C. To examine or investigate judicially: causam, Quint.: (without Object) Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic.—D. Milit. t. i.: To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs.—2. To inquire into, examine: numerum militum reliquiasque, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. connaître.

cō-go, cōgē, cōactum, cōgēre, 3. v. a. [Contr. fr. co; ago] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To drive together; hence, 1. Of cattle: To drive together, to collect, etc.: Thyre coque pecus, Virg.—2. Of the clouds, etc.: To drive together, force, impel, etc.: ventus cas (sc. nubes) qui cogit in unum Forte locum, Lucr.—3. Of fruits, etc.: To collect, bring together, store, etc.: segetes, Var.—4. Of money: To collect, receive: pecuniam sibi, Cic.—5. Of persons, troops, etc.: To gather together, assemble, collect, etc.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.—6. Of the senate, etc.: a. As a body: To collect, assemble, convene, etc.: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, Cic.—b. Of a single senator: To summon, compel, or enforce the attendance of: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe coegeris, Cic.—7. Of syllables, etc.: To contract, combine, etc.: Quint. B. Esp.: 1. Of liquids, etc.: To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: frigore mella Cogit hyems, Virg.—2. Of places: To draw together, contract: in arctas cactus (sc. saltus) fauces, Liv.—3. Milit. t. i.: Cogere agmen, To keep together the train, i. e. to bring up the rear: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To bring or collect together: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. to write elegiac verse, Ov.—B. To bring or reduce: me in semihore curriculum cōgisti, Cic.—C. To urge, force, compel, constrain, etc.: Fufum cogere mihi credere, Cic.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames, Virg.—D. Philos. t. i.: To infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōharens, ntis: 1. P. of cohere-o.—2. Pa.: Connected, corresponding: Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohérent. **cōhären-ter**, ade. [for cohærenter; fr. cohærens, cohærentis] Continuously, uninterruptedly: Flor. **cohærent-ia**, æ, f. [cohærens, cohærentis] A cohering, coherence, connection: mundi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohérence.

cō-hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, hære, 2. v. n.: I. Prop.: To be connected; to be united by cohering; to adhere, cleave: mundus ita apte cohæret, ut, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: A. To be connected, etc.: illa cohærent enim causâ, Cic.—B. 1. (To hold together, to cohere in its parts; hence) a. To have a connection, to continue, subsist: nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohæreere possunt, nec, etc., Cic.—b. To harmonize: paululum obsoni; ipsius tristis; de improvviso nuptiæ non cohærent, i. e. all can not be true at the same time, Ter.—2. Cohæreere aliquâ re, To have an existence in or be based upon something, Cic. **cōhære-sco**, hæsi, non sup., hærescere, 3. v. n. [cohæreo] To hang together, cohere: I. Prop.: atomi cohærescent inter se, Cic. II. Fig.: viri optimi adeo cohæsisistis, ut, etc., Pl.

cōhæ-sus (for cohær-sus), a, um, P. of cohær-eo.

cō-hères, èdis (Gen. Plur.: cohæredum, Hor.), comm. gen. A coheir, fellow-heir: Cic.; Hor.

cō-hibéo, ūi, itum, ère, 2. v. a. [for co-habéo] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To hold together; to hold, contain, confine: semen occæcatum, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. B. Fig.: cause cohíbentes in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop, etc.: Pirithoum cohíbent catenâ, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To stop, hold in check, restrain, repress: motûs animi perturbatos, Cic.—2. To keep from; to ward off: manûs, oculos, animum ab auro gazâque regiâ, Cic.

cō-honesto, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To honour abundantly; to do honour to, honour, grace: I. Prop.: status tuas, Cic. II. Fig.: defluvia capitis, i. e. to heat, cure, Pl.

cō-horresco, horrûi, non sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. inch. To shudder, tremble, shake, shiver; to have a chill or ague: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cōhors (cors, chors), rtis, f. [akin to χορὸς, Lat. hortus, Germ. Garten. Engl. garden] I. Prop.: A place inclosed; a court, inclosure, etc., esp. for cattle; a cattle-yard: Ov.; Col. II. Meton.: A multitude inclosed, fenced in: hence) A. Milit. t. i.: 1. a. A company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort (the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli, or 6 centurie; always written cohors): Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.—b. A troop or squadron of cavalry: Pl.; Virg.—c. Cohors Prætoria, The Prætorian cohort; a body of picked men, taken from the legions, to form a body-guard for the commander-in-chief: Sall.—2. An army: Stat.—B. Civil. t. i.: The train or retinue of the prætor in a province: Cic.; Hor.—C. A crowd, multitude, throng: vaga, Cat. III. Fig.: Of disolute companions: A body-guard: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cohorte, cour.

cōhortâ-tio, ōnis, f. [cohort(a)-] An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement: Cic.

cōhort-icula, æ, f. [cohors, cohort-is] A small cohort: Script. ap. Cic.

cō-hortor, âtus sum, âri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage, animate, admonish, etc.: I. Gen.: te adstudium laudis, Cic. II. Esp.: Of a military commander, etc.: milites cohörtatur ut prædæ velint esse participes, Cæs.

cō-inquino, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To defile, contaminate: I. Prop.: Col. II. Fig.: To pollute, stain, defile, etc. matres, Poet. ap. Cic.

cōi-tio, ōnis, f. [coi, root of coe-o] 1. A coming or meeting together; a meeting, assembling: Ter.—2. A uniting, banding together (in a bad sense); a conspiracy, plot, coalition: Cic.; Liv.

cōi-tus (coe-), ūs (Dat. cœtu, Cat.), m. [coi, root of coe-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A coming or meeting together, an assembling: Plaut. B. Esp.: A uniting, joining together, combination: cœtum dissipat, Lucr. II. Meton.: An assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. cœtus alone is used): aliquid cœtu, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coit.

cōlâphus, i, m.=κόλαφος. A blow with the fist, a box on the ear: Plaut.

Colchis, idis, f., Κολχίς. Colchis, a province of Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea (now Mingrelia).—Hence, 1. Colch-is, idis, f. adj. Colchian.—As Subst.: A Colchian woman; esp. Medea.—2. Colch-us, a, um, adj. Colchian.—As Subst.: Colchus, i, m. A Colchian.—3. Colch-icus, a, um, adj. Colchian.

cōlesco, ère, v. coalesco.

coleus, i, v. culeus.

cōlithus, i, m., v. cauliculus.

cōliphium (coll-), ūi, n. Coliphium or coltiphium; a kind of nutritive food for athletes: Juv.

cōlâbasco (con-), non perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. n. [for con-labasco] To be ready to fall or totter at the same time: Fig.: Plaut.

cōlâbêfacto (con-), non perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for con-labe-facto] To make to reel, shake, or totter: motu collabefacto omnis, Ov.—Poet. Of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

cōlâbêfio (con-), factus sum, fieri, v. pass. [for con-labefio] I. Prop.: To be made to reel or totter; to be brought into ruin: navis præfacto rostro tota collabefieret, Cæs.—Poet. Of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. II. Fig.: To be overthrown: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep.

cōlâbor (con-), lapsus sum, lâbi, 3. v. dep. [for con-labor] I. Prop.: A. To fall together, fall in ruins, fall in: collapsus pons, Liv.—B. To fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: subito collapsa dolore, Ov. II. Fig.: To fall down: in corruptelam suam, Plaut.

cōlâcêratus (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-laceratus] Completely torn to pieces or lacerated: corpus, Tac.

cōllâcrimâ-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collacrim(a)-o] A weeping together. Cic.

col-lācrīmo (con-, -ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. n. and a. [for collacrimo] *To weep together or very much; to bewail, deplore*. I. Neut.: omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. II. Act.: historiam casum meum toties collacrimavit, Cic.

col-lact-āa, āe, f. [for con-lact-ea; fr. con; lac, lact-is] *(One pertaining to milk at the same time with one's self; hence) A foster-sister*. Juv.

collap-sus (conl-) (for collab-sus), a, um, P. of collab-or.

coll-āre, is, n. [coll-um] *(A thing pertaining to the neck; hence) A neck-band or -chain; a collar*. Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collier*.

collātā-tus, a, um, adj. [obsolet. collat(a)-o] *Extended, diffuse*: oratio, Cic.

Collātia, āe, f. *Collatia; a Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome*.—Hence, **Collāt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatia*. As Subst.: 1. **Collātini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Collatia*.—2. **Collāt-inus**, n. *Collatinus*: a cognomen of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia (since he lived at Collatia).—Hence, **Collāt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of Collatinus*.

col-lā-tio (con-), ōnis, f. [for con-lā-tio; fr. con; root lā, whence lātum; v. fero init.] 1. Prop.: *A contributing or collecting of money, etc.*: Liv.; Suet.—2. Milit. t. t.: *A bringing together of the standards*: signorum, i. e. *a hostile encounter with the enemy*, Cic.—3. *A uniting; union, combination*: militarium, Plaut.—4. a. Prop.: *A comparing; the act of comparison*: Hirt.; Pl.—b. Meton.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: *A comparison, similitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collation*.

col-lā-tivus (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-lā-tivus; fr. con; root lā, whence lātum; v. fero init.] *Collecting*: Plaut.

col-la-tor (conl-), ōris, m. [for con-lā-tor; fr. con; root lā, whence lātum; v. fero init.] *He who brings or carries things together*: Plaut.

1. **collā-tus** (conlā-), a, um, P. of confero [fr. con; root lā; v. fero init.]

2. **col-lā-tus** (con-), ūs, m. [for con-lā-tus; fr. con; root lā; v. fero init.] *A bringing together of weapons or foes; a hostile engagement, collision*: Hirt.

collaudā-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collaud(a)-o] *Warm praise*: Cic.

col-laudō (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-laudō] *To praise or commend in all respects; to extol very much*: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic.

col-laxo (con-), no perf., nor sup., āre, 1 v. a. [for con-laxo] *To widen, make loose*: omnia lateramina, Lucr.

collec-ta (conl-), āe, f. [for collecto; fr. collēg-, true root of collig-o] *(That which is brought together in money; hence) A contribution*: Cic.

collect-icius (conl-, -itius), a, um, adj. [colligo, (Sup.) collect-um]

Collected, gathered together: exercitus, i. e. *quickly collected*, Cic.

collec-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [for collectio; fr. collēg-, true root of collig-o] 1. Prop.: *A collecting together*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Rhet. t. t.: *A summing up, recapitulation, summary*: Cic.—B. *A conclusion, inference*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collection*.

collec-tus (conl-), (for collect-us), a, um, P. of 1. collig-o, through true root collēg-.

col-lēg-a (con-), āe, m. [for con-lēg-a; fr. con-lēg-o] *(One who is chosen at the same time with another; hence) 1. Prop.: A partner in office, a colleague*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A companion, comrade*: Plaut.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collègue*.

collēg-ium (conl-), ii, n. [collēg-a] *(The condition of a collega; hence) 1. Prop.: The connection of associates, colleagues, etc.; collegueship*: Liv. II. Meton.: *Persons united by the same office or calling; a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collège*.

col-libertus (con-), i, m. [for con-libertus] *A fellow freedman*: Plaut.

col-libet (-lūbet, con-), libēt or libitum est, v. n. [for con-libet] 1. Personal: *Pleasures, etc.; is agreeable, etc.*: si quid collibuit, Ter.: *(with Subjective clause) simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare*, Cic.—2. Impersonal: *It pleases or is agreeable, etc.*: si collibuisse, Hor.

col-lido (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3 v. a. [for con-lēdo] 1. Prop.: *To clash, strike, dash together, etc.*: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. II. Fig.: *To bring into collision or into hostile contact*;—Pass.: *To become hostile, to be at variance, contend*: ambitiosa plos collidit gloria fratres, Stat.: *Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello*, Hor.

colligā-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [collig(a)-o] (Prop.): *A binding together, connection*; (Fig.) *A joining, connecting*: causarum, Cic.

colligā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of 2. collig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Bound together, united, combined*: res inter se colligatæ, Cic.

1. **col-ligo** (con-), lēgi, lectum, ligēre, 3 v. a. [for con-lego] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. *To gather or collect together; to assemble, draw or bring together, collect*: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: *collectæ ex alto nubes*, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Colligere vasa, To gather the implements together, i. e. to pack up the baggage*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of persons: *mostly Milit.*: *To collect, assemble, bring together*: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. plur., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To collect together; to form in a body, mass, etc.*: Hirt.; Cæs.—2. *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate*: se colligit in arma, *gathered himself together into or within*

his armour, i. e. covered himself, with or concealed himself behind his shield, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To bring together, collect, etc.*: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic.—Particular expression: *Colligere se, or animum, mentem, etc., To collect one's self, or one's mind; i. e. to recover one's senses, to compose one's self; to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Ov.—B. *To obtain, acquire, get*: gratiam et dignitatem ex hoc labore, Cic.—C.: 1. *To put together in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider*: maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.—2. *To put together in a logical manner, i. e. to conclude, deduce, infer*: aliud, Quint.: *(with Objective clause) colligit hæc pueris esse grata*, Cic.—D. Of numbers: *To amount or come to, comprise, include; to reckon, count, number*: ducenti et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colliger*.

2. **col-ligo** (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-ligo] 1. Prop.: *To bind or fasten together; to connect*: colliga manus, Liv.—Particular expression: *Colligare vasa = colligere vasa*, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. *To combine, unite*: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.—B. *To restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furantis, Cic.

col-linē-o (conl-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for con-line-o; fr. con; line a] *(To make in a line with something; hence) 1. Prop.: To direct in a straight line, to aim*: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. II. Meton.: *As a consequence of aiming; To take a right aim; to hit the mark*: quis est qui... non aliquando collinect, Cic.

col-lino (conl-), lēvi, litum, linēre, 3 v. a. [for con-lino] 1. Prop.: *To besmear, cover over, defile, pollute*: ora venenis, Ov. II. Fig.: *To contaminate, defile*: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejor cæno collinunt, Plaut.

coll-inus, a, um, adj. [coll-is] *Of, or pertaining to, a hill, found or growing on a hill; hilly, hill-*: genus agrorum, Var.—Hence, **Collina Porta**, *The Colline (i. e. the Hill) Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta)*: Cic.; Liv.—Hence, **Collinus**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the Porta Collina; herbe, i. e. growing near the Colline Gate*, Prop.

colliphium, i, v. colliphium.
col-liquēfac-tus (con-), a, um, adj. [for con-liquēfac-tus; fr. con; liquēfac-io] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted*: Cic.

collis, is (Abl. regular, colle: collis, Lucr.—Gen. Plur., collium, Tac.), m. [akin to Gr. κολλῶν; also, to culmen celsum] *High ground, a hill*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colline*.

collis-sio (conl-), ōnis, f. [for collid-sio; fr. collid-o] *A dashing or striking together, a concussion*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *collision*.

collī-sus (conli-) (for collid-sus), a, um. P. of collid-o.

collī-tus (conli-), a, um (for collin-tus), P. of collin-o.

collēcā-tio (conl-), ōnis, f. [colloc(a)-o] 1. A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, collocation: Cic.—2. Of a daughter: A giving in marriage: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. collocation.

col-lōco (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-locō] I. Prop.: To lay, put, place, set in a place; to set or put up, etc.: ut ante suum fundum insidias Miloni collocaret, lay snares, Cic.: oculus pennis, Ov.—Particular phrases: A. Of women: (To place a woman with a man; i. e.) To give a woman in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæs.: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.—B. Collocare pecuniam, etc.: To give, lay out, invest, advance, employ money, etc.: rem herilem, Plant.: pecunias magnas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To place or set; to arrange, put in order: rem militare, Cic.: (without Object) in prioribus libris satis collocavi, I have arranged my statements, or made mention, Tac.—B. To employ, occupy, etc.: studium in doctrinā ac sapientiā, Cic.—C. To lay out, employ, invest: beneficium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colloquer, coucher.

col-lōcupl-eo (con-), āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for con-locupl-eo] I. Prop.: To make very rich: tu te collocupletasti, Ter. II. Fig.: To embellish, adorn, dignify, honour: rei collocupletandae causā, Auct. Her.

col-lōcūtio (conl-), ōnis, f. [for colloqu-utio; fr. colloqu-or] A conversation, conference: Cic.

col-lōqu-ium (conl-), ii, n. [colloqu-or] (A talking together; hence) A conversation, conference, discourse: I. Prop.: fruiturque deorum colloquio, Virg.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. communication by letter, Cic. II. Fig.: Of animals: alitum colloquia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. colloque.

col-lōquor (con-), locūtus sum, locūi, 3. v. dep. [for con-locuor] I. Neut.: To converse or talk with; to hold a conversation, parley, or conference together: cum Curione filio colloquens, Cic.: rari aditus, colloquentibus difficile, Liv. II. Act.: A. To talk or converse with a person: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plant.—B. To converse or confer about, to talk over: res tecum colloqui volo, Nep.

col-lūceo (con-), no perf. nor sup., lūcere, 2 v. n. [for con-luceo] To give light on every side; to shine; to be wholly illuminated; to be clear or bright: I. Prop.: colloquent ignes, Virg.: a sole colloquent mare, Cic. II. Fig.: vidi collocere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

col-lūdo (con-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. [for con-ludo] I. Prop.: To play or sport together with: gestis (sc. puer) paribus colludere, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of things: To play or sport together: summā nantes in aquā colludere plumas, Virg.—B. Law t. t.: To keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person; to

have a secret understanding with one; to act collusively: nisi tecum collussisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colluder.

collum, i, n. (-us, i, m., Plant.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to collis; akin to the Angl.-S. heals, Germ. Hals, throat] I. Prop.: The neck, of men and animals: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.—Particular phrases: Collum, etc.: torquere, obtorquere, obstringere, To twist, etc., one's neck, i. e. to drag before a tribunal or to prison by seizing about the neck: Plaut.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of the neck: A. Of a flask or bottle: Phaed.—B. Of a poppy: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. cou.

col-lūo (con-), lūi, lūtum, lūēre, 3. v. a. [for con-luo] To wash something thoroughly, to rinse: oraque nulli Colloquent fontes, i. e. had quenched her thirst, Ov.

collus, i, v. collum.

collū-sio (conlū-), ōnis, f. [for collud-sio; fr. collud-o] A secret understanding between two parties; collusion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. collusion.

collū-sor (conlū-), ōris, m. [for collud-sor; fr. collud-o] I. Gen.: A companion in play, playmate: Pl. II. Esp.: A fellow-gambler; a person with whom one gambles: Cic.; Suet.

col-lūstro (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-lūstro] To light up on all sides, to illumine: sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic. II. To consider a thing on all sides, to survey: omnia oculis, Cic.

col-lūtulo (con-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for con-lutulo] To bespatter or vilify very much: Plaut.

collū-tus (conlū-), a, um, P. of collu-o.

colluvies (conl-), v. colluvio.
collū-vio (con-), ōnis, -es, em, e, f. [for con-lu-vio, con-lu-vies; fr. con; lu-o] (A washing together; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A conflux or collection of filth: Luc.; Col. B. Esp.: Washings, druff, hog-wash: Pl. II. Fig.: An impure confux of different objects; impurities, impure mixture, vile medley: quum ex hac turbā ac colluvione discedam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, i. e. the dregs of the people adhering to Drusus, the rabble, id.

collūbus (-ūbus), i, m. = κόλυβος: I. Prop.: Exchange, agio: Cic. II. Meton.: Banking business, money-changing: Cic.

collūra, ē, f. = κολλύρα. A kind of pastry of a round elongated form; macaroni, vermicelli: Plant.—Hence, **collūr-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, vermicelli, etc.: jus, vermicelli-soup, Plant.

collūr-ium, ii, n. = κολλύριον. Eye-salve: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. collyre.
cōlo, cōlī, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, to dwell] I. Prop.: A. Act.: To abide, dwell, or stay in a place; to inhabit: urbem, m. Rufe, Cole, Cic.—B. Neut.: To dwell, live, etc.: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. II. Meton.: To work the earth, etc.; to cultivate, till, tend,

take care of: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, Cic. III. Fig.: A.: 1. To bestow care upon; to care for, pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, cherish, etc.: virtutem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Colere vitam, etc., To bestow care on life, etc.; i. e. to live: Plant.; Lucr.—2. To improve by care; to polish, refine, etc.: hominum genus, Hor.—3. To attend with respect to dress or appearance; to dress, clothe, deck, adorn, etc.: capillos, Tib.: corpora, Ov.—B. To regard with care; hence: 1. Of deities, things pertaining to religion, etc.: To worship, honour, revere, reverence, respect: deos et venerari et colere debemus, Cic.: colebantur religiones pie magis, quam magnifice, Liv.—2. Of men or things pertaining to them: To honour, respect, reverence, revere, etc.: in amicis deligendis et colendis, Cic.

cōlēscātia, ē, f. (-ium, ii, n. Virg.) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον. Colocasia or colocasium; a plant of the lily kind; the beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems of which were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made: Pl.

cōl-ōna, ē, f. [col-o] (A female cultivator; hence) A country woman: Ov.

Cōlōnæ, ārum, f., Κολωνάι (Hills). Colonnæ; a town of Troas (now prob. Chelmit); Nep.

Cōlōnēus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, (the Attic demos) Colonus (Κολωνός, "Hill").

cōlōn-ia, ē, f. [colon-us] (A thing belonging to a colonus; hence) 1. An abode or dwelling: Plant.—2. a. Prop.: A colony, colonial town, settlement: Cic.—b. Meton.: The persons sent for the establishment of a colony, colonists, settlers: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. colonie.

cōlōnī-cus, a, um, adj. [coloni-a] (Of, or pertaining to, a colonia; hence) 1. Pertaining to a colony: cohorts, levied from colonies, Cæs.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a farm: ovium genus colonicum, i. e. suffered to graze on the pasture-land of the farm, Pl.

cōl-ōnus, i, n. [col-o] 1. a. Gen.: An inhabitant: Plant.; Virg.—b. Esp.: An inhabitant of a colonial town; a colonist: Cic.; Liv.—2. A husbandman, farmer, cultivator: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. colon.

Cōlōphōn, ōnis, m., Κολοφών. Colophon; one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situate near the sea, and celebrated for its cavalry (now Atto-bosco).—Hence, 1. Cōlōphōn-itis, a, um, adj. Colophonian.—As Subst.: Cōlōphōnii, ōrum, m. The Colophonians.—2. Cōlōphōn-iacus, a, um, adj. Colophonian.

cōlor (ancient form colos), ōris, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Colour: Lucr.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. The natural colour of men; the complexion, hue: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expression: Homo nullius coloris, a man of no colour, i. e. an unknown

man: Plant.—2. *Beautiful complexion, beauty:* Virg.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *External quality, state, condition, position, outward appearance:* Cic.; Sen.—**B.**: 1. *A beautiful brilliant quality or nature; splendour, lustre, brilliancy:* Hor.—2. Of style: **a.** *General character, cast, colouring:* Cic.; Hor.—**b.** *A high, lively colouring, embellishment:* Cic.—**c.** *An artful, or modest, concealment of a fault; a dexterous turn, pre-lect, palliation, excuse:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleur*.

colōrā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of color* (a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Coloured, having colour:* arcus, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Coloured red, red, embrowned:* (Comp.) colorator, Cels.—**b.** Fig.: *Coloured, glossed over, disguised:* Sen.

colōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [color] **I.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To furnish with colour, to colour:* corpora, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To colour reddish or brownish, to tinge:* quum in sole ambulem, naturā sit ut colorer, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To give a colour or complexion to; to beautify, to give a character to:* animum, Sen. **B.** Esp.: Of style: 1. *To give a colouring to; and Pass.* *To retain or receive a colouring:* Cic.—2. *To embellish with particulars that give a colouring; to gloss over:* Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colorer, colorier*.

colos, v. color init.
colossus, i, m. = κολοσσός. **I.** Gen.: *A gigantic statue, a colossus:* Stat. **II.** Esp.: *The celebrated Colossus at Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, and 70 cubits high:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colosse*.

colōstra, æ, f., -um, i, n. *The first milk of animals after delivery:* **I.** Prop.: Pl.; Mart. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colostum, colostre*.

colūber, ūbri, m. [etym. dub.] *A serpent, snake:* Virg.; Ov.

colūbr-a, æ, f. [coluber, colubr-i] *A female serpent; and gen. a serpent:* Hor.; Ov.—Prov.: *Quas tu vides colubras? What snakes see you? i.e. are you frantic?* Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couleuvre*.

colūbr-y-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [coluber, colubr-i; (i); fer-o] *Serpent-bearing; wearing, or carrying, snakes:* Ov.; Luc.

colūbr-inus, a, um, adj. [coluber, colubr-i] *(Like a serpent; Fig.) Cunning, wily:* Plant.

col-um, i, n. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κοιλ-ος] *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander:* Cato.; Virg.

columba, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A dove, pigeon:* **I.** Prop.: Hor.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: As a term of fond endearment: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colombe*.

columb-ār, āris, n. [column-a] *A thing pertaining to a columba; hence:* **A** (kind of) collar (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plant.

columb-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-pull:* Cic.; ovum, Hor.

columb-or, no-perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To bill like doves:* Script. ap. Sen.

colūmb-ūlus, i, m. dim. [column-bus] *A little dove:* Pl.

colūmbus, i, m. [etym. dub.] 1. *A male dove or pigeon:* Var.—2. *For dove in gen.:* Hor.

colūm-eila, æ, f. dim. [for column-ella; fr. column-a] *A small column, a pillar:* Cæs.; Cic.

col-ūmen (cul-men), Inis, n. [akin to κολ-ώνη] *(That which is high; hence):* 1. *A mountain-top, summit, or peak:* Cat.—2. *A column or pillar of fire:* Poet. ap. Cic.—3. *a.* Prop.: *The highest part or top of an object:* Cato.; Sen.; Poet. ap. Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Of persons:* *The chief, first, etc.:* column amicum Antonii, Cotta Varus, Cic.—(b) *Of things:* *A height, highest point, etc.:* audacia, Plant.—4. *a.* Prop.: *Architect. i. t. (Any high thing used as a prop; hence):* *A prop, pillar, support, etc.:* Vitruv.—**b.** Fig.: *A prop, support, stay, etc.:* rerum mearum, Hor.

colūmis, æ, adj. [etym. dub.] *Unhurt, safe:* "colūne sanum;" and "colūnes salvos," Gloss.

col-ūmna, f. [akin to κολ-ώνη] *(That which is high; hence):* 1. *a.* Prop.: *A column, pillar, etc.:* (a) Gen.: *ad perpendicular columnas exigere, Cic.*—Books were often exposed for sale round pillars: Hor.—From the use of pillars to mark out boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnæ Protei = fīnes Ægypti, Virg.; so, Hercules, i. e. Calpe et Abyla, Tac.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Columna Rostrata, A column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians:* Quint.—(β) *Columna Mænia* (also abs. Columna): *The Mænian Column; a pillory in the Roman forum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and fraudulent debtors were judged and punished:* Cic.—(γ) *Trajan's column:* Entr.—**b.** Fig.: *A pillar, support:* injurioso ne pede pronus Stantem columnam, i. e. Augustus as the pillar of the state: Hor.—2. *The top, summit, dome of heaven:* Poet. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *colonne*.

colūm-ār-um, i, n. [column-a] *(A thing pertaining to a columba; hence):* *A tax laid on the pillars of a house; a pillar-tax:* Cic.; Cæs.

colūm-ār-us, i, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to the Columna Mænia; hence):* *A person in the pillory; a fraudulent debtor, etc.:* Script. ap. Cic.

colūm-āt-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Provided with a columba; hence):* *Supported by a pillar or pillars:* **I.** Prop.: tholus, Var. **II.** Fig.: os, i. e. supported by the hand, Plant.

colūr-nus, a, um, adj. [by transposition for corul-nus; fr. corul-us] *Made of hazel, hazel:* hastilia, Virg.

colūs, i, and ūs, f. (m., Cat.), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A distaff:* **A.** Sing.: *Colus, Ov.:*—*Gen.:* colūs, Val. Fl.:—*Acc.* colūm, Cat.; *Ov.:*—*Abi.* colo, Virg.:—*colu*, Stat.—**B.** Plur.: *Nom.:*

colūs, Stat.:—*Acc.* colos, *Ov.* colūs, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: *For the thread spun:* Sen.

colūtēa, ōrum, n. = κολουτέα, ἡ. *Colutea; a pod-like kind of fruit:* Plant.

com, old form of cum.

cōma, æ, f. = κόμη, **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of persons:* *The hair of the head:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—**B.** *Of animals:* *The mane:* Gell.; Pall.—**C.** *Of a helmet:* *A crest:* Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things corresponding to the hair in living beings:* 1. *The leaves or foliage of trees:* Hor.; Cat.—2. *Ear of corn:* Prop.; Ov.—3. Plur.: *Flowers:* Col.—**B.** *The wool of sheep:* Poet. ap. Cic.—**C.** Plur.: *The rays of light:* Cat.

cōma-ns, ntis, pa. [cōm(a)-o (as verb finite only post-class.), (a) = to be hairy"] 1. Prop.: *Hairy, covered with hair:* colla equorum, Virg.—2. Meton.: **a.** *Of stars, etc.:* *With a hair-like train:* stella, Ov.—**b.** *Of plants:* *Having, or with, leaves:* dictamnus, Virg.

cōmarchus, i, m. = κωμαρχος. *A chief magistrate or governor of a village:* Plant.

cōm-āt-us, a, um, adj. [com-a] 1. *Provided with or having hair; hairy:* Gallia, where long hair is worn, i. e. *Cisalpine Gaul, Cat.*—As Subst.: **com-āt-us**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A person with long hair:* Suet.—2. *Provided with or having leaves, leafy:* silva, Cat.

Combe, es, f. *Combe; the mother of the Curetes:* Ov.

1. **com-bībo**, bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** *To drink together with any one as companion:* Sen. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To drink up wholly or entirely; to swallow down:* combibant ignotos guttura succos, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Combibere suas, etc., lacrymas, To swallow down, i.e. restrain one's tears:* Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To absorb, imbibe, suck up:* ara cruore, Ov. **C.** Fig.: *To imbibe:* artes, Cic.

2. **combīb-o**, ōnis, m. [1. combīb-o] *(One who drinks with another; hence):* *A drinking- or pot-companion:* Cic.

com-būro, bursi, bustum, būrēre, 3. v. a. [com; būro=uro] **I.** Prop.: *To wholly burn or consume:* **A.** Of fire: *Calanus Indus . . . sua volutate, vivus combustus est:* Cic.—**B.** Of the sun: *is ejus (sc. solis) tactus est, ut sepe comburat.* Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin, destroy:* aliquem judicio, Cic.—**B.** *To consume by love:* ut Semele est combustus (sc. Jupiter), Prop.—**C.** *Combūrere diem, To burn up the day, i. e. to pass the day in carousing:* Plant.

combustus (for combur-tus), a, um, P. of combur-o.

cōm-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (essum) or est-um, ēdere (Part. Fut. Act.: comesurus, Plant.):—*Part. Perf. Pass.: comesus, Plant.; Juv.:*—*comesinus, Cic.; Val. Max.:*—*Contr. forms:* comes, Plant.; comest, id.;—*comestis, id.;—comesse id.; Cic.; Cat.:*—*comeses, Mart.:*—*comeset, Cic.; Cat.:*—*comesito, Cato:*

— *Old forms.* comedim, Plaut.: — *comedia*, id.: — *comedint*, id.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To eat entirely up; to eat, consume*: *ceribant cibi*, Plaut.: *lacterum*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To waste, dissipate by revelling, squander*: *nummos*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To eat up, devour*: *se, to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.)*, *to destroy or waste away one's self*, Plaut.

cōm-e-s, *itis*, *comm. gen.* [for com-i-(t)-s; fr. com; i, root of e-o] (*One who goes with another; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *A companion, associate, comrade* (whether male or female), etc.: **A.** Prop.: *comes meus*, Cic.: *data sum comes inculpatia Minervae*, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *culpam pœna premit comes*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher, etc., of boys: **Virg.** — **B.** One of a suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.; Hor. — **C.** An attendant on a distinguished private person: Hor.: Suet. — **D.** Under the Empire: *One of the imperial court; a courtier*: Suet.

cōmes-tus, **comē-sus** (for comed-tus, comed-sus), a, um, P. of comed-o.

1. **cōmētes**, æ, m. = κομήτης. **I.** Gen.: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Hence, Fr. *comète*.

2. **Cōmētes**, æ, m., Κομήτης (The long-haired one). *Cometes; one of the Lapithæ*.

cōmic-e, adv. [com-ic-us] *In the manner of comedy*: Cic.

cōmicus, a, um, adj. = κωμικός. *Of or pertaining to, comedy; comic*: *poeta*, Cic.: *stulti senes, as they are represented in comedy*, Auct. ap. Cic. — *As Subst.*: *comicus*, i, m. *An actor of comedy, a comedian*: Plaut. — **2.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comique*.

cominus, v. *comminus*.

cōm-is, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *KAM*, to love] (*Loving; hence*) *Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly*: *Of living beings or things*: *ingenium*, Tac.: (*Comp.*) *quis Lælio comior?* Cic.: (*Sup.*) *senex comissimus*, App.: (*with Dat.*) *ut erat comis bonis*, Ita, etc., Tac.

cōmissā-bundus, a, um, adj. [comiss(a)-or] *Taking part in a riotous procession; revelling, banqueting, carousing*: Liv.

cōmissā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A revelling, revel*: *non comissatio*, non libido, Cic.

cōmissā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who takes part in a riotous procession, a reveller*: **I.** Prop.: *non idem iudicium commissatorumque conspectus*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *conjuratōnis* (contemptuously for an associate, partaker in), Cic.

cōmissor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [= κομᾶω] *To go about the streets, etc., in a nocturnal revel with torches and music; to reel, riot, carouse, etc.*: *in domum Pauli* . . . *Comissabere, t. e. will go to and revel in*, Hor.

cōm-itas, ātis, f. [com-is] (*The quality of the comis; hence*) *Courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, mildness of manner*: Cic.; Tac.

1. **cōmitā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of comit(a)-or. — **2.** Pa.: *Accompanied, attended*: (*Comp.*) *puero ut uno esset comitator*, Cic.

2. **cōmitā-tus**, ūs, m. [comit(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings*: **A.** Gen.: *A number of attendants or persons who accompany any one; a train, retinue, suite*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg. **B.** Esp., under the Empire: *The imperial household, retinue, court, suite*: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Of things*: *virtutum*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Any company, troop, crowd, swarm, etc.: Cæs. — **B.** Companionship, attendance, presence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comité*.

cōm-iter, adv. [com-is] *Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly; cheerfully, readily, pleasantly*: *comiter appellare*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *comissime*, Plaut.

comitia, ōrum, v. comitum.

cōmītī-ālis, e, adj. [comiti-a] *Of, or pertaining to, the comitia*: *diebus, on which the comitia were held*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comitial*.

cōmītī-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] *An assembly or meeting of the people in the comitia*: Cic.

cōm-i-tium, ūi, n. [com; i, root of e-o] (*A coming together; hence, concr.*) **1.**: **a.** The comitum, i. e. the place for the assembling of the Romans when voting by Curiae: Cic. — **b.** A place of assembly, out of Rome, e. g. of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. — **2.** Plur.: *The comitia*; i. e. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *comices*.

cōmīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [comes, comit-is] **I.** Gen.: *To accompany, follow, attend*: *quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit*, Cic.: *Pirithous Themis Stygius comitavit ad undas*, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *To follow or accompany a funeral, etc.*: *funera*, Ov.

cōmīt-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To accompany, follow, attend*: *Of living subjects*: **A.** Prop.: *sola fugā nautas comitabor ovantes*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *illi (sc. Tarquinio) aliquandiu prospera fortuna comitata est*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *To attend to the grave; to follow a funeral, etc.*: *juvenem exanimum vano honore*, Virg.

com-māculo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To spot, stain, or pollute greatly*: *manūs sanguine*, Virg.: *se ambitu*, Cic.

Commāgēnē (Coma-), es, f., Κομμαγήνη, *Commagene, or Comagene; the northern province of Syria (of which the chief town was Samosata, now Camash)*. — Hence, **Commāgēnus**, a, um, adj. *Of Commagene*.

com-mānīpūl-āris, is, m. [com; manipul-us] (*One belonging to the same manipulus; hence*) *A comrade who is in the same manipulus*: Tac.

com-māritus, i, m. *A fellow-husband*: Plaut.

commēā-tus, ūs, m. [comme(a)-o]

(*Prop.*) *A going to and fro; Meton.*

1. *A place through which one can pass to and fro; a passage*: Plaut. — **2.**: **a.** *Milit.* *l. l.*: *Leave of absence from one's station for a definite time; a furlough*.

— **b.** *Leave of absence in gen.*: Cic. — **3.** *Persons who go to and fro; a travelling company; a caravan, train*: Tac. — **4.** *A transport, means of transport, convey*: Cæs. — **5.**: **a.** *Provisions, supplies*: Cic.; Liv. — **b.** *For the remaining supplies of war; baggage, etc.*: Cæs. — **6.** *Gain acquired by money transactions*: Plaut.

com-mēdātor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.: **I.** Prop.: *To impress carefully on one's mind; to meditate upon*: Auct. Her. **II.** Meton.: *To call to recollection; to imitate*: Lucr.

com-mēnāri, isse, v. defect. *To recollect a thing in all its particulars; to call distinctly to mind*: *quem hominem probe commemminisse se aiebat*, Cic.

commēmōrā-bilis, e, adj. [commemor(a)-o] *Worthy of mention, memorable*: *multa alia commemorabilia*, Cic.

commēmōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A mentioning, recounting*: *nominis nostri*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commémoration, commémoraison*.

com-mēmō-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To keep in mind, to remember*: *quid quoque die dixerim . . . commemoro vespere*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it; to remind of*: *beneficia*, Cic.; *amicitiam*, Liv. — **B.** *To make mention of; to recount, relate*: *causas*, Cæs.: (*without Object*) *omnes de tuā virtute commemorant*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commémorer*.

commendā-bilis, e, adj. [commend(a)-o] *Worthy of praise, commendable*: *nec ullo commendabilis merito*, Liv.: (*Comp.*) *commendabilior*, Treb.

commendā-tūficus (-tūsus), a, um, adj. [commendō, (*Sup.*) commendat-um] *Of, or pertaining to, commendation; commendatory*: *litteræ, letters of recommendation or introduction*, Cic.

commendā-tio, ōnis, f. [commend(a)-o] *A commendation, recommendation*: **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *naturæ*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *That which commends, a recommendation*: Cic.

commendā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *That which commends*: Cic.

commendā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of commend(a)-o. — **2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Commended or recommended*: (*Sup.*) *ceteris rebus habes eos a me commendatissimos*, Cic. — **b.** Meton.: *Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued*: (*Comp.*) *commendatōres calami*, Pl.

com-mendo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for com-mando] (*To commit or intrust thoroughly; hence*) **I.** *To commit to one for preservation, protection, aid, etc.*: *to intrust to, commend to*: *tibi suos testamento liberos*, Cic. **II.** *To commit to one's favour; to commend, recommend, procure favour for*: *to set*

aff. grace, etc.: *Ligarianum præclare auctoritas tua commendavit*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commender*.

commen-sus, *fr.* (comme(n)t-sus), a, um, *P.* of commin-tor.

commentariō-lum, *i. n.* *dim.* [commentarium, (*unconstr. Gen.*) commentario-*i*] *A short treatise in writing*: Cic.

commentarium, *ii, v.* commentarius.

comment-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [comment-um] *Pertaining to a thought, etc.; pertaining to thinking of or considering*: liber, *i. e.* a note-book, Gell.—*As Subst.*: **1.** **commentarius**, *ii, m.* (*sc. liber*) *A note-book, memorandum*: diurni, a day-book, Suet.—**b.** *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary, etc.*: conficere commentarios rerum omnium, Cic.—**c.** *In Law*: *A brief*: Cic.—**2.** **commentarium**, *ii, n.* (*sc. volumen*) = commentarius: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commentaire*.

commentā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [comment(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: *A diligent meditation upon something; a studying; a careful preparation*: Cic.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *A treatise, written dissertation*: Pl.

comment-icius (-itius), a, um, *adj.* [commentis-or, (*Sup.*) comment-um] (*Thought out, devised, fabricated; hence*) **1.** *Invented, new*: nomina, Cic.—**2. a.** *In a good sense*: *Feigned, pretended ideal, imaginary*: civitas Platonis, Cic.—**b.** *In a bad sense*: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false*: crimen, Cic.

commen-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, *1. v. a. intens.* [for commin-to; *fr.* commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of something in all its bearings, etc.; to form in the mind, ponder, etc.*: ut sua et commentata, et scripta... meminisset, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To comment or make remarks on something* Fig.: *Of the face*: *To make marks on, bruise, beat, cudgel, etc.*: nimis bene ora commentari, Plaut.

1. commen-tor, tātus sum, tāri, *1. v. dep. intens.* [for commin-tor; *fr.* commin-iscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of something in all its bearings; to meditate or muse upon; to study, weigh, consider, canvass thoroughly*: aliquid secum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *As the result of meditation*: *A. To devise, invent, contrive*: mendacium, Plaut.—**B.** *To delineate, sketch, treat of, compose, etc.*: minos, Cic.—**C.** *To explain, comment upon*: carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commenter*.

2. commen-tor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *One who devises or invents; an inventor*: uvæ, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov.

commen-tum, *i, n.* [for commin-tum; *fr.* commin-iscor] (*That which is devised, etc.*; hence) **1.** *a.* *A contrivance, plan, device*: Liv.—*B.* *A projected enterprise or deed*: Just.—**2.** *A thought, reflection, etc.*: Quint.—**3.** *In a bad sense*: *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: Cic.

1. commen-tus (for commin-tus), a, um, *P.* of commin-iscor.

2. commen-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for commin-tus; *fr.* commin-iscor] *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: commin-tage funera narrat, Ov.—**comm-mēo**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* (*To go much; hence*) **I.** *To come and go*: to pass or travel backwards and forwards: *Of living or inanimate subjects*: quum eadem vicissim retro commineat, Cic. **II.** *To come, go, travel to a place, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to visit often; to resort to, etc.*: *Of living or inanimate subjects*: ad eos mercatores sepe commineat, Cæs.

commere-ium (commire-), *ii, n.* [commere-or] (*A trading together; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce*: Sall.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Law* *l. l.*: *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right*: Cic.—**2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: Pl.—**3.** *A place of trade, a market-place*: Pl.—**B.** *Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship*: Plaut.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Correspondence, connection, intercourse*: commercium habere cum Mnsis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commerce*.

comm-mercior, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* *To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Plaut.: arma, tela, etc., Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commercer*.

comm-mērō, ūi, itum, ēre, *2. v. a.*: **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit, fully deserve something*: æstinationem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To err in something, commit an offence or crime, be guilty of*: videre commerruisse in te aliquid mali, Plaut.

comm-mērōr, itus sum, ēri, *2. v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit or deserve something*: fidem sedulitatis veritatisque commertitus, Gell. **II.** Meton.: *To commit a fault, etc., to err in something*: me culpam commertitus scio, Plaut.

comm-mētōr, mensurus sum, mētiri, *4. v. dep.*: **I.** Prop.: *To measure*: siderum ambitus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To measure, compare, judge*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commē-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. n. intens.* [commē-to] *To go backwards and forwards; to go frequently*: ad mulierem, Ter.

commic-tus (for commi(n)g-tus), a, um, *P.* of commi(n)g-o.

comm-mīro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* *To go or remove to a place with all one's effects; to migrate, enter, or go in somewhere*: in tuum domum, Cic.

comm-mill-um, *ii, n.* [commilit-o] (*A serving together as soldiers; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Companionship in war, comradeship*: Tac.; Quint. **II.** Meton.: *Fellowship, companionship*: Ov.

1. comm-mill-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. n.* *To serve together with another as a soldier; to be a companion in war; to fight in company*: Flor.

2. comm-mill-to, ōnis, *m.* [*commilit-o*] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier, comrade*: **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: dii, Flor.

commīnā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [commīn(a)-

or] *A threatening, menacing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commination*.

comm-mingo, mihxi, mictum, mingere, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make water on or in*: comminxit lectam potus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, defile*: Plaut.; Cat.

comm-mīn-iscor, mentus sum, mīnisci, *3. v. dep.* [comi; root MİN, akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] (*To think of something on every side, to reflect upon; hence, as a result of reflection*) *To devise something by careful thought; to contrive, invent; of something untrue, to feign*: mendacium, Plaut.: monogrammas et nihil agentes comminantes est, Cic.: novas literas, Suet.

comm-mīnor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* *To threaten much or greatly; esp. an attack*: oppugnationem, Liv.: (without Object) vox comminantis audita est, Suet.

comm-mīnūo, ūi, itum, ūere, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To s-parate into small parts; to break or crumble to pieces; to crush, split, etc.*: statuum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: *To lessen, diminish*: argenti pondus et auri, Hor.: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic.—**B.** *To weaken, impair, enervate*: officium sanctum, Cic.: aliquid, id.

comm-mīnus (cō-), *adv.* [for commanus] **I.** Prop.: *In close contest, at close quarters, hand to hand*: Cic.; Cæs.; Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Hand to hand, etc.*: qui me epistolā petivit, ad te video comminus accessit, has approched you in person, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *In the neighbourhood, close by, close at hand, near*: cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.—**B.** *At hand*: comminus arma habere, Val. Fl.

commīnū-tus, a, um, *P.* of commin-u-o.

comm-miscēo, miscēi, mixtum or mistum, miscere (*Inf. Pass.* commisci, Lucr.), *2. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To mix together, to intermingle*: commiscere frustra mero cruento, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To unite*: jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii, Auct. Her.

comm-misēra-tio, ōnis, *f.* [commiser(a)-or] Rhet. *l. l.*: *Commiseration; the part of an oration intended to excite compassion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. commiseration*.

comm-misēresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. a.* *To have much pity upon; to commiserate*: Ter.

comm-misēror, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To commiserate, pity, lament, deplore, bewail*: fortunam Græciæ, Nep. **II.** Meton.: *To excite compassion*: quid quum commiserari, conqueri cæperit, Cic.

commis-satio, etc., *v. comiss.*
commis-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for committ-sio; *fr.* committ-o] **I.** Prop.: *A contest; a measuring of one's strength with another*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A speech; a contest of words; and therefore pompously worded, a prize declamation, showy speech*: Suet.

commis-sum, *i, n.* [for committ-sum; *fr.* committ-o] **1.** *That which is*

intrusted; a secret, trust: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *a. Prop.*: *A transgression, offence, fault, crime:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**b. Meton.**: *Law t. t.*: *An incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property:* Suet.

commis-sūra, æ, *f.* [for committ-sura; fr. committ-o] *(A joining or connecting together; hence) 1. A band, knot, joint, commissure:* Cic.—**2.** *Of speech: A connecting link, connection:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commissure*.

commis-sus (for committ-sus), a, um, *P.* of committ-o.

commis-tus (for commisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of commisc-eo.

com-mitgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *1. v. a.* *To make quite soft or meliorate:* caput, Ter.

com-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, *3. v. a.* *(To cause to go together; hence) 1. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To combine, join together, connect, unite:* opera, Liv. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *In a hostile sense: 1. To set or bring together in a contest or fight:* pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet.—**2.** *Of a battle, etc.*: *To engage in, to commence:* prælium, Cæs.—**3.** *Of games, etc.*: *To hold, celebrate, etc.*: quo die ludi committēbantur, Cic.—**4.** *To begin any course of action; to carry on, hold:* iudicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To bring together for comparison, to compare, put together:* securus licet Ænean Rutulumque ferocem Committas, *i. e.* *you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv. **III. Meton.**: *A. Gen.*: *To place a thing somewhere; i. e.* *for preservation, protection, care, etc.*; *to give, intrust, commit to; to give up or resign to; to trust:* se populo, Cic.; filios in aleam ejus castis, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To practise or perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime:* ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et, etc., Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Committēre contra legem, lege, or simply committēre, To offend, sin, commit an offence:* Cic.; Quint.—**2.** *To be guilty or be in fault; to give occasion or cause; to act, etc.*: ego nolo quemquam civem committēre, ut morte multandus sit, Cic.—**3.** *a.* *Committēre penam, etc.*: *Law t. t.*: *To bring punishment upon one's self by an error or fault; to incur, make one's self liable to it:* Cic.—**b. Pass.**: *To be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commettre*.

commix-tus (by transposition fr. commisc-tus), a, um, *P.* of commisc-eo.

commōd-e, adv. [commōd-us] **1.** *Duly, properly, perfectly, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *a.* *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, commodiously:* (Sup.) *vos istic commodissime sperem esse, Cic.—b.* *At a fit time, seasonably, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—**c.** *Just, just at this moment:* Cic.—**3.** *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly:* (Comp.) nunquam

commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, Ter.

commōd-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *a.* *Prop.*: *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry:* Suet.—**b. Fig.**: *Of style: Fitness; a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic.—**2.** *a.* *Suitableness, appropriateness:* corporis, *i. e.* *suppleness, flexibility*, Cic.—**b.** *Fitness, convenience; a fit occasion, advantage, benefit:* Plaut.; Cic.—**3.** *Of persons: Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence:* a. Prop.: viri, Ov.—**b. Fig.**: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commodité*.

commōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [commōd-us] **I.**: *a. Prop.*: *To adjust according to a proper measure; to make fit, suitable, or right:* trapetum, Cato. **B. Fig.**: *To adapt, accommodate:* loquellam, Plaut. **II.** *To give something to one for his convenience or use; to give, bestow, proffer, lend:* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, Cic. **III.** *Commodare alicui (aliquā re, or in aliquā re), or simply commodare:* *To please one, be kind or obliging to; to serve, favour:* Cic.

commōdū-e adv. [obsol. commōd-us] *Conveniently, suitably:* Plaut.

commōdū-um, adv. dim. [id.] *According to convenience, suitably:* Plaut.

1. commōd-um, *i. n.* [commōd-us] **1.** *A convenient or favourable condition, convenience:* Cic.—*Adverbial expressions:* *Commodo meo, tuo, etc.*; *per commodum, ex commodo, At, or according to, my, thy, etc., convenience; conveniently, at one's leisure:* Cic.; Liv.; Sen.—**2.** *Advantage, profit:* Ter.; Cic.; Hor.—**3.** *a.* *A reward, pay, wages for public service:* Ov.; Script. ap. Cic.—**b.** *A favour, privilege, immunity:* Suet.—**4.** *As Adv.*: *Commodo, per commodum, Without injury or detriment:* Cic.; Liv.—**5.** *That which is lent, a loan:* Cic.

2. commōd-um, adv. [id.] **1.** *At a fit time, just in time, in the nick of time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably:* Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** *Just, just then, just now:* Plaut.; Cic.

1. com-mōdus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *(Having a full measure; hence) Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, due, proper, etc.*: novem Missecent cyathis pocula commodis, Hor.—**2.** *(Having a measure with some thing or person; hence) a.* *Of things: Suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate, favourable:* (Sup.) *commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Cæs.—b.* *Of persons: Serving a neighbour, or (more freq.) accommodating one's self to his wishes; useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighbourly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.*: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem fuisse, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commode*.

2. Commōdus, *i. m.* [*i.* commōd-us] *Commodus; a Roman name.*

commōnio, īre, *v.* *communio*. **com-mōnior**, itus sum, īri, *4. v. dep.* *To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake:* Lucr.

1. commōli-tus, a, um, *P.* of commoli-or.

2. commōl-itus, a, um, *P.* of commoli-o.

commōn-ē-fācio, feci, factum, fac-ēre, *3. v. a.* [common-eo; (e) facio, *To cause to think greatly; hence* **I.** *Prop.*: *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress, etc.*: vos monumentis commonefaciam bulbulis, *I will rub up your memory*, Plaut. (with Gen.) *nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. II. Meton.*: *To commemorate, keep up the memory of:* illius præturam, Cic.

com-mōn-ēo, mōnūi, mōnūtum, mōnēre, *2. v. a.* *To remind forcibly; to put in mind; to bring to one's recollection:* mecommemuit Pisonis annulus, Cic. (with Gen.) *to ejus matrimonii*, Auct. Her.

com-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf. Ind.* *commonstrāssō = commonstrāvero*, Plaut.), *1. v. a.* *To show or point out something fully or distinctly:* viam, Cic.

commōrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [commor-(a)-or] **I.** *Gen.*: *A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning:* Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Rhet. t. t.*: *A dwelling upon some important point:* Cic.

com-mōrior, mortuus sum, mōri, *3. v. dep.* *To die while or at the same time with:* Liv.; Pl.

com-mōror, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.*: *To stop some where; to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn remain, stay:* A. Prop.: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi Cic. II. Act.*: *To stop, detain, retard one:* *an te auspiciū commoraturum est?* Plaut.

commor-sus (for commord-sus), a, um, *P.* of commord-eo.

commōtio, ōnis, *f.* [for commotio; fr. commov-eo] **1.** *A moving, motion:* vasorum, Pall.—**2.** *A rousing, excitement, agitation, commotion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *commotion*.

commōtiū-cūla, æ, *f.* dim. [for commotion-cula; fr. commotio, commotion-is] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition:* Cic.

commōt-us (for commov-tus) a, um, *1. P.* of commov-eo.—**2. Pa.**: *a.* *Uncertain, unsettled, disturbed, excited:* Cic.; Tac.—*b.* *Moved, excited, aroused:* (Comp.) *animus commotio, Cic.*

com-mōv-ēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre (*Contr. forms, commōrunt*, Lucr.) *commōrat*, Ter.: *commōrit*, Script. ap. Cic.: *commōssēm*, Cic.: *commōssēt*, id.: *commōsse*, id.), *2. v. a. I.*: *a.* *Prop.*: *To put in violent motion or commotion; to agitate violently or excessively:* *to shake or disturb greatly; to toss to and fro:* alas, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To shake intellectually; to shake, agitate,*

stuck, disturb, affect: memoriam quamdammodo commovet, stir up, awaken, revive: Cic.—2. To shake mentally; to make an impression upon; to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect, etc.: vehementer commotus sum de Syria, Cic.—3. Of the passions, etc.: To rouse, stir up, excite, produce, or generate: odium in aliquem, Cic. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To move or remove a person or thing from a place; to carry off, etc.: columnas, Cic.: te istinc, id.—2. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: Commovere sacra, To move (from their places) and carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious uses: Virg. B. Fig.: To cause to retreat, i. e. to refuse, etc.: si convellere adoriamur ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.

communīcā-tio, ōnis, f. [communīc(a)-ō] I. Gen.: A making common, imparting, communicating: Cic.; Pl. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A figure of speech in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. communication.

commun-īco, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [commun-ī] I. Prop.: (To do or have any thing in common with one; hence): A. In giving: To divide a thing with one; to communicate, impart something; to share together: omnia cum aliquo, Cic.—B. In receiving: To share something with one; to take or receive a part, to partake, participate in: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicant putat, believes that he has all things in common with him: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of inanimate and abstract things: To join to an equal part; to connect, join, unite: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, add just as much as, Cæs.—B. To have intercourse (with an inferior): ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. communiquer.

commun-īcor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] To share with some one: Liv.

1. commun-īo (-mēnio), īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. To fortify on all sides or strongly; to secure, barricade, intrench. I. Prop.: castellā, Cæs. II. Fig.: auctoritatem anle, Cic.

2. commun-īo, ōnis, f. [commun-ī] A communion, mutual participation: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. communion.

commun-īs, e, adj. (Serving together; hence) I. Prop.: Common, ordinary, general: libertas, Cic.: (with Gen.) vitium commune omnium, id.—As Subst.: commune, is, n. That which is common; a community, state: Cic.; Ov.—Adverbial expressions: In commune: A. For common use; for all; for a common object, rad, advantage, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—B. In general, generally: Quint.—C. Halves! Sen. II. Fig.: Easy in intercourse, courteous, condescending, affable: (Comp.) nec ullo spectaculi

genere communior, aut remissior erat, Suet.: (Sup.) super cenam et semper alias communissimus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. commun.

commun-itas, ātis, f. [commun-ī] (The state of the communis; hence)

1. Community, fellowship: Cic.—**2. Courteousness, condescension:** Nep.

commun-iter, adv. [id.] In common, together, commonly, jointly, generally: Cic.; Ov.

communī-tus, a, um, P. of communī-o.

comm-murmūr, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. To murmur to one's self or with others; to mutter, etc.: Cic.

commūtā-bilis, e, adj. [commut(a)-ō] I. Gen.: Subject to change, changeable: Cic. II. Esp.: In Rhetoric: Convertible, exchangeable: exordium, Cic.

commūtāt-e, ade, [1. commutat-us] In a changed or altered manner: Auct. Her.

commūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [commut(a)-ō] I. Gen.: A changing, change: commutationes aestuum, Cæs. II. Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A reciprocal opposition or change: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. commutation.

1. commūtāt-tus, a, um, P. of commut(a)-o.

2. commūtāt-tus, ūs, m. [commut(a)-ō] A change, alteration: Lucr. **comm-mūto**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. To alter wholly, change entirely: A. Prop.: signa rerum, Cic.—B. Fig.: To alter or change wholly: ad commutandos animos, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To exchange with another; to exchange, barter, traffic: captivos, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To exchange, to change for: gloriam constantie cum caritate patrie, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of speech: To exchange words, to discourse, converse: unum verbum tecum, Ter.

com-m-o, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. [contr. for co-em-o, fr. co; em-ere; v. emere] (To take or gather together; in the class age almost exclusively of the care of the hair; hence) I. To comb, arrange, braid, dress: capillos, Cic. II. To adorn, ornament, deck, etc.: A. Prop.: (Puss. with Gr. Acc.) longas compta puella comas, Ov. B. Fig.: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (sc. oratio), Quint.

comēdiā, æ (Gen. comēdiāl, Plaut.), f. = κωμῳδία (The village-song, or the revel-song). A comedy: Ter.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. comédie.

comēdic-e, adv. [comēdic-us] As in comedy: Plaut.

comēdicus, a, um, adj. = κωμωδικός. Of, or pertaining to, comedy; comic: App.

comēdus, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός. Of, or pertaining to, comedy, comic: natio, Juv.—As Subst.: comēdus, i, m. A comedian, comic actor: Cic.

com-ōsus, a, um, adj. [com-a] (Full of coma; hence) Hair, with much or long hair: frons, Phaed.

com-pāciscor (-pēciscor), pac-

tus or pectus sum, pācisci or pēcisci, 3. v. dep. To make an agreement, form a compact with one (only in temp. perf. and part.): si sumus compacti, Plaut.

—Part. Perf.: In Pass. signif.: Compacto, de compacto, or ex compacto: According to agreement or concert, in accordance with a previous compact. Cic.; Plaut.; Suet.

comp-pac-tio, ōnis, f. [for comp-pag-tio; fr. com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together: membrorum, Cic.

1. compac-tus (for compag-tus), a, um: 1. P. of comp(n)g-o, through true root COMPAG.—2. Pa.: Of figure or form: Compact together, thick set, compressed, thick: corpus, Pl.; membra, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. compacte.

2. compac-tus, a, um, P. of compac-iscor.

comp-pag-es, is (Gen. Plur. compagum, Pl.), f. [com; pa(n)g-o] A joining together, a connection, joint, structure: I. Prop.: efficiens humilem laterum compagibus arcum, Ov. II. Fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structures, Cic.

comp-pag-o, īnis, f. [id.] = compages: Ov.; Stat.

comp-par, āris (Abl. compari, Liv.—Gen. Plur. comparum, Plaut.), adj. Like or equal to another: compari Marte concurrat, Liv.—As Subst.: 1. An equal; a companion, comrade, colleague, compeer: Plaut.—2. a. A spouse, consort, mate: Plaut.; Cat.—b. The queen at chess: Ov.—c. A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables: Auct. Her.

compārā-bilis, e, adj. [1. comp-par(a)-ō] That may be compared, comparable: species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparable.

compārāt-e, adv. [1. comparat-us] By way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

1. compārā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. comp-par(a)-ō] I. Prop.: A comparing, comparison: Cic.; Quint. B. Esp.: 1. A trial of skill, contention: Suet.—2. An agreement, contract: Liv.—3. Rhet. t. t.: Comparatio criminis, A defensive comparison of a crime with a good end for which it was committed: Cic.—4. Gramm. t. t.: The comparative degree: Quint. II. Meton.: Relation, proportion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparaison.

2. compārā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. comp-par(a)-ō] 1. A preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. A procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic.

compārā-īvus, a, um, adj. [1. comp-par(a)-ō] Suitable for, or pertaining to, comparison; comparative: judicio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparatif.

comp-parco (-perco), si, no sup., cēre, 3. v. a. To save, husband well, lay up: Ter.

comp-pārēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To be evident or apparent, to appear, to show one's self: qui non comparebant, Cic. II. Meton.: To be present, in existence, exist: Cic.; Liv.

1. **compār-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [compar] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To set together in equal proportions; to put in connection; to unite, match; ea inter se, Cic. B. Esp.: To bring together for a contest, to match; ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparar, Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. To count one object fully equal to another; to place it on the same footing, or upon an equality with: cum quibus comparari, Cic.—2. To place together in comparison; to compare: comparare maiora, minora, paria, Cic.—3. To reflect, consider, judge; or to prove, show, by comparing: comparat, quanto plures delicti sunt homines, Cic.—B. Of magistrates: *To agree together in respect to the division of duties; to settle or arrange: provincias inter se, Liv.—C. To oppose: donum dono, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. comparar.**

2. **com-pāro**, āvi, ātum, āre (old form *comparāssit* = *comparaverit*, Plaut.), 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To bring or put together; hence) A. Gen.: To make ready, right, or suitable; to set in order, arrange, provide, furnish, etc.: convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Of war, etc.: To make preparations for: bellum contra aras, Cic.—b. Of soldiers, munitions of war, etc.: *To get together, get ready, equip, etc.: arma, milites, classem ejus rei causa, Liv.—2. With Personal pron.: To prepare one's self; to make one's self, or to get, ready: Ter.; Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: To make arrangements for, or take steps towards any thing; to arrange, settle, appoint, institute: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. III. Meton.: To procure what one does not yet possess or what is not yet at hand or in existence; to obtain, get, acquire, prepare, make: laudes actibus, Cic.**

com-pasco, no perf., pastum, pācere, 3. v. n.: *To feed together, etc.: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic.*

compascu-us, a, um, adj. [compasco] *Pertaining to feeding together or common pasturage: ager, Cic.*

compas-tus (for *compascu-tus*), a, um, P. of *compasco*.

compēc-tus, a, um, v. *compac-lacōr*.

compēd-īo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [compes, comped-is] *To fetter, shackle: Cato; Plaut.*

compellā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. compell(a)-o] I. Gen.: *An accosting, addressing: Auct. Her. II. Esp.: with reproach: A severe, harsh, addressing or accosting; a rebuking: Cic. 1. comp-pello, pūll, pūsum, pell-ēre, 3. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: *To drive together, or in a body, to a place: pecore totius provinciae compulso, Cic.: hostes in oppida murosque, Cæs.: naves (sc. hostium) in portum, id. B. Meton.: 1. To assemble, gather, collect, etc.: dispersos homines ratione quadam compulsi unum in locum, Cic.—2. To force together, narrow, etc.: utroque (sc. mari) in artas fauces**

compellente terram, Curt. C. Fig.: To collect, assemble: amores, Plaut. II. A. Prop.: To drive, force, etc.: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To drive, force, etc.: cur eam (sc. orationem) tantas in augustias compellimus? Cic.—2. To drive, bring, move, urge, impel, force, constrain to something: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic.

2. **compell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. compell-o] I. In a friendly sense: *A. To accost, address: aliquem voce, Virg.—B. To solicit, entice, etc.: Val. Max. II. In a hostile sense: A. To address one reproachfully; to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse; to take to task, call to account: compellatē a consule, Liv.—B. Law t. t.: To arraign before a tribunal, to accuse of crime: nobiles ac potentes, Liv.*

compēdī-ārius, a, um, adj. [compēdi-um] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened: Fig.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic.*

compēd-ium, īi, n. [compēd-o] (*a weighing together; hence) 1. a.* Of speech, etc.: *A shortening, abridging: Plaut.; Quint.—Particular phrase: Compendii facere, also compendii or compendium fieri, To shorten, abridge; to be shortened or abridged: Plaut.—b. Of time: A shortening, shortness, a short time: Quint.—c. Of space, distance, etc.: Shortness, a short way, etc.: montis, i. e. a short cut across the mountain, Ov.—2. Gain, profit, etc.: Cic.—3. A sparing or saving: Plaut.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. compendium.*

compēnsā-tio, ōnis, f. [compens(a)-o] 1. (*An equalising of one thing with another in value; hence) Barter, exchange: Just.—2. Compensation, recompense, amends: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compensation.*

com-penso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. *To counterbalance, compensate, or make good: letitiam cum doloribus, Cic. II. Of distance: To shorten, spare, save: longum iter, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. compensar.*

comperēdīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [comperēdīn(a)-o] (*A deferring of the time of trial to the third day or later: Pl.*

comperēdīnā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] = *comperēdīnatio, Cic.*

comperēdīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [comperēdīn-us] *Law t. t.: To cite a defendant to a new trial, appointed on the third following day or later: ut comperēdīnaretur reus, Cic.*

com-pērendīnus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the day after to-morrow: dies, the third following day, to which a trial was deferred, Macr.*

com-pērio, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. [cum; root PER, akin to perior] (*To go or pass through thoroughly; hence) To find out accurately, ascertain, learn, obtain, or get information of: indicia mortis comperisse, Cic.: comperta et explorata, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Com-*

pertum habeo et compertum mihi est, I know full well: Cic.; Sall.—2. Pro comperto, As certain: Suet.

com-perior, pertus sum, pēiri, 4. v. dep. [id.] = *comperio: Metellum magnū et sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall.*

com-per-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *comper-io*.—2. Pa.: *Known, proved, or found out to have done something; convicted, etc.: pecuniam clamegessisse per indecōm comperti, Liv.: (with Gen. of crime) sacrilegii, id.*

com-pes, pēdis (*Nom. and Dat. Sing. prob. not in use*), f. (*That has or keeps the feet together; hence) I. Prop.: A wooden fetter or shackle, for the feet: hoc est cur cantet vincius quoque compede fossor, Ov. II. Fig.: A fetter, bond, band, chain: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. III. Meton.: Of ice, etc.: Fetter, etc.: Hebrus nivali compede victus, Hor.*

compe-sco [for *compēd-sco*; fr. *compes*, *comped-is*, *solli*, no sup., *scōre*, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: To fasten together; to confine, hold in check, repress, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, i. e. to prune, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To check, repress, suppress, etc.: clamorem, Hor.—B. To leave off, cease from, forbear, Plaut.

compēt-itor, ōris, m. [compēt-o] *A rival, competitor: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. compétiteur.*

compēt-ītrix, īcis, f. [id.] *A female competitor: Cic.*

com-pēto, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 3. v. a. and n.: I. Act.: *To strive after something in company or together: unum locum, Just. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To meet or come together: ubi via competunt, tum, Var. B. Fig.: 1. Of time: To coincide, agree, meet, happen, etc.: tempora cum Othonis exitu, Tac.—2. Of other things: a. To agree or coincide with something, to answer to it: tanto animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus compētit, Suet.—b. To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable; to correspond: aut assumere in causam naturas, quā competent, aut mitigare, quā repugnabunt, Quint.—3. Law t. t.: Of an action: To belong to one, to lie for one: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. compétre.*

compilā-tio, ōnis, f. [compil(a)-o] *A pillaging; hence facete, a compilation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compilation.*

com-pilo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, Cic. II. Fig.: To steal, pilfer, etc.: ab ipsis causis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilārit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. compiler.*

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, pingēre, 3. v. a. [for *com-pango*] I. Prop.: *To join or unite together; to put together, frame, make by joining, compose: edificia, Sen.: tam compositum tamque compactum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Compingere aliquem in aliquid, To crowd a person somewhere; to confine, put, conceal: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: To put, drive, or thrust one into something or*

somewhere: in judicium et concinnulas, detruendi et compingendi, Cic.

compitalicius (-tius), a, um, adj. [compitali-a] Of, or belonging to, the compitalia: ludi, Cic.

compit-ālis, e, adj. [compit-um] Of, or pertaining to, a cross-way: Lares, Suet.—As Subst.: **Compitalia**, lūm (compitaliorum, Cic.), n. The Compitalia: a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the pretor: Cic.

com-pit-um, i (mostly plur.), n. [for com-pet-um; fr. com-pet-o] (That which meets something; hence) I. Prop.: A place where several ways meet, a cross-road: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma: Pers.

com-plācē, plācti and plāctus sum, no sup., plācēre, 2. v. n. I. To be pleasing to several persons at the same time: complacita est tibi, Ter. II. To be very pleasing: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complaire*.

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. I. Prop.: To make even, level, or plain: domum, to raise, Cic. II. Fig.: To render tolerable or supportable: aspera, dura, Sen.

com-plector, xus sum, cti, 3. v. dep. [com; 1. plecto] To entwine one's self, etc., with some other person or thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace, etc.: spatium, i. e. to mark out for military purposes, Cæs.: nos inter nos esse complexos, Cic. B. Esp.: To clasp, seize, etc., in close combat: qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of the mind, understanding, etc.: To embrace something intellectually as a whole; to comprehend, understand: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Cic.—2. To embrace or grasp in the memory: hæc . . . aut memoria complexi, aut, etc., Cic.—B.: 1. To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse or in a writing; to comprise: omnia nunc comprehensione, Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: To draw a conclusion, make an inference: Cic.—C. Of the affections: To embrace, i. e. to display esteem, regard, affection for, etc.: aliquem summā benevolentia, Cic.—D. To take into possession; seize, lay hold of: facultatem aliquam, Cic. K³ In Pass. force: quo vita beata complexitur, is comprised, Cic.

complē-mentum, i, n. [comple-o] That which fills up or completes; a complement: numerorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complément*.

com-plēo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill something on all sides; to fill full, fill up: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of food: To satisfy, to satiate: avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To make the army or fleet of a full number; to complete, fill up: legiones, Cæs.—3. To impreg-

nate: alias alii complent magis, Lucr.

—4. To be full or filled: non ita complebant Ephreus Laidos ades, Prop. II. Fig.: A. To fill a space with sound, lamentations, etc.: completi sunt animi auresque vestre, Cic.—B. To fill, to satiate: me compleri flore Bacchi, Plant.—C. To furnish abundantly with something: exercitum omni copia, Cæs.—D. To fill one with any desire, humour, passion, etc.: aliquem gaudio, Cic.: (with Gen.) aliquem erroris et dementia, Plant.—E.: 1. Gen.: To make complete or perfect; to finish: Cic.: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of a promise: To fulfil: summam promissi, Cic.—F. Of time: To finish, complete, live or pass through: centum et septem annos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complir*.

complē-tus, a, um, 1. P. of complete-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Filled full, full: alveus Tiberis rudieribus, Suet.—B. Fig.: Complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, Cic.: (Comp.) completus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complet*, *comble*.

complexio, ōnis, f. [for completio; fr. complet-or] I. Gen.: A combination, connection: atomorum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of speech: Connection, etc.: verborum, Cic.—B.: 1. Rhetor. t. t.: a. A constant recurrence to what has been previously said: Auct. Her.—b. A period: Cic.—2. Philos. t. t.: a. A conclusion in a syllogism: Cic.—b. A dilemma: Cic.

1. **complexus** (for complet-sus) a, um, P. of complete-or.

2. **complexus**, ūs, m. [for complet-sus; fr. complet-or] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace, etc.: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Of hostile embrace: Close combat: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Connection in discourse: Quint.—B. Embrace, i. e. love, affection, etc.: Cic. III. Meton. for Ar embraced or beloved object: Cic.

complicā-tus, a, um, P. of complice(a)-o.

complic-itus, a, um, P. of complice-o.

com-plīco, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ūl, ūtum), āre, 1 v. a. I. Gen.: To fold together, to fold up: A. Prop.: epistolam, Cic. B. Fig.: animi complicata notio, Cic. II. Esp.: With Personal Pron.: To roll one's self together, i. e. to crouch close, etc.: qui (sc. Diogenes) complicitus se in dolio, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *complicquer*.

complōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [complor(a)-o] A loud violent complaint, lamentation: Liv.

complōrā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A loud mourning, lamentation, etc.: Liv.

com-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. To bewail, lament loudly or violently: lamentatione fortunam, Liv.

complō-sus (for complod-sus), a, um, P. of complod-o.

com-plūres, a and ūa, adj. Several together, very many: ratibus compluribus factis, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) complures hostium, Hirt.

complūr-ies (-iens), adv. [com-plur-es] Several times, many times often: Plant.

complus-cūli, æ, a, adj. dim. [for complur-culi, fr. complur-es] Tolerably many, several: dies, Plant.

com-plū-vium, ūi, n. [com; plu-o] (A flowing together when it rains; hence) A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin (impluvium) placed below: Suet.

com-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, pōnere (Part. Perf. Syncomp. compōstus, Virg.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or bring together; to collect: aridum lignum, Hor.: in quo (sc. loco) erant ea composita, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. With the accessory notion of connection, etc.: To put together (into one whole); to join together; to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together, etc.: isgenus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis composuit, Virg.—b. To found, build: urbem, Virg.: templum, Ov.: Col.—2. With the accessory notion of order, etc.: a. (a) To put in order, to set right, etc., to order, adjust, arrange, regulate: capillum, Cic.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.—(b) With Personal pron.: (a) To adjust or arrange one's self: Ov.—(b) To recline (at table, for rest, etc.): Virg.—b. Of the day: To end, close: diem, Virg.—c. To put something in order for keeping; to lay up, keep, preserve: compono, quæ mox deponere possim, Hor.—d. (To dress or adorn a dead body; hence): (a) To expose to view, lay out: toroque Mortua componar, Ov.—(b) To bury, inter: est tibi mater . . . "haud mihi quisquam: Omnes composui," Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of written or oratorical performances, compositions, etc.: To draw up or put down; to compose, write: librum, Cic.: carmina, Hor.—2. To compose, contrive something untrue, unfair, i. e. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: Plant.—3. To agree upon together; to settle, adjust: composito ante adventum legatorum consilio, Liv.—Particular phrase: Ex composito, or, simply, composito, According to agreement, in a concerted manner: Liv.; Virg.—B.: 1. To put in order, set right, adjust, arrange, regulate: verba, Cic.: itinera, id.—2. To adjust to, or make suitable for something: civitatem ad votum, Tac.—3. To bring something morally disordered (discord, contention, passion, etc.) into order; to allay, settle, compose: —of persons, to quiet, calm, appease, tranquillize, etc.: lites, Virg.: aversos amicos, Hor.—C.: 1. To match against, to bring into contest with: duos bonos viros inter se, Quint.—2. To put together in comparison, to compare: dicta cum factis, Sall.: homines divis, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *composer*.

com-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. To carry or bring together, to collect: I. Prop.: præsias, Virg.: frumentum in loca tuta, Cic. II. Fig.: Of style!

nobilis opus est rebus exquisitis, *audique* comportatis, Cic.

compō-s, ōtis, *adj.* [for *compot-s*; fr. *com*; *pot-is*] (*Having the mastery or power with another; hence*) *Partaking of, possessing, participating or sharing in; guilty of, etc.* (with *Gen.*) *animi, of a sane mind*, Ter.: *so, mentis, Cic.* *voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish*, Hor.: (with *Abl.*) *prædā, Liv.*

compōsit-e, *adv.* [*compositus*]-*us*] *In an orderly, regular, or skilful manner; orderly; dicere, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *compositus cuncta agere, Tac.*

compōs-itio, ōnis, *f.* [*COMPOS*, root of *compo-no*, i. e. *compo(s)-no*; v. *pono init.*] **A.**: 1. Prop.: *A putting together, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting: membrorum, Cic.*—2. Fig.: *Connection, coherence: disciplina, Cic.*—**B.**: *A bringing together or matching of pairs of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic.*—**C.**: 1. *A drawing up in writing, a composition: juris pontificalis, Cic.*—2. In Rhet.: *A proper connection in style and position of words; arrangement, disposition: Cic.*—**D.**: *A settlement of a difference, arrangement of a controversy; an agreement, compact: Cæs.; Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. composition.*

compōs-itor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *One who puts or sets together; an arranger, disposer, maker: Cic.; Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compositeur.*

compōs-itura, æ, *f.* [*id.*] (*Prop.*) *A joining together; Meton.*] *A joint, commissure: oculorum, Lucr.*

compōs-itus, a, um: 1. *P.* of *compo-no*, i. e. *compo(s)-no*: v. *pono init.*—2. *Pa.*: **a.** *Put together, compounded: verba, Quint.*—**b.** *Invented, devised: non ab inimicis Romæ compositum (sc. crimen), Cic.*—**c.**: (a) *Fully ordered, disposed, well arranged: (Comp.) periculum ut nemo compositor ad iudicium venisse videretur, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *literaræ tuæ compositissime, id.*—(b) *Fit, suitable: compositus allicendi moribus, Tac.*

(b) *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed: ætas, Tac.*

compōtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*com*; *pot(a)-o*] *A drinking together: Cic.*

compōt-ō, ivi, itum, *ire*, 4. v. a. [*compos, compot-is*] 1. Act.: *To make partaker of: me piscatu novo, Plaut.*—2. Pass.: *To become partaker of, to obtain: Plaut.*

compō-tor, ōris, *m.* [for *compot-tor*; fr. *com*; *pot-o*] *A drinking-companion: Cic.*

compō-trix, fr. *id.*] *A female drinking-companion: Ter.*

comp-pransor, ōris, *m.* [for *comp-prand-sor*; fr. *com*; *prand-eo*] *A boon companion: Cic.*

comp-rēcā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*compreco(a)-or*] *An imploring: deorum, Liv.*

comp-prēcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (*To pray greatly to; hence*) **I.** Act.: *To supplicate, implore: deos, Ter.* **II.** Neut.: *To pray, make supplication, etc.* *Ov.*

com-prēhendo (*-prendo*), di-sum, dēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To take hold of something, as it were, with both hands, on all sides; hence*) *To lay or catch hold of: quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.* *comprensā frustra imago, Virg.* **B.** Esp.: 1. *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner; to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend: hominem, Cic.* *comprehensum morbo, Just.*—2. Of a letter: *To intercept: epistolas, Just.*—3. *To seize upon, apprehend in a crime: fures, Cat.*—4. Of places: *To contain, comprise, comprehend, include: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt.* **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. *To comprehend by the sight; to perceive, observe, see: aliquid visu, Sil.*—2. *To comprehend intellectually; to receive into one's mind, etc.; to grasp, perceive: opinionem mentibus, Cic.*—3. *To comprise: In discourse, writing, number, etc.: quæ si comprehendere coner, Ov.* *verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, Cic.* *neque enim numero comprehendere refert, i. e. to enumerate, Virg.*—4. *To comprehend any one in affection; to bind to one's self; to put under obligation; to embrace with kindness, be kind to: multos amicitia, Cic.*—**B.**: *To discover, detect: quo facilius comprehendere res, Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. comprendre.*

comprēhens-ibilis, e, *adj.* [*comprēhendo*, (*Sup.*) *comprēhens-um*] 1. *Perceptible by the eyes, evident: Sen.*—2. *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible: Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compréhensible.*

comprēhens-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for *comprēhens-sio*; fr. *comprēhendo*] 1. *A seizing or laying hold of with the hands: Cic.*—2. *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending: Cic.*—3. *A mental comprehending, perceiving; also, a comprehension, perception, idea: Cic.*—4. In Rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style: Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compréhension.*

comprēhens-sus (for *comprēhens-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *comprēhendo*, ere, v. *comprēhendo*.

comprēs-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for *comprēs-sio*; fr. *COMPREM*, true root of *comprim-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression: Vitr.* **B.** Esp.: *An embracing: Plaut.* **II.** Fig.: *The compression of an expression: Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compression.*

compress-us, comp. *adv.* [*compress-us*] *In a more or very compressed or concise manner; more or very briefly or succinctly: loqui, Cic.*

1. *compress-us*, a, um [for *comprēm-sus*; fr. *COMPREM*, true root of *comprim-o*] *P.* of *comprim-o*.

2. *compress-us*, ūs, *m.* [for *comprēm-sus*; fr. *COMPREM*, true root of *comprim-o*] **I.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression (only in Abl. Sing.)*; *Cic.* **II.** Esp.: *An embracing: Plaut.*; *Ter.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compressé.*

com-primo, pressi, pressum,

primere, 3. v. a. [for *com-premo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press or squeeze together, compress: quum compresserat (sc. digitos) pugnumque fecerat, Cic.*

—**Pro v.**: *Compressis inanibus sedere, To sit with folded hands, i. e. to be unemployed or idle: Liv.* **B.** Esp.: 1. *To debauch, etc.* *Plaut.; Liv.*—2. With the access, idea of restraining free motion: *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain: animam, to hold the breath, Ter.: linguam, Plaut.*—3. *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal: delicta, Cic.* *famam capte Carthaginis, Liv.* **II.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, Cic.* *vix compminor, quin involem illi in oculos, Plaut.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. comprimer.*

comp-rōbā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*comprob(a)-o*] *Approval, approval: Cic.*

comp-rōbā-tor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *An approver: Cic.*

com-prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To approve of something thoroughly; to assent to, acknowledge: has comproba tabulas, Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *To prove, establish, attest, confirm: aliquid oratione, Cic.*

comprōmis-sum, i, n. [for *compro-mitt-sum*; fr. *compro-mitt-o*] *A mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter; a compromise: Cir.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compromis.*

com-prōmitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: *Law t. t.*: *To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter; to compromise, etc.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compromettre.*

1. **com-ptus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of *com-o*.—2. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Adorned, ornamented, decked: (Sup.) anima comptissima, Aug.*—**B.** Fig.: *Embellished, ornate, elegant: oratio, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *comptior sermo, Tac.*

2. **com-ptus**, ūs, *m.* [*com-o*] (*An*) *adorning of the hair; hence* **I.** Prop.: *An ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress: Lucr.* **II.** Fig.: *A band, tie: Lucr.*

compul-sus, a, um, *P.* of *compello*, through root *compul*, v. *pello init.*

compunc-tus (for *compung-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *compung-o*.

com-pungo, punxi, punctum, pungere, 3. v. a. *To prick or puncture: I.* Prop.: *barbarum compunctum notis Thracis, i. e. tattooed: Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *Cic.*

com-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To sum up, reckon, compute: I.* Prop.: *rationem digitis, Plaut.* (*without Object*) *presens computarat, Cic.* **II.** Fig.: *facies tua computat annos, shows your age: Juv.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. compter.*

com-pūtresco, putrūl, *no sup.*, putrescere, 3. v. n. *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy: Lucr.*

Comum, i, n. *Comum; a considerable town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the younger Pliny (now Como).—Hence, Com-ensis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Comum.—As Subst.: Cōmenses, ōm, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Comum.*

con = cum; v. cum *init.*

conā-men, *inis*, n. [con(a)-or] [*That which endeavours; hence*] An effort, exertion, struggle; Ov.; Lucr. **conā-tum**, i, n. [*id.*] An attempt, undertaking, venture, etc. (prps. only plur.); Cæs.; Liv.

1. **conā-tus**, a, um, P. of con(a)-or.

2. **conā-tus**, ūs, m. [con(a)-or] I. Gen.: An attempt, effort, undertaking; allicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Effort, exertion, labour, zeal; Cic.—B. An inclination, impulse, incitement to an act; Cic.

con-cāco, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To pollute with ordure; regiam, Phaed.

con-cālēfācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.—*Pass.*—**-fio** (fāctor), -factus sum, -fieri. To warm thoroughly; quum brachium concalefecerit, Cic.

concalefactus, a, um, P. of concalefacto.

concalefio, v. concalefacto.

con-cālō, cālūi, no sup., cālēre, 2. v. n. To be thoroughly warm; Plant.

con-cālēsco, cālūi, no sup., cālēsco, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. P. Prop.: To become thoroughly warm, to glow; corpora ardore animi concalescent, Cic. II. Fig.: To glow with love; Ter.

con-calle-sco, cālūi, no sup., callescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [con; calle-] (Prop.): To become callous; Fig.: A. To become shrewd or ingenious; Cic.—B. To become insensible or callous; Cic.

con-cāmēro, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To vault or arch completely; to arch over; concameratus locus, Suet.

Concānus, i, m. A Concan. The Concani, or Concans, were a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.

con-castigo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To chastise severely; hominem, Plant.

con-cāv-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concav-] To make hollow; to hollow out, make round, arch: brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj. Completely hollow, concave, arched, vaulted; bent, curved: altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; vallis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concave*.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. and A. I. Nent.: A. Prop.: To depart, withdraw, retire, take one's self off or away, remove one's self, etc.: conceдите atque abscedite, Plant.; ocli distributio docet, unde fulmen venerit, quod concesserit, Cic.—Particular phrase: Concedere vitā or simply concedere, To depart from life, to die; Tac. B. Fig.: 1. Of abstract subjects: To go, depart, cease, etc.: irā Concessere deūm, Virg.—2. (To go, as it were, out of the way for one on account of his wishes, power, excellence, etc.; hence): a. To yield or submit to superior power, etc.: ut magnitudinē medicinā doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic.—B. To give place in excellence, dignity, rank, etc.; to yield, give precedence: nemini, Cic.; majestati viri, Liv.—c. To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes: libidini, Ter.: postulationi,

Cic.—d. To assent, concede, give in; mihi, Ter.: dicto, Cic.—3. To accede, agree, or consent; to assent, submit, yield, or resign one's self; to go or pass over to any thing: in ditionem, Liv. II. Act.: A. To grant, concede, allow; to consign over; to resign, yield, vouchsafe: artes tibi, Cic.—B. To grant or yield something to one as a favour or from regard; to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon: peccata alicui, Cic.: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concéder*.

con-cēlōbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To resort to in great multitudes or frequently; to visit very often; to frequent: convivā, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of action: To pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia, Cic.—B. To fill with something: alma Venus . . . quae terras frugiferentes Concelebrās, i. e. Allest with life, Lucr.—C. To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to solemnise: diem natalem, Plaut.; rem, Cic.—D. To honour, praise, extol: genium, Tib.—E. To publish abroad, make known: victoriam, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concelebrer*.

con-cen-tio, ōnis, f. [for concantio; fr. CONCAN, true root of concinco] A singing together, harmony; Cic.

concen-tus, ūs, m. [for concantus; fr. id.] (A singing or playing together; hence) I. Prop.: A blending of sounds or voices; symphony, harmony, harmonious music; Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Fig.: Concord, agreement, harmony; Cic.; Hor.

concep-tio, ōnis, f. [for conceptio; fr. CONCAP, true root of concipio] 1. Of the female: A becoming pregnant, conception; Cic.—2. Law l. i.: A composing, drawing up of formulae; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conception*.

1. **concep-tus** (for conceptus), a, um, P. of concip-io, through true root CONCAP.

2. **concep-tus**, ūs, m. [for conceptus; fr. concip-io, through id.] 1. a. Prop.: A taking together or to one's self; Suet.—b. Meton.: A collection, body, confuz: aquarium, Sen.—2. a. Prop.: Of the female: A conceiving; a becoming pregnant; conception; Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Of plants, trees, etc.: A budding, sprouting; Pl.—(b) The fetus, whether of women or animals; Suet.; Pl.

con-cerpo, no perf., cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [for con-carpo] (To pluck greatly; hence) I. Prop.: To pluck, pull, or tear in pieces; to rend; epistolas, Cic. II. Fig.: To cut up, censure: aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.

concertā-tio, ōnis, f. [concert(a)-] A strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy; Cic.

concertā-tor, ōis, m. [*id.*] One who contends; a rival; Tac.

concertātōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [concertator] (Pertaining to a concertator; hence) Pertaining to controversy or disputation; controversial; Cic.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. To contend zealously or warmly; puello, Cæs.; de regno, Suet. II. To

dispute, debate: cum inimico, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concertier*.

conces-sio, ōnis, f. [for conced-sio; fr. conced-o] I. Gen.: An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave; Cic. II. Esp.: Rhetor. l. i.: Concession, as of a fault, etc.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concession*.

con-cesso, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. To cease, leave off, desist; Plaut.

1. **conces-sus** (for conced-sus), a, um, P. of conced-o.

2. **conces-sus**, ūs, m. [for conced-sus; fr. conced-o] A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave (prps. only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.; Tac.

concha, ā, f., κόγχη; I. Prop.: A. A mussel, etc.; Cic.; Hor.—B. 1. A pearl-oyster; Pl.—2. The purple-fish; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A mussel-shell; Cic.—B. A pearl; Ov.—C. A snail-shell; Col.—D. Triton's trumpet; Ov.—E. The trumpet of Misenus; Virg.—F. A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt, etc.; an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar, etc.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conque*.

conchis, is, f. = κόγχος. A kind of bean boiled with the pods; Juv.

conchita, ā, m. = κογχίτης. A catcher of shell-fish; Plaut.

conchyl-i-ātus, a, um, adj. [conchyl-um] (Provided with conchylum; hence) Of a purple colour; Cic.

conchyl-ium, ī, n. = κογχύλιον (v) 1. A shell-fish; Cic.; Pl.—2. An oyster; Cic.; Hor.—3. a. Prop.: A (kind of) purple shell-fish; Lucr.—b. Meton.: (a) Purple colour, purple; Cic.—(b) For purple garments, purple; Juv.

1. **con-cido**, cidi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for con-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fall utterly; to fall to the ground, tumble down, etc.: conclave illud concidit, Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. To fall down (in death, a swoon); to fall (in battle); to fall: in prelio, Cic.: inter opus, Ov.—2. Of victims: To be slaughtered or slain; to fall: victima taurus concidit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To lose strength, value, etc.; to fall to the earth, be overthrown, prostrated, decay, perish, fall, go to ruin: concidit illa tellus, Virg.: una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.—B. Of the wind: To sink, subside, fall, go down; Hor.

2. **con-cido**, cidi, cisum, cīdere, 3. v. a. [for con-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cut up wholly, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.: nervos, Cic.: ligna, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To cut to pieces, lacerate, i. e. to beat severely, cudgel soundly: vicinos loris, Juv.—2. To cut to pieces in war; to cut down, destroy, kill: multitudinem fugientium, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Of style: To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble: sententias, Cic.—B. To strike down; to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul, by word or deed: auctoritatem ordinis, Cic.: Antonium decredit, id.—C. To deceive, cheat, defraud; Plaut.

con-ciso (in acc. with form concio, ire; concit, Lucr.: concitant, Tac.: conciri, Liv.: concita, Lucr.,

etc.), ivi, *tum, *ère, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: A. To urge, bring, or assemble together, by exciting or rousing; to collect: homines miraculo reit, Liv.—B. Of things as objects: To move violently; to shake, stir up: concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke: hostem, Tac.: concitus ira, Virg.—B. To excite, produce, cause action, evil, etc.: seditiōnem, Tac.: iram, Ter.

conciā-būlum, i, n. [conci(a)-o] (That which serves for bringing together; hence) A place of assembly; a market-place, court, etc.: Tac.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciabule*.

conciā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: A uniting, connecting in a body; a bond, union: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) A uniting in feeling; a conciliating, making friendly; a reconciling: Cic.—(b) Rhetor. t. t.: The gaining or winning of hearers or a judge, etc.: Cic.—(c) In Philos. lang.: An inclination; a desire or longing: Cic.—2. A acquiring, procuring: gratiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliation*.

conciā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] He who provides, prepares, or causes a thing; an author, promoter: nuptiarum, Nep.: prōditionis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliateur*.

conciātrix-ūla, æ, f. dim. [conciātrix, conciliātrix] (That which conciliates, unites: Cic.)

conciā-trix, icis, f. [conci(a)-o] (That which occasions, produces, procures: conciliatrix amicitia virtutis opinio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliatrice*.)

1. **conciātus**, a, um: 1. P. of concili(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Beloved: Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.—(b) Commended, recommended: per factionis favorem conciliatus, Suet.—b. Well inclined, devoted, favourable: (Comp.) ad rem accipiendam conciliator, Quint.

2. **conciā-tus**, ūs, m. [conci(a)-o] A union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in Abl. Sing.): Lucr.

conciō, ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conci(a)-o] I. Prop.: To bring together (several things) into one whole; to unite, connect: omnia in alto, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly, procure the favour of, make inclined to, gain over, win: animos hominum, Cic.—B. To represent something as agreeable or pleasant, i. e. to recommend, commend; dictis artes conciliāsse, Ov. III. Meton.: To procure, provide, prepare, produce; hence: A. With physical objects: 1. To unite in love; to bring together, in good or bad sense: Plant.; Cat.—2. To procure, obtain: pecunias, Cic.—B. With abstract objects: To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of, etc.: gloriam, Cic.: amorem sibi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliier*.

conci-l-ium, ii, n. [for concal-ium; fr. conc; cal-o] (A calling together: Concr.: That which is called together; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A collection of people; a meeting, assembly: Cic. B. Esp.: An assembly for

consultation, a council: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: An assemblage: virtutum, Cic. III. Meton.: A close conjunction, i. e. union, connection: hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concile*.

concin-n-e, adv. [concin-n-us] Beautifully, elegantly, tastefully, neatly: I. Prop.: vestita, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of style: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) concinnius loqui, Aus.

concin-nitas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the concinnus; hence) Beauty (of style): Cic.

concin-nitudo, ūnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the concinnus; hence) Beauty (of style): Cic.

concin-n-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To join together fitly; to arrange appropriately; to set right, adjust: pallam, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of the intellect, etc.: To form, cultivate: Sen. III. Meton.: A. To prepare, cause, occasion, produce: consuetudo concinnat amorem, Lucr.—B. To make, render, cause to be (something) (with second Acc. of further definition) viam tranquillam, Plaut.

concin-nus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Fitly or skilfully put together or joined, well adjusted; hence, tasteful, neat, beautiful, elegant, fine: tectorum, Cic. II. Fig.: Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking, etc.: sermo, Hor.: (Comp.) alii concinniores, Cic. III. Meton.: Suited, fit, appropriate for something: of persons, suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing, etc.: concinnus amicis, Hor.

con-cīno, cīnū, no sup., cīnēre, 3. v. n. and a, [for conc-aŋo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Neut.: To sing, play, or sound together, in concert or harmoniously: cornua ac tubæ concinere, Tac.—2. Act.: To cause to sound together, in concert or harmoniously; to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify, etc.: hæc concinuntur, Cic.: (with clause as Object) concinite in modum, Iu. Hymen, Cat. B. Esp.: To sing prophetically, forebode: funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. II. Fig.: To agree together, harmonise, accord: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videtur, Cic.

1. **conciō**, ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conci(a)-o] I. Prop.: To bring together (several things) into one whole; to unite, connect: omnia in alto, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly, procure the favour of, make inclined to, gain over, win: animos hominum, Cic.—B. To represent something as agreeable or pleasant, i. e. to recommend, commend; dictis artes conciliāsse, Ov. III. Meton.: To procure, provide, prepare, produce; hence: A. With physical objects: 1. To unite in love; to bring together, in good or bad sense: Plant.; Cat.—2. To procure, obtain: pecunias, Cic.—B. With abstract objects: To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of, etc.: gloriam, Cic.: amorem sibi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conciliier*.

2. **conci-o** (contī-o), ōnis, f. [acc. to some from 1. concī-o] (An assembling together; hence) I. Prop.: A meeting, assembly that is called together: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A speech, harangue, oration before a public assembly: Cic.; Cæs.—B. A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum: Cic.

conciōnā-bundus, a, um, adj. [conci(a)-o] Proposing something, or haranguing, in a public assembly: hæc concionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

conciōn-ālis, e, adj. [2. concio, concion-is] Of, or belonging to, an assembly: clamor, Cic.

conciōn-āritas, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, an assembly: Cic.

conciōnā-tor, ōris, m. [conci(a)-o] An haranguer of the people;

in a bad sense, a demagogue, an inciter to sedition: Cic.

conciōn-or, ātus, um, āri, 1. v. dep. [2. concio, concion-is] I. To meet in an assembly, to form an assembly singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people; to harangue, address: Dionysius concionari ex turri alia solebat, Cic.: (with Objective clause) Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., declared before the people, Cic. B. Esp.: To say publicly, publish, make known, declare: Cic.

con-ci-pio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. and n. [for conc-capio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (To take or lay hold of, as it were, with both hands, or on all sides; hence) To take to one's self; to take in, take, receive, etc.: ignem, Cic.: ventum veste, Quint.

B. Esp.: Of females: To conceive, become pregnant: 1. Neut.: quum concepta mula, Cic.—2. Act.: quem pluvius Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To apprehend by the sense of sight; to see, perceive: hæc tanta bona, Plaut.—B. (To perceive in mind; hence) 1. To imagine, conceive, think: quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.—2. To understand, comprehend, perceive: principia rerum omnium animo a mente, Cic.—C. To receive, adopt, or harbour any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design, etc.; to give place to, foster, take in, receive; to undertake, commit: spem, Ov.: scelus, Cic.—D.: 1. To draw up, comprise, express in words; to compose: fœdus, Virg.: verbis concipi, Cic.—2. Religious t. t.: To make something (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) known; to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, designate formally: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concipisse (sc. magistratū), Liv. III.

Meton.: Of a woman: To give herself in marriage; to wed, marry: Ov.

conci-s-e, adv. [conci-s-us] In short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

conci-sio, ōnis, f. [for concid-sio; fr. concid-o] (A cutting up, etc.; hence) Rhet. t. t.: A separating or cutting up of a clause into short divisions: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concision*.

conci-sus (for concid-sus), a, um: 1. P. of concid-o.—2. Pa.: Divided, broken up, short, concise: sententiæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concis*.

conci-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [conci(a)-o] I. Gen.: An excitement or rousing of the passions, an emotion of mind affection, passion: Cic. II. Esp.: A tumultuous sedition, a tumult (of the multitude): Cæs.; Cic.

conci-tā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who excites or rouses, a mover, exciter: Liv.

conci-tātus, a, um: 1. P. of concit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: A. Violently moved, i. e. rapid, swift, quick: (Comp.) conversio cœli concitator, Cic.: (Sup.) concitatissimus, Quint.—b. Roused up, vehement, ardent: concio, Cic.

conci-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

intens. [conci-eo] **I.** Prop.: To set in violent motion; to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite: equum calcaribus, Liv.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of personal objects: To rouse, urge, impel to any act, feeling, etc.; to move strongly; to influence, stir up, instigate, etc.: concitari ad studium cognoscendae perpendendaeque virtutis, Cic.—**B.** Of things as objects: To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: misericordiam, Cic.: bellum Romanis, Liv.

conci-tor, ōris, m. [id.] He who rouses; an exciter: belli, Liv.

1. concit-tus, a, um, P. of concit-eo.

2. concit-tus, a, um, P. of I. concit-o.

conclun-cūla (contūm-), ōis, f. [for conclun-cula; fr. 2. conclio, conclon-is] A short harangue to the people: Cic.

conclāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [conclām-(a)-o] A loud shouting or calling of many persons together; a shout: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclamation*.

conclām-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [conclām-o] To call, cry out violently: Plaut.

con-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.**: (To call together; hence) A. To call or cry out together or in multitudes; to shout, esp. in approbation or assent: Of persons, or things personified, as subjects: id. sutores et zonarii conclāmārunt, Cic.: (with Objective clause) conclāmant omnes occasionem non esse amittendam, Cæs.—Particular expressions: **1.** Conclāmare ad arma, To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack: Liv.—**2.** Conclāmare vasa, or simply conclāmare, To give the signal (before breaking up) for packing; to give the order for decamping (ellipt. for conclāmare, ut vasa colligantur): Cæs.—**B.** To call several persons together into one place; to call to help: socios, Ov. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To call or cry out loudly or violently; to shout, exclaim: Italiam primus conclāmat Achates, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. t. t.: Of the dead: Conclāmare aliquem, etc., To call one, etc., repeatedly by name (and lament him seven—acc. to others, eight—days, before his burial): Liv.—Prov.: Jam conclāmatum est, It is now over, or past; all is lost: Ter. **B.** Meton.: To cause to cry out or re-echo: saxa querelis, Mart.

con-clāve, ēis (Abl. conclavi, Ter.; Liv.), n. [con; clav-is] (The thing with, or that has, a key belonging to it; hence) A room, chamber, dining-hall, etc., that may be locked up: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence (transferred to an assembly in such a place), Fr. *conclave*.

con-clūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for con-claudo] **I.** Prop.: To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine: locum sulco, Virg.: bestias delectationis causā, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. To shut up, confine, encompass, surround, etc.: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage, Ter.—**B.** To confine within certain limits; to bring into and enclose within: jus civile in parvum

locum, Cic.—**C.** To comprehend, contain, include, comprise: omnia artibus, Cic.—**D.** To end, close, conclude: facinus, crudelitate conclusum, Cic.—**E.** Of style: To close rhythmically, to round off: verborum ordinem, Cic.: versum, Hor.—**F.** Philos. t. t.: To conclude, infer, make an inference, argue, demonstrate: id quod concludere i. velint, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclure*.

conclūs-e, adv. [conclūs-us] With periods rounded off; harmoniously: Cic.

conclū-sio, ōnis, f. [for conclū-sio; fr. conclūd-o] **1.** Milit. t. t.: A hostile shutting in; a siege, blockade: Cæs.—**2.** A conclusion, end: Cic.—**3.** Rhet. t. t.: a. The conclusion of a discourse, peroration.—b. A period: Cic.—**4.** Philos. t. t.: The conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conclusion*.

conclūsūm-cūla, ōis, f. dim. [for conclūsūm-cula; fr. conclūdo, conclusion-is] A short concluding argument, conclusion: Cic.

conclū-sus (for conclūd-sus), a, um, P. of conclūd-o.

concoct-tus (for concoqu-tus), a, um, P. of concoqu-o.

con-conā-tio, ōnis, f. [con; cēn-(a)-o] A supping together, companionship at table: Cic.

con-cōlor, ōris, adj. gen. om. Of the same colour: humerus, Ov.: (with Dat.), concolor est illis, id.

con-cōpulo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cōquo, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To boil or seethe together: sal nitrū sulphuri coactum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: To unite, or mix together by boiling: odores, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: Of food: To digest, assimilate: conchas, Cic.: (w thout Object) cibis facillimus ad concoquendum, id. **III.** Fig.: **A.** With Personal pron.: To waste, pine away: Plaut.—**B.** (Like our digest) To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, stomach: odia, Cic.: senatorem, Liv.—**C.** To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, reflect maturely upon, consider well: tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic.—**D.** To concoct, devise: consilia, Liv.

concord-ia, ōis, f. [concoors, concord-is] (The quality of the concoors; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or things: An agreeing together, union, unanimity, agreement, harmony, concord: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** An intimate friend: Ov.—**B.** Personified: Concord; the goddess of concord: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorde*.

concord-iter, adv. [id.] Harmoniously, amicably, unitedly, with concord: concorditer exigit annos, Ov.: (Comp.) concordius bellum gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) concordissime vivere, Cic.

concord-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] To agree together, be united, harmonise: animi sanitas dicitur, quum

ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concorde*.

con-cord-s, dis, adj. [for con-cord-s; fr. con; cor, cord-is] (With the same hearts; hence) United, agreeing, concordant, harmonious: Of living beings or things: dissociata locis concordī pace ligavit, Ov.: (Comp.) ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut.: (Sup.) cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

con-crēdo, didi, ātum, dēre, 3. v. a. To intrust, consign, commit: rem et famam alitici, Cic.

con-crēdō, ōis, no sup., dēre, 3. v. a. (v. credo init.) To intrust, commit, etc.: ei amorem meum Concredidi, Plaut.

con-crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To burn greatly; hence) To burn up, consume: vivos igni, Liv.

con-crēpo, ōis, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise, etc.: simulacra decem viri concreperunt, Cic.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. **II.** Act.: To cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon: æra, Ov.

con-cresco, crevi, cretum, crescere (Inf. Perf., concrescere, Ov.), 3. v. n.: **I.** (To grow together; hence) A. To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: aqnā, nive, pruīnāque, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: To take form, grow, increase: indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Formed, having its origin: illud funestum animal ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. **II.** To grow strong, to spread out: aliud concrecit, Lucr.

con-crēto, ōnis, f. [concre-sco] **I.** Prop.: A compacting, condensing, concretion: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Materiality, matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concretion*.

1. concre-tus, a, um, 1. P. of concre-sco.—**2.** Pa.: Grown together, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, rigid, firm, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: nihil animis admixtum, nihil concretum, Cic.: dolor, i. e. benumbing, tearless, Ov.: (Comp.) semen concredis æquo, Lucr.—As Subst.: **concretum**, i. n. Hardness, firmness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concret*.

2. concre-tus, ōis, m. [concre-sco] A growing together, uniting of roots with the earth; an adhering: Virg.

con-criminor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: Plaut.

con-crūcio, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

concūb-ina, ōis, f. [concup-o] (One lying with another; hence) **1.** A concubine: Cic.—**2.** An unchaste female: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *concupine*.

concūbin-ātus, ōis, m. [concupin-us or concubin-a] (The state of the concubinus or -a; hence) **1.** Union without marriage; concubinage: Plaut.—**2.** Adulterous intercourse: Suet.

concūb-inus, i, m. [concup-o]

(One lying with another; hence) *One who lives in concubinage*: Tac.: Cat.

concūbitus, ūs, m. [id.] *1. A lying together*: Prop.—*2. Coition*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

concūbitus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, lying together; only with nocte or noctu: At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep*: Cic.; Enn.—*As Subst.*: **concubium**, ī, n. (sc. tempus) *The time of the first sleep*: Plant.

con-cūbo, cūbī, cūbūm, cūbāre, 1. v. n. *1. Gen.*: *To lie together*: Evandri profugae concubuerunt boves, Prop. *II. Esp.*: *To have intercourse with*: Ter.; Cic.

con-culco, cūlī, cūlūm, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-culco] *I. Prop.*: *To tread greatly under foot, to crush or bruise by treading*: Catō. *II. Fig.*: *A. To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, abuse*: miseram Italiam, Cic.—*B. To tread under foot, i.e. to despise, treat with contempt*: lauream, Cic.

con-cumbo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [con; cumbo=cubo (with m inserted)] *To lie with*: Ov.; Juv.

con-cūpi-scō, cūpīvi or cūpīi, cūpīum, cūpīscere, 3. v. a. incl. [con; cupi-o] *To be very desirous of, strive after*: signa, tabulas, Cic.: (without Object) abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisce, Tac.

con-cūro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To take great care of*: Plant.

con-curro, curri (Perf. redupl., concurrens, Suet.), cursum, currere, 3. v. n.: *I. To run eagerly or in haste*: ad aliquem, Cic. *II. To run with a person; to accompany by running*: Prop. *III. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *Of several persons: To run together; to come or assemble together in multitudes; to rush or flock together in crowds*: tota Italia concurrat, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: *a. Of things*: With accessory notion of meeting together or union: *To run upon one another; to meet or dash together*: concurrentes montes, Ov.—*b. Milit.*: *t. t.*: *To rush together in hostility, engage in combat, join battle, fight*: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *1. To have recourse for help; to flee for refuge or deliverance*: nullae vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic.—*2. Of occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.*: *To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen together*: concurrent multae opiniones, Ter.: ista casti, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. concurrir*.

concur-sū-tio, ōnis, f. [concur-s(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A running together*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1. A running upon, pushing against one another*: Liv.—*2. A running about, going to and fro, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A concurring, correspondence, accordance, agreement*: Cic.

concur-sā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*One who runs hither and thither*): Milit. *t. t.*: *A skirmisher*: Liv.

concur-sio, ōnis, f. [for concurr-sio; fr. concurr-o] *A running or meeting together; a concurrence, concourse*: Cic.

con-curso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To run violently together, to rush together*: Lucr. *B. Esp.*: *1. To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about*: concursant praetores, Cic.—*2. Milit.*: *t. t.*: *To skirmish*: Liv. *II. Act.*: *To rove, stroll, or ramble to some place, etc.; to visit, frequent*: domos, Cic.; lectos, id.

concur-sus, ūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o] *1. a. Prop.*: *Of persons: A running, meeting, or flocking together; a concourse, assembly*: Caes.; Cic.; Hor.—*b. Fig.*: *Of abstract subjects: A meeting together; union, combination, multitude*: studiorum, Cic.—*2. Of things: A running or dashing together; a pressing, striking one upon another: an encountering, meeting; a concourse, etc.*: navium, Caes.: asper verborum, *a harsh combination*, Cic.—*3. a. Prop.*: *Milit.*: *t. t.*: *A hostile running one upon another; a clashing together; an onset, attack, charge*: Caes.; Liv.—*b. A attack*: calamitatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. concursus*.

1. concus-sus (for concut-sus), a, um, P. of concut-io.

2. concus-sus, ūs, m. [for concut-sus; fr. concut-io] *A shaking, concussion* (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

con-cūtio, ūssī, ūssum, ūttere, 3. v. a. [for con-quatio] *I. A. Prop.*: *To shake violently; to shake, agitate*: frameas, Tac.: caput, Ov. *B. Fig.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To shake one's self, as it were, i.e. To search, examine one's self*: Hor.—*2. To shake the power or force of, cause to waver, impair, disturb, distract, shatter*: rempublicam, Cic.—*3. To shake violently; hence*: *a. To put in fear, terror, or anxiety; to terrify, alarm, trouble, agitate*: quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall.—*b. To urge, excite, rouse to activity*: pectus, Virg.: se, Juv. *II. To strike one upon another, to strike together*: manūs, Sen.

condāllum, ī, n. [akin to Sanscrit kundala; Gr. κοῦδύλον, κόνδυλος] *A little ring for slaves*: Plant.

con-dēcet, ēre, v. impers. *It greatly becomes*: te concedet, Plant.: pudorem gerere concedet, id.

con-dēcōro, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To decorate or adorn carefully*: ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnā-tor, ōris, m. [condemn(a)-o] *An accuser*: Tac.

condemno, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-damno] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To sentence, condemn*: aliquem iudicio turpissimo, Cic.: (with Gen. or Abl. of charge) aliquem captiis, id.: aliquem eodem crimine, id. *B. Esp.*: *To condemn in one's mind or by one's behaviour; hence, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove*: factum iudicio amicorum, Cic.: (with Gen. of charge) aliquem summe iniquitatis, Caes. *II. Meton.*: *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it*: ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem

neesse est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condanner*.

condens-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [condens-us]=condenso: Lucr.

condenso, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To make very dense, to condense, to press close together*: ita condensaverant aciem, Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condenser*.

condens-us, a, um, adj. *Very dense, close*: columbae Condensae... sedebant, Virg.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, cēre, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *To talk a thing over in company with; to agree upon something; to decide, determine, appoint, fix*: inducias, Just.: (without Object) sic constituit, sic condecit, Tac. *II. Meton.*: *To proclaim, announce, publish something*: Gell.—*Particular phrase*: Condicere alicui (ad cōnam or cōnam), *To promise or engage one's self as a guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment*: Plant.; Cic.

condign-e, adv. [condign-us] *Very worthy*: Plant.

con-dignus, a, um, adj. *Wholly deserving, very worthy*: Plant.

condi-mentum, ī, n. [condi-o] *Spice, seasoning*: *I. Prop.*: cibi. Cic. *II. Fig.*: amicitiae, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condiment*.

con-dīo, divi or dīi, ditum, dire, 4. v. a. [access. form of con-do] *I. Prop.*: *To put fruit in vinegar, spices, etc.; to preserve, pickle*: oleas albas, Catō. *II. Meton.*: *A. To embalm (the dead)*: mortuos, Cic.—*B. To prepare (food) carefully; to make savoury or soft; to season, spice*: cōnam, Plant.: fungos, Cic.—*C. Of unguents*: *To make fragrant*: unguenta, Cic. *III. Fig.*: *To attend to carefully; to cultivate or ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable; to soften, temper, etc.*: orationem, Cic.: tristitiam, id.

condiscipul-ātus, ūs, m. [condiscipul-us] (*The state of a condiscipulus*; hence) *Companionship in school*: Nep.

con-discipulus, i, m. *A school-fellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. condisciple*.

con-discō, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. *To learn thoroughly or well; to learn and practise*: modos, Hor.: papirlem pati, id.

1. con-dītio (-īcio), ōnis, f. [cond-o] (*A putting together or setting up*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *1. Of persons: External position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances*: Cic.; Hor.—*2. Of things: A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner*: Lucr.; Caes.; Hor. *B. Esp.*: *1. Of connubial relationship: A marriage, match*: Cic.; Liv.—*2. (A settling of terms or conditions)*: hence) *Business*: *t. t.*: *A condition, stipulation, agreement, compact, proposition, terms*: ei premium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. A paramour, an unchaste woman*: Cic.—*B. Free choice option*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. conditio*.

2. condi-tio, ōnis, f. [condi-o] *I*

Prop.: *A preserving of fruits, etc.*
Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A spicing, seasoning, flavouring: Cic.*

cond-itor, ōris, m. [cond-o] **I.** *A founder, establisher, etc.* a. Prop.: *Romanæ conditor arcis, Virg.—B. Fig.: Romanæ libertatis, Liv.—2. A composer, writer, compiler, author: hystoria, Ov.*

conditor-ium ii, n. [condo, through obsol. *conditor*, "one who buries"] **I.** *A place for preserving a dead body, or the ashes of the dead; a coffin, urn: Suet.—2. A tomb, sepulchre: Pl.*

1. cond-itus, a, um, P. of cond-o.
2. condi-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of condi-o.—**2. Pa.:** *a. Seasoned, savoury: aliquid, Cic.—b. Of style: Polished, ornamented: (Comp.) oratio festivitate conditor, Cic.*

cond-o, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. (*To bring, lay, put together, to set up: hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A.** With the idea of uniting: (*To put, join, or join together, into a whole: hence*) **1.** Of the founding of towns or states: *To found, establish: urbem, Cic.: arcem, Virg.—2.* Of other things: *To make, construct, build: aram, Liv.: sepulcrum, Hor.—B.* With the idea of carefulness: **1. Gen.:** *To put up or away: to lay, put, or place for preservation, etc.: to lay, store, or treasure up: aliquid proprio horreo, Hor.: aliquid in carcerem, to thrust into prison, imprison, Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** *To put, lay up, preserve, or store fruits, etc.: corna in liquidā fœce, Ov.—b. (A) To inter, bury: mortuos, Cic.—(b) Of time: To bring (as it were) to the grave; to pass, spend, live through: longos soles cantando, Virg. II. Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Of the inhabitants of cities, etc.: **a. Gen.:** *To found, to establish, to settle: Romanam gentem, Virg.—b. Esp.:* *Pass, in reflexive force: To settle: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, Virg.—2.* Of written productions: *To compose, celebrate: to write or treat of: to describe.—B.: **1.:** **a. Gen.:** *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: vultum equore, Ov.—b. Esp.:* *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To conceal, hide, etc., one's self: Ov.; Virg.; Suet.—2. To strike or thrust in deep, to plunge: telum jugulo, Ov. III. Fig.: **A.:** *To establish, found, be the author of, procure, make: aurea secula, Virg.: famam ingenio suo, Phaed.—B. To store or treasure up, etc.: in causis conditæ sunt res future, Cic.*****

condōce-facio, fœci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [condoce o; facio] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline: beluas, Cic.: animulum, id.*

cond-oceō, docēti, dōctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. *To instruct thoroughly: (militēs) equo uti frenato, Hirt.*

condoc-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of cond-oce-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Thoroughly taught: (Comp.) conductior sum, Plaut.*

condōle-scō, ūi, no sup., escāre, 3. v. n. [con; dōle-o] *To feel severe pain, to suffer much: latus ei dicenti, Cic.*

condonā-tio, ōnis, f. [condon(a)-o] *A giving away: Cic.*

cond-onō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** *To make a present of: to give, present, etc.: apothecæ hominibus nequissimis, Cic.—Particula phrase: Condonare aliquem aliquid, To present one with something: Plaut.; Ter. B. Fig.:* *To give or deliver up: to surrender, sacrifice, devote, offer: inimicitias reipublicæ, Cic. II. Esp.: **A. Prop.:** *Of debts, etc.: To make a present of a debt, etc., to one; i. e. to remit, forgive, release from, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. B. Fig.:* *1. To pardon, overlook, forgive, refrain from punishing, condone, etc.: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic.: aliquid reipublicæ, id.—2. Of punishment, etc., for a crime or offence: To forego, pass by or over, refrain from, etc.: animadversionem et supplicium, Script. ap. Cic.**

condormiō, no perf. nor sup., dormire, 4. v. n. *To fall quite asleep, to fall asleep: Suet.*

condormi-scō, dormivi, no sup., dormiscere, 3. v. n. inch. [condormi-o] *To go quite to sleep: Plaut.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, m. *The Condrusi; a people of Gallia Belgica.*

condūc-ibilis, e, adj. [conduc-o] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient: (Comp.) utrum conducibilis, Auct. Her.*

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I. Prop.:** **Act.:** **A. Gen.:** *To lead together; to assemble, collect: virgines unum in locum, Cic. B. Esp.: **1.** *To connect, unite, by bringing together: cortice ramos, Ov.—2. Business t. t.: To bring, etc., to one's self: hence* **a.** *To hire, etc.: hortum, Cic.—b. To take for hire, to undertake any service (building, transportation, the custom, etc.): to contract for, farm: columnam conduxerat faciendam, Cic.—c. Of money: To borrow at interest: nummos, Hor.—d. To buy, purchase: agnum, Plaut. II. Fig.: **A. Act.:** *To combine, unite: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic.—B. Act.:* *Of personal objects: To hire, i. e. to induce to do by bribery; to bribe, induce: consulens ad eadem faciendam, Cic.—C. Neut.:* *To contribute to something by being useful; to be of use or profitable; to profit, serve, etc. (only in 3rd pers.): ad vitæ commoditatem, Cic.: propositio, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conduire.***

conduct-ŭsus (-itus), a, um, adj. [conducto, (Sup.) conduct-um] *Of, or pertaining to, hire, hired, rented: fidicina, Plaut.: exercitus, Nep.*

conduct-tio, ōnis, f. [conduct-o] **1.** *A bringing together, uniting: Cic.—2. A hiring, farming: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. conduction.*

conduct-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who hires (a thing); a farmer, tenant; a contractor: Plaut.; Cic.*

conduct-us, a, um, P. of conduct-o.—*As Subst.:* **conductum**, i, n.

(sc. ædificium) *A hired dwelling: Cic.*

conduplicā-tio, ōnis, f. [conduplic(a)-o]: **1.** *(A doubling; for) An embracing: Plaut.—2. Rhet. t. t.: A repetition of the same word: Auct. Her.*

cond-uplico, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To double: Lucr.*

con-diūro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To harden, to make very hard: ferrum, Lucr.*

con-dus, i, m. [cond-o] *One who lays up provisions: Plaut.*

con-fābūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. a. dep. **I.** *To converse together, chat: Plaut.; Var. II. To converse about, to discuss with one: rem cum aliquo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. confabuler.*

confarrēa-tio, ōnis, f. [confarre(a)-o] *A uniting by far: an ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which was an offering of bread (far): Pl.*

con-farr-ēo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; far, farr-is] *(To unite by far; hence) To marry by making an offering of bread: Tac.*

con-fātālis, e, adj. *Bound, as it were, to the same fate, decided by fate: Cic.*

confec-tio, ōnis, f. [for confac-tio; fr. CONFAC, true root of confic-to]: **a.** *A making, preparing, arranging, composing, accomplishing: libri, Cic.—b. A finishing, completing, bringing to a close: belli, Cic.—2. Of food: A chewing or masticating; mastication: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. confection.*

confec-tor, ōris, m. [for confactor; fr. id.] *An executor, finisher: Cic. A destroyer, consumer: Cic.*

confec-tus (for confac-tus), a, um, P. of confic-to, through true root CONFAC.

con-fercio, no perf., fertum, ferre, 4. v. a. [for con-farcio] *To cram or press close together: naves, Liv.*

con-fēro, contūli, collātum (cont-), conferre, v. a. **I.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To bring, bear, or carry together into a mass, or to a point; to collect, gather: materiam, Cæs.: undique collatis membris, Hor.—2. Esp.:* *a. To collect money, etc.; to contribute: to bring as an offering or gift: sextantes in capita, per head, Liv.: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.—b. To unite, join, connect, etc.: capita, to put heads together (in conferring, deliberating, etc.), Cic.—c. Milit. t. t.: To join, unite, bring together, etc., for hostile purposes: collatis signis, i. e. in a pitched battle, Plaut.: collato pede, foot to foot, Liv.: ferrum ac manūs, Cic. B. Fig.:* **1.** *To collect or gather together: optima quæque in libros, Suet.—2. Of a law: To join in bringing forward: Liv.—3.:* **a. Gen.:** *To join, unite: studia inter nos, Quint.—b. Esp.:* *Of public conferences, consultations, etc.: To consult together or confer about; to consider, or talk over together: injurias, i. e. to deliberate together concerning, Tac.: familiares sermones cum aliquo, to enter into familiar conversation with, Cic.—4.:* **a. Con-**

ferre pedem, *To encounter, come in contact with, come to close quarters with*: Plaut., Cic.—b. Conferre lites, *To contend with one, to quarrel*: Hor.—5. *To bring together for comparison, to compare*: nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico, Hor.—6. Of speech or writings: *To compress, abridge, make brief*: sua verba in duos versis, Ov.—7. *To contribute to one's interest, etc.; to be useful or profitable; to profit, serve, be of use* (only in 3rd person, or the Inf.). Quint. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere* (in haste, for protection, etc.): sua omnia in oppidum, Cæs.—Particular expression: Conferre aliquem in aliquid, *To change or transform some one into something*: Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To betake or turn one's self, etc.; to go, etc.; to be in* oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. A. Gen.: *To bring, turn, direct something*: spes votaque ad deos, Tac.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To apply, turn, direct, or betake one's self*: Cic.—2. With the access. idea of application or communication: *To make use of; to apply, direct, confer, bestow, transfer*: operam ad philosophiam, Cic.—b. *To refer or ascribe something to a person or thing, as its author* (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense); *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.*: aliquid ad imperium decorum, Lucr.: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Cic.—c. *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce*: Pl.; Col.—d. *To adduce*: exemplum, Ter.—3. *To transfer to a future point of time, i.e. to put off, defer, delay, reserve*: omnia in mensum Martium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conférer.

confer-tim, adv. [for confer-o] *In a compact body, closely*: Liv.

confer-tus (for confer-tus), a, um: 1. P. of confer-o.—2. Pa.: (Pressed together; hence) A. Prop.: Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense: plures simul conferti, Liv.: (Comp.) confertiores steterant, id.: (Sup.) confertissimā acie, Cæs. B. Meton.: Stuffed, filled full, full: otiosa vita conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

conferve-facio, no perf., nor sup., facere, 3. v. a. [conferve-o; facio] *To make glowing or melting*: Lucr.

conferve-sco, ferbūi, no sup., fervescere, 3. v. n. [conferve-o] I. Prop.: *To begin to boil throughout; to grow hot*: granum, Pl. II. Fig.: *To become hot, etc.*: mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confes-sio, ōnis, f. [for confat-sio; fr. CONFAT, true root of confit-or] *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*: Cic.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. confession.

confes-sus (for confat-sus), a, um: 1. P. of confiteri, through true root CONFAT.—2. Pa.: Undoubted, incontrovertible: res, Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Ex confesso, *Confessedly, beyond doubt*: Quint.; Sen.—b. In confesso esse, *To be notorious, every where known*: Tac.—c. In confessum

venire, *To be generally acknowledged*: Pl.

confes-tim, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o] (*By bearing in haste; hence*) *Immediately, speedily, without delay*: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

confic-ens, entis: 1. P. of confici-o.—2. Pa.: *Effecting, causing, producing, efficient*: cause conficientes, Cic.: (with Gen.) (Sup.) civitas conficentissima literarum, very carefully noting, id.

confic-o, feci, fectum, ficere (Perf. Subj.: confexim, Plaut.—In Pass. (besides the regular form conficior), confit, Lucr.: conficet, Liv.: conficent, Suet.: conficere, Cæs.; Virg.), 3. v. a. [for confacio] (*To make thoroughly; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute, etc.*: bellum, Cæs.: anulum, pallium, soccos suā manu, Cic. B. Esp.: *To settle, close a bargain, finish, etc.*: tu cum Apellā Chio conficere de columnis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to bring to nothing, destroy, kill*: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, grind, Cic.: me pene confecit (sc. sicca), id.—B. *To prepare, provide, procure*: permagnum pecuniam ex illā re, Cic. III. Fig.: A. 1. *To produce, cause, make, effect*: motus animorum, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id.—2. *Of time*: *To complete, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic.—3. Pass.: *To follow* (from something) logically; *to be deduced*: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, Cic.—B. *To kill, destroy, wear out*: aliquid venis, Plaut.

confic-tio, ōnis, f. [for confici(n)g-tio; fr. confici(n)g-o] Gen.: *An inventing, fabricating*: Cic.

confic-tus (for confici(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of confici(n)g-o.

confid-ens, entis: 1. P. of confid-o.—2. Pa. (Confidently trusting to something; hence) *Self-confident*: i.e.: A. In a good sense: *Bold, daring, undaunted*: (Comp.) aut qui me confidentior? Plaut.—b. In a bad sense: *Shameless, audacious, impudent*: confidens tumidissime, Hor.: (Sup.) juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confiden-ter, adv. [for confident-ter; fr. confid-ens, confident-is] A. Boldly, courageously, undauntedly, confidently: (Comp.) confidentius dicere, Cic.—b. Boldly, shamelessly, audaciously, impudently: in quā re confidenter restas, Ter.: (Sup.) confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her.

confident-ia, æ, f. [confidens, confident-is] *A confiding or firmly relying*: hence) I. Gen.: *A firm persuasion, confidence*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. In a good sense: *Self-confidence or reliance, boldness*: Script. ap. Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Impudence, audacity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. confidence, confidence.

confident-i-loqu-us, a, um, adj. [confidens, confident-is; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking boldly or audaciously*: Plaut.

con-fido, sussum, dēre (Perf. confiderunt, Liv.), 3. v. n. and, a. *To trust confidently, confide, rely firmly; to believe certainly, be assured of*: 1. With personal subjects: a. Neut.: aut corporis firmatē aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, Cic.—b. Act.: avos, Stat.: (with Objective clause) opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Cæs.—2. With things as subjects: remis confisa cymba, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. confier.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To join, fasten together*: transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. II. Meton.: *To pierce through, transfix*: filios sagittis, Cic. III. Fig.: *To transfix*: aliquid sententiis, Cic.

con-findo, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To cleave asunder*: Tib.

confine, is, v. confinis.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To place together in forming; to form, fashion, fabricate*: favos confingunt et ceras mille ad usūs vite, Pl. II. Fig.: A. *To make up, invent, devise, fabricate, feign, pretend*: aliquid Stenio criminis, Cic.—B. *To put on, employ* (for the purpose of deceit, etc.): lacrimæ confictæ dolis, Ter.

confinis, e, adj. (*Having the same end with another; hence*) I. Prop.: *Bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: ager, Liv.: (with Dat.) caput collo, Ov.—As Subst.: confine, is, n. *That which borders upon any thing; a border, confine, boundary*: Ov. II. Fig.: *Nearly related, nearly like, similar*: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. confins.

con-fin-ium, ii, n. [con; fin-io] (*An ending at the same spot with something else; hence*) I. Prop.: *A confine, common boundary, limit, border of lands*: Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: artis et falsi, Tac.

confio, eri, v. conficio.

confirmat-e, adv. [confirmat-us] *Boldly, courageously*: Auct. Her.

confirmā-tio, ōnis, f. [confirm(a)-o] 1. *An establishing or confirming; confirmation*: libertatis, Cic.—2. *A confirming of the mind; encouragement, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—3. a. *A confirming or verifying a fact; an assertion*: Cæs.—b. Rhetor. l. t.: *An adducing of proofs*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. confirmation.

confirmā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who establishes, etc., a thing*: Cic.

confirmā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of confirm(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. *Encouraged, courageous, resolute*: (Comp.) confirmator exercitus, Cæs.—b. (Proved, hence) *Certain, credible*: Cic.

con-firm-itas, ōtis, f. [con; firm-us] *Firmness of will, in a bad sense; obstinacy*: Plaut.

con-firm-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To make firm, establish, strengthen*: alii hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. *To confirm or strengthen the courage of; to encourage, make bold*: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic.—B. *To confirm in disposition, feelings, or fidelity*: homines,

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CONFUSIO

Cæs.—C. 1. To confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate, etc.: remi, Cic.—2. To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain: hoc quom mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confirmer*.

confiscā-tio, ōnis, f. [confisc(a)-o] A forfeiting, confiscation: regis, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confiscation*.

confisc-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; fisc-us] 1. To lay up in a chest: summan, Suet. II. A. Prop.: To transfer to the emperor's privy-purse, to confiscate: hereditates, Suet. B. Meton.: To deprive a person of property: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confisquer*.

confi-sio, ōnis, f. [for confid-sio; fr. confid-o] Confidence, assurance: Cic.

confi-sus (for confid-sus), a, um, P. of confid-o.

confit-ōr, fessus sum, fiteāri, 1. v. dep. [for conf-ateor] 1. Prop.: To fully or entirely acknowledge, confess, own, avow an error, mistake, etc.; to concede, allow, grant: quid confitetur, Cic.: se, to make one's self known, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further definition) se victos, Cæs. II. Meton.: To disclose a thing; to reveal, manifest, show: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confesser*.

confixus (for config-sus), a, um, P. of config-o.

confi-gro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: To be in flames, to be on fire, to be burnt up or consumed: A. Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis arboribus, Cic. B. Fig.: amoris flammā, Cic. II. Act.: To burn up, consume, or destroy by fire: urbem incendio, Auct. Her.

conflexus (for conflect-sus), a, um, P. of conflect-o.

conflic-tio, ōnis, f. [for config-tio; fr. config-o] 1. Prop.: A striking together, collision: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. II. Fig.: A contest, conflict: rerum, Cic.

conflic-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for config-to; fr. config-o] (Prop.): To strike or dash together violently; Fig.: A. In Act. or Pass. form, in reflexive force: To dash one's self against; to fight with, contend or struggle with: ut conflictares malo, Ter.: qui cum ingenio conflictaur ejusmodi, id.—B. To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin: rempublicam, Tac.—C. Pass.: To be severely tormented, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin: graviore fortunā conflictaui videmur, Cic.

conflict-us, ūs, m. [for config-tus; fr. config-o] A striking of one thing against another (mostly in Abl. Sing.): corporum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conflict*.

confi-go, fixi, flictum, fligēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To strike against or on; to strike or bring together: semina, Lucr. B. Fig.: To bring together in comparison, to compare: factum cum scripto, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To be in con-

flict; to contend, fight, combat: manu cum hoste confligere, Cic. B. Fig.: To be at variance, contend, dispute, etc.: leviores actione, Cic.

confi-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. Prop.: Of fire: To blow together, to blow up, stir up, kindle: incendium, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of metals, etc.: To smelt, fuse, melt down: falces inensem, Virg.—B. 1. Of personal and material objects: To bring or set together; to join, raise, procure; to make or get up; to compose: exercitum, Cic.: pecuniam, id.—2. Of abstract objects: To bring about, effect, accomplish, make or get up; to produce, occasion, acquire, cause: accusationem et iudicium, Cic.: alicui periculum, id. III. Fig.: A. To kindle, inflame: invidiam inimico, Cic.—B. To unite, etc.: consensus pene confatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conflier*.

confli-ens, entis: 1. P. of confli-o.—2. Pa.: Flowing together, falling into another river: ab conflente Rhodano castra movi, i.e. From the confluence of the Rhone (and the Saone): Script. ap. Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: **confluens**, entis, or **confluens**, lum, m. The place where two rivers unite; the confluence: Cæs.; Liv.—2. Meton.: **Confluens**, lum, f. The town of Coblenz, situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confluent*.

confi-ō, fluxi, no sup., fluēre (Pluperf. Subj. Syncop., confluxet=confluxisset, Lucr.) 3. v. n.: 1. Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run together: Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of the air: To flow, stream, or rush together: Lucr.—B. Of a great multitude: To flow, flock, or crowd together; to come together in multitudes: multi confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. III. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: To flow or flock together: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas, confluit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *conflier*.

confod-iō, fodi, fossum, fodēre, 3. v. a.: 1. Prop.: To dig thoroughly, to prepare by digging: hortum, Plant. II. Meton.: To pierce through, transfix: super examenem sese projectam-icum Confossus, Virg. III. Fig.: To pierce, stab, etc.: tot iudiciis confossus, as it were, pierced through, Liv.

confore, v. consum.

conformā-tio, ōnis, f. [conform(a)-o] 1. Prop.: A symmetrical forming or fashioning; conformation, shape, form: Cic. II. Meton.: Of that which is mentally formed: An idea, notion, conception: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformation*.

confor-mo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To form, fashion, shape symmetrically or skilfully: 1. Prop.: ad maiora quedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. II. Fig.: mentem cogitatione, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conformer*.

confos-sus (for confod-sus), a, um: 1. P. of confod-io.—2. Pa.: Pierced through, full of holes (Comp.) te faciam confossorem, etc., Plant.

con-fractus (for contra(n)g-tus), a, um, P. of confring-o, through true root CONTRA(N)G.

con-frāgōsus, a, um, adj. Very broken, rough, uneven: 1. Prop.: loca, Liv. II. Fig.: conditiones, hard, difficult, Plant.

con-frēmō, frēmū, no sup., frēm-ēre, 3. v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar, to murmur loudly, etc.: cor fremere omnes, Ov.

con-frīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To rub much or strongly: 1. Gen.: faciem sibi, Suet. II. Esp.: In supplication: genua, i.e. to press or grasp firmly or earnestly: Plant.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fring-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-frango] 1. Prop.: To break in pieces, shiver: digitos, Cic.—Prov.: Confringere tesseram, To break in pieces the tessera, i.e. to dissolve the ties of friendship, violate faith: Plant. II. Fig.: To break, bring to nought, destroy: consilia, Cic.

con-fūgio, fūgi, no sup., fūgēre, 3. v. n. (To flee to a person, etc., in order to be with him, etc.; hence) 1. Prop.: To flee for refuge or succour: ad unum aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: To flee for succour, to have recourse: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic.

confūg-ium, ī, n. [confug-io] (Prop.): A fleeing for refuge; Meton.) A refuge, shelter: Ov.

confulg-ō, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To shine brightly, to glitter: ædes, Plant.

confundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a.: 1. A. Prop.: Of liquids: To pour together: melle, aceto, confusus, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To mix, mingle, blend, etc.: arenti ramo . . . olivæ Omnia confudit, Ov.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix itself, etc., i.e. to mix, mingle, blend: Virg.; Cic.—2. To mingle together in confusion; to mix, etc., up in disorder: signa et ordines equitum atque pedum, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To mingle, unite, join, combine: sermones in unum, Liv.—2. a. To confound, confuse, jumble together, etc.: pedes, Cic.: fœdus, i.e. to violate, Virg.—b. In mind, etc.: To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex, etc.: audientium animos, Liv. II. A. Prop.: Of liquids or things in a liquid state: To pour out or empty completely: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. B. Meton.: As the result of pouring out: To overspread or suffuse: vultum lunæ, i.e. to obscure, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To pour: in orationem, Cic.—2. To spread or diffuse: quæ (sc. vis divina) toto confusa mundo sit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *confondre*.

confus-o, adv. [confus-us] Confusedly, without order: dispergere, Cic.: (Comp.) confusus res acta est, id.

confu-sio, ōnis, f. [for confu(n)dsio; fr. confu(n)d-o] 1. A mingling, uniting, combining: virtutum, Cic.—2. Confusion, disorder, etc.: religionum, Cic.—3. Mental confusion, disturb-

ance of mind, perplexity: Tac.—4. *An overspreading or suffusing: oris, i. e. a blushing or reddening, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. confusion.*

confūsus (for confu(n)d-sus), a, um: 1. *P. of confu(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: A. Thrown into disorder or confusion; disordered, confused: (Comp.) confusor facies, more than usual disfigured or battered, Tac.—b. Confused, disarranged, disordered, etc.: oratio, Cic. (Sup.) confusissimus mos, Suet.—c. Confused, disturbed, etc., in mind, etc.: ipse confusus animo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. confus.*

confūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [confut(a)-o] *A confuting, confutation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. confutation.*

confūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; fut-is, a pitcher] *(To employ a futis exceedingly; hence: Prop.: To cool a thing by pouring water upon it; to cool down; Fig.): A. To damp, repress, keep down, etc.: audaciam, Cic.—B. To overthrow, confuse, refute: argumenta Stolorum, Cic.—C. To destroy, keep down, etc.: tactum . . . An confutabant naves? Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. confuter.*

confūtūrus, a, um, P. of consum. **con-gēlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To cause to freeze entirely, to congeal: mare, Var. B. Fig.: To freeze, make cold or passionless: te congelat uxor anus, Mart. C. Meton.: To thicken, make hard: rictus serpentis, Ov. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To freeze up: Ister, Ov. B. Fig.: To freeze up, become inactive: congelasse nostrum amicum lætari otio, Cic. C. Meton.: To become hard as ice: lingua, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. congeler.

congemīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [congemina(a)-o] *(Prop.: A doubling; Meton.) An embracing: Plaut.*

con-gemīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To double, redouble, repeat again and again: crebros ensibus ictus Congeminant, Virg. B. Meton.: To use repeatedly: securim, i. e. give repeated blows with, Virg. II. Neut.: To become double: omnes congeminauimus, i. e. we have all produced our like, Plaut.

con-gēmo, gēmīti, no sup., gēmēre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: To sigh or groan deeply, to heave a deep sigh: A. Prop.: congemuit senatus, Cic. B. Fig.: Of a tree: congemuit supremum, Virg. II. Act.: To groan or sigh deeply for; to bewail, deplore, lament: positum feretro, Val. Fl.

conger, i, m. = γόγγρος. *A conger-e: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. congre.*

congrē-tes, ēi, f. [congr-eo] I. Prop.: A heap, pile, etc.: congeriem secuit, i. e. the mass of Chaos, Ov. II. Fig.: A. A heap, etc.: bonorum, Claud.—B. Rhet. t. t.: Accumulation: Quint.

1. **con-gēro**, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a.: 1. Prop.: To bear, bring, or carry together; to collect: viaticum, Cic.: quum sibi sint congesta cibaria, Hor. II. Meton.: A. To build, construct, erect: manu oppida, Virg.—B.

To heap or pile up: Midæ dormienti formice in os tritici grana congesterunt, Cic.—C. To prepare by bringing together: si illi congestæ sint epulæ a clientibus, Plaut.—D. To repeat again and again: oscula, Ov.—E. Pass.: To be full, to swarm: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. To bring together or collect; to introduce, etc.: dicta, Quint.—2. To compile: orationem studio, Quint.—B. To heap or pile up: plus æquo in amicitiam, Cic.

2. **congrē-o**, ōnis, m. [1. conger-o] *(A collector; hence) A thief: Plaut.*

con-gerro, ōnis, m. *A companion in nonsense, etc.: Plaut.*

1. **congestus** (for conger-tus), a, um, P. of conger-o.

2. **congestus**, ūs, m. [for conger-tus; fr. conger-o] I. Prop.: A bearing or bringing together, an accumulation: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A heap, pile, mass: Lucr.; Tac.

congr-ālis, e, adj. [congr-i-us] *(Pertaining to a congius; hence) Holding a congius: Plaut.*

congr-ārium, ūi, n. [id.] *(A thing pertaining to a congius; hence) I. Prop.: A largess of wine, oil, etc., made to the people, of the measure of a congius: Liv.; Quint.; Pl. II. Meton.: A largess in money of undefined amount: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. congreaire.*

congius, ūi, m. [etym. dub.] *A congius; a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an amphora (6 sextarii): Liv.*

con-glaciō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: A. Prop.: To turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua neque congelaciaret frigidibus, neque, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: To freeze up, be inactive: Curioni tribunatus congelaciaret, passes inactively, Script. ap. Cic. II. Act.: To cause to freeze up: congelatiato imbre, Pl.

con-glisco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To grow up: Plaut.*

conglōbā-tio, ōnis, f. [conglob(a)-o] *A heaping, gathering, or crowding together: Tac.*

con-glōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: To gather into a ball, to conglobate: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique æqualiter, Cic. II. Meton.: To press together in a mass, to crowd together: uti quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall. III. Fig.: To heap together: definitiones conglobatæ, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

conglūtīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [conglutin(a)-o] I. Prop.: A gluing or cementing together: Cic. II. Fig.: Of words: A joining together: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conglutination.

con-glūtino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: To glue, cement, join together: vulnera, Pl. II. Fig.: To join, unite firmly together, bind closely, cement: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque, Cic.—B. To invent, devise, contrive (a means of effecting something): conglutina, ut

senem hodie doctum docte fallas Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. conglutiner.

con-græc-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [con; Græc-i] *(To live in like manner with the Greeks; hence) To squander in luxury: aurum, Plaut.*

con-grātūlor, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. *To wish joy abundantly or warmly; to congratulate: congratulator libertatem republicæ restitutam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. congratuler.*

con-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradiōr] *(To step together; hence) I. Prop.: A. In a friendly sense: To go, come, or meet together or with one: hunc, Plaut.: eum eo, Cic.—B. In a hostile sense: To fight, contend, engage, etc.: contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, Cic. II. Fig.: To engage, contend: With persons or things as subjects: tecum, Cic.*

congrēgā-bilis, e, adj. [congreg(a)-o] *Apt to congregate, social: exanimia apium, Cic.*

congrēgā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A assembling together; union, society, association: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. congrégation.*

con-grēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; grex, greg-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To collect into a flock: oves, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To collect or assemble in a flock, swarm, etc.; to flock, herd, swarm together: Cic.; Pl.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To join one's self to a herd; to herd with: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: To collect or assemble together; to unite: dissipatos homines, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To unite one's self, etc.: Cic.; Tac. III. Fig.: To collect, gather together: argumenta, Quint.

congres-sio, ōnis, f. [for con-gred-sio; fr. con-gred-iōr] 1. A (friendly) meeting: Cic.—2. A (hostile) meeting; an attack, contest: Just.

1. **congres-sus** (for con-gred-sus), a, um, P. of con-gred-iōr.

2. **congres-sus**, ūs, m. [for con-gred-sus; fr. con-gred-iōr] 1.: a. Gen.: A friendly meeting together; a social assembly, interview, etc.: Cic.—b. Esp.: A close union, combination: Lucr.; Quins.—2. A hostile encounter; a contest, fight: Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. congrès.

congrū-ens, entis: 1. P. of congru-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. b. Esp.: Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, well proportioned; accordant, harmonious: congruens clamor, Liv. (Sup.) congruentissima vox, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. congruent.

congruēn-ter, adv. [for congruent-ter; fr. congruens, congruent-is] Agreeably, fitly, suitably: congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic.

congruēntia, vire, f. [congruens, congruent-is] Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry: morum, Suet. **con-grūo**, grūi, no sup., grūere, [inf.]

pres. congruere, Ter., 3. v. n. [etym. dub.; usually referred to cum and ruo, with *g* prefixed; by some *gruo* is assumed to be the original form of ruo] **I. Prop.**: To run, come, or meet together with something: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi sunt, congruerunt, Liv. **II. Fig.**: A. Of essence, quality, contents, etc.: To be suited or fitted; to agree with, correspond: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic.—B. Of judgment, sentiment, opinion, etc.: To agree: de re unā solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.—C. Of time: To come together, agree, meet: suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.

congrū-us, a, um, adj. [congru-o] Agreeing, fit, suitable; concordant: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. congru.

con-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [conus; (i); fer-o] Cone-bearing: cyparissī, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. confère.

con-ī-ver, gēra, gērum, adj. [conus; (i); ger-o] Cone-bearing: pinus, Cat.

conjec-tio, ōnis, f. [for conjactio; fr. conjic-o, through true root CONJAC] **1.** (A disputing; hence) A disputed point, a controverted question: Pl.—**2.** An interpretation: Cic.—**3.** A hurling, throwing: Cic.

conjec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for conjac-to; fr. id.] **I. Prop.**: To throw together: cupidias ciborum, Gell. **II. Fig.**: A. To throw or bring together: argutias questionum, Gell.—B. To conclude or infer by conjecture; to conjecture, surmise, guess at, etc.: iter, Liv.—C. To conclude from signs or omens; to augur, forebode, etc.: de genitura ejus multa et formidolosa multis conjectantibus, Suet.

conjec-tor, ōris, m. [for conjactor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: He who interprets, explains, or divines something; an interpreter: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer: Cic.

conjec-trix, icis, f. [for conjactrix; fr. id.] She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Plaut.

conjec-tūra, ōis, f. [for conjactura; fr. id.] **1.** A conclusion, conjecture, inference.—**2.** A drawing of conclusions from signs or omens; a divining; an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjecture.

conjectūr-ālis, e, adj. [conjectur-a] Belonging to conjecture or guessing, conjectural: controversia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjectural.

1. conjec-tus (for conjac-tus), a, um, P. of conjic-o, through true root CONJAC.

2. conjec-tus, ūs, m. [for conjactus; fr. conjic-o, through id.] **1.** (A throwing together; hence) a. Prop.: A crowding or uniting together: Lucr.—b. Meton.: A confuze, concourse, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile: lapidum, Lucr.: aque, a puddle, id.—**2.**: a. Prop.: A throwing or casting: Cic.; Liv.—b. Fig.: A casting,

directing, turning, etc.: animorum, Cic.

con-jic-tio, jēci, jectum, jic-ere, 3. v. a. [for conjacio] **I.**: A. Prop.: To throw or cast together; to throw into a whole or to one point: sarcinas in medium, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** (To put together logically, connect, unite; hence) a. To draw a conclusion from collected particulars; to conclude, infer, conjecture: cito conjeci Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.—b. In augury: To foretell, divine, forebode, predict from omens, etc.: quae tempestas impendat vates melius conjiciet? Cic.—c. Of dreams, oracles, etc., to interpret: somnium huic, Plaut. **II.**: A. Prop.: **1. Gen.**: To throw, cast, drive, dash, hurt, force, etc.: tela in nostros, Cæs.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: aliquos in fugam, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To cast or throw one's self, i. e. to betake, etc., one's self in haste, etc.: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. **B. Fig.**: **1.** To turn, direct, throw, urge, force, drive, bring eagerly or quickly: rempublicam in perturbationes, Cic.—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To cast or throw one's self; to betake one's self, etc.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, i. e. to devote one's self with zeal to poetry: Cic.

conjūg-ālis, e, adj. [conjux, conjug-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a conjux; hence): Relating to marriage, conjugal: Tac. dii. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjugal.

conjūg-ātio, ōnis, f. [conjug(a)-o] (A combining, joining, connecting; hence) The etymological relationship of words: Cic.

conjūg-a-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who joins or unites: Cat.

conjūg-ālis, e, adj. [conjugi-um] Belonging to marriage, conjugal: Ov.

conjūg-ium, ūi, n. [conjug-o] **I. Prop.**: A joining together, connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: A. A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock: Cic.—B. Coition: Virg. **III. Meton.**: A. Of persons: **1.** A husband: Prop.—**2.** A wife: Virg.—**B. Plur.**: A pair of animals: Pl.

conjūg-o, no, perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root JUG, whence jungo] To join together, unite. **I. Prop.**: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. **II. Fig.**: amicitiam, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

conjunct-e, adv. [1. conjunct-us] **1.** In connection, jointly, at the same time: Cic.—**2.** In a friendly, confidential manner: Att.: (Comp.) conjunctis amare, Pl.: (Sup.) conjunctissime, Cic. **conjunct-im**, adv. [for conjung-tim; fr. conjung-o] Unitedly, in common, jointly, together: Cæs.

conjunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for conjung-tio; fr. conjung-o] **1.** (Prop.): A joining together; Meton.: Gramm. l. i.: A connecting particle, a conjunction: Cic.—**2.**: a. A connecting, union: Cic.—b. Rhet. l. i.: A connection of ideas: Cic.—**3.**: a. A conjugal union, marriage: Cic.—b. Family connection, relationship: Cic.—**4.** Connection by friendship;

friendship, intimacy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjunction.

conjunc-tus (for conjung-tus), a, um, 1. P. of conjung-o.—**2. Pa.**: a. (United, connected; hence, in local relations) Bordering upon, close, near: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg.—b. Connected with or related to something; accordant, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: (Comp.) talis simulatio vanitati conjunctor, Cic.—As Subst.: **conjunctum**, i, n.: (a) In Rhet.: Connection: Cic.—(b) The necessary, inherent quality of bodies (as weight, heat, etc.): Lucr.—**3.**: a. Prop.: (a) Connected by marriage, married: digno viro, Virg.—(b) Connected by relationship or friendship; allied, kindred, intimate, friendly: (Sup.) conjunctissimus officiis, consuetudine, Cic.—b. Meton.: Of a vine: Joined to, or trained about: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjoint.

conjungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To join together, connect, unite: calamos plures cēra, Virg. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To join together, unite, etc.: noctem diē, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To unite, join in marriage or love: connubia, Cic.—**2.** To connect, unite by relationship or friendship: me tibi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjindre.

conjūr-ātio, ōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: (Prop.) A swearing together or in common; Meton.) An agreement, union: Pl.—**2.** In a bad sense: a. Prop.: A conspiracy, plot: Cæs.; Cic.—b. Meton.: A confederacy; a band of conspirators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjuration.

conjūr-ā-tus, a, um, P. of conjur(a)-o.—As Subst.: **conjuratus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A conspirator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjuré.

conjūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Gen.**: To swear together or in common: quae jurat, mens est; nil conjuravimus illā, i. e. our mind has had no share in the oath our tongue has uttered, Ov. **II. Esp.**: A. Prop.: **1.** In a good sense: a. Gen.: To unite or combine together under an oath; to form a confederacy, etc.: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Cæs.—b. Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: Having bound themselves, etc., together by oath; having entered into a confederacy, etc.: Graecia Conjuncta tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: a. Gen.: To form a conspiracy or plot; to conspire: contra rempublicam, Cic.—b. Esp.: Part. Perf. in reflexive force: Having conspired, etc.: conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: **1.** To combine together: conjurateque sequuntur Mille rates, Ov.—**2.** To unite, become united: alterius sic Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice, Hor.—**3.** To conspire: conjurato ab Istro, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. conjurer.

conjux, ūgis, comm. [for conjung-s; fr. conjung-o] (One joined with another; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Of persons: **1.** Sing.: A consort, or spouse; a husband; a wife: Cat.; Hor.

—2. Plur. *A married pair*: Cat.—B. Of animals: *A male*: Ov. II. Meton.: *For a betrothed*: Virg.

conl. v. coll.

comm. v. comm.

con-necto, xlii, xum, ctōre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To tie, bind, or fasten together; to connect, entwine*: A. Prop.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. B. Fig.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. II. Esp.: *Logic, i. t.:* *To annex or subjoin a logical conclusion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connecter*.

connexum, i, n. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *The logical connection*: Cic.

1. connexus (for connect-sus), a, um: 1. P. of connect-o.—2. Pa.: *Connected, joined, cohering together with something*: connexos his funebribus dies, i. e. *following*, Cic. (Comp.) connexus (sc. corpori), Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connexe*.

2. connexus, ūs, m. [for connect-sum; fr. connect-o] *A joining together, combination, connection*: Liv.

conni-sus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of connit-or.

con-nitor, nixus or nisus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To lean or push against; to lean upon with all one's force, etc.*: connixa feruntur, Lucr. II. Fig.: *A. To lean, etc.*: ratio, quæ connixa per se (leaning upon itself, self-supported), etc., Cic.—B.: 1. *To exert one's self with all one's might; to strive eagerly for something; to strive to reach a place; to ascend, mount*: connituntur (sc. infantes), ut sese erigant, Cic.—2. *To struggle in delivery; to bring forth*: silice in nudā connixa, Virg.

con-nivēo, nivi or nixi, no sup., nivēre, 2. v. n. [con; and late Latin verb niveo, "to wink or blink"] I. Prop.: *A. Of persons or animals: To wink or blink with the eyes; to close or shut the eyes: connivere somno, Cic.: connivens pullus, Pl.—B. Of the eyes: To close or shut themselves: oculi somno conniventes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To become torpid, drowsy, indolent, etc.: animus debet esse nunquam connivens, Gell.—B. To be indulgently unobservant*: Gell.—C. *To leave unnoticed or uncensured; to connive or wink*: quibusdam in rebus connivēo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *connivēre*.

connixus (for connit-sus), a, um, P. of connit-or.

connūb-ālis (in the poets, mostly quadrisyll.:—in Claud. ū), e, adj. [connubi-um] *Pertaining to wedlock, conjugal*: ubi connubialia jura, Ov.: *vegetal merite connubiale lyrae*, Claud.

con-nūb-um (sometimes in poets trisyll.), ū, n. [con; nub-o] (*A wedding, or entering into wedlock together*; hence) I. Prop.: *Marriage, wedlock*: connubio iungam stabili, Virg. II. Meton.: *A. The right to intermarry*: Cic.—B. *Cotidian*: Ov.

Cōnon, ōnis, m., Κόνων. Conon: 1. *An Athenian general*.—2. *A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphia*.

conōpēum (-pium), ōi, n. = κωνοπέριον. *A gauze net, a mosquito curtain*: Juv.; Hor.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. dub.] *To undertake, attempt, try, venture*: opus magnum, Cic.: transire, Cæs.: (without Object) ad conandum, Liv.

conquassā-tio, ōnis, f. [conquass-(a)-o] *A severe shaking, a shattering*: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To shake severely*: I. Prop.: Appuliam maximis terre motibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *exteris nationes illius anni furore*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conquasser*.

con-quōror, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain of, bewail, lament passionately or much*: bonorum direptiones, Cic.: (with Objective clause) si immortalis nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conqueretur, Lucr.: (without Object) conquerar, an sileam? Ov.

conques-tio, ōnis, f. [for conquer-tio; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaining or bewailing; complaint*: I. Prop.: *conquestio nulla*, Cic. II. Fig.: *In Rhetoric: "a questio est oratio auditorium misericordiam captans"*, Cic.

conques-tus, i, n. [for conquer-tum; fr. conquer-or] *A complaint*: Suet.

1. conques-tus (for conquer-tus), a, um, P. of conquer-or.

2. conques-tus, ūs, m. [for conquer-tus; fr. conquer-or] *A violent or loud complaint* (only in Abl. Sing.): Liv.

con-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, ēscere (Perf. Sync. Ind.: conquiēsti, Cic.:—Inf. conquiēsse, Liv.), 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: *A. Of living subjects: 1. Gen.: To rest physically; to be idle, inactive, or in repose: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.—2. Esp.: With regard to sleep: To take repose or rest: meridie, Cæs.—B. Of things as subjects: To be quite still or quiet; to be in a state of repose: quando illius sica conquievit? Cic. II. Fig.: With respect to the mind, mental affections, etc.: To enjoy entire repose; to find rest, recreation, pleasure, etc.: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.*

con-quīn-isco, quexi, no sup., quinisce, 3. v. n. [con; root quin-, akin to Gr. κιν-εω] *To cover down, squat, stoop down*: Plaut.

con-quīro, sivi, situm, rēre, 3. v. a. [for con-quero] *To search out or seek after earnestly, carefully, etc.*: I. Prop.: *conquiri* Didotum totā provinciā jubet, Cic. II. Fig.: *aliquid sceleris, i. e. to seek to perpetrate*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conquérir*.

conquisit-e, ade. [conquisit-us] *Carefully*: Auct. Her.

conquis-itio, ōnis, f. [for conquis-itio; fr. conquer-o; through root con-quass-] I. Gen.: *A bringing together, procuring, collecting*: Tac. II. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *A levying, levy*: Cic.

conquis-itor, ōris, m. [for conquas-itor; fr. id., through id.] I. Milit.

t. t.: *A recruiting officer*: Cic.—2. A spy, listener: (prps. only in) Plaut.

conquis-itus (for conquas-itus), a, um: 1. P. of conquer-o, through root con-quass-: 2. Pa.: *Sought out, chosen, select*: conquistissimæ epulæ, Cic.

conr. v. corr.

consalū-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [consalut-(a)-o] *The greeting of a multitude; a joint or mutual salutation*: Cic.

con-salūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *Of a number of persons: To join in saluting; to greet or salute*: I. Neut.: *quum inter se amicissime consalutassent, Cic. II. Act.: aliquem nomine, Pl.*: (with second Acc. of further definition) *quam (sc. minimam) Volumniam consalutabant, Cic.* (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) *imperator consalutatur, Tac.*

con-sānesco, sānūi, no sup., sānescere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become whole or sound, to be healed*: Cic.

con-sanguin-ēus, a, um (Gen. Plur. consanguineūm, Lucr.), adj. [con; sanguis, sanguis] (*Having or possessing the same blood*; hence)

I. Gen.: *Related by blood, related*: homines consanguinei, Cæs.—As Subst.: consanguineus, i, m. *A kinsman, relative*: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: *Of a brother or sister; brother-like, sister-like*: umbræ, Ov.—As Subst.: consanguinea, æ, f. *A sister*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguin*.

consanguin-itas, ātis, f. [consanguineus] (*The condition of the consanguineus; hence*) *Blood-relationship, consanguinity*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consanguinité*.

consā-tus (for conse(r)-tus), a, um, P. of 1. conser-o.

con-saucio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To wound severely*: corpus vulnere, Auct. Her.

consavio, consavior, v. consuas.

conscēlōrā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of consceler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Wicked, depraved*: mens, Cic. (Sup.) conscleratissimi filii, id.—As Subst.: a. conscleratus, i, m. *A wicked person, criminal, rascal, villain*: Cic.—b. consclerata, æ, f. *A guilty woman, a criminal*: Liv.

con-scēlōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To pollute greatly with guilt, to disgrace by wicked conduct*: aures paternas, Liv.

consendo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-scando] I. Gen.: *To mount, ascend*: vallum, Cæs.: equos, Liv. II. Esp.: *Nautical, t. t.*: *To go on board a ship; to embark, take ship, etc.*: navem, Cæs.: in navem, Cic.

conscend-sio, ōnis, f. [for conscend-sio; fr. conscend-o] *An embark-ing*: Cic.

consci-ēns, entis, P. of consci-o, conscient-ia, æ, f. [consciens, conscience-is] 1.: a. Prop.: *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others*: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: *Persons who have joint knowledge; participants in the same knowledge*: Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: *A knowing with or in one's self; con-*

actuousness, knowledge, feeling, sense: Cic.; Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *A moral sense or consciousness of right or wrong*; conscience: Cic.; Tac.—(b) *A good conscience*: Cic.—(c) *A bad conscience*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conscience.

con-scindo, *idi*, *issum*, *indēre*, 3. v. a. *To tear or rend to pieces*: I. Prop.: *epistolam*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *advocati sibi*liscisci, *hissed* at, Cic.

con-scio, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, *ire*, 4. v. a. *(To know with one's self; hence) To be conscious of*: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-sciscio, *scōvi*, *scitum*, *sciscōre*, 3. v. a. and n.: I. Prop.: *Polit. t. t.*: *To approve, assert, accept, decree together or in common*: bellum, Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. Neut.: *To come to an agreement upon something; to unite, agree*: in illo laudando, Nep.—B. Act.: *To inflict or bring upon one's self*: lūce to one's self: veneno sibi mortem, Cic.

conscis-sus (for *consci(n)d-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *consci(n)d-o*.

con-sci-us, a, um, *adj.* [*con*; *sci-o*]
1. *Knowing or conscious of something with another; privy to, aware of*: fac me consciam, Plaut.: *officiorum*, Cic.: *facinorū*, id.—As *Subst.*: **conscius**, *li*, m.: a. *An accomplice, joint conspirator*, etc.: Tac.; Nep.—b. *A trusty friend*, etc.: Tac.—2. a. *In good or bad sense: Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self, self-conscious*: virtus, Virg.: sibi nullius culpae, Cic.—b. *Conscious of guilt*: animus, Lucr.—**con-scrēō**, *no perf.*, *āri*, 1. v. dep. *To hawk or hem*: Plaut.

con-scribō, *psl*, *ptum*, *blēre* (*conscripti*, *Syn.* for *conscripti*, *Plaut.*), 3. v. a.: I. A. Prop.: *(To write together in a list; hence) I. t. t.*: *To enlist, levy, enrol*: legiones, Cæs.: milites, Cic.—2. *Of enrolling in a particular class of citizens: To appoint, choose, arrange, order*: centurie tres equitum conscripte sunt, Liv.—3. Part. Perf.: *Of senators: Chosen, elect*, etc.: Patres conscripti, Liv.—4. *To enrol, etc.*, for the purpose of bribery: homines viciatim, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To put together or draw up in writing; to compose, write, volumen*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *de quibus ipso conscripsi*, id. **II.** *To write something all over*: mensam vino, Ov.

con-scrip-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for* *con-scrib-tio*; *fr.* *con-scrib-o*] (*Prop.*: *A drawing up in writing; Meton.*) *A representation, treatise, writing*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conscription*.

con-scrip-tus (*for* *conscrib-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *conscrib-o*.—As *Subst.*: **conscriptus**, *i*, m. (*sc. pater*) *A senator*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conscribit*. **con-sēco**, *cūi*, *ctum*, *cāre*, 1. v. a. *To cut into small pieces, to dismember*: membra fratres, Ov.

con-scrā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for* *con-scrib-tio*; *fr.* *con-scrib-o*] (*Prop.*: *A religious dedication, consecration, dedication*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consécration*).

con-sacro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*for* *con-sacro*] *To make wholly sacred; hence* I. Prop.: A. Of things: *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* to deity:

candelabrum Jovi, Cic.—B. Of persons: *To elevate to the rank of deity, to declare to be divine, to deify*: Liberum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. *To devote, dedicate, consecrate*: omnia nostra, Cic.—B. *To make immortal, immortalise*: disputandi rationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consacrer*.

consect-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [*consect-us*] *That follows logically, consequent*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **consectarium**, *li*, n. *A conclusion, inference*: Cic.

consectā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*consect(a)-or*] *An eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after*: Cic.; Pl.

consectā-trix, *icis*, *f.* [*id.*] *She who eagerly pursues; an adherent, friend*: Cic.

consec-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*consec-o*] *A cutting or cleaving to pieces*: Cic.

con-sector, *ātus* sum, *āri*, 1. v. dep. **I.** *In a good sense*: A. Prop.: *To attend eagerly or continually; to go after a person or thing*: hos, Ter.: rivulos, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To pursue eagerly, strive after, emulate, imitate*: benevolentiam, Cic.: dolorem, id. **II.** *In a bad sense*: *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, pursue*: aliquem clamoribus, Cic.

consec-tus, a, um, *P.* of *consec-o*. **consec-ūtio** (*consequ-*), *ōnis*, *f.* [*consequ-or*] **I.** *In Philos. lang.*: *An effect, consequence*: Cic.—2. *In Rhetoric: The proper following of one thing after another; order, connexion, sequence*: Cic.

con-sēnesco, *nūi*, *no sup.*, *nescōre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To grow old, nescere, to grow or become old*: I. Prop.: *illā consensuere casā*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To become weak or infirm; to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force*: Of persons or things: *quamvis consenuerint vires*, Cic.: *præ morore*, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: *To lose consideration or respect*: omnes illius partis auctores consensescere, Cic.

con-sensio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for* *consensio*; *fr.* *consent-io*] **I.** *In a good sense*: A. Prop.: *An agreeing together, agreement, unanimity*: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Meton.: *Of things without life: Harmony: nature*, Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: a. Prop.: *A plot, combination, conspiracy*: Cic.; Nep.—b. Meton.: *Conspirators*: Nep.

1. consen-sus (*for* *consent-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *consent-io*.

2. consen-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [*for* *consent-sus*; *fr.* *consent-io*] **I.** *Prop.*: *Agreement, unanimity, concord*: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—Adverbial expression: *Consensu, Unanimously, with general consent*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Of things without life: Agreement, harmony*: Lucr.; Cic.

consent-āneus, a, um, *adj.* [*consent-io*] *Agreeing, according with something, suited, becoming, meet, fit, proper*: formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæ maxime consentanea, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Consentaneum est, etc., It is, etc., fitting or proper*: neque sit consentaneum

... pædagogus illis una ut siet, Plaut.

Consentia, *æ*, *f.* *Consentia; a town of the Brutii (now Cosenza)*.—Hence, **Consent-ini**, *orum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Consentia*.

consenti-ens, *entis*: 1. *P.* of *consenti-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Agreeing, accordant, unanimous*: cognatio, Cic.

con-sentio, *si*, *sum*, *tire*, 4. v. n. and a. **I.**: A. Prop.: *With personal subjects*: 1. *In a good sense*: a. Neut.: *To agree, accord, harmonize with any person or thing; to assert, determine or decree something; de amicitia utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt*, Cic.: sibi ipse, *i. e.* *is consistent with*: id.—b. Act.: *To agree to something, or that some thing be done*, etc.: *consensit senatus bellum, has agreed to or voted war*, Liv.: (with *Objective clause*) *consentiunt arma* ... *contra illam pestem esse capiendam*, Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: *To agree or combine for any wrong purpose; to plot together, conspire*: a. Neut.: *cum aliquo*, Cæs.—b. Act.: *quum confiteretur se urbem inflammare consensisse*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *Of things without life: To accord, agree, harmonize with, fit, suit*: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo *Consentit astrum*, Hor. **II.** *To perceive at the same time or together*: tempore in uno *consentimus*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consentir*.

con-sēpio, *no perf.*, *tum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. *To wholly inclose, hedge in*: bustum, Suet.: *consepitus ager*, Cic.

consep-tum, *i*, *n.* [*consep-io*] **1.** (*That which is hedged in*; hence): *An inclosed place, an inclosure*: Liv.—2. (*That which hedges in*; hence): *A fence, boundary, etc.*: Quint.

consequ-e, *adv.* [*consequ-us*] *Consequently*: Lucr.

consequ-ens, *entis*: 1. *P.* of *consequ-or*.—As *Subst.*: *A consequence*: Cic.—2. *Pa.*: *According to reason, suitable, fit*: in conjunctis verbis *non est consequens vituperandum est*, Cic.—Particular expression: *Consequens est, It is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable, etc.*: *consequens esse videtur*, ut scribas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consequenti*.

consequēt-ia, *æ*, *f.* [*consequens, consequent-is*] *A consequence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conséquence*.

consequ-ia, *æ*, *f.* [*consequ-or*] *A consequence*: Lucr.

con-sēquor, *sēcutus* or *sequutus* sum, *sēqui*, 3. v. dep. (*To follow thoroughly*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *To follow or walk after, attend, accompany*: aliquem, Plaut.: (without *Object*) *comitibus non consecutus, i. e. without attendants*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To follow after, pursue in a hostile manner*: copias Helvetiorum, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *As the result of following*: *To reach, overtake, etc.*: virum, Ov.: (without *Object*) *si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequuntur*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: A. *1.* *Of time*: *To follow, come after*: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor consequatur, Cic.: (without

(Object) ejusmodi tempora post tuam protectionem consecuta esse, id.—2. *To follow* a model or copy, to imitate: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.—3. *To follow* a preceding cause as effect; to ensue; to be the consequence: to arise or proceed from: a. Gen.: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep.: (without *Object*) illud naturā consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrā anteponomas, Id.—B. Esp.: Of logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.—B.: 1. a. Of things as objects: *To reach, overtake, obtain*: opes quam maximas, Cic.—b. Of Personal objects; but with things as subjects: *To reach, come to, overtake, spring or arise from*: tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep.—2.: a. *To become like, equal to* in any property or qualification; *to attain, come up to, equal*: aliquem maiorem, Cic.—b. *To attain to something intellectually or by speech; to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully*: similitudinem veri, Cic. **consequus**, a, um, adj. [consequor] *Consecutive, following*: Lucr.

1. **con-sēro**, sēri (sēri, Liv.), sūtum or sātum, sēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To sow or plant with something*: ager arbutus constitus, Sall. B. Fig.: *To cover or strew over with something*: lumine consertit arva, Lucr.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) mentem caligine Theocriti constitus, Cat. II. *To sow, plant, etc.*: arborem, Liv.: agros, Cic.

2. **con-sēro**, sēri, sertum, sēre (Part. Perf., consita, Claud.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, unite, bind into a whole*: tegumen spinis, Tac. B. Esp.: *To join, press together, etc.*: latus lateri, Ov.—Particular phrases: 1. In military matters: a. Conserere manum, etc., or simply conserere, *To bring hand to hand; to engage in close combat, join battle, come to close quarters*: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—b. Conserere pugnam, etc., *To engage in, enter into a battle, etc.*: Plant.; Liv.—c. Conserere navem, etc., *To bring a ship, etc., to close quarters*: Liv.—2. Of legal claim: Conserere manum, *To make a joint seizure (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This at first took place before the praetor. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court, one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the praetor, and there made their claim, as if in the presence of the whole field)*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To join together, unite, etc.*: nocti diem, Ov.—B. *To employ with hostile intent*: Liv.

consert-e, adv. [consert-us] *Connectedly*: Cic.

con-ser-tus, a, um, P. of 2. con-ser-o.

con-serva, a, f. A (female) fel-

low-slave: I. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of things: fores conservā, Ov.

conservā-tio, ōnis, f. [conserv-(a)-o] *A keeping, preserving*: frugum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservation.

conservā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A keeper, preserver, defender*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservateur.

conservā-trix, tris, f. [id.] *She who preserves or defends*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conservatrice.

con-servitium, ii, n. [cum; servitium] *Joint servitude*: Plant.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, āre (Inf. Perf., usually conservāsse), 1. v. a. *To keep thoroughly; to retain, keep something in existence; to hold up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe*: Caesar sese eos conservatum dixit, Cæs.: iusjurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. conserver.

con-servus, i, m. *A fellow-slave, a companion in servitude*: Cic.

conses-sor, ōris, m. [for consessor; ir. consid-o, through true root CONSED] *One who sits near or by a person or thing, an assessor*: Cic.; Liv.

conses-sus, ūs, m. [for consed-sus; fr. id.] (Prop.: *A sitting together*; Meton.) *A number of persons sitting together; an assembly (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.)*: Cic.; Tac.

considēra-nis, ntis, P. of consider(a)-o.

considērāt-e, adv. [considerat-us] *Considerately*: fieri, Cic.: (Comp.) bellum consideratius gerere, Liv.: (Sup.) facere consideratissime, Cic.

considērā-tio, ōnis, f. [consider-(a)-o] *Contemplation, consideration, reflection*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. considération.

considērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of consider(a)-o.—2. P. a. a. Prop.: *Well considered, maturely reflected upon*: via vivendi, Cic.: (Sup.) verbum considerationis, id.—b. Meton.: Of a person: *That acts with consideration; considerate, circumspect*: (Comp.) consideratio factus, Hirt.

con-sid-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; root sidr, akin to idō=; acc. to some connected with sidus] I. Prop.: *To look at closely, eagerly, carefully; to inspect, examine*: argentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To observe with the mind; to consider, think of attentively*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. considérer.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3. v. n.: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To sit down together, to settle*: considamus hic in umbrā, Cic.: transtris, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) in silvam venit et ibi considit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, etc.: *To sit, hold sessions, be in session*: in theatro, Cic.: in reum, id.: ad ius dicendum, Liv.—2. Milit. t.: *To encamp, pitch, take one's station*: in insidiis, Liv.: sub monte, Cæs.—3. *To settle down for a long time or permanently; to take up one's abode; to establish one's self*: antequam aliquo loco con-

sedere, Cic.—4. Of inanimate subjects, esp. of places: *To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside, etc.*: licet considant (sc. Alpes), Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To settle together*: totam videmus Consedisse urbem luctu, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To settle down permanently*: iustitia cujus in mente consedit, Cic.—2.: *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased or quieted; to cease*: consederit furor, Cic.—b. Of speech: *To sink, as it were, i. e. to conclude, end*: Cic.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To furnish with a seal; to affix or put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe*: decretum, Liv.: tabulas signis, Cic. II. Meton.: *To note, write down, register, record*: motum temporis, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: monumentis consignata antiquitas, Cic.—B. *To note, write down, register, record*: tot rerum consignatae in animis notiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consigner.

con-silesco, siliū, no sup., silesce, 3. v. n. *To become entirely still or quiet; to grow dumb*: Plant.

consili-ārius, a, um, adj. [consilium] *Pertaining to counsel, counselling*: amicus, Plant.—As Subst.: **consiliarius**, ii, m.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A counsellor, adviser*: Cic.—b. Esp.: Law t.: *An assessor in a court of justice*: Suet.—2. Meton.: Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: Cic.

consili-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] (To counsel; hence) I. *To take counsel, to consult*: ad consiliandum, Cic. II. *To impart counsel, to counsel, advise*: amice, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. conseiller.

consilium, ii, n. [etym. dub.; prob. for consulum; fr. consul-o] I. Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, counsel*: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. Gen.: *A conclusion made with consideration; a determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: Cæs.; Cic.—Particular phrase. *Consilium est, I am resolved, I am determined*: Plant.; Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Consilio, Intentionally, designedly*: Virg.; Liv.—b. Esp.: Milit. t.: *A warlike device, stratagem*: Cic.—2. Counsel, advice: Ter.; Ov.—3. Aptness to deliberate, consideration, discretion, prudence: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Concr.: 1. *A deliberative assembly; a council, senate, bench of judges, council of war*: Cic.; Hor.—2. *A counsellor*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. conseil.

con-similis, e, adj. *Quite, or entirely similar; similar in all parts*: studium, Tac.: (with Gen.) cansarium, Cic.: (with Dat.) rebus iis, id.: (with atque) tam consimilis atque ego, Plant.: (with et) quidnam tremulis facere artibus haedi Consimile in cursu possint, et fortis equi vis, Lucr.: (with quasi) quia consimile est quom stertas, quasi sorbeam, Plant.

con-sipio, no perf., non sup., sipere, 3. v. n. [for con-sapio] *To be quite*

in one's senses, to be of quite sound mind: **mentibus**, Liv.

con-sisto, stitī, stitum, sistere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I.** Act.: *To make to stand; to settle, establish:* vitam consistere tutam, *to render safe*, Lucr. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place one's self any where; to take one's stand; to stand still, remain any where:* ut viatores consistere cogant, Cæs.: *ter frigore constitit Ister, i. e. froze*, Ov. **ad mensam consistere**, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** Consistere cum aliquo, *To place one's self in company with another person for conversation; to stand and talk with:* Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, stand, etc.:* constitit intrumque agmen, Liv.—**b.** Naval t. t.: *To take up a position:* naves eorum nostris adversæ constituerunt, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of abstract things: *To take up a position, to stand:* ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic.—**2.** To remain standing at a thing, i. e. to dwell upon, delay: in uno nomine, Cic.—**3.** To be or remain firm, unshaken, immovable; to stand firmly, maintain one's ground: neque mente, neque lingua, neque ore, Cic.—**4.** To agree: Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (as far as words go) consistere, Cic.—**5.** To be, exist take place: vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, Cic.—**6.** To consist in or of, to depend upon: in eo salus et vita optima cuiusque consistit, Cic.—**7.** To stand still, come to a stand, rest, cease: forensium rerum labor constitit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consister**.

consi-tio, ñis, f. [for consa-tio; fr. 1. conse-ro, through root CONSŖ] *A sowing, planting:* Cic.

consi-tor, ñis, m. [for consa-tor; fr. 1. conse-ro, through id.] *A sower, planter:* Ov.

consi-tus (for consa-tus), a, um, P. of 1. conse-ro, through id.

con-sōbrina, æ, f. **A** (female) *cousin-german:* Nep.

con-sōbrinus, i, m.: **I.** Prop.: **A** (male) *cousin-german:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A cousin or relation in a more remote degree:* Suet.

con-sōcer, ñri, m. **A** *joint father-in-law:* Suet.

consociā-tio, ñis, f. [consoci(a)-o] (Prop.: *A uniting;* Meton.) *A union, association:* Cic.

consociā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of consoci(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *United, agreeing, harmonious:* (Sup.) consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

con-sōcio, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **A** *To make common; to share with one; to associate, join, unite, connect:* quapinus ingens albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amant, Hor.: *injuriam enim amicos*, Cic.

consōlā-bilis, æ, adj. [consolo(a)-or] *That may be consoled; consolable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consolable**.

consōlā-tio, ñis, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A consoling, consolation, comfort:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A** *consolatory discourse or treatise:* Cic.—**B.** An alleviating by encouragement or consola-

tion: Hirt.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consolation**.

consōlā-tor, ñris, m. [id.] *One who consoles, a comforter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consolateur**.

consōlātor-i-us, a, um, adj. [consolator] *Pertaining to a consoler; consolatory, of consolation:* literæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consolatoire**.

con-sōlido, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To make very solid, firm, or compact:* parietem, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *To adjust, balance:* rationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consolider**.

con-sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **1.** With personal objects: *To comfort greatly; to console, encourage, animate, cheer:* vosmet ipsos, Cic.: (without Object) Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, etc., *encouraging him*, Cæs.—**2.** With things as objects: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve:* doloris magnitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consoler**.

con-somniō, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. **A** *To dream about:* quid consomniavit? Plant.

con-sōno, ñi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To sound together or at the same time:* consonans clamor, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To agree, accord, harmonize:* moribus oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consonner**.

consōn-us, a, um, adj. [conson-o] **I.** Prop.: *Sounding together, harmonious:* fila lyre, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Accordant, fit, suitable:* credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, etc., Cic.

con-sōpiō, no perf., itum, ire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put or tuck thoroughly to sleep:* Endymion a Lunā consopitus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. In reflexive force:* To tuck one's self to sleep, fall asleep: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *To render senseless, etc.:* lumen extinctum consopit, Lucr.

con-sors, sortis, adj. (Having a sors in common with another or others; hence) **1.** Having an equal share with another or others; *partaking of in common:* tres fratres consortes, Cic.—**2.** a. Of persons: *Having a like condition with another or others; connected, common, kindred, etc.:* sanguis, Ov.—**As Subst.:** comm. gen.: (a) *A brother or sister:* Tib.; Ov.—(b) *A kinsman, relative:* Lucr.—(c) *A colleague, partner, comrade, etc.:* Cic.; Ov.—**b.** Of things: *Of the same condition, common:* tecta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. **consorts**.

consort-io, ñis, f. [consors, consort-is] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association:* Cic.; Liv. **consort-ium**, ñi, n. [id.] **1.** Community of goods: Suet.—**2.** Fellowship, participation, society: Liv.; Tac.

conspēc-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of conspec-io, through true root CONSPEC.—**2.** Pa.: *Striking, distinguished, remarkable:* (Comp.) supplicium conspectus, Liv.

2. conspec-tus, ūs, m. [fr. conspec-io, through id.] **I.** Prop.: **A**

look, sight, view: Ter.; Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Mental view; a glance, survey, consideration:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Presence, proximity:* Ter.; Cic.—**Particular phrase:** In conspectu, *in the presence or vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight:* Cic.

con-spergo (-spargo), si, sum, gère, 3. v. a. [for con-spargō] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To sprinkle, strew:* me lacrimis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of oratorical ornament:* To besprinkle or strew, cover: conspersa sit (sc. oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. **II.** *To scatter, as it were, in all directions:* to sprinkle, bespatter: conspergere farinæ libras duas, Cato: (without Object) conspergere ante ades, Plant.

conspēr-sus (for consperg-sus), a, um, P. of conspergo.

conspici-endus, a, um: **1.** P. of conspici-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished:* insidendi celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib.: forma, Ov.

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-spicio] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** Gen.: *To look at or behold with attention; to observe, direct the sight to:* infestis oculis conspici, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Pass. To attract notice or attention by one's pre-eminence or superiority; to be an object of attention; to be distinguished:* conspici dum tale facinus faceret, Sall.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To behold, see:* si illud signum (sc. Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To get a sight of, descry, perceive:* conspicietis luminibus crebris, Liv.: (with Objective clause) qui nostros viatores flumen transisse conspexerant, Cæs.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** To consider maturely, to weigh: conspicere, quibus vitis affectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., Cic.—**2.** To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend: corde aliquid, Plant. **II.** Neut.: *To look steadily, gaze, etc.:* sursum in cælum conspiciere, Plant.

con-spīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spec-or; fr. con: spēc, root of spēc-io] *To get a sight of, to descry, see:* id conspiciat, Cæs.: (with Relative clause) quas res gereretur, conspiciat, Cæs.

conspici-tus, a, um, adj. [1. conspici-o] **I.** Prop.: *That is or comes in view; visible:* late virent, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *That attracts attention, striking, distinguished, remarkable:* ambo conspiciui, Ov.

conspirāt-e, adv. [conspirat-us] *Unanimously, with one accord:* ad arma concurrere, Just.

conspirā-tio, ñis, f. [1. conspir(a)-o] **1.** In a good sense: *An agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony:* Cic.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, conspiracy:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **conspiration**.

1. conspirā-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Having conspired or entered into a conspiracy:* conspiratis partibus, Phæd.

as Subst.: **conspirati**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Conspirators*: Suet.

2. conspirā-tus, a, um, *P. of* conspir(a)-o.

1. con-spi-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** *To blow together, sound together*: areaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. **II. Fig.:** A. Gen.: *To harmonize, agree, accord*: rerum consensiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. In a good sense: *To agree together in thought or feeling; to accord, unite*: colligit vos, conspire nobiscum, consensite cum bonis, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*: pricked quam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conspirer*.

2. con-spi-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; spir-a] **I. Prop.:** *To coil up*: anguis se conspiravit, Sext. Aur. Vict. **II. Meton.:** *To crowd closely together*: milites conspirati, Cæs.

con-sponsor, ōris, m. *A joint surety*: Cic.

con-spon-sus (for conspond-sus), a, um, *P. of* conspond-co.

con-spō, no *perf.*, ātum, ūre, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: *To spit upon*: sinum, Juv. **B. Esp.:** *To spit upon in contempt*: Plaut. **II. Meton.:** *To besprinkle, to cover over*: Alpes nive, Hor. **¶** Hence, *Fr. conspuer*.

con-spurco, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To defile, pollute*: Lucr.

con-spū-to, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [conspu-o] *To spit upon in contempt*: nostros, Cic.

con-spū-tus, a, um, *P. of* conspu-o.

con-stābilo, īvi, no *sup.*, īre, 4. v. a. *To confirm, establish, make firm*: rem meam, Plaut.

con-stābili-tus, a, um, *P. of* constabili-o.

consta-ns, ntis: **1. P. of** const(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** a. *Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable*: (Comp.) mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aque), Lucr.—b. *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable*: fides, Hor.—c. *Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious*: oratio, Cic.—d. *Intellectually or morally certain; sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging*: amici, Cic. (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, a very constant steadfast man, id. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constant*.

constan-ter, adv. [for constant-ter; fr. constans, constant-is] **1. Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily**: (Sup.) constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversionarias, Cic.—**2. Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously**: (Comp.) constantius sese res humane haberent, Sall.—**3. Firmly, constantly, perseveringly, steadfastly**: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constant-ia, re, f. [constans, constant-is] *The quality of the constants; hence* **I. Prop.:** *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance*: Cic.; Hirt. **II. Fig.:** A. *Agreement, harmony, sym-*

metry: Cic.—B. *Firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy*: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constance*.

Constantinōpōlis, is, f. *Constantinople* (i. e. the city of Constantine; anciently called *Byzantium*; Turkish, *Stambul*).

consternā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. constern(a)-o] **1. Dismay, alarm, fright, disturbance, consternation**: Liv.; Tac.—**2. Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition**: Liv.; Tac. **¶** Hence, *Fr. consternation*.

1. con-ster-no, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a.: **1. To strew over, bestrew**: consternunt terram . . . frondes, Virg.: constrata navis, a ducked vessel, Cic. **II. To throw down, prostrate**: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa contravit, Liv.

2. con-ster-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [access. form of the preced., acc. to no. II.] (mostly Pass.) **I. Gen.:** A. *To throw into confusion, disquiet, terrify, alarm, affright, dismay*: ita consternavit hostes, Liv.: animo consternati, Cæs.—B. *Of animals: To frighten, startle*: consternavit equos, Liv.: consternantur equi, Ov. **II. Esp.:** *To excite to sedition or revolt*: tumultu etiam sanos consternunt animos, Liv.: metu servitutis ad arma consternati, id. **¶** Hence, *Fr. consterner*.

con-stīpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To press or crowd closely together*: numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constiper*.

constitu-ens, entis, *P. of* constitu-o. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constituant*.

con-stītuō, ūi, ātum, ūre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo] **I. A. Gen.:** *To place, put, or set together*: impedimenta, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Milit. t. t.:* *To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle*: legiones pro castris, Cæs. **II. A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To put, place, set, station, etc.*: hominem ante pedes, Cic.: vobis ego candentem in littore taurum Constituam ante aras, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** a. *Milit. t. t.:* *To halt, cause to halt or stop*: agmen, Sall.—b. *To erect, set up, etc.*: sepulchrum, Ov.: turres, Cæs.—c. *To establish, found, create, form, etc.*: quorum (sc. hominum) omnia causā Constituisset deos fingunt, Lucr.—d. *To cause, produce, etc.*: ignem constituit natura, Lucr. **B. Fig.:** **1. To put, set, place, etc.**: constituitote ante oculos huius miseri senectutem, Cæs.—**2. To prepare, make, establish, etc.**: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cæs.—**3. To establish, set in order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, appoint, etc.**: civitates, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem ille regem constituerat, Cæs.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) constitutus imperator belli gerendi, Cic.—**4. To fix, appoint, determine, define, etc.**: summum pretium, Cic.: diem concilio, Cæs.—**5. To fix, appoint, settle, agree upon, concert, etc.**: vadimonia, Cic.: (with Objective clause) sane, inquit, vellem non constituiissem in Tusculanum me hodie non venturum esse Lælio, id.: (with Object) sic constituunt, Tac.—**6.**

To determine to do something; to take a resolution, resolve, determine: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Cæs. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constituer*.

constitū-tio, ōnis, f. [constitu-o] **I. Prop.:** *A constitution, disposition, nature*: Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Rhet. t. t.:* *The issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: Cic. **¶** Hence, *Fr. constitution*.

constitū-tum, i, n. [id.] **1. A** institution, ordinance, law: Sen.—**2. An agreement, appointment, compact**: Cic.

1. constitū-tus, a, um: **1. P. of** constitu-o.—**2. Pa.:** a. *Constituted, arranged, disposed*: bene constitutum corpus, Cic.—b. *Fixed, established*: cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stitī, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n.: **I. A. Prop.:** *To stand with another person; to stand together*: constant; conferunt sermones, Plaut. **B. Fig.:** *To agree or accord with; to be consistent with; to correspond to; to fit, etc.*: si humanitati tuæ constare voles, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Constare sibi, etc.*, *To agree or accord with one's self, etc.*; *to remain like one's self, etc.*; *to be consistent*: Cic.—**2.** *Ratio constat, The account agrees, is correct, tallies, or proves right*: Cic.; Tac. **II. A. Prop.:** *To stand firm or immovable*: priusquam constaret acies, Liv. **B. Fig.:** **1. To be firm, remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast; to last, persevere, endure: in sententiā, Cic.—**2. Of facts, reports, etc.**: a. *To be established, settled, certain, evident, well known*: quæ quum constant, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic.: (Impers.) quum de Magio constet, id.—b. *Constat, etc., militi, etc.*: *It is my, etc., fixed determination; 1, etc., am determined or fully resolved*: Cæs.; Cic.—**3. To exist, be extant, be, etc.**: quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic.—**4. To consist in or of; to be composed of: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. **III. To stand in, i. e. to cost: A. Prop.: *Mercantile t. t.:* prope dimidio minoris constabit (sc. ambulatimclia) isto loco, Cic.—B. Fig.: odio constantia magno, Ov. **¶** Hence, *Fr. coûter*.******

constra-tus, a, um, *P. of* 1. conster-no, through root CONSTR.—**As Subst.:** **constratum**, i, n. *A covering*: Liv.

constric-tus (for constrin(g)-tus), a, um: **1. P. of** constrin(g)-o.—**2. Pa.:** *Compressed into a small compass; compact*: (Comp.) folium constrictus, Pl.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, ingere, 3. v. a.: **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: *To draw or bind together*: sarcinam, Plant. **B. Esp.:** *To bind together with fetters, etc.*; *to fetter, bind*: illum laqueis, Cic. **II. Fig.:** A. *To hold or bind together, hold fast, fetter, keep within bounds, restrain, hold in check*: fidem religionem populo quam veritate, Cic.—B. *Of discourse or reasoning*: *To bring into a narrow compass, to compress*: rem dissolutam, Cic.

construc-tio, ōnis, f. [fr. construo, true root of constru-o] **1, 4**

forming, making, etc.: hominis, Cic.—2. *A setting in order, arrangement, etc.*: Fig.: verborum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construction.

construc-tus, a, um, *P.* of constru-o, through true root CONSTRUC-
con-strūo, uxi, uctum, ūere, 3. v. a.: *I.* To heap or pile together: to heap up: acervi numerorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. *II.* To build, erect, construct, make, etc.: Cic. *III.* To form, make: cubilia sibi aves construunt, Cic. *IV.* To set in order, arrange: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. construire.

con-stūpō, stūpūi, *no sup.*, stūp-ēre, 2. v. n. To be much astonished: Juv. **constuprā-tor**, ōris, *m.* [constupr(a)-o] A defiler, ravisher: Liv. **constupro**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower: *I.* Prop.: matronas, Liv. *II.* Fig.: iudiciū, Liv.

con-suādo, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. a. and *n.* To advise or counsel strongly: *I.* Act.: id consuadeo, Plaut. *II.* *Nent.*: consuadere homini, Plaut.

Ccnsualia, ium, *v.* Consus.
consuā-sor, ōris, *m.* [for consuad-sor; fr. consuad-eo] A counsellor, adviser: Cic.

con-sūdo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. To sweat much or profusely: Plaut.

con-sū-fācio, fēcī, factum, fac-ēre (in poets, quinquēsyll.), 3. v. a. [con-sue-o; facio] To make accustomed; to accustom, habituate, etc., to a thing: brachia, Lucr.: eorum multitudinem . . . consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-sūō, *no perf.*, *nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. To be accustomed, habituated, or wont: Prop.

con-sue-scō, ēvi, ētum, escēre (in the temp. perf. the syncopated forms prevail: consuesti; consueŕam, etc.), 3. v. a. and *n.* *inch.* [con-sue-o] *I.* Act.: To accustom, habituate, etc.: consuetudomū (= domū) catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. *II.* *Nent.*: A. Gen.: To accustom one's self:—in temp. perf.: To have accustomed one's self: i. e. to be accustomed, etc.: pantiŕam Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, etc., Cæs.: quemadmodum consueŕunt dicere, causam velint dicere, Cic.: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. *B.* Esp.: To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with: Cic.

con-sue-tūdo, ūinis, *f.* [for consuetudo; fr. consuet-us] (The quality of the consuetus; hence) *I.* Gen.: A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage: Cic.—Particular expressions: Ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, or simply consuetudine, According to or from custom or use; by or from habit; in a usual or customary manner; agreeably with custom: Cæs.; Cic. *II.* Esp.: A.: *I.* Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation: Cic.—2. An amour, love intrigue: Ter.; Sall.; Liv.—*B.* In grammar: A usage or idiom of language: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coutume.

consue-tus (in the poets trisyll.), a, um: 1. *P.* of consue-scō.—2. *Pa.*: Of things: Accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary: (Sup.) consuetissima cunque Verba, Ov.

consul, ūlis, *m.* (usually shortened COS.; for the plur., for which COSS. became usual in the later time of the empire) [etym. disputed; prob. consul-o, and so, consellor] *I.* Prop.: A consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings): consul ordinarius, ordinary or regular consul, i. e. one who administered the office from the first of January; opp. to consul suffectus, consul substitute, i. e. one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died; or, after the time of the emperors, as a title of honour: consul designatus, consul designate or nominated (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, the greater or higher consul, i. e. one who had the largest number of votes, or with whom the Fasces were, or one who was oldest or had most children, etc.: Liv.—In Abl. together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo, Cic.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consul Tullo, Hor. *II.* Meton.: For proconsul: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. consul.
consulār-is, e, *adj.* [consul] Of, or pertaining to, a consul: consularis ætas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, for the choice of consul, etc.—As Subst.: consularis, is, *m.*: 1. Prop.: One who has been consul; a consular man; one of the rank of consul: Cic.—2. Meton.: In the time of the empire: A legate (sent by the emperor as governor into a province): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulaire.
consulār-iter, adv. [consular-is] Like a consul, as a consul ought: Liv.
consul-ātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] The office of consul; the consulate or consulship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulat.
consūlo, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. and *a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to obsol. CONSO. of same meaning] *I.* Prop.: To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult: A. Neut.: satisfacere consultiŕibus, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ter soritibus consultum dicebat, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Consultare alicui, or alicui rei, To take counsel for some one or some thing; to care for, take care of, look to, have regard for, consult for: Ter.; Cæs.; Cic.—*B.* Act.: 1. a. Gen.: To consult a person or thing; to ask the opinion or advice of; to ask counsel of: te, qui philosophum audis, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) nec te id consulo, id.—*b.* Esp.: (a) Relig. t. t.: To consult a deity, an oracle, omens, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Law t. t.: To ask advice of a lawyer; to consult him, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—(c) Polit. t. t.: To take counsel with the competent author-

ities, to consult: Cic.—2. a. To take counsel or deliberate upon something, to consider: rem, Cic.—*b.* To advise something; to give advice about: tui consulis quicquam? Ter. *II.* Meton.: A. Neut.: To come to a conclusion; to take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures or steps: de nullis, quam de vobis infestius aut inimiculus consulerunt, Liv.—*B.* Act.: To come to a conclusion about; to determine or resolve upon, etc.: ne quid gravius de salute tuā consulas, Script. ap. (Cic.) (Impers. Pass.) urbi satis esset præsidii consultum est, Cic.—Particular phrase: Boni consulere, To take in good part, interpret favourably, put a favourable construction on, be contented, pleased, or satisfied with: Ov.

consul-tā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [consult(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation: Cic.—*b.* Meton.: A subject of consultation: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: An asking of advice, inquiry: Cic.—*b.* Meton.: A subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. consultation.

consult-e, adv. [consult-us] Deliberately; considerately; designedly; on purpose: consule gesta, Liv.: (Comp.) consultius, Tac.: (Sup.) consultissime, Capitol.

1. consult-o, adv. [1. consult-us] Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose: Cic.; Hor.

2. consul-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [consult-o] *I.* To think or reflect upon, consider maturely, deliberate or consult about: ad hæc consultanda, Liv.: (with Adverbial Relative clause) consultabat utrum Romam proficeretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic.—Particular phrase: Consultare alicui, or alicui rei, To take care of, or have a care for, a person or thing: Sall. *II.* To consult, to ask advice of: quid me consulas? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulter.

consult-tor, tōris, *m.* [id.] 1. One who gives counsel; a counsellor, adviser: a. Prop.: consultor et socius adero, Sall.—*b.* Fig.: Of abstract qualities: ita cupiditate atque iræ, pessumbris consultoribus, grassari, Sall.—2. One who asks counsel, a consultant; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. consulteur.

consult-trix, tricis, *f.* [id.] She who has a care for or provides: Cic.

consult-tum, ti, *n.* [id.] 1. A consultation, inquiring of a deity: Tac.—2. a. Prop.: A decree, decision, resolution, plan: Senatūs consultum (or in one word, Senatusconsultum), a decree of the Senate, Cic.; so, consulta Patrum, Hor.—*b.* Plur.: Meton.: Oracles, divinations: dum consulta petis, Virg.

1. consul-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of consul-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Well considered, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered: omnia, Cic.—*b.* Knowing, skilful, skilled, experienced, practised, esp. in reference to right law; skilful or learned in the law: (with Gen.) non

ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit, Cic. : (*Sup.*) consultissimus vir divini atque humani juris, Liv.—*As Subst.*: **consultus**, i, m. (with or without juris, and either separate or as one word) *A lawyer*: Hor.; Nep.

2. consul-tus, ūs, m. [consul-o] *Deliberation, prudence*: Liv.

con-sum, fūi, fūtūrum, fōre. *To bc, to happen*: Plaut.; Ter.

con-summ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; summ-a] **I.** Prop.: *To eat or sum up*: sumptus adificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitruv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate*: rem, Liv.—**B.** *To complete a time of service, serve one's time*: Suet. **III.** Fig.: *To bring together, unite*: belli gloriam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consummer*.

con-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumēre (*Perf. synop.* consumi, Prop.—*Inf.* consumpse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. (*To take wholly or completely*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Of food*: *To take to one's self; to consume, devour*: frumenta, Caes.: angues, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1. a.** Of things: (*a*) *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught*: fortunas sociorum, Caes.—(*b*) *Of time*: *To spend, pass*: horas multas suavissimo sermone, Cic.—**b.** Of persons, etc.: (*a*) *To destroy, kill*: si me vix aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa compressisset, Cic.—(*b*) *To waste, weaken, enervate*: vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.—**2.** *To bestow upon; to use, employ, spend upon or about*: studium in virorum fortium facis memorize prodendis, Cic. **II.** *To receive or take*: tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consumer*.

consum-ptio, ōis, f. [consum-o] **1.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption*: Cic.—**2.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *consumption*.

consum-ptor, ōris, m. [id.] *A consumer, destroyer*: Cic.

consum-ptus, a, um, P. of consum-o.

con-sūo, no perf., sūtum, sūēre, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To sew, stitch, or join together*: tunicae, Var. **II.** Fig.: *To patch together*: consutis dolis, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cousu*, P. of *coudre*.

con-surgo, rexi, rectum, gēre, 3. v. n. **I.** Gen.: *To raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude); *to stand up, arise*: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset... consurrexerunt omnes, Cic. (*Imper.* Pass.) honorifice consurgitur, id. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of persons: *To rise or stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action*: in arma, Virg.—**B.** *To arise, take rise, commence*: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg.

con-surrog-tio, ōis, f. [for con-surrog-tio; fr. con; SURROG, true root of surrog-o, the original form of surg-o] *A rising up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions): Cic.

Consus, i, m. [etym. dub.; prps. from a root consu, or else for con-es-us from con and the root es, to be]

(*The Counsellor*:—*The Co-existent*) *Consus*; a very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans.—Hence, **Consū-ālia**, lum, n. (sc. festa) *The Consualia, or games in honour of Consus. These originated with Romulus at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins.*

con-sūsurre, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. *To whisper together*: Ter.

consū-tus, a, um, P. of consu-o.

con-tāberācio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To wear out, consume*: Plaut.

con-tābesco, tābui, no sup., tāb-escēre, 3. v. n. *To waste away gradually; to be consumed, pine away*: Cic.

contābūla-tio, ōis, f. [contabul(a)-o] *A joining of boards together, a floor or stony*: Caes.

contābūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; tabul-o] (*To put boards together for any purpose*; hence) **I.** *To board; to plank or board over*: murum turribus, i. e. *to cover the wall with wooden towers*, Caes. **II.** *To build or construct of boards or planks*: turres, Caes.

contābundus, v. cunctabundus.

1. contac-tus (for contag-tus), a, um, P. of contig-o, through root CONTACT.

2. contac-tus, ūs, m. [for contag-tus; fr. contig-o, through id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A touching of something unclean*; hence, *a contagion*: Liv. **B.** Fig.: *Bad example, contagion*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contact*.

contāg-es, is, f. [CONTACT, true root of contig-o] *A touching; contact, touch*: Lucr.

contāg-īo, ōis, f.; -īum, īi, n. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact, touch, participation, connection*: contagio corporis, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Contact with something physically unclean; contagion*: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship or intercourse, participation, etc.*: sceleris, Cic.; leri, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contagion*.

contāminā-tus, a, um. **1.** P. of contamin(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** Prop.: *Polluted, contaminated*: grex virorum, Hor.—**b.** Fig.: *Stained with guilt; morally polluted, contaminated, impure, defiled*: (*Sup.*) homo sceleribus flagitibus contaminatissimus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: contaminatus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A polluted or impure person*: Tac.

con-tā-mīno, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for con-tag-mīno; for con; root tag, whence tango] (*To cause to touch together, to bring into contact*; hence) **I.** *To mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. **II.** (From the idea of bringing an impure, etc., body into contact with a pure one): **A.** Prop.: *To contaminate, pollute, etc.*: ut anteponatur integra contaminatissimis, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Morally*: *To spoil, mar, destroy, cloud, pollute, defile*: se humanis vitis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contaminar*.

contatio, ōis, etc., v. cunct. **con-techn-or**, ātus sum, āri, i. v. a. dep. [con; techn-a] *To devise plots, contrive tricks*: Plaut.

contec-tus (for conteg-tus), a, um, P. of conteg-o.

con-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To cover; to cover up or over*: **A.** Prop.: *tumulus corpus contexterat*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *alii fide clientium contegi*, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To preserve, keep*: arma, Caes.—**B.** *To conceal by covering; to cover, hide, conceal*: **1.** Prop.: *partes corporis*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: *libidines fronte et supercilio*, Cic.

con-tēmēro, āvi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. *To pollute greatly, defile*: Ov.

con-temno (-pno), psi, ptum, nēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To set a small value on; to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: corporis voluptatem, Cic.: (without Object) *ut irascatur index, faveat, contemnatur*, etc., Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble or low opinion of one's self*: Plaut.; Cic.

contemplā-tio, ōis, f. [contempl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An eager, attentive considering; a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A mental contemplation, etc.*: nature, Cic. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *An accurate or certain aiming with a weapon, a sure aim*: Pl.—**B.** *A consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplation*.

contemplā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A contemplator, observer*: caeli ac deorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contemplateur*.

1. contemplā-tus, a, um, P. of contempl(a)-o.

2. contemplā-tus, ūs, m. [contempl(a)-o] *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (only in Abl. Sing.): mali, Ov.

con-templ-o, prps. no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [con; templ-um] = *contemplor*: *contempla aurum et pallium*, Plaut.

con-templ-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. a. dep. [id.] (*To mark out a templum, or place for observation on every side*; hence) *To consider, look at, view attentively, survey, behold, give attention to, observe, mark, contemplate*. **I.** Prop.: *oculis pulchritudinem rerum*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *causam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempler*.

contem-ptim, adv. [for contem-p-tim; fr. contemn-o] *Contemptuously, scornfully*: Liv.

contem-ptio, ōis, f. [for contemn-p-tic; for contemn-o] *A despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: Cic.

contem-ptus, comp. adv. [contem-pt-us] *More contemptuously or scornfully, with greater contempt*: Suet.

contem-ptor, ōris, m. [for contem-p-tor; fr. contemn-o] *He who puts small value upon or makes light of a thing; he who disregards or despises; a contemner, despiser*: Virg.; Pl.—*As Adj.*: *Proud, disdainful*: *contemptor*

H

animus, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contempteur*.

contem-pxix, *icis*, *f.* [for contemptrix; fr. contemn-o] *She who puts small value upon a thing; a despicable, contemner*: Plaut.; Ov.

1. contem-ptus (for contemn-ptus), *a*, um: **1. P.** of contemn-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, object*: (Comp.) vox contemptor, Cic. (*Sup.*) consules contemptissimi, id.

2. contem-ptus, *us*, *m.* [for contemn-ptus; fr. contemn-o] *A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn*: Cæs.; Tac.

con-tendo, *di*, *tum*, *dere*, **3. v. a.** and *n.* **I. A. Prop.**: *To stretch or stretch out with all one's might; to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg.; tormenta, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *As the result of stretching or bending: To hurl, throw, cast a weapon, etc.*: telum in auras, Virg. **C. Fig. 1.** *To strain violently, etc.*: *to exert, put forth, bend, direct, etc.*: in quo omnes nervos etatis industriae meae contenderem, Cic.—

2. a. Act.: (a) *To strive eagerly after, to pursue earnestly, to exert one's self or strive zealously for, etc.*: id sibi contendendum, Cæs.—(b) *To exert one's self vigorously to do, etc.*; *to apply one's self with zeal*: locum oppugnari, Cæs.—**b. Nent.**: *To exert one's self, to strive*: contendere, queso, atque elabora, ut illa omnia superasse videare, Cic.—**3.** *With accessory notion of hostility, opposition, etc.*: **a. To strive, dispute, or contend**: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) summo iure contenditur, Cic.—**b. At auctions**: *To vie with in bidding; to bid against*: Cic.—

4. *To demand, ask, beg, entreat, solicit earnestly*: aliquid a te, Cic.—**5.** *To assert or affirm earnestly; to contend or maintain energetically*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi, etc.: Cic. **II. A.**:

1. *With cursum, etc.*, *To direct or bend one's course eagerly, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *To proceed or set out eagerly to go, etc.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic.—**B. To go, travel, journey, bend one's way or course, in haste, eagerly, etc.: **1. Prop.**: ex eo loco ad flumen, Cæs.—**2. Fig.**: *magna spectare, atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere*, Cic. **III.** (*To bend or stretch one thing with another; hence*) *To compare, contrast, etc.*: rationem meam cum tua ratione, Cic.**

1. content-e, *adv.* [**1. content-us**] *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: propugnare, Gell.: (*Comp.*) contentius ambulare, Cic. (*Sup.*) contentissime clamare, App.

2. content-e, *adv.* [**2. content-us**] *In a restrained manner, closely, strictly, tightly*: Plaut.

content-tio, *onis*, *f.* [for contentatio; fr. contend-o] **1. A straining violently, etc.**; *exertion, effort, vehemence, etc.*: Cic.—**2. A striving eagerly for; a zealous pursuit of something: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** (*Prop.*) *A striving, disputing, etc.*: Meton. **A contention, contest, dispute, strife, fight, controversy**:**

Cic.; Tac.—**4. a. Gen.**: *A placing of one thing with another in comparing; comparison, contrast*: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: Rhet. **1. t.**: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contention*.

1. content-tus (for contend-tus), *a*, um: **1. P.** of contend-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Stretched, strained, tense, tight*: contenta cervix trahunt plaustra boves, Virg.—**b. Fig.**: *Eager, intent*: vox, Cic.

2. content-tus, *a*, um: **1. P.** of contin-o, through true root CONTEN.—**2. Pa.**: (*That restrains himself from passionate longing; hence*) *Contented, satisfied, content*: contentus esse, Cic.: (*Comp.*) di deaque ceteri Contentiores magis erunt, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *content*.

con-term-inus, *a*, um, *adj.* *Bordering upon, neighbouring, having a common border*: morus fontis, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **conterm-inum**, *i*, *n.* *A neighbouring region, confine, border*: Tac.

con-tēro, *trivi*, *tritum*, *terere*, **3. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To grind, bruise, pound; to crumble greatly*: horrendis infamia pabula succis Conterit, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To diminish by rubbing; to waste, destroy, wear away; to rub off; to use, wear out, destroy*: librum legendo, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A. Of time**: *To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, devote*: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.—**B. With Personal pron.**, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To occupy one's self continually; to be fully engaged or employed*: Cic.—**C. To consume, expend, waste, exhaust, wear out: operam, Plaut.: *injurias oblivione, i. e. oblitare from the memory*: Cic.**

con-terro, *ti*, *itum*, *ere*, **2. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To terrify greatly, to frighten*: longinus evectos . . . novum pugnae conterruit genus, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *loquacitatem nostram*, Cic.

con-testor, *ātus sum*, *āri*, **1. v. dep.** **I. To call to witness**: deos hominesque, Cic. **II. a. Law t. t.**: *Contestari item, To introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring or set on foot an action*: Cic.—**B. Part. Pass.**: *Accredited, tried, proved*: ab hac perenni contestatūque virtute maiorum. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contestere*.

con-texo, *xūi*, *xtum*, *xere*, **3. v. a.** **I. Prop.**: *To weave or twine together; to unite, connect*: ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To prepare by joining together; to compose, make, build, construct, form, put together*: equum trabibus acernis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. To weave, entwine, unite, connect**: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur, Cic.—**B. 1.** *To compose, make up*: librum, Quint.—**2.** *To devise, contrive, invent*: crimen, Cic.

context-e, *adv.* [**context-us**] *Connected together, in close connection*: Cic. **1. context-tus**, *a*, um: **1. P.** of context-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Cohering, connected*: **a. Prop.**: corpora, Lucr.—**b. Fig.**: oratio, Quint.

2. context-tus, *us*, *m.* [**context-o**] **1. A uniting, connecting, etc.**: Lucr.—**2. Connection, coherence**: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contexte*.

contice-scō, *ticūi*, *nō sup.*, *ticēscere*, **3. v. n. incho.** [post-class. contice-o] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings: To become still; to grow dumb, hold one's peace*: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of things: To be silent, still, quiet*: conticuit lyra, Hor.

contignatio, *onis*, *f.* [**contign(a)-o**] (*A joining together of beams; hence*) *Joists; a story, floor*: Cæs.

con-tign-o, *nō perf.*, *ātum*, *āre*, **1. v. a.** [**con**; **tign-um**] *To join together with beams; to furnish with beams; to joist, rafter*: Cæs.

contig-ūus, *a*, um, *adj.* [**contig(n)-o**] **1. (Touching; hence) Neighbouring, near, adjacent, contiguous, close**: contiguas tenere domos, Ov.—**2. That may be touched, within reach**: hinc tibi contiguum misse fore credidit haste, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contigu*.

contine-nis, *nis*, **1. P.** of continue-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. That restrains his passions; continent, moderate, temperate**: (*Comp.*) continetior in vitā hominum quam in pecuniā, Cæs.: (*Sup.*) continentissimi homines, Cic.—**b. In Rhet.**: only as *Subst.*: **contine-nis**, *nis*, *n.* *That on which something rests or depends; the chief point, hinge*: Cic.; Quint.—**c. (A) Prop.**: *Of place: Bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent*: continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Cæs.—(**b. Fig.**) *Following, close upon*: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic.—**d. Of time: Following**: continentibus diebus, Cæs.—**e. (A) Prop.**: *Lying together, cohering, connected, uninterrupted*: terra, the main land, *continent*, Nep.—**As Subst.**: **contine-nis**, *nis*, *f.* (*Abt. in e and i equally used*) *The main-land or continent*: Cæs.; Liv.—(**b. Fig.**) *In time: Continuous, uninterrupted, successive*: bella, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continente*.

continen-ter, *adv.* [for continenter; fr. continens, continent-is] *Temperately, moderately*: vivere, Cic.—**2. a.** *In space: In unbroken succession*: continenter sedetis insulis, Cat.—**b.** *In time: Continuously, without interruption*: totā nocte continenter ierunt, Cæs.

continent-ia, *a*, *f.* [**contine-nis**, **continent-is**] **1. A holding back**: crepitūs ventris, Suet.—**2. A briding, restraining of the passions and desires; abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continence*.**

cont-inēo, *tinūi*, *tentum*, *tinēre*, **2. v. a.** and *n.* [for conteneo] **1. Act.**: *To hold something on all sides, to hold or keep together*: **A. Gen.**: **1. Prop.**: mundus omnia complexu suo continet, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: *artes omnes cognatione quadam inter se continetur*, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: **1. Of places**: *Pass.*: *To be comprised, inclosed in, surrounded, encompassed, environed by*: vicus mont

ibus continetur, Cæs.—2. To hold or keep together; to keep, preserve, retain:

a. Prop.: merces, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.—

3. To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose: **a.** Prop.: exercitum castris, Cæs.—**b.** Fig.: To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, tame, subdue, etc.: omnes cupiditates, Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Act.: To comprise, comprehend something in itself: fabula Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus, Hor.—**b.** Pass.: Contineri aliquā re, To be contained in something; to be composed of, consist of or in: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Neut.: To hold together in itself, to hang together: utroque comæneus continet, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continere*.

1. con-tingo, tigi, tactum, ting-ere, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-tango] **I.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: To touch, as it were, on all sides; to touch, take hold of: cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To touch in eating; to eat, partake of, taste: cibos ore, Ov.—**2.** To touch impurely: Plant.—**3.** To touch, come in contact with; to be near or contiguous, border upon; to reach, extend: **a.** Act.: Helvi, fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs.—**b.** Neut.: ita ut radices montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs.—**4.** To reach something by moving; to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with: fines Illyricos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To touch, to seize upon, to meet: me manifesta libido Contigit! Ov.—**B.** To touch with pollution; to pollute, stain, defile: prps. only in Part. Perf.: contacti scelere, Liv.—**C.** To be connected with or related to; to concern: deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor.—**D.**: **1.** To attain to, reach, arrive at something; to come to: naturam sui similem contigit animus, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Act.: To happen to one, befall, fall to one's lot: sors Tyrrhenum contigit, Vell.—**b.** Neut.: To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass: quod isti contigit uni, Cic.

2. con-tingo (-guo), no perf. nor sup., ere, 3. v. a. To wet, moisten: **I.** Prop.: pocula liquore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cuncta lepore, Lucr.

continûa-tio, ònis, f. [2. continui(a)-o] **I.** Gen.: A following of one thing after another; an unbroken series, continuation, succession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: In Rhet. (with or without verborum) A period: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuation*.

1. continû-o, adv. [continui-us] **I.** Gen.: Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay: continuo ut vidit, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With a negative, or a question implying a negation: Not immediately; i.e. not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence—in questions; perhaps then? perhaps therefore? Cic.

2. continû-o, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession; hence) **A.** In space: To connect, unite: agrum latissimè, Cic.

—B. Of time: To continue uninterruptedly; to do in succession or one thing after another: iter die ac nocte, Cæs. **II.** Neut.: To continue, last: febres, ita ut crepere, continuant, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continuer*.

continû-us, a, um, adj. [contin-co, no. II.] **1.** Joining, connecting with something, or hanging together in its parts; uninterrupted, continuous: **a.** Prop.: In space: Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, Nunc freta circumneunt, joined to the main land, Ov.—As Subst.: **continûus**, 1. m. He who is always about one, an attendant: principis, Tac.—**b.** Fig.: continuæ translationes, Cic.—**2.** Of time and things relating to it: Successive, following one after another: continui complures dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *continu*.

contincûcula, æ, v. concinacula.

con-tollo, no perf. nor sup., ere, 3. v. a. To carry: gradum, to go, Plant.

con-tōnat, v. impers. It thunders heavily: Plant.

contor, ari, v. canctor.

con-torquēo, si, tum, quēre, 2. v. a. To turn, twist, wind, swing, whirl round violently: **I.** Prop.: magnam stridens contorta phalarica venit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quæ verba contorque! Cic.

contort-e, adv. [contort-us] Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) contortius, id.

contor-tio, ònis, f. [for contorquio; fr. contorqu-eo] **I.** Prop.: A whirling round: dextræ, Auct. Her. **II.** Fig.: An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication: orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contorsion*.

contor-tor, òris, m. [for contorquitor; fr. contorqu-eo] A wrestler: legum, Ter.

contortu-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for contorto-lus; fr. contortus (uncontr. Gen.) contorto-i] Somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

contor-tus (for contortu-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of contorqu-co.—**2.** P. of language: **a.** Full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong: oratio, Cic.—**b.** Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated: Cic.

contrā (contro in the compounds contro versus, and its derivatives), adv. and prep. [prob. adverbial Abl. of an obsolete adv. **CON-TERUS**, from **con-cum**]: **I.** Adv.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to: omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. **B.** Meton.: Of action or condition: **1.** Denoting correspondence: On the other side, on the other hand, in return, etc.: quæ me amat, quam contra amo, Plant.: si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter.—**2.** Denoting opposition or antithesis: Against, on the contrary, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the contrary: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.—Particular combination: Contra atque or quam, Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which: Cic.—**3.** De-

noting hostility, etc.: In opposition, against: quâ legione pulsâ futurum, ut reliqua consistere non auderent, Cæs.—**4.** Denoting competition or value: **a.** Prop.: non caru't auro contra, i. e. is worth his weight in gold, Plant. **II.** Prep. c. Acc.: **A.** Prop.: Of places: Over against, opposite to, against: regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: a. Against, opposite to, contrary to: contra naturam, Cic.—Particular expression: Contra ea, On the contrary, on the other hand: Cæs.—**b.** Of friendly bearing or conduct: Towards: clementia contra minus validos, Pl.—**2.** With the notion of hostility: Against: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contre*.

contrac-tio, ònis, f. [for contrah-tio; fr. contrah-o] **1.** A drawing together, contraction: Cic.—**2.** A. abridging, shortening, shortness, brevity: **a.** Prop.: paginæ, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraction*. **contractiû-cûla**, æ, f. dim. [for contraction-cûla; fr. contractio, contraction-is] An abridging, etc.: animi, i. e. dejection, sadness: Cic.

contracto, are, v. contracto.

contract-us (for contrah-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of contrah-o.—**2.** Pa.: Drawn together into a narrow space, i. e. compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, restricted: **a.** Prop.: locus, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: (Comp.) quæ studia in his jam ætatis nostris contractiones esse debent, Cic.

contrā-dico, xi, ctum, cēre, 3. v. n. To speak against, contradict: (Impers. Pass.) preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contredire*.

contrādic-tio, ònis, f. [contradic-o] A speaking against, reply, objection, contradiction: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contradiction*.

contrā-êo, no perf. nor sup., Ire, v. n. To oppose one's self to; to oppose, make resistance (sts. written as two words): sententia Cassii, Tac.

con-trāho, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. To draw together; to collect, assemble. **I.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: omnes copias Lucerni, to Lucerna, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To draw close or together; to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish: frontem, i. e. to wrinkle, Cic.: vela, i. e. to take in or furl, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make, etc.: amicitiam, Cic.—**B.** To make a contract or conclude a bargain about: rem, Cic.—**C.** To draw in, lessen, shorten, check, restrain: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: Contrahere cum aliquo, To have intercourse, to associate with: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contracter*.

contrāri-o, adv. [contrari-us] In an opposite direction: Cic.; Tac.

contrāri-o, adv. [id.] On the contrary, on the other hand: Nep.

contrā-rius, a, um, adj. [contra] **I.** Prop.: Of places: Lying or being over against, opposite: tellus, Ov.: (with

Dat. tignis contraria tigna, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Opposite, contrary, opposed: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.: (with Gen.) hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.: (with Dat.) vitium illi virtuti, Quint.

—**As Subst.**: contraria, ñrum, n. **Things** contrary, opposed: Virg.—**Adverbial expressions**: Ex (e) contrario, in contrarium, *On the contrary, on the other hand*: Cic.; Quint.; Pl.—**B.** *Standing over against in a hostile manner; injurious, hurtful, pernicious*: (with Dat.) Avena avibus, Lucr.—**C.** Of remedies, etc.: *Acting against, counteracting*, etc.: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contraire*.

contractābil-iter, adv. [late Latin adj. contractabilis, *That may be handled or felt*] so as to be handled or felt: Lucr.

contractā-tio, ñnis, f. [contract-(a)-o] *A touching, touch*: Cic.

con-trecto (-actō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for con-tracto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch, handle*: librum manibus, Hor. **B.** Esp.: *1. To touch in examining; to search*: pueros et puellas, Suet.—**2.** *To touch carnally; to have illicit intercourse with*: Plaut.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To weigh over, consider, think over*: mente voluptates, Cic.—**B.** *To violate, dishonour*: pudicitiam, Tac.

con-trēm-isco, ūi, nō sup., iscere, 3. v. n. and a. incho. [con-trēm-o] **I.** Neut.: *To tremble all over; to shake, quake: **A.** Prop.: omne contremuit nemus, Virg.—**B.** Fig.: *of* cujus nunquam fides virtutisq; contremuit, i. e. *have never wavered*, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To shudder at, to tremble very much from fear of something*: periculum . . . contremuit domus Saturni, Hor.*

con-trém-o, ūi, nō sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To tremble greatly, to quake*: tellus, Lucr.

con-trībū-o, ūi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To assign to the same tribe; hence*: *To annex, incorporate*: Oscenses et Calaguritanii, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. **II.** *To give with others; hence*: *To contribute*: ali-quid, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contribuer*.

contribū-tus, a, um, P. of contrib-u-o.

con-trist-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; trist-is] **I.** Prop.: *To make very sad, to sadden*: contristavit hæc sententia Balbum, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of the weather, light, colours, etc.*: *To make dark, render gloomy*: to cloud, dim, darken, etc.: contristat (sc. Auster) frigore cælum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrister*.

contri-tus, a, um: 1. P. of con-tero (as from root contru; v. tero init.).—**2.** Pa.: *Worn out, trite, common*: præcepta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contrit*.

contro-versa-la, æ, f. [contro-versus] *The state of the controversus; hence*: *Controversy, quarrel, dispute*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *controverse*.

contro-versi-ōsus, a, um, adj.

[contro-versi-a] *(Full of controversia; hence) Much controverted*: res, Liv.

contro-versus, a, um, adj. [for contra-versus] (Prop.: *Turned against, in an opposite direction*; Fig.): 1. *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable*: quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.—**2.** *Litigious, quarrelsome, disputulous*: gens controversa naturā, Cic.

con-trūcido, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hew, or cut to pieces, to put to the sword*: **I.** Prop.: corpus, Cic.: plebem, Sen. **II.** Fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

con-trūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To thrust together*: nubes in unum, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *To press, thrust, or crowd in somewhere*: aliquos in balneis, Cic.

con-trūco, āvi, nō sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To cut down or to pieces*: filios, Plaut.: cibum, id.

con-trūsus (for con-trud-sus), a, um, P. of con-trud-o.

con-tūbern-ālis, is, comm. [for con-tabern-ālis; fr. con; tabern-a] *(One belonging to the same tent; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Milit. t. t.*: *A comrade*: Cic.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A young man who accompanied a general on active service in order to learn the art of war; one of a general's suite; an attendant*: Cic.—**B.** *He who lives with one, etc.; a comrade, companion, mate*: Cic.

con-tūbern-ium, ūi, n. [for con-tabern-ium; fr. con; tabern-a] *(A belonging to the same hut, etc.; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *Companionship, intercourse, attendance* (of teachers, friends, etc.): Tac.; Suet.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Concubinage*: Suet.—**b.** *Of animals*: *A dwelling together*: Phæd. **B.**: 1. *A common war-tent*: Cæs.; Tac.—**2.** *The suite of a general (consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him)*: Cic.; Sall.—**3.** *A common dwelling-place*: Suet.—**4.** *The abode of a male and female slave*: Tac. **III.** Fig.: *A dwelling together*: felicitatis et moderationis dividiuum contubernium est, i. e. *they do not co-exist*, Val. Max.

con-tūōr, tūltus sum, tūōri (Pres. contumur, Lucr.—Inf. contui, Plant.), 2. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To look out, as it were, to all sides; to look on, gaze upon, survey, take a full view of, consider attentively*: terram, Cic.: aliquem oculis, id. **II.** Fig.: *To take into consideration; to observe closely*: Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *To come into sight of, get a view of, perceive, descry*: si voluturos forte possis contui, Plaut.

1. **contu-itus**, a, um, P. of contu-eor.

2. **contū-itus** (contū-tus), ūs, m. [contu-eor] *An attentive looking, view, sight* (only in Abl. Sing.): Plaut. **contūmāc-ia**, æ, f. [contumax, contumac-is] *(The quality of the contumax; hence)* 1. *Haughtiness, overweening or stubborn pride, insolence*:

Cic.—**2.** *Conceancy, firmness*: Cic.—**3.** *Of things*: *An unyielding nature or quality; obstinacy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumace*.

contūmāc-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Haughtily, insolently*: contumaciter scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumacius se gesserant, Nep.—**2.** *Unyieldingly, obstinately*: Pl.

con-tūm-ax, ācis, adj. [con; tum-eo] *(Exceedingly swollen; hence, with reference to character)* 1. *Haughty, proud, etc.*: Mart.—**2.**: **a.** In a bad sense: (a) Gen.: *Unbending, obstinate, stubborn*: (Comp.) quis contumaciore? Cic.: (Sup.) contumacissimus, Sen.—(b) Esp.: *Of debtors who refuse or neglect payment*: *Obstinate, refractory, etc.*: Pl.—**b.** In a good sense: *Unyielding, firm, steadfast*: fides, Tac.—**3.** *Of things*: *Not yielding, resisting*: contumax (sc. cardomum) franti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *contumax*.

contūmē-lia, æ, f. [contume-o, through obsol. adj. contumel-us “swelling greatly”] *The quality of the contumelious; hence* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Abuse, insult, affront, contumely*: Cic.; Cæs. **B.** Esp.: *Violation*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *Detriment, injury, damage*: Cæs.

contūmē-liōs-æ, adv. [contumeli-os-us] *Abusively, reproachfully, injuriously, etc.*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) contumeliosius, Liv.: (Sup.) contumeliosissime, Cic.

contūmē-lī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [contumeli-a] *(Full of contumelia; hence)* *Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious*: dicta, Sall.: (Comp.) contumeliosior, Cic.: (Sup.) quod contumeliosissimum fuit, Quint.

con-tūmū-l-o, nō perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [con; tumul-ū] **I.** *To heap up like a mound*: stragulum molle ovis, Pl. **II.** *To cover with a mound; to inter, bury*: sancium, Ov.

con-tundo, tūdi, tāssum, tundēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound exceedingly or to pieces*: hydram, Hor.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, check, quash, etc.*: Hannibalem, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Of abstract objects*: *To weaken, break down, check, repress*: audaciam, Cic.—**B.** *Of time*: *To complete, spend, pass*: annua tempora, Lucr.

contuor, ni, v. contuoor.

conturbā-tio, ñnis, f. [conturb-(a)-o] *Confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind*: Cic.

conturbā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of conturb(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Disturbed, disquieted*: (Comp.) in scribendo conturbatur, Cic.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, derange, disorder, confound*: ordines militum, Sall. **B.** Fig.: *To disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. **II.** Esp.:

Mercantile, etc., *t. t.*: To embarrass a person or one's affairs; to make one bankrupt: **A. Prop.**: aliquidem, Cic.—**B. Fig.**: rationes, Ter.

contus, *i, m.* = *κόρυς*. **A pole, pike**: Virg.; Tac.

contū-sus (for contu(n)d-sus), *a, um, P.* of contu(n)d-o.

contūtus, *us, v. 2.* contuitus.

cōnus, *i, m.* = *κόνος*. **A. Prop.**: **A cone**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: The apex of a helmet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cône*.

con-vālesco, *vālūi, no sup., vāl-escere, 3. v. n. inch.* To grow quite strong; to regain health or strength: **I. Prop.**: ex morbo, Cic. **II. Fig.**: ut convallesceret civitas posset, Cic.

con-vallis, *is, f.* A valley inclosed on all sides: Liv.; Virg.

con-vās-o, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* [con; vas-a] To pack vessels or implements together; to pack up: Ter.

convec-to, *no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens.* [for conveh-to; fr. conveh-o] To bear, carry, or bring together in abundance: praedas, Virg.

con-vector, *ōis, m.* A fellow-passenger: Cic.

con-vēho, *vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a.* To carry or bring together, to convey: Intribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, camenta, arma convevit, Cic.

con-vello, *velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a.* To pluck or pull violently; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear loose or away; to separate from; to pluck or pluck up: simulacrum e sacro, Cic.: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: Milit. *t. t.*: Convellere signa, to pluck up the standards (from the ground and decamp): Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: To tear; to rend into several parts or small pieces; to dismember: dapes avido dente, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Part. Perf. *t. t.*: Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive: latus, Suet.

III. Fig.: **A.** To shake something, as it were, in its foundations; to make to waver; to shake, tear away, destroy: epistolae me convellerentur de pristino statu, Cic.—**B.** To tear, rend: verbis convellere pectus, Ov.

con-vēn-a, *ae, adj. comm. gen.* [conven-io] Coming together, assembling, meeting: amantes, Plaut.

con-vēn-ae, *arum, plur. gen. comm.* [id.] Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers: Cic.

con-vēn-ens, *entis*: **1. P.** of conveni-o.—**2. Pa.**: **A.** Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes optime propinqui, Cic.—**B.** Fitting to something; appropriate to it; meet, fit, suitable: (Comp.) nihil convenientius, Suet.: (Sup.) convenientissimum erat, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenant*.

con-vēn-ter, *adv.* [for convenient-ter; fr. conveniens, convenient-is] Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Liv.

con-vēn-ī-ta, *ae, f.* [fr. id.] A meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, proportion, suitableness, fitness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenance*.

con-vēn-ō, *vēnī, ventum, vēnīre* (Fut., *convenibo*, Plaut.—*Præ. Subj.*, *convenat*, id.), *4. v. n. and a.* To come or meet together, assemble: **I. Gen.**: Of persons or things: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic.—Particular expression: Of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio) comes into the manus of her husband: Convenire in manum, To marry: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Act.**: To go to one, to speak to him, make a request of him, etc.; to address, accost, meet: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afflictit, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic.—**B. Neut.**: To come together into a school; to unite, join, combine, couple: **1. Prop.**: tandem convenient ea, quae convента, etc., Lucr.—**2. Fig.**: **A.** Of persons: To agree with in wishes, decisions, etc.; to accord, harmonize: si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut.—**B. Res, etc.**, *convenit* or *impers. convenit*, *It is agreed upon*, or *there is unanimity* in respect to something, the matter is decided: Plaut.; Liv.; Cæs.—**C.** Aliquid or aliquis *convenit*, Something or some person is agreed upon; something is decided: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—**d. Impers.**: (a) *Convenit, etc., It is, etc., agreed upon* or *decided*: Cic.; Liv.; Suet.—(b) As a term of assent: Well, it is agreed, etc.: Plaut.—**C. 1. Prop.**: **Neut.**: To fit with, in, or to something, by meeting together: si cothurni nulla illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** Aliquid *convenit, etc.*: (a) *Act.*: Something is, etc., fit, suitable, appropriate, etc., for: aliam aetatem aliud factum convenit, Plaut.—(b) *Neut.*: Something is becoming, seemly, fit, suitable, or proper: quid enim minus hunc ordinem convenit? Cic.—**B. Impers.**: *Convenit, etc., It is, etc., fit, becoming, suitable, proper, appropriate, etc.*: quid enim convenit, ut improbus esse malint, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convenir*.

con-vent-iculus (-itulus), *a, um, adj.* [2. *convent-us*] Pertaining to a meeting or assembly; i. e. to coming together, or intercourse: patres, Plaut.—As *Subst.*: **conventiculum**, *li, n.* Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for attendance in the assemblies of the people: Cic.

con-vent-iculum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: An assembly, meeting, association: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A place of assembly: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conventicule*.

con-vent-īo, *ōnis, f.* [conven-io] **1. An assembly, meeting**: Var.—**2. Agreement, covenant, convention, compact**: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convention*.

con-vent-tum, *i, n.* [id.] An agreement, compact, covenant: Cic.

1. conven-tus, *a, um, P.* of conven-io.

2. conven-tus, *ūs, m.* [conven-i] **1. a. Prop.**: A coming together; a

meeting, conjunction, etc.: duarum, stellarum, Sen.—**b. Meton.**: (a) **Gen.**: An assembly, assemblage, meeting, etc., of persons: Cic.—(b) **Esp.**: (a) **Persons combined in a provincial town for the purposes of trade; a company, guild, corporation**: Cæs.; Cic.—(β) **A judicial assembly, a court of justice**: conventum agere, i. e. to hold a court, Cic.—**2. A union, connection**: Lucr.—**3. A compact, agreement, covenant**: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convent*.

con-verbēro, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a.* To strike severely, to bruise: **I. Prop.**: faciem, Pl. **II. Fig.**: vitia, to chastise, Sen.

con-verro, *ri, sum, rēre, 3. v. a.* To sweep or brush together, to sweep or clear away: **I. Prop.**: tu hoc converre, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: hereditates omnium, i. e. to scrape together, Cic.

con-versā-tio, *ōnis, f.*: **1.** [convers(a)-o] **Frequent use**: Sen.—**2.** [convers(a)-or] **a. Usual abode in a place**: Pl.—**b. Intercourse, conversation**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversation*.

con-ver-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for convert-sio; fr. convert-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A turning round, revolving, revolution: coeli, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Periodical return of seasons, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Subversion, alteration, change**: Cic.—**B. Rhet.**: **1. Repetition of the same word at the end of a clause**: Cic.—**2. A periodic rounding**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *conversion*.

con-verso, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. intens.* To turn frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

1. conver-sus (for convert-sus), *a, um, P.* of convert-o.

2. conver-sus (for convert-sus), *a, um, P.* of convert-o.

con-vert-o (-vorto), *tī, tum, tēre, 3. v. a. and n.* **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: To turn or turn round: conversa signa, having been wheeled round, Cæs.: aspectum, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self round, to turn round: Cic.; Cæs. **B. Fig.**: **1. a. Gen.**: To turn or direct: animos in hilaritatem rismus, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To turn or direct one's self: Cic.—**2. To turn the attention of a person, etc., towards one**: Rhodiorum legati civitatem converterunt, Liv.—**3. To alter, turn, transform** the form, nature, etc., of any person or thing: conversa res est, Cic.: converso in pretium (=aurum) deo, Hor.—**4. To change, exchange**: castra castris, Cæs.—**5. To translate, render, etc.**: orationibus e Græco conversis, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To turn one's self, to turn: ad pedes convertit, i. e. betook himself, Sall. **B. Fig.**: To change or alter itself: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convertir*.

con-vestio, *ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* To clothe, cover with clothing: **I. Prop.**: cruenta corpora, Enn. **II. Fig.**: domum lucis, i. e. to surround with groves, Cic.

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con-vestio, *ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* To clothe, cover with clothing: **I. Prop.**: cruenta corpora, Enn. **II. Fig.**: domum lucis, i. e. to surround with groves, Cic.

convexus, a, um, adj. [for *convexus*; fr. *convexio*-] (*Carried together or brought round*; hence) **1.** Vaulted, arched, rounded, *convex*: cœlum, Ov. — **2.** a. Prop.: *Concave*: foramina terræ, Ov. — As *Subst.*: **convexum**, i, n. A vault, arch, concavity: Virg.; Just. — b. Meton.: *Situate in a concave place*: sidera, in the concave heavens (as viewed from below), Ov. — **3.** Inclined, sloping downward: *convexus* in æquora vertex, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convexe*.

conviciā-tor, ōris, m. [convici(a)-or] A railer, reviler: Cic.

convici-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [convici-um] To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at: aliquem, Var.: aliquid, Quint.: (without Object) ut accusare potius vere, quam convinciari, videantur, Liv.

convici-um, ū, n. [prob. for *convoc-um*; fr. *con*; *vox*, *voe-is*] (*A thing pertaining greatly to vox*; hence) **I.** Gen.: A. Prop.: A violent or loud noise, a cry: Of persons: Cic. B. Meton.: A chatterer, one who raises a clamour: nemorum convicia, picæ, Ov. **II.** Esp.: A. Of persons: **1.** The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation or contention: Cic. — **2.** An urgent or clamorous importunity: Cic. — **3.** A loud, violent, disapprobation or contradiction: Cic. — **4.** A loud or violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult: Cic.; Hor. — B. Of things: Censure, reproof, correction: Cic.

convic-tio, ōnis, f. [for *convig-tio*; fr. *conviv-o*, through true root *CONVIGV*] Companionship, intimacy: Cic.

convic-tor, ōris, m. [for *convig-tor*; fr. *conviv-o*, through id.] He who lives with one; a table companion, familiar friend: Hor.

convic-tus [for *convici(n)c-tus*], a, um, P. of *convici(n)c-o*.

2. convic-tus, ūs, m. [for *convig-tus*; fr. *conviv-o*] **I.** Prop.: A living together socially, social intercourse: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A banquet, feast, entertainment: Juv.

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. **I.** (To thoroughly or completely overcome in some respect; hence) To convict, prove guilty or wrong: si negem, quo me teste convincas? Cic.: (with *Gen.*, or *Abi.* of charge) probrosi carminis convictus, Tac.: multis avaritiæ criminibus, Cic. **II.** To prove strongly, conclusively, triumphantly or incontestably; to show clearly, to demonstrate (esp. something as wrong): errores Epicuri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convaincre*.

con-viso, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To consider attentively; to survey, or examine thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr.

con-viv-a, æ, m. [con; viv-o] (*One who lives with another*; hence) A table companion, guest: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convive*.

conviv-ālis, e, adj. [conviv-a] Of, or pertaining to, a guest; festal: Juv.

convivā-tor, ōris, m. [conviv(a)-] 150

or] He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment: Liv.

con-viv-ium, ū, n. [con; viv-o] (*A living together*; hence) **1.** A meal in company; a feast, entertainment, banquet: Cic.; Cat. — **2.** Company at table, guests: Ov.; Quint.

conviv-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres. *convivari*, Ter.), i. v. dep. [conviv-a] To feast or banquet with others, to carouse together: de publico, Cic.

convōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [convoc(a)-o] A convoking or assembling together: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convocation*.

con-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** To call together, convoke, assemble; to call for consultation, to arms, etc.: A. Prop.: auditores, Cic. B. Fig.: consilia in animum, Plaut. **II.** To call, summon: me in concionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoyer*.

con-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. (To fly or flock together; hence) To come hastily together; to run together: statim, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoler*.

convōlū-tus [for *convolv-tus*], a, um, P. of *convolv-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *convoluté*.

con-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, volv-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To roll together, roll up: Ignis semina convolvunt enubibus, Lucr. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To roll one's self, etc., together, up, etc.: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: To involve: Gallogræciam belli ruinā, Flor.

con-vōmo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To bespew, vomit upon: mensas, Cic.

con-vulnēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To wound severely: **I.** Prop.: multos jaculis, Hirt. **II.** Fig.: mores et vitam, Sen.

convul-sus, a, um, P. of *convell-o*, through root *CONVUL*; v. vello itid. **cō-spērlo**, ūi, tum, ire (contr. form *cōperiant*, Lucr.), 4. v. a. To cover entirely; to cover over: **I.** Prop.: lapidibus eum cooperuerunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: famosis versibus coopertus, i. e. abused, reviled, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couvrir*.

cōoptā-tio, ōnis, f. [cōopt(a)-o] An election, choice: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cōoptation*.

cō-opto, āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj. *cōoptāssint*, Liv.) — *contr. Inf.*, *cōptari*, Cic.), i. v. a. Polit. t. t.: To choose or appoint (esp. several) to something; to receive, elect, or admit into some body or to an office: quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cōptārent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cōopter*. **cō-ōrior**, ortus sum, ōriri, 3. and 4. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: (To come forth complete; hence) To arise, rise up, appear, break forth: coortæ sunt, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: A. Of persons: To rise, rise up: coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. — B. Of things: To rise, break forth: libero conquestu voces coortæ sunt, Liv.

1. cōor-tus, a, um, P. of *coor-lor*.

2. cōor-tus, ūs, m. [coor-lor] A rising, originating: Lucr.

Cōpæ, ārum, f. *Copæ*; an ancient town of Boeotia. — Hence, **Cop-āis**, idis, f. *Copatis*; a lake near Copæ.

cōphinus, i, m. = *κόφινος*. A basket. Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *coffre*.

cō-p-ia, æ, f. [contr. fr. *co-op-ia*; fr. *co*; *op-is*] (*A thing pertaining to ops*; hence) **1.** Ability, power, means, etc.: fandi, Virg. — **2.** a. (a) Prop.: (a) Gen.: Fullness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance: virorum, Cic.: narium, of scents, Hor. — (B) Esp.: Copiousness or fullness of expression: Cic. — (b) Meton.: Personified: The goddess of plenty: Hor. — b. Wealth, riches, possessions, resources (both in Sing. and Plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. — c. Milit. t. t.: Forces, troops (both in Sing. and Plur.): Cæs.; Cic.

cōpi-ōlæ, ārum, f. dim. [copi-a] A small number of troops: Script. ap. Cic.

cōpiōs-e, adv. [copios-us] In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully: **I.** Gen.: copiose parare pastum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of language: (Comp.) copiosius omnia exsequi, Quint.: (Sup.) copiosissime dicere, Cic.

cōpi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [copi-a] (Full of copia; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, abounding (in wealth, means of living, etc.): copiosa mulier, Cic.: (Comp.) copiosior provincia, Hirt.: (Sup.) copiosissimum oppidum, Cæs. B. Esp.: Of an orator, or of style: Rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent: ad dicendum, Cic.: oratio, id. **II.** Meton.: Existing in rich abundance, copious: liquor putei, Phædr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copieux*.

1. co-p-is, is, adj. [contr. fr. *co-op-is*; fr. *co*; *op-is*] (*Pertaining much to ops*; hence) Abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich: Plaut.

2. cōpis, idis, f. = *κόπης*. A cutting thing). A sword: Curt.

cōpræ, æ, m. = *κωπίας*. A low buffoon, a filthy jester: Suet.

Coptos, i, f., *Κοπτός*. Coptos; a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis (now *Caf*, or *Kef*).

cō-p-ūla, æ, f. [contr. fr. *co-ap-ula*; fr. *co*; *ap-ilo*] (*That which joins together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A band, rope, line, etc.: dura canem tenet, i. e. leash: Ov. **II.** Fig.: A bond, tie: irrupta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copule*.

cōpūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [copul(a)-o] A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together. **I.** Prop. Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of language, special interoc use, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *copulation*.

cōpūlā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of *copul(a)-o*. **2.** Pa.: Joined together, united, connected: (Comp.) nihil copulatus, Cic.

cōpūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (Part. Perf. *copulata*, Lucr.), i. v. a. [copul-a] To couple, join, connect, unite, bind or tie together. **I.** Prop.: hominem cum beluā, Cic. **II.** Fig.:

in honestatem cum voluptate copulablis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. copuler.

coqu-a, æ, f. [coqu-o] (*She that cooks*; hence) *A female cook*: Plant.

coquina, æ, f. v. coquinus.

coquin-o, n. *no perf.* nor sup., Ære, l. v. a. [coquin-a] (*To do the business, etc., of a kitchen*; hence) *To cook*: Plant.

coquin-us, a, um, adj. [coqu-us] *Of, or pertaining to, a cook, or to cooking*: forum, Plant.—As Subst.: **coquina**, æ, f. *A kitchen*: Pall. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuisine.

coqu-o, coxi, coctum, coquere (*Pres. Subj. coquit, Plant.*) 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PACH, Greek πέρ, πέρσσει, ἐφείν, Lat. pop-ina] I. Prop.: *To cook, dress, boil, etc.*: illa, Cic.: *without Object* in coquendo. *Ter. II. Meton.*: *A. To prepare by fire or heat*; *to bake, parch, etc.*: laterculus coquito in fornacem, Cato: *glebasque jacentes Pulverulentia coquat maturis solibus astas*, Virg.—**B.** *To ripen, make mature*: mitis in apricis coquatur vindemia saxis, Virg.: **C.** *To digest, assimilate*: cibus coctus, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To elaborate something in mind*; *to consider, think of, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: consilia secreto, Liv.—**B.** *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind*: *to coquit cura*, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuire.

coqu-us (coo-us) i, m. [coqu-o] (*He who cooks*; hence) *A cook*: Cic.

1. **cōr**, cordis, n. [akin to Gr. κῆρ, Sanscrit kṛid] I. Prop.: *The heart*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A person*: juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *The heart, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc.*; *the soul, feeling*: corde tremit, Hor.—*Particular phrase*: Cordi esse alicui, *To be at one's heart*; *to please*; *to be pleasing, agreeable, or dear*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *Heart, mind, judgment*: Cic.; Ov.—**C.** *As a term of endearment*: *Heart*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cœur.

2. **cor**, v. cur.

Cōra, æ, f., Kōpa. *Corā*; *a town of Latium* (now the village Core).

cōralium (-cūr-), i, n. = κοράλλιον, Ion. κοράλλιον. *Red coral*: Lucr.; Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. corail.

Cōralli, ōrum, m. *The Coralli*; *a people of Lower Messia, on the Danube*.

cōr-rām, adv. and prep. [contr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co; os, or-is] I. Adv.: **A. Prop.**: *In the presence of; before the eyes of; before anyone*: ut veni coram, singulum pauca locutus, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **1.** *In one's own person, personally*: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic.—**2.** *Of time*: *On the spot, immediately*: Suet. **II. Prep.**: **C. Abl.**: *In the presence of, before the eyes of any one*: coram genero meo quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.

corb-is, is, c. [pprs. akin to eury-æ] (*The rounded thing*; hence) *A circular wicker basket*: Cic.

corb-ita, æ, f. [corb-is] (*The thing provided with a corbis*) *A slow-sailing ship of burden* (so called, acc.

to Festus, from a corbis being suspended from the mast): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corvette.

corb-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little basket*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. corbeille.

cor-cūlum, i, n. dim. [for cord-cūlum; fr. cor, cord-is] *A little heart*: I. Prop.: Plant. **II. Fig.**: *As a term of endearment*: Plaut.

Corcyra, æ, f., Kόρκυρα. *Corcyra*; *an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus*; in fable, Scheria, the abode of Alcinous (now Corfu).—Hence, **Corcy-ræus**, a, um, adj. *Of Corcyra*; *Corcyrean*.—As Subst.: **Corcyraei**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Corcyra*.

cordat-a, adv. [cordat-us] *With prudence, wisely*: Plaut.

cord-ātus, a, um [cor, cord-is] (*Provided with cor*; hence) *Wise, prudent, sagacious*: Enn.

cor-dōl-um, i, n. [cor; dol-eo] (*The thing grieving the heart*; hence) *Sorrow at heart, grief*: Plaut.

Cordūba, æ, f., Corduba; *a town of Spain on the river Bætis* (now Cordova).—Hence, **Cordub-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Corduba*.—As Subst.: **Cordubenses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Corduba*.

Corfinium, i, n. *Corfinium*; *a strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo*.—Hence, **Corfinien-sis**, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Corfinium*.

Cōrinna, æ, f., Kόριννα. *Corinna*: 1. *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar*.—2. *A fictitious name in Ovid*.

Cōrinthia, ōrum, v. Corinthus.

Cōrinthus, i (Nom. Gr. Corinthos, Ov.:—Acc. Gr. Corinthon, id.), f., Kόρινθος. I. Prop.: *Corinth*; *a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius*; *it was situate on the isthmus, which took its name from it*.—Hence, **A. Cōrinth-ius**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Corinthii**, ōrum (sc. cives). *The Corinthians*.—2. **Corinthia**, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) *Vessels of Corinthian bronze*.—**B. Cōrinth-iacus**, a, um, adj. *Corinthian*.—**C. Cōrinthiensis**, e, adj. *Corinthian*. **II. Meton.**: *Implements made of Corinthian brass*: captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues*, Hor.

Cōriōl, ōrum, m. *Corioli*; *a town of Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius*.—Hence, **Coriōl-ānus**, i, m. *Coriolanus* (i.e. *The man pertaining to Corioli*); *a cognomen of Caius Marcius*.

cōr-um, i, n. (-ius, li, m. Plant.) = χοῖρον. I. Prop.: *Skin, hide of animals*: Cic.; Plaut.—*Prov.*: Canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *The dog will never be frightened away from the greasy hide*; i.e. *a habit once formed is difficult to put away*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Of things made of skin, etc.*: *A leather whip, thong, or strap*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cuir.

Cornélius, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Cornelius* and *Cornelia*; *the name of a Roman*

gens.—Hence, **Cornell-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Cornelius*; *Cornelian*.—**Corneliana Castra**, *The Camp of Cornelius*; *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war*.

cornēō-lus, i, adj. m. dim. [l. corne-us, (uncontr. Gen.) corneo-i] *Horny, of horn*: Cic.

1. **corn-ūs**, a, um, adj. [corn-u] I. Prop.: *Of horn, horny, horn*: rostrum, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Hard, callous, unfeeling*: fibra, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. corne.

2. **corn-ēs**, a, um, adj. [corn-us] *Of, or belonging to, the cornel-tree or cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg.

corn-i-cen, inis, m. [for corn-ican; fr. corn-u; (i); can-o] (*One playing on the cornu*; hence) *A horn-blower*: Liv.; Juv.

cornic-or, no perf., āri, l. v. dep. [cornix, cornic-is] *To caw like a crow*: Pers.

cornic-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little crow*: Hor. **cornicūl-ārius**, i, m. [cornicūlum] (*One pertaining to a cornicūlum*; hence) *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops, or one who had been presented with a cornicūlum, and thereby promoted*; *an adjutant of a centurion, tribune, etc.*: Suet.

1. **corni-cūlum**, i, n. dim. [for cornu-cūlum; fr. cornu] I. Prop.: *A little horn*: Pl. **II. Meton.**: (Prob.) *A horn-shaped ornament (upon the helmet, as a reward for courage)*: Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum**, i, n. *Cornicūlum*; *a town of Latium*.—Hence, **Cornicūl-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Cornicūlum*.

corn-i-lig, gēra, gērum, adj. [corn-u; (i); ger-o] *Having or bearing horns*; *horned*: cervi, Ov.

corn-i-pes, ēdis, adj. [corn-u; (i); pes] *Horn-footed, horn-hoofed*: equi, Virg.

cornix, icis, f. [akin to κορώνη] *A crow*: Cic.; Virg.—*Prov.*: Cornicum oculos confingere, *To pierce the eyes of crows, i.e. to delude or deceive the most wary*: Cic.:—ellipt. cornici oculus, Cic.

cor-nu, u, n. [akin to Gr. κέρας] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *A horn*; Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of that which is of the nature of horn*: *1. A horny hoof*: Virg.—**2.** *A horny beak*: Ov.—**B.** *Of that which is similar to a horn in shape*: 1. *Of an elephant's tusk*. **Mart.**—**2.** *Of the point or horn of the moon, a constellation, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—**3.** *An arm of the shore, a tongue of land*: Ov.—**4.** *The extremity or end of the sail yards*: Virg.—**5.** *The cone of a helmet in which the plume was fixed*: Virg.—**6.** *The end or tip of a stick round which writings, etc., were rolled*: Ov.—**7.** *Of the tip or extreme point of a bow*: Ov.—**8.** *Of the end, extremity, etc., of a place, etc.*: Liv.—**9.** *Of a mountain*: **A.** *A top or summit*: Stat.—**b.** *A ridge, spur, or branch*: Curt.—**10.** *Of the wing of an army*:

Cæs.; Liv.—**C.** Of things made of horn: 1. *A bow*: Ov.—2. *A bugle, horn, trumpet*: Hor.—3. *A lantern*: Plaut.—4. *A horn cruel*: Hor.—5. *A drenching-horn or funnel*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** As an emblem of power, courage, strength, might: Hor.—**B.** Cornua disputationis commovere, *To overreach one in a dispute*, the figure being taken from outflanking and routing an army, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corne*.

1. cornum, i, n. *The cornel-cherry*: Ov.

2. cor-num, i, n. [akin to *κέρα*—] **I. Prop.**: *A horn*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A plate of horn*: Lucr.

1. cornus, i, f. (-um, i, n., Ov.) **I. Prop.**: *A cornel cherry-tree*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A javelin made of cornel-wood*: Virg.

2. corn-us, us, m. [akin to *κέρα*—] *A horn* (prps. only once): Cic.

Cōrēbus, i, m., Κόρεβος. *Corēbus; a Phrygian, an ally of Priam*.

cōrōl-la, æ, f. dim. [for *coron-la*; fr. *coron-a*] *A small wreath or garland*: Plaut.; Cat.

cōrōll-ārūm, ū, n. [coroll-a] (*a thing pertaining to a corolla*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A chaplet of gold or silver flowers, given as a reward to a good actor, etc.*: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A gift, present, douceur, gratuity*: Cic. ¶ Hence (from late Lat. meaning, *a corollary*), Fr. *corollaire*.

cōrōna (cho-), æ, f. = κορώνη **I. Prop.**: *A garland, wreath, crown, chaplet*: Lucr.; Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A.** Sub coronā vendere, *To sell under a crown*; i. e. *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice): Cæs.—**B.** Sub coronā venire or venumdare, *To be sold under a crown*, i. e. *to be sold as slaves*: Liv.; Tac.—**C.** Sub coronā emere, *To buy under a crown*; i. e. *to buy us slaves*: Var. **II. Meton.**: **A.** As a constellation: *The (northern) crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg.—**B.** Of things in the form of a crown: **1. a.** Gen.: *A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude*: Cic.; Hor.—**b.** Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: (a) *The besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege or circumvallation*: Cæs.—(b) *A circle of men for the defence of a place*: Liv.—(c) *A parapet, rampart*: Curt.—**2.** *A halo around the sun*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronne*.

cōrōn-ārūs, a, um, adj. [coron-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a corona*; hence) **1.** *Of, or belonging to, a wreath*: *anemone*; suitable for garlands, Pl.—**2.** *Of, or for a crown*: *aunum*, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

Cōrōnēa, æ, f., Κορώνεια (*The thing pertaining to a crown*; crowtown). *Coronea; a town of Boeotia*.—Hence, **1.** **Cōrōn-æus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Coronea*.—**2.** **Cōrōnensis, e, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Coronea*.

Cōrōneus (trisyll.), ef, m., Κορωνεύς

ævis (Crow-man). *Coroneus; a king of Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow*.—Hence, **Cōrōn-ides, æ, m.** *The descendant of Coroneus, i. e. Æsculapius*.

Cōrōnis, Idis, f. (Gr. Acc. *Coronida, Ov.*), Κορωνίς (*The curved thing*; here, perhaps, Garland). *Coronis; a daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius*.

cōrōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [coron-a] **I. Prop.**: *To furnish with a garland or crown, to crown*: *epulas inibat coronati*, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *coronatus Malobathro Syrio capillos*, Hor.: (*Pass. with Acc. denoting the contest*) *quis . . . coronari contemnat Olympia* *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, id. **II. Fig.**: *To reward or honour*: *nomine novo coronari*, Pl. **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To surround, encompass, inclose something*; *to wreath*: *omnium abutum custode*, Virg.—**B.** *Of wine*: *To fill (bowls) up to the brim*: *vina coronant*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *couronner*.

corpōr-ūs, a, um, adj. [corpus, corpor-is, *I. Corporeal*: Cic.—**2.** *Composed of flesh, fleshy*: *humerus*, Ov.]

corpū-lentus, a, um, adj. [for *corpōr-lentus*; fr. *corpus, corpor-is*] (*With a large corpus*; hence) *Corpulent, fleshy, fat*: (*Comp.*) *corpulentior videre*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpulent*.

corpus, ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *KLIP*, *to make*] (*That which is made or formed*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A body, whether animate or inanimate*: Cic.; Lucr. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *The flesh (of animal bodies)*: Cic.; Lucr.; Ov.—**2.** *A lifeless body, a corpse*: Liv.; Ov.—**3.** *Opp. to the head*, *The trunk*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: *The principal component part, the essential matter or pith of a thing*: Quint. **III. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *A person*: Liv.; Virg.—**2.** *Of persons*: *A body (corporate)*; *a community, class, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** *Of books, etc.*: *A collection, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** *Of the wood under the bark of a tree*: Pl.—**C.** *The souls of the dead*; *the shades, or departed spirits*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corps*.

corpūs-cūlum, i, n. dim. [for *corpōr-cūlum*; fr. *corpus, corpor-is*] **1.** *A little body*: *a.* *Prop.*: Cic.; Juv.—**b.** *Fig.*: *As a term of endearment*: Plaut.—**2.** *A collection*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corpuscule*.

cor-rādo (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To scrape or rake together*: *corpora*, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To scrape together*: **1.** (As in Eng.) *Of the laborious scraping together of money*: *trecentos Philippos*, Plaut.—**2.** *Of the collecting together of one's effects for sale*: *conrasi omnia*, Ter.—**B.** *To procure*: *fidem dictis*, Lucr.

corrā-sus (con-), ōris, f. [for *correg-tio*; fr. *corrig-o*, through true root *CORREG*] *An amendment, improvement, correction*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *correction*.

correc-tor (con-), ōris, m. [for

correg-tor; fr. *corrig-o*, through id.] **I. Gen.**: *A corrector, improver*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *In the time of the emperors*: *Corrector*; *the title of a provincial civil governor*: *Entr.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *correcteur*.

correc-tus (con-), si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. **I.** *To creep together*: *correpunt membra pavore*, Lucr. **II.** *To creep, crawl*: *in dimeta*, Cic.

corrept-e (con-), adv. [corrept-us] *Shortly*: *dicere*, Gell.: (*Comp.*) *corruptus*, Ov.

corrupt-us (con-), si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. **I.** *Of corrupt-io, through true root CORRUP*.

corrīg-la, æ, f. [corrīg-o] (*That which makes straight, etc.*; hence) *A thong, shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, boot-lace*: Cic.

cor-rīgo (con-), rexi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-rego*] **I. Prop.**: *To make straight, set right, bring into order*: *inde agere correctus cursus*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To improve, amend, correct, make better*: *ita mutavit, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To improve, correct a discourse*: *s. i. q. uid recitares*, Corrige, Hor.—**2.** *Medic. t. t.*: *To heal, cure*: *maciem corporis*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corriger*.

cor-rīpio (con-), rīpi, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for *con-rapio*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To seize, draw, or pull*, as it were, *on all sides or entirely*; *to collect together, seize upon violently, take hold of*: *hominem*, Cic.: *arcum*, Virg.—**Particular phrase**: *Corripere corpus*, *To rise up quickly, start up*: Lucr.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To get or rise up hastily*; *to betake one's self in haste, etc.*: Virg.—**2.** *To seize upon in the way of robbery*; *to carry off, rob, plunder*: *pecunias*, Cic.—**3.** *In law*: *To seize upon with accusations*; *to accuse, inform against*: *aliquem accusatione*, Tac.—**4.** *Of fire, etc., or of diseases*: *To attack, seize, sweep, or carry away*: *neq singula morbi Corpora corripuit*, Virg.: *ipsas igni corripuere casus*, Ov.—**5.** *To lessen, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish*: *impensas*, Suet. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame*.—**B.** *Of the passions, emotions, etc.*: *To seize upon, attack*: Ov.; Virg. **III. Meton.**: *Of travelling*: **A.** *Of the space traversed*: *To hasten through or along, to pass quickly over*: *viam*, Ov.—**B.** *Of that by which the traversing is effected*: *To hasten, quicken*: *gradum*, Hor.

cor-rōbōro (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [for *con-robōro*] **I. Prop.**: *To strengthen very much, make very strong*: *quum is jam se corrobora-visset, i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To corroborate, support*: *philosophiam*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *corroborer*.

cor-rōdo (con-), si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for *con-rodo*] *To gnaw, gnaw*

to pieces. scuta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corroder.

cor-rōgo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, I. v. a. [for con-rōgo] (To entreat together, I. e.) To bring together or collect by entreaty: Cic.: nummulos, Cic.

cor-rōsus (con-ro-), (for corrodusus) a, um, P. of corrod-o.

cor-rūgo (con-), no perf., ātum, āre, I. v. a. [for con-rūgo] To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle: ne sordida mappa corrūget nares, I. e. produce loathing in you: Hor.

cor-rumpo (cōn-), rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [for con-rumpo] (To break completely; hence) I. Prop.: To destroy, bring to nought: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Cæs. II. Meton.: To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse, etc.: conclusa aqua facile corrumptur, Cic. III. Fig.: To destroy, spoil, mar: sese suasque spes, Sall.—B.: I. Of personal objects: a. To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: non solum obsunt (sc. vitiosi principes) ipsi, quod corrumptuntur, sed etiam quod enrumpunt, Cic.—b. To gain to one's self by gifts, etc.; to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: a. To corrupt, spoil, mar, trouble, interrupt, etc.: litteras publicas, Cic.—b. To bribe: nutricis fidem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. corrompre.

cor-rūo (con-), ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for con-rūo] I. Neut.: A Prop.: I. Gen.: To fall together; to fall down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: aedes corruerunt, Cic.—2. Esp.: To tumble, fall somewhere: quo quum corruit, Lucr. B. Fig.: To fall, go to ruin, be ruined: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. II. Act.: To throw together or into a heap: A Prop.: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, scrape together, Plaut. B. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat.

corrupt-ē (conr-), adv. [corruptus] I. Prop.: From corrupt motives: judicare, Cic.—2. Corruptly, in a wrong or improper way: (Comp.) corruptus explicare, Sen.

corrupt-ēla (conr-), ē, f. [cor-rumpo, (Sup.), corrupt-um] I. Prop.: That which corrupts, misleads, bribes, etc.; a corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A corrupter, misleader: Ter.

corrupt-ō (conr-), ōnis, f. [corru(m)p-o] A corrupting, corruption: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corruption.

corrupt-or (conr-), ōris, m. [id.] A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corrompeur.

corrupt-rix (conr-), icis, f. [id.] She that corrupts or seduces; or as f. Adj., Corrupting: provincia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. corruptrice.

corrupt-us (conr-), a, um: I. P. of corru(m)p-o. II. Pa.: Spoiled, marred, corrupted: A. Prop.: (Comp.) iter factum corruptus imbi, Hor. B. Fig.: quis corruptus, qui, etc.? Cic. (Sup.) homines corruptissimi, Sall.

Corsica, ē, f. Corsica; an island

in the Mediterranean Sea.—Hence, Corsic-us (Corsus), a, um, adj. Corsican.

cortex, icis, m. and f. [akin to Sanscrit root, KRIT, to split] (The split or splitting thing; hence) I. Gen.: The bark of trees; the rind, shell, hull of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Esp.: The bark of the cork-tree, cork: hic dies . . . Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit Amphore, Hor.—Prov.: Nare sine cortice, To swim without corks, i. e. to need no more assistance, Hor.

cortina, ē, f.: I. Prop.: A round vessel, kettle, or caldron: Plaut. II. Meton.: A.: 1. The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron: Virg.—2. A tripod as a sacred offering to Apollo: Suet.—B. Of any thing caldron-shaped: 1. Of the vault of heaven: Enn.—2. Prps. also of a circle of hearers: Tac.

Cortōna, ē, f. Cortona; a town of Etruria.—Hence, Cortōn-enses, lum, m. The inhabitants of Cortona.

Corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. Caurus.

cōru-sco, no perf. nor sup., āre, I. v. a. and n. [akin to κορυ-σσω] I. Prop.: Neut.: To thrust or push with the horns: Lucr. II. Meton.: A Gen.: To move something or one's self quickly hither and thither; to vibrate, shake, wave: I. Act.: duo quique Alpina coruscant Gæsa manu, Virg.—2. Neut.: a. To vibrate, move quickly: apes pennis coruscant, Virg.—b. To shake, move backwards and forwards: abies, Juv.—B. Esp.: Of the tremulous motion of brilliant bodies: Neut.: To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: eluculent alie (sc. apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg.

cōrusc-us, a, um, adj. [corusc-o] I. In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvæ, Virg.—2. Flashing, gleaming, glittering: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUC, to cry; Greek, κρᾶω, κρῶω, to croak] (The crier or croaker; hence) A raven: Ov.—Prov.: In cruce corvos pascere, To feed ravens on the cross, i. e. to be crucified: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. corbeau.

Cōrybantes, lum, Κορυβάντες. The Corybantes; the priests of Cybele or Ops.—Hence, Cōrybant-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Corybantes.

Cōrycēs, idis, f. adj. = 1. Corycius: Ov.

1. Cōrycius, a, um, adj., Κορύκιος. Corycian: of, or belonging to, the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.

2. Corycius, a, um, v. Corycos.

Cōrycos (-us), i, f., Κυρκος. Corycos or Corycus; a promontory of Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; famous for its production of saffron.—Hence, Cōryc-ius, a, um, adj. Corycian.

cōryl-ētum, i, n. [corylus] (A thing provided with corylus; hence) A hazel thicket: Ov.

cōrylus (-ūlus), i, f. = κόρυλος. A hazel or filbert tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. coudre.

Cōrymb-ī-fer, i, m. [corymb-us; (i); fer-o] Bearing clusters of ivy-berries: Ov.

cōrymbus, i, m. = κόρυμβος. A cluster of fruit, flowers, ivy-berries, etc.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. corymbe.

cōryphaeus, i, m. = κορυφαίος. A leader, chief, head: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coryphée.

1. Cōrythus, i, m. Corythus; the founder of the town of the same name.

2. Cōrythus, i, f. Corythus; a town of Etruria (later called Cortona).

cōrytōs, i, m. = κυρτός. A quiver: Virg.

1. cōs, cōtis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root cō, acere] (That which sharpens; hence) I. Prop.: A whetstone, hone, grindstone: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A hard stone, flintstone: Liv.

2. Cōs or Cōtus (-os), Cōi, f., Κῶς or Κόως. Cos or Cōus; a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philatus.—Hence, Cō-us, a, um, adj., Κῶος. Of Cos, Coan.—As Subst.: 1. Coan, i, n. (sc. vinum) Coan wine: Hor.—2. Coa, grum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Coan garments: Hor.

1. Cōsa, æ, æ, ārum, f. Cosa or Cosce; a town of Etruria (now Ansedonia).—Hence, Cōs-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Cosa.

2. Cōsa, æ, f. Cosa; a town of Lucania.—Hence, Cos-anus, a, um, adj. Of Cosa.

cosmēta, æ, f. = κοσμήτης. Jewels ornaments one, an adornor (the designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe, etc., of his mistress): Juv.

Cossyra (Cosy-), (-ūra, Cōs-), æ, f., Κοσσύρα. Cossyra, Cossura, or Cosyra; a small island between Sicily and Africa (now Pantellaria).

costa, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A rib: Lucr.; Virg. II. Meton.: A side: aheni, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. côte.

costum, i, n. Costum; an Oriental aromatic plant: Ov.; Hor.

cōthurn-ātus, a, um, adj. [cōthurn-us] (Provided with a cothurnus; hence) Elevated, lofty, tragic: Ov.

cōthurnus, i, m. = κόθουρος. A cothurnus: I. Gen.: A high Greek hunting boot (laced up in front, and covering the whole foot): Virg. II. Esp.: A Prop.: The boot (worn by Athenian actors in tragedy, similar in shape, and furnished with high soles): Hor.—B. Meton.: 1. An elevated style in poetry, etc.: Virg.; Pl.—2. A high Greek shoe: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cothurne.

cotidianus and **cotidie,** v. quotid.

Cōtiso, ōnis, m. Cōtiso; a king of the Getæ:—called also king of the Dacians, Hor.

cottābus, i, m. = κότταβος (a game carried on by the dashing of the heel-taps of wine-cups into a metal basin; hence) A clap, stroke: Plaut.

Cottius, ii, m. Cottius; the name

of two kings of northern Italy.—Hence, **Cottius** (—*ānus*), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cottius; Cottian.*

cōturnix, icis, *f.* [onomatop.] *A quail; Lucr.; Ov.*

Cōtys, ōs, *us*, i, *m.* *Cōtys, or Cōtus: 1. The name of certain Thracian kings.—2. A brother of Mithridates, king of the Bosphorus: Tac.*

Cōtytia, ōrum, *n.* = Κοτύτια. *The Cōtythia, or festival of Cōtyto: Hor.*

Cōtytto, ōs, *f.*, Κοτύττω. *Cōtytto; the goddess of lewdness.*

cōvin-ārius (cōvin-), i, *m.* [cōvin-*us*] (*One pertaining to a cōvinus; hence*) *A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior: Tac.*

cōvinus (cōvin-), i, *m.* [Celtic] *I. Prop.: A war-chariot (of the Britons and Belgæ): Luc. II. Meton.: A travelling chariot: Mart.*

coxa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *qag*, to leap] (*The leaper; hence*) *I. Prop.: The hip: Cels. II. Meton.: The hip-bone: Pl.*

coxendix, icis, *f.* [akin to *coxa*] *I. Prop.: The hip: Plaut. II. Meton.: The hip-bone: Pl.*

crābro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A horned: Virg.*

Crāgus, i, *m.*, Κράγος. *Cragus; a promontory of Lycia with the rocky valley Chimaera.*

crambe, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη. *A (species of) cabbage: I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: crambe repetita (cabbage warmed up, served again, used proverbially of a thing frequently repeated, an old tale: Juv.*

Cranon, ōnis, *f.*, Κράνων. *Cranon; a town of Thessaly (now Sariki or Tzeres).—Hence, Cranon-i-us*, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Cranon.*

Crantor, ōris, *n.*, Κραντῶρ (Accomplisher). *Crantor: 1. The armour-bearer of Peleus.—2. A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.*

crāptila, æ, *f.* [κραπτήλη] *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crapule.*

crāptil-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [crāptil-*a*] *Pertaining to intoxication: Plaut. crās*, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *cras*] *I. Prop.: To-morrow: Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: cras, n. indecl.: hesternum, yesterday, Pers. II. Meton.: A. On or for the morrow: Mart.—B. For the future, in future: quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere, Hor.*

crass-e, adv. [crass-*us*] (*Prop.: Thickly; Fig.: Grossly, rudely: Hor. crass-ītudo*, inis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the crassus; hence*) *Thickness, density: parietum, Cæs.: æris, Cic.*

1. crassus, a, um, *adj.* [pprs. akin to Sanscrit root *ridh*, to grow, increase] *I. Gen.: (That which has grown or increased; hence) Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc.: A. Prop.: (Comp.) crassius semen, Lucr. B. Fig.: abnormis sapiens crassaque Minervā, i. e. of strong plain straight-forward sense: Hor. II. Esp.: Of thick, dense, heavy atmosphere: (Sup.) crassissimus aer, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. crasse;—and (from grossus, a late Latin form of crassus) gros.*

2. Crassus, i, *m.* [1. crassus] *Crassus; a Roman family name. cras-tinus*, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *Of to-morrow: dies, Cic.—Particular phrase: In crastinum (sc. tempus), To-morrow, on the morrow: Plaut.; Cic. Cratæis*, idis, *f.*, Κραταις. *Cratæis; the mother of Scylla. cratēra, æ, *f.*, —er, eris, *m.* (Acc. Gr. Sing.: cratera, Ov.: Plur.: crateras, Virg.) = κρατήρ (*A mixer; hence*) *I. Prop.: A vessel in which wine was mingled with water; a bowl: Liv.; Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of objects of a form corresponding to a crater: A. An oil-vessel: Virg.—B. A water-basin, a reservoir: Pl.—C. The aperture of a volcanic mountain, crater: Lucr.—D. A volcanic opening of the earth: Ov.—E. (The constellation the) Bowl: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. cratère.**

Cratērus, i, *m.* [κρατήρ, "strong"] *Cratērus: 1. a. Prop.: A physician in the time of Cicero.—b. Meton.: For a great physician: Hor.—2. A general of Alexander the Great.*

cratēs, is, *f.* [Sans. root *crath*, "to tie"] ("That which is tied; hence") *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Wicker-work, a hurdle: Virg.; Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. A hurdle (used after the harrow in pulverizing the ground): Virg.—2. A hurdle (cast over condemned persons who had been previously thrown into a pond, etc., and on which stones were heaped in order to sink them): Tac.—3. Milit. l. i.: Fascines: Cæs. II. Meton.: A. In bee-hives: A cell: favorem, i. e. a honey-comb, Virg.—B. A joint: spinæ, i. e. of the back-bone, Ov.*

Crāthis, idis, *m.*, Κράθις. *Crathis; a river of Magna Græcia, the water of which was said to redder the hair.*

Crātinus, i, *m.*, Κρατινός (*One gifted with strength*). *Cratinus; a comic poet; the contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

crēa-tio, ōnis, *f.* [cre(a)-o] *Of magistrates, etc.: A selection, choice, etc.: Cic.*

crēa-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A creator, author, begifter, founder: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. créateur.*

crēa-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings forth or produces, a mother: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. créatrice.*

crē-ber, bra, brum (*Sup. crebrissimus, Gell.*), *adj.* [from the root *cre* in cresco] (*Made to increase; hence*) *I. Prop.: Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated: venæ et arteriæ crebræ, Cic. (Comp.) crebriores literæ, Cæs. (Sup.) ignes creberrimi, Sall.—Adverbial expression: Crebra, Frequently: Virg. II. Meton.: That is furnished or produces abundantly; crowded with, abundant, abounding in: ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, etc., Cic.*

crēbr-esco (—besco), brūi (būi), no sup., Brescere (bescre), 3. v. n. inch. [creber, crebr-*i*] *To become frequent, increase, grow strong;—of a rumour or report, to spread abroad: Virg.; Tac.; Quint.*

crebr-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the creber; hence*) *Thickness, closeness, frequency: Cic.*

crēbr-o, adv. [id.] *Close, one after another (in time or number), repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times: mittere literas, Cic. (Comp.) crebris, Plaut.: (Sup.) creberime, Cic.*

crēd-ibilis, e, *adj.* [cred-*o*] *That may or can be believed; credible: credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic. (Comp.) nihil credibilis, Quint.: (with Sup.) in u) vix credibile dictu, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. croyable.*

crēdibil-iter, adv. [credibil-*is*] *Credibly: Cic.*

crēd-itor, ōris, *m.* [cred-*o*] *A creditor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. crédeur.*

crēd-o, didi, ditum, dēre (*Pres. Subj.: credam, Plaut.: crednas, id.: creduat, id.:—Perf.: credidis, id.: credit, id.*), 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit *crat*, "fides"; do] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put faith, to trust or confide in; to have confidence in; to trust: (with Dat.) fortune, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To trust one in his declarations, etc.; to give one credence; to believe one: (with Dat.) credit jam tibi de istis, Plaut.: (with Acc. of neut. pron.) vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter.: (with Respective Gen.) cui omnium rerum ipse semper credit, with respect to all matters, Plaut.—Particular phrases: a. Mihi crede, etc., Believe me; confide in my words (an expression of confirmation): Cic.; Hor.—b. Credor, etc., in Ovid several times = creditur mihi, etc.—2. a. To believe a thing, hold or admit as true: liberet homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs.—b. To be of opinion; to think, believe, suppose: inhospita tesqua Credis, Hor.: (with Objective clause) quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.—c. As an expression of mere opinion: I believe, as I think, I suppose: ex eo, credo, quibusdam usu venire, ut, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: A. Act.: To commit or entrust to one for safe-keeping, etc.; to consign to one's care, etc.: quos tuæ fidei commisit et credidit, Cic.—B. 1. Act.: To put out something on loan; to lend something: huic grandem pecuniam, Cic.—2. Neut.: To make a loan; to lend, etc.: (with Dat.) populus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croire.*

crēdūl-itas, ātis, *f.* [credul-*us*] *I. Prop.: Credulity, easiness of belief: Cic. II. Meton.: Personified: Credulity: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. crédulité.*

crēd-ulus, a, um, *adj.* [cred-*o*] *1. That quickly or easily believes a thing; credulous, easy of belief, confiding: a. Prop.: creduli senes, Cic.: (with Dat.) non ego credulus illis, Virg.—b. Fig.: Of things: spes animi credula mutui, Hor.—2. That is easily believed: fama, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. crédule.*

Crēmēra, æ, *f.* *The Cremera; a small river of Etruria, rendered famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.—Hence, Cremer-ensis*, e, *adj. Of Cremera.*

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ṣṛā*, to cook] *To burn, consume by fire.* I. Gen.: *crematā urbe*, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Of the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity: *cujus a me corpus crematum*, Cic.—B. Of the burning of victims, etc., in sacrifices: *bom fibris de more crematis*, Ov.—C. Of things devoted: *sacrum id (i. e. arma) Vulcanico*, Liv.

Crēmōna, æ, f. *Cremona*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po.—Hence, **Crēmōn-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Cremona*.—As Subst.: **Cremonenses**, tum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Cremona*.

crēmōr, ōris, m. *The thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; thick broth, cream, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crème*.

1. **crēō**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *ṣṛi*, to make, Greek *κρῖναι*, to accomplish] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Verb. fin.: *To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget*: *Ænean Silvium creat*, Liv.: *ignes e lignis, Lucr.*—2. Part. Perf.: *Spring from, begetten by, born of* (with Abl.) *dubio genitore creatus*, Ov. B. Esp.: Polit. t. t.: *To make or create for any jurisdiction or office, i. e. to choose, elect*: consules, Cæs. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: *To produce, prepare, cause, occasion*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *créer*.

2. **Crēō** (-ōn), ontis, m., *Κρέων* (Ruler, Prince). *Creo* or *Creon*: 1. A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter *Creusa* to Jason.—2. A brother of *Jocasta*.

crēper, æra, ērum, adj. [a Sabine word; prps. akin to *κρέφας*] (Prop.: *Dusky, dark*: Fig.) *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering*: *bellum*, Lucr.

crēpida, æ, f. = *κρηπίς*. *The sole (which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Greek habits, as a shoe); a sandal*: Cic.—Prov.: *Nesutor shoea crepidam*, Let not the cobbler go above the sole; or, shoemaker, stick to your last, Pl.

crēpid-ātus, a, um, adj. [crepid-a] (Provided with crepidæ; hence) *Wearing soles or sandals*: Cic.

crēpido, inis, f. [κρηπίς] I. Prop.: A basis, foundation, pedestal, base: Cic. II. Meton.: *Any high or raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam, etc.*: Liv.: Virg.

crēpid-ūla, æ, f. dim. [crepid-a] *A little sandal*: Plaut.

crēpitācil-um, i, n. dim. [for crepitacil-um; fr. crepitacil-um] *A little rattle*: Lucr.

crēpitā-cūlum, i, n. [crepit(a)-o] (That which causes a rattling; hence) *A rattle*: Quint.

crēp-itō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intns [crep-o] *To rattle much; to crack, rustle, crackle, clatter*: *crepitabat bractea vento*, Virg.

crēp-itus, ūs, m. [id.] I. Gen.: *A rattling, creaking, clattering, rustling, etc.*: *armorum*, Liv.: *dentium*, i. e. a chattering of the teeth, Cic. II. Esp.: Of the stomach: *A loud wind*: Cic.

crēpō, tū, itum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *κρέω*,

Eng. *crack*] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter*: *motu nubes crepere sinistræ*, Ov.—2. Esp.: *To break wind*: Mart. B. Meton.: *To break with a crash*: *remi*, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. To make something to sound; to make a noise with; to cause to resound or rattle: *qui crepet aureolos*, Mart.—2. To raise, to make: *latum sonum*, Hor. B. Fig.: *To say something, talk noisily, or make much ado about; to boast of; to prattle or prate about*: *sulcos et vineta*, Hor.

crēp-undīa, ōrum, n. [crep-o] 1. A rattle; mostly a child's rattle: Cic.—2. A rattling musical instrument: Just.

crēpus-cūlum, i, n. [for creper-culum] (That which serves for making creper; hence) I. Prop.: *Twilight, dusk; and esp. evening twilight, the dusk of the evening*: Ov. II. Meton.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépuscule*.

Cres, etis, v. 1. *Cretea*.

cre-sco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre (Inf. Perf. sync. crēsse, Lucr.), 3. v. n. inch. [prps. akin to Sanscrit root, *ṣṛi*, I.] Of things not previously in existence: A. Verb. Fin.: *To come forth, grow; to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear*: 1. Prop.: *corpore de patrio et materno sanguine crescent*, Lucr.—2. Fig.: *terris crescit labor*, Sil.—B. Part. Perf.: *Arisen, sprung, descended, born from*: *Fauno Nymphæque*, Ov.: *Troiano a sanguine*, Virg. II. Of things already in existence: A. Prop.: *To rise in height; to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.* ut cum *lum* pariter crescant (sc. ostrea), pariterque decrescant, Cic.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescent, *grote into*, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To increase*: *hostium opes animique*, Cic.—2. a. *To rise or increase in distinction, honour, courage, etc.; to be promoted or advanced, to prosper, to become great, to attain honour*: *accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere*, Cic.—b. *To increase in number; to augment, multiply*: *non mihi absentis crevisse amicos*, Cic.—c. *Of the day*: *To increase in length, to grow longer*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *croître*.

1. **Crēta**, æ, -e, es, f., *Κρήνη*. *Creia* or *Crete*: *an island in the Mediterranean Sea* (now *Candia*).—Hence, 1. **Cre-s** (for *Cre-t-s*), etis, m. adj. *Cretean*.—As Subst.: *Cretes*, um, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Crete*: (Acc.) *Cretras*, Cæs.—2. **Cre-sa**-a (for *Cre-t-sa*), æ, f. adj. *Cretean*.—As Subst.: **Cre-sa**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *A Cretean woman*: a. For *Ariadne*.—b. For *Ærope*.—3. **Crēs-ius** (for *Cre-t-ius*), a, um, adj. *Cretean*.—4. **Crēt-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cretean*.—5. **Crēt-ānus**, i, m. A *Cretean*.—6. **Crēt-ensis**, e, adj. *Cretean*.—As Subst.: *Cretenenses*, tum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Creteans*.—7.

Crēt-icus, a, um, adj. *Cretean*.—As Subst.: **Crēticus**, i, m. *Crēticus*; an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of *Crete*.—8. **Crēt-is**, Idis, f. adj. *Cretean*.

2. **crēta**, æ, f. [orig. adj., from 1. *Creta*] I. Prop.: *Cretean earth, i. e. chalk (or a similar kind of earth)*: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: *From the white colour of chalk; for something favourable or lucky*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *craye, crayon*.

Crētaus, a, um, *Crētanus*, i, v. 1. *Cretea*.

crēt-ātus, a, um, adj. [2. *cret-a*] (Provided with *creta*; hence) *Marked with chalk*: I. Prop.: *fasciæ*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ambitio, i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white*, Pers.

crēt-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] *Made of chalk, chalk*: *persona*, Lucr.

crē-tio, onis, f. [CRE, true root of *cer-no*] A (legal declaration about the) entering upon an inheritance: Cic.

crēt-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. *cret-a*] *Abounding in chalk or clay*: *rua*, Ov.

crēt-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *White clay (used for sealing letters)*: Cic.

1. **crē-tus**, a, um, P. of *cer-no*,

2. **crē-tus**, a, um, P. of *cer-no*, through its root CRE.

Crēūsa, æ, f., *Κρέουσα* (Princess). *Creusa*: 1. A daughter of King *Creon*, of Corinth.—2. A daughter of *Priam*, and wife of *Æneas*.

cri-brum, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ṣṛi*, to separate, Lat. CRE or CER, whence *cerno*] (That which effects the separating; hence) *A sieve*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crible*.

cri-men, inis, n. [prps. id.] (The separating or sifting thing; hence, in Law, A judicial sifting of a case; and so, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and with reference to the accuser or accused) I.: A. Prop.: A charge, accusation, reproach (esp. when unfounded); a calumny, slander: Ter.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: *An object of reproach or invective*: Ov. II.: A. Prop.: A fault complained of; an error, crime, fault, offence: Cic.; Ov. B. Meton.: 1. *An object representing a crime*: Ov.—2. A cause of crime; a criminal: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crime*.

crimīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [crimin(a)-o] *An accusation, complaint, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.

crimīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An accuser; a calumniator*: Plaut.; Tac.

crimīn-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [crimen, crimīn-is] *To accuse of crime, complain of, etc.*: *servos apud herum*, Plaut.: (Pass. with clause denoting the charge) *Sullanus res defendere crimīn*, Cic.

crimīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] 1. With personal objects: *To accuse of crime, complain of, impeach, calumniate*: *patros*, Liv.: (with clause denoting the charge) *Metellum apud populum crimīnatus est, bellum illum ducere, etc.*, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: *To complain of, object to, etc.*: quibus (sc. concionibus) potentiā meam crimīnabatur, Cic.

crimīnōs-ē, adv. [crimīnōs -as] *Reproachfully, by way of accusation*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) *crimīnōsus* incusare, Tac.: (Sup.) *crimīnōsissime* insectari, Suet.

crimīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [crimen, *crimen-is*] (*Full of crimen; hence*) *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous*: (Comp.) *criminosior oratio*, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) *criminosissimus liber*, Suet.: (*with Dat.*) *id mihi criminosum*, Cic.

Crimisus (-issus), i, m., Κριμισός (Κριμισός). *Crimisus; a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.*

crin-ālis, e, adj. [crin-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, crinis; hence*) 1. *Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair-; aurum*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **crināle**, is, n. *A hair-pin*: Ov.—2. *Of a polypus: Furnished with feelers*: Ov.

crī-nis, is, m. [prob. for *cre-nis*; fr. *cre-sco*] (*The growing thing; hence, with reference to the head*) I. Prop.: *The hair*: Cæs.; Hor. II. Meton.: *Of the tail of a comet*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin*.

crin-ītus, a, um, adj. [crin-is] (*Provided with crinis; hence*) 1. *Provided with or having hair; hairy*: *pucella male crinita*, Ov.—2. *With a hair-like tail*: *stella, i. e. a comet*, Cic.

crisp-o, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [crisp-us] I. Act.: A Prop.: *To curl, crisp*: *capillum*, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *To make rough or uneven; to agitate, etc.*: *crispans pelagus* Titania, Val. El.—2. *To put into a trembling motion; to swing, brandish, wave*: *bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro*, Virg. II. Neut. only in Part. Pres.: *Curled, uneven, wrinkled*: *nasus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper, créper, crépir*.

crisp-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Curled, having curled hair*: Mart.

1. **crispus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Of the hair: Crisped, curled*: *cincinni*, Plaut.: (Comp.) *leo crispioribus jubis*, Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of persons: Having curled hair, curly-headed*: Ter.—B. *Of things*: 1. *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled*: (*Sup.*) *lactuca crispissimi folii*, Col.—2. *In waving motion, quivering, trembling*: *pecten*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépé*. 2. **Crispus**, i, m. [1. *crispus*] *Crispus; a Roman cognomen.*

crīsta, æ, f. [akin to Gr. *κόρυς*, *korūb-os*; and so to *κάρα*, *head*, and *κέρας*, *horn*] I. Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals; most freq.*: A. *Of the comb of a cock*: Juv.—B. *Of the top-knot of a hoopoe*: Ov.—C. *Of the crest of a serpent*: Ov.—Prov.: *Illi surgunt crīste, Illi crest rises, i. e. he is conceited*, Juv. II. Meton.: A. *A tuft of leaves on plants*: Pl.—B. *The crest of a helmet, plume*: Lucr.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*.

crīst-ātus, æ, um, adj. [crīst-a] (*Provided with a crīsta; hence*) 1. *That has a tuft or crest; tufted, crested*: *draco*, Ov.—2. *Having a crest or plume*: *galeæ*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crêlé*.

crītīcus, i, m., = *κριτικός* (One capable or fit for judging) *A critic*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique*.

crōc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [croc-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-; odores*, Virg. II. Meton.

Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: *flores*, Virg.

crōc-īnus, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-; unguentum*, Cels.—As *Subst.*: **crocinum**, i, n. (sc. *oleum*) *Saffron-oil*: A. Prop.: Prop. B. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Saffron-coloured*: *tunica*, Cat.

crōc-īo, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, īre, 4. v. n. = *κροῖω*. *To croak as a raven*: Plaut.

crōcōdīlus (crōc-ōd-), i, m., = *κροκόδειλος*. *A crocodile*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile*.

crōcōta, æ, f. = *ὁ κροκωτός* (sc. *χιτών*). *A saffron-coloured dress for women*: Cic.

crōcōt-ārius, a, um, adj. [crocot-a] *Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments*: Plaut.

crōcōt-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A small saffron-coloured robe*: Plaut.

crōcus, i, m., -um, i, n. = *κρόκος*. I. Prop.: *Saffron*: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Saffron-colour*: Virg.—B. Personified: *Crocus; the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus*.

Crēsus, i, m., Κροῖσος. *Cræsus*: I. Prop.: *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*. II. Meton.: *For a rich man*: Ov.

Crōmŷon, ōnis, m., Κρομύων. *Cromyion; a village in Megaris (now Castro Teichos).*

crōtālīstrīa, æ, f. [κροταλίω] *A (female) castanet dancer*: Prop.

crōtālūm, i, n. = *κροτάλον*. *A rattle, bell, castanet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotales*.

Crōto, ōnis, comm. gen., Κρότων. *Croto; a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Brutium (now Crotone)*.—Hence, **Crōtōn-lātes**, æ, m., Κροτωνιάτης. *An inhabitant of Crotone*.

cruciā-bilis, e, adj. [cruci(a)-o] *That can or does torture; tormenting, torturing*: *exitus*, Gell.

cruciābīl-ītās, ātis, f. [cruciabil-is] (*The state or condition of the cruciabilis; hence*) *Torment, torture*: Plaut.

cruciā-mentum, i, n. [cruci(a)-o] (*That which tortures; hence*) *Torture, torment, pain*: Plaut.; Cic.

cruciā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] I. *Torture, torment; a torturing, execution, etc.*: Cic.; Sall.—2. *A. Agony of mind; intense or anxious care*: Cic.—b. *Of sorrow*: *Anghis*: Cic.

crūc-īo, lāvi, tātum, lāre, i. v. a. [crux, cruc-is] I. Prop.: *To crucify* (so, only in Eccl. Lat.). II. Meton.: *To torture, torment*: *quum vigilis et fame cruciaretur*, Cic. III. Fig.: *Mentally*: A. Gen.: *To torment, torture, afflict, distress*: *me deliberatio cruciat cruciatque adhuc*, Cic. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To afflict one's self; to grieve, be afflicted*: Hor.; Plaut.

crūd-ēlis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *KRUH*, "to be wrathful"] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce*: *Of living beings or things*: *crudelis mulier*, Cic.:

(Comp.) *crudellior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

crūdēl-ītās, ātis, f. [crudel-is] (*The quality of the crudelis; hence*) *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity*: Cic.; Cæs. (Mod. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *crudélie*, (*cruel*) *crualité*.

crūdēl-īter, adv. [id.] *Cruelly*: *crudeliter factum*, Cic.: (Comp.) *deus crudeliter urit*, Quos videt, etc., Tib.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissime dicere*, Cæs.

crūd-esco, ūi, no *sup.*, escēre, 3. v. n. [crud-us] *To become hard, violent, or bad*: *cepit crudescere morbus*, Virg.

crūd-ītās, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the crudus; hence*) *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach*: *caret vinolentia, et cruditate, et insomniis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité*.

crūd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *KRUH*, "to be wrathful" see crudelis] I. Prop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless*: *bella*, Ov.: *ensis*, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Bloody, bleeding, etc.*: *bos*, Hor.—B. *Of food*: 1. *Raw, not cooked*: *exta*, Liv.—2. *Undigested*: *crudum pavonem in balnea portas*, Juv.—C. *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion*: (Comp.) *crudior*, Cic.—D.: 1. *Unripe, immature, crude*: *poma*, Cic.—2. *Unprepared, raw, crude*: *cestus, made of raw hide or undressed leather*, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Of reading*: *Undigested, not carefully pondered over, or reflected upon*: *lectio*, Quint.—B.: 1.: a. *Premature, too early*: *funera nepotis*, Stat.—b. *Young, fresh*: *servitium*, Tac.—c. *Fresh, vigorous*: *cruda deo viriditque senectus*, Virg.—2. a. *Of verses*: *Rude, unpolished*: Pers.—b. *Of character or manners*: *Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated*: Script. ap. Suet.—c. *Of pronunciation*: *Rough, hoarse, harsh*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cru*.

crūent-e, adv. [cruent-us] *Cruelly, severely*: *cruentē sēvere*, J.ust.: (Comp.) *arma cruentius exercere*, Sen.

crūent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood*: *gladium*, Cic. II. Fig.: *To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace*: *hæc te cruentat oratio*, Cic. III. Meton.: *To spot, stain, pollute*: *vestem*, Lucr.

crū-entus, a, um, adj. [prob. from same root as *crū-* or *crūd-*] I. Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory*: *Ho.* II. Meton.: *Blood-red, red*: Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Attended, marked, or defiled with blood*: (*Sup.*) *cruentissima, dies*, Vell.—B.: 1. *Of persons*: *Delighting in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel*: (Comp.) *bello cruentior*, Ov.—2. *Of things*: *Bloody, cruel*: *ira*, Hor.

crūmēna (-īna), æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A small money-bag*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Money*: Hor.

crū-or, ōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kravya*, "raw flesh" (see *caro*), and *krū-ra*, "sore, bloody"] I. Prop.:

Blood from a wound; a stream of blood, gore: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* Imperii, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** The pouring out of blood, murder: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: The blood in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. cruor.

cruppellarii, ōrum, m. [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

crūr-ī-frāg-yus, ū, m. [crus, cruris; (i); fra(n)-g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

cr-ūs, ūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *crū*, to go, to run] *The thing which goes; hence:* The leg: Cic.; Virg.

crusta, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *krīt*, to split] *The splitting thing; hence:* I. Prop.: The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûte.

crust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures, etc.:* domum marmoribus, Lucr.

crust-ūm, i, n. dim. [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

crustum, i, n. [access. form to crusta] *Anything baked; pastry, bread, etc.:* Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûton.

Crustūmēria, æ, f., -ēri, ōrum, m. **Crustūmērii, ū, n.** *Crustumeria, Crustumeri, or Crustumium; a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.—Hence, I.*

Crustūm-inus, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium.—As Subst.: Crustumini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Crustumium.—2. Crustūm-*

ius, a, um, adj. *Of Crustumium.*

crux, ūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage: Stat. **B. Esp.:** As an instrument of punishment for malefactors: **A** cross: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: **A** galloway-bird, a hempen rascal: Plaut.

III. Meton.: Torture, trouble, misery, destruction: aliqua mala crux, Plaut.—Particular phrase: **I** (abi, etc.) in (malam) crucem! *Go to the cross! i. e. go and be hanged!*

crux, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. croix, cross.

crypta, æ, f. = κρυπτή *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crypte.

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—**As Subst.: crystallina, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa) Crystal vases: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristallin.**

crystallum, i, n. = κρυστάλλος. **I.** Prop.: **A** crystal, mountain crystal: Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crystal vase for drinking: Mart.—**B.** The glittering, precious stone of a ring: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristal.

cūbicul-āris, e, adj. [cubicul-

um] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

cūbicul-āris, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—**As Subst.: cubicularius, ū, m.**

A chamber-servant, valet de chambre: Cic.

cūb-icūlum, i, n. [cub-o] *(That which serves for lying down; hence)*

1. An apartment for reclining or for sleeping; **a** resting- or sleeping-chamber: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** The raised seat of the emperor in the theatre: Suet.

cūb-ile, is, n. [id.] *(A thing for lying down; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1. a. Gen.:** **A** couch, bed: Cic.; Liv.—**b. Esp.:** **A** marriage-bed: Cat.; Virg.—**2. a** chamber: saluatorium, an audience chamber: Pl.—**B.** Of animals: **1.** Of wild animals: **A** den, lair: Cic.; Phæd.—**2.** Of dogs: **A** bed, etc.: Phæd.—**3.** Of birds: **A** nest in which to sleep; **a** sleeping place: Cic.—**4.** Of mice, moles, etc.: **A** nest or hole: Plaut.; Virg.—**5.** Of bees: **A** hive: Virg.—**C.** The couch of the setting sun: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Couch, litter: avaritie, Cic.

cūbit-al, is, n. [cubit-um] *(A thing pertaining to a cubitum; hence)*

an elbow-cushion: Hor.

cūbit-ālis, e, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to a cubitum; hence)* **An ell long:** Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cubital.

cūb-ito, āvi, no sup., āre, l. v. n. freq. [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

cūb-ītum, i, n. [id.] *(The reclining thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **The elbow as serving for leaning upon: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The bending, curvature of a shore: Pl.—**B.** As a measure of length: **An ell, a cubit: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coude.****

cūb-o, ūi, ūtum, āre (Perf. Subj. cubāris, Prop. —Perf. Inf. cubāsse, Quint.), **l. v. n.** [akin to Gr. *κύνω*—*ω*] **I.** Of living subjects: **A. Gen.:** **To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie in lectica,** Cic. **B. Esp.:** **1.** **To lie asleep:** cubitum ire, Cic.—**2.** **To recline at table:** quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.—**3.** **To lie sick, to keep one's bed through sickness, etc.:** cubat, ille valet, Ov. **II.** Of things as subjects: **A.** **To lie, extend itself:** qua cubat unda freti, Mart.—**B.** **To slope, slant:** cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. couver.

cūcullus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **A** hood, cowl, etc.: Juv.; Mart.

cūcūlus (-ullus), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kokila*; Gr. *κόκκυς*, *ὄνος*] **A** cuckoo: **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: **As a term of reproach:** Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. coucou.

cūcūmis, ūris, m. [etym. dub.] **A** cucumber: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. concombre.

cūcurbīta, æ, f. [prps. reduplicated form, akin to *curvare*] **I.** Prop.: **A** gourd: Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A** cupping-glass: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cucurbitile.

cūcus, i, m. *Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cocu.

cūdo, no perri. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **To strike, beat, pound, knock:** plagas, Lucr.—**Prov.:**

Istec in me cudetur faba, That bean will be threshed out on me, i. e. that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **Of metals:** **To prepare by beating; to strike or fabricate,**

to stamp, coin money: plumbeos nummos, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: **To produce, fabricate:** quas tu mihi tenebras cudiſt? Plaut.

cui-cui-modi, adv. for *cujus-cujus-modi*, from *quisquis, modus*] **Of what sort, kind, or nature soever:** Cic.

cūj-ās (quoj-), ātis, pron. interrog. [2. *cui-ns*] *Whence (from what country or family) originating? whence? from what place? Cic.; Liv.*

1. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from *cujus*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cujum pecus? Virg.*

2. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. relat. [from *cujus*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose:* Plaut.

cūjus-mōdi (or, separated, *cujus modi*), *adv.* *Of what kind or nature soever:* Cic.

cūjusquē-mōdi (or, separated, *cujusque modi*), *adv.* *Of whatever kind:* Cic.

culc-īta (-ītra), æ, f. [prob. for calo-ita (-itra); fr. calo-o] *(The trodden thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A** sack or case filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon; **a** bed, cushion, mattress: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A** pad or patch for the eye: Plaut.

culcitel-la, æ, f. dim. [for culcitella; fr. culcitra, culcit(e)r-æ] **A** little cushion or mattress: Plaut.

culcitra, æ, v. culcita.

cūlēus (cull-, col-), i, m. = *κολεός*, Ion. *κολεός* (a sheath; hence) **A** (leather) bag, a sack: Plaut.; Cic.

cūlex, icis, m. (f., Plant.) **A** gnat, midge: **I.** Prop.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: **As a term of reproach:** Plaut.

cūlī-na (col-), æ, f. [for coccul-ina, from cocul-a, a cook] *(The thing pertaining to a cook; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A** kitchen: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **For food, fare, victuals:** Hor.

cul-men, inis, n. [akin to *κολ-ώνη*] *(That which is high; hence)* **1. A** mountain-top, summit, or peak: Cæs.—**2. A** tall stalk of a plant: Ov.—**3. a.** Prop.: **The highest part or top of an object:** detractum culmen tempio, i. e. the roof, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: **The summit, height, acme:** fortuna, Liv.

cul-mus, i, m. [akin to *cal-amus*] **A** stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.; Virg.

culp-a, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] *(A deed, action; hence, in bad sense)* **I.** Prop.: **Crime, fault, failure, defect:** Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **Any thing mischievous or injurious; mischief:** culpam ferro compeſce, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eocl.) *culpé*.

culpā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *culp(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.:** **Worthy of reproach.**

crimīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [crimen, *crimen*]. (*Full of crime; hence*) *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminalizing, calumniating, slanderous*: (Comp.) *criminosior oratio*, Auct. Her.: (*Sup.*) *criminosissimus liber*, Suet.: (*with Dat.*) *id mihi criminosum*, Cic.

Crimisus (-issus), i, m., Κριμισός (Κριμισός). *Crimisus*; a river on the south-west coast of Sicily.

crin-ālis, e, adj. [crinis] (*Of, or pertaining to, crinis*; hence) **I.** *Of, or pertaining to, the hair, hair-*: aurum, Virg.—As Subst.: **crināle**, is, n. *A hair-pin*: Ov.—**2.** *Of a polypus*: *Furnished with feelers*: Ov.

crī-nis, is, m. [prob. for *crēnis*; fr. *cre-sco*] (*The growing thing*; hence, with reference to the head) **I.** Prop.: *The hair*: Cæs.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *The tail of a comet*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crin*.

crin-ītus, a, um, adj. [crin-] (*Provided with crinis*; hence) **I.** *Provided with or having hair*: *hairy*: *puelle male crinita*, Ov.—**2.** *With a hair-like tail*: *stella*, i. e. a comet, Cic.

crisp-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i. t. a. and n. [crisp-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To curl, crisp*: *capillum*, Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To make rough or uneven*; *to agitate*, etc.: *crispans pelagus Titania*, Val. El.—**2.** *To put into a trembling motion*; *to swing, brandish, wave*: *bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro*, Virg. **II.** Neut. only in Part. Pres.: *Curled, uneven, wrinkled*: *nasus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crisper, créper, crépir*.

crisp-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Curled, having curled hair*: Mart.

1. crispus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Of the hair*: *crisped, curled*: *cincinni*, Plaut.: (*Comp.*) *leo crispioribus jubis*, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons*: *Having curled hair, curly-headed*: Ter.—**B.** *Of things*: **1.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled*: (*Sup.*) *lactuca crispissimi folii*, Col.—**2.** *In waving motion, quivering, trembling*: *pecten*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crépé*. **2. Crispus**, i, m. [1. crispus] *Crispus*; a Roman cognomen.

crīsta, ē, f. [akin to Gr. κόρυς, *korūb-os*; and so to *kāpa*, head, and *kēpas*, horn] **I.** Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals*; most freq.: **A.** *Of the comb of a cock*: Juv.—**B.** *Of the top-knot of a hoopoe*: Ov.—**C.** *Of the crest of a serpent*: Ov.—*Prov.*: *Illius surgunt crīste, Illis crests rises*, i. e. he is concealed, Juv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tuft of leaves on plants*: Pl.—**B.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*: Lucr.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*.

crīst-ātus, ē, um, adj. [crīst-a] (*Provided with a crīsta*; hence) **1.** *That has a tuft or crest; tufted, crested*: *draco*, Ov.—**2.** *Having a crest or plume*: *galea*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crête*. **crītīcus**, i, m., = κριτικός (*One capable or fit for judging*) *A critic*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *critique*.

crōc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [croce-us] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-*: *odores*, Virg. **II.** Meton.

Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: *flores*, Virg.

crōc-īnus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, saffron, saffron-*: *unguentum*, Cels.—As Subst.: **crocinum**, i, n. (*sc. oleum*) *Saffron-oil*: **A.** Prop.: Prop. **B.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Saffron-coloured*: *tunica*, Cat.

crōc-īo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. = κροῖω. *To croak as a raven*: Plaut. **crōcōdīlus** (*corcō-*), i, m., = κροκόδειλος. *A crocodile*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocodile*.

crōcōta, ē, f., = ὁ κροκωτός (*sc. χιτών*). *A saffron-coloured dress for women*: Cic.

crōcōt-ārius, a, um, adj. [crocot-a] *Of, or belonging to, saffron-coloured garments*: Plaut.

crōcōt-ūla, ē, f. dim. [id.] *A small saffron-coloured robe*: Plaut.

crōcus, i, m., -um, i, n., = κρόκος. **I.** Prop.: *Saffron*: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Saffron-colour*: Virg.—**B.** *Personified*: *Crocus*; *the youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crocus*.

Crōsus, i, m., Κροῖσος. *Cræsus*: **I.** Prop.: *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*. **II.** Meton.: *For a rich man*: Ov.

Crōmŷon, ōnis, m., Κρομύων. *Cromyion*; a village in Megaris (now Castro Teichos).

crōtālīstrā, ē, f. [κροταλίω] *A (female) castanet dancer*: Prop.

crōtālūm, i, n., = κροτάλον. *A rattle, bell, castanet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crotales*.

Crōto, ōnis, comm. gen., Κρότων. *Croto*; a town founded by the Achæans, on the east coast of Bruttium (now Crotone).—Hence, **Crōtōn-lātes**, ē, m., Κροτωνιάτης. *An inhabitant of Crotone*.

cruciā-bilis, e, adj. [cruci(a)-o] *That can or does torture*; *tormenting, torturing*: *exitus*, Gell.

cruciābil-ītās, ātis, f. [cruciabilis] (*The state or condition of the cruciabilis*; hence) *Torment, torture*: Plaut.

cruciā-mentum, i, n. [cruci(a)-o] (*That which tortures*; hence) *Torture, torment, pain*: Plaut.; Cic.

cruciā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** *Torture, torment*; *a torturing, execution*, etc.: Cic.; Sall.—**2.** *A. Agony of mind*; *intense or anxious care*: Cic.—**B.** *Of sorrow*: *Anguish*: Cic.

crūc-īo, ī, fāvi, tātum, lāre, i. v. a. [crux, cruc-is] **I.** Prop.: *To crucify* (so, only in Eccl. Lat.). **II.** Meton.: *To torture, torment*: *quum vigilis et fame cruciaretur*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Mentally*: **A.** Gen.: *To torment, torture, afflict, distress*: *me deliberatio cruciat cruciavique adhuc*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To afflict one's self*; *to grieve*, be afflicted: Hor.; Plaut.

crūd-ēlis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUH, "to be wrathful"] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce*: *Of living beings or things*: *crudelis mulier*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *crudelior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

crūdēl-ītās, ātis, f. [crudelis] (*The quality of the crudelis*; hence) *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity*: Cic.; Cæs.: (*Hence*, Fr. (old) *crudélité*, (mod.) *cruauté*).

crūdēl-īter, adv. [id.] *Cruelly*: *crudeliter factum*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *deus crudelius urit*, Quos videt, etc., Tib.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissime dicere*, Cæs.

crūd-esco, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. [crud-us] *To become hard, violent, or bad*: *cepit crudescere morbus*, Virg.

crūd-ītās, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the crudus*; hence) *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach*: *caret vinolentia, et cruditate, et insomniis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *crudité*.

crūd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root KRUH, "to be wrathful" see crudelis] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless*: *bella*, Ov.: *ensis*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Bloody, bleeding*, etc.: *bos*, Hor.—**B.** *Of food*: **1.** *Raw, not cooked*: *exta*, Liv.—**2.** *Undigested*: *crudum pavonem in balnea portas*, Juv.—**C.** *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion*: (*Comp.*) *crudior*, Cic.—**D.**: **1.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: *poma*, Cic.—**2.** *Unprepared, raw, crude*: *cestus, made of raw hide or undressed leather*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Of reading*: *Undigested, not carefully pondered over, or reflected upon*: *lectio*, Quint.—**B.**: **1.** *a. Premature, too early*: *funera nepotis*, Stat.—**b.** *Young, fresh*: *servitium*, Tac.—**C.** *Fresh, vigorous*: *cruda deo viridisque senectus*, Virg.—**2.** *a.* *Of verses*: *Rude, unpolished*: Pers.—**b. *Of character or manners*: *Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated*: Script. ap. Suet.—**C.** *Of pronunciation*: *Rough, hoarse, harsh*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cru*.**

crūent-e, adv. [cruent-us] *Cruelly, severely*: *cruentes scire*, J. ust.: (*Comp.*) *arma cruentius exercere*, Sen.

crūent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot or stain with blood*: *gladium*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To cover with shame or confusion or feelings of disgrace*: *hæc te cruentat oratio*, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *To spot, stain, pollute*: *vestem*, Lucr.

crū-entus, a, um, adj. [prob. from same root as *crū-* or *crūd-*] **I.** Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory*: *Ho.* **II.** Meton.: *Blood-red*, red: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Attended, marked, or defiled with blood*: (*Sup.*) *cruentissima, dies*, Vell.—**B.**: **1.** *Of persons*: *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel*: (*Comp.*) *bello cruentior*, Ov.—**2.** *Of things*: *Bloody, cruel*: *ira*, Hor.

crūmēna (-īna), ē, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A small money-bag*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Money*: Hor.

crū-or, ōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kraya*, "raw flesh" (see *caro*), and *krū-ra*, "sore, bloody"] **I.** Prop.: (*Comp.*) *crudelior ignis*, Cat.: (*Sup.*) *crudelissimi parricidæ*, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cruel*.

Blood from a wound; a stream of blood, gore: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life:* Imperii, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: **A.** The pouring out of blood, murder: Ov.; Hor.—**B.** For sanguis: The blood in the body: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. cruor.

crupellarii, ōrum, m. [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants (among the Gauls):* Tac.

crūr-ī-frāg-ūs, ū, m. [crus, cruris; (i); fra(n)g-o] *One whose legs are broken:* Plaut.

cr-ūs, ūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *crū*, to go, to run] *(The thing which goes; hence):* The leg: Cic.; Virg.

crusta, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *krīt*, to split] *(The splitting thing; hence):* **I.** Prop.: The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: Plin.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûte.

crust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [crust-a] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures, etc.:* domum marmoribus, Lucr.

crust-ūlŏn, i, n. dim. [crust-um] *Small pastry, confectionery:* Hor.

crustum, i, n. [access. form to crusta] *Anything baked; pastry, bread, etc.:* Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. croûton.

Crustūmēria, æ, f., -ēri, ōrum, m. **Crustūmēria, ū, n.** *Crust-umēria, Crustumēri, or Crustumium; a town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ, afterwards belonging to the Tuscans.—Hence, **I.** Crustum-inus, a, um, adj. Of Crustumium.—As Subst.: Crustum-ini, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Crustumium.—**2.** Crustum-inus, a, um, adj. Of Crustumium.*

crux, ūcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage: Stat. **B.** Esp.: As an instrument of punishment for malefactors: **A** cross: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: **A** gallow-bird, a hempen rascal: Plaut. **III.** Meton.: Torture, trouble, misery, destruction: aliqua mala crux, Plaut.—Particular phrase: **I** (abi, etc.) in (malam) cruce[m] *Go to the cross! i. e. go and be hanged!* Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. croix, croasse.

crypta, æ, f. = κρυπτή *A concealed, subterranean passage; vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit:* Suet.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. crypte.

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος. *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* Pl.—As Subst.: **crystallina, ōrum, n.** (sc. vasa) *Crystal vases:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristallin.

crystallum, i, n. = κρύσταλλος. **I.** Prop.: **A** crystal, mountain crystal: Pl.; Stat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crystal vase for drinking: Mart.—**B.** The glittering, precious stone of a ring: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. cristal.

cubicul-āris, e, adj. [cubicul-

um] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lectus, Cic.

cubicul-āris, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* Pl.—As Subst.: **cubicularius, ū, m.** *A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* Cic.

cūb-ŏtūlum, i, n. [cub-o] *(That which serves for lying down; hence)* **1.** An apartment for reclining or for sleeping; **a** resting- or sleeping-chamber: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** The raised seat of the emperor in the theatre: Suet.

cūb-ile, is, n. [id.] *(A thing for lying down; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** **A.** Gen.: **A** couch, bed: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Esp.: **A** marriage-bed: Cat.; Virg.—**2.** A chamber: salulatorium, an audience chamber: Pl.—**B.** Of animals: **1.** Of wild animals: **A** den, lair: Cic.; Phæd.—**2.** Of dogs: **A** bed, etc.: Phæd.—**3.** Of birds: **A** nest in which to sleep; **a** sleeping place: Cic.—**4.** Of mice, moles, etc.: **A** nest or hole: Plaut.; Virg.—**5.** Of bees: **A** hive: Virg.—**C.** The couch of the setting sun: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Couch, litter: avaritie, Cic.

cūbit-al, is, n. [cubit-um] *(A thing pertaining to a cubitum; hence)* **A** elbow-cushion: Hor.

cūbit-ālis, e, adj. [id.] *(Pertaining to a cubitum; hence)* **A** ell long: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cubital.

cūb-ito, āvi, no sup., āre, l. v. n. freq. [cub-o] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down:* Cic.; Tac.

cūb-ītum, i, n. [id.] *(The reclining thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: The elbow as serving for leaning upon: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The bending, curvature of a shore: Pl.—**B.** As a measure of length: **A** ell, **a** cubit: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. coude.

cūb-o, ūi, ūtum, āre (Perf. Subj. cubāris, Prop. —Perf. Inf. cubāsse, Quint.), **l. v. n.** [akin to Gr. *κύνω*—*to lie down*] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: **To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture; to lie in one's bed; to lie in lectica,** Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** **To lie asleep:** cubitum ire, Cic.—**2.** **To recline at table:** quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.—**3.** **To lie sick, to keep one's bed through sickness, etc.** cubat, ille valet, Ov. **II.** Of things as subjects: **A.** **To lie, extend itself:** quia cubat unda freti, Mart.—**B.** **To slope, slant:** cubantia tecta, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. couver.

cūcullus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **A** hood, cloak, etc.: Juv.; Mart.

cūcūlus (-ullus), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *kokila*; Gr. *κόκκυς*, *hyōs*] **A** cuckoo: **I.** Prop.: Pl. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.; Pl.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. coucou.

cūcūmis, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] **A** cucumber: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. concombre.

cūcūrbīta, a, f. [prps. reduplicated form, akin to *cervus*] **I.** Prop.: **A** gourd: Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A** cupping-glass: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. cucurbita.

cūcus, i, m. *Cuckoo, fool:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. cocu.

cūdo, no perri. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **To strike, beat, pound, knock:** plagas, Lucr.—**Prov.**: Istec in me cudetur faba, *That bean will be threshed out on me, i. e. that will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that*, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **Of metals:** **To prepare by beating; to strike or fabricate, to stamp, coin money:** plumbeos nummos, Plaut. **III.** Fig.: **To produce, fabricate:** quas tu mihi tenebras cūdis? Plaut.

cui-cui-modi, adv. for *cujus-cujus-modi, from quisquis, modus* *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever:* Cic.

cūj-ās (quoj-), ātis, pron. interrog. [2. *cui-us*] *Whence (from what country or family) originating? whence? from what place? Cic.; Liv.*

1. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. interr. [from *cuius*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cuium pecus?* Virg.

2. cūjus (quoj-), a, um, pron. relat. [from *cuius*, a form of *quis*] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose:* Plaut.

cūjus-mōdi (or, separated, cuius modi), adv. *Of what kind or nature soever:* Cic.

cūjusque-mōdi (or, separated, cuiusque modi), adv. *Of whatever kind:* Cic.

culc-īta (-ītra), æ, f. [prob. for calo-ita (-itra); fr. calo-o] *(The trodden thing; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A** sack or case filled with feathers, wool, hair, etc., for lying upon; **a** bed, cushion, mattress: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A** pad or patch for the eye: Plaut.

culcitel-la, æ, f. dim. [for culcitella; fr. culcita, culcit(e)r-æ] **A** little cushion or mattress: Plaut.

culcitra, æ, v. culcita.

cūlēus (cull-, col-), i, m. = κολέος, Ion. *κολέος* (a sheath; hence) **A** (leather) bag, a sack: Plaut.; Cic.

cūlēx, ūcis, m. (f., Plant.) **A** gnat, midge: **I.** Prop.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Plaut.

cūlī-na (col-), æ, f. [for cocul-ina, from cocul-a, a cook] *(The thing pertaining to a cook; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A** kitchen: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: For food, fare, victuals: Hor.

cul-men, ūlis, n. [akin to *κόλ-ωνη*] *(That which is high; hence)* **1.** **A** mountain-top, summit, or peak: Cæs.—**2.** **A** tall stalk of a plant: Ov.—**3.** **a.** Prop.: **The highest part or top of an object:** detractum culmen tempio, i. e. the roof, Liv.—**b.** Fig.: **The summit, height, acme:** fortuna, Liv.

cul-mus, i, m. [akin to *cal-amus*] **A** stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.; Virg.

culp-a, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *klip*, to make] *(A deed, action; hence, in bad sense)* **I.** Prop.: **Crime, fault, failure, defect:** Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **Anything which mischievous or injurious; mischief:** culpam ferro compesce, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Eocl.) *coupe*.

culpā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *culp(a)-o*.—**2. P. a:** *Worthy of reproach.*

blameable: Paris, Virg.: (Comp.) culpatus, Gell.

culp-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [culp-o] **To reproach severely or harshly**: Plaut.

culp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [culp-a] **I. Prop.**: **To reproach or blame** as wrong or faulty; **to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn**: versus duos, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **To impute a fault to**; **to complain of, find fault with**: culpantur frustra calami, Hor.

cult-e, adv. [1. cult-us] **Elegantly, in a polished manner**: diore, Quint.: (Comp.) incubare lectulo cultus strato, Val. Max.

cult-el-lus, 1, *m. dim.* [for culter-lus; fr. culter, cult(e)r-] **A small knife**: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cou-teau*.

cult-er, tri, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root KRT, to split] **The splitting thing**; hence **I. Prop.**: **A couller, ploughshare**: Pl.—**B. A knife**: Liv.: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A razor**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cou-tre*.

cult-ilo, ōnis, *f.* [for col-tio; fr. col-o] **Cultivation, tilling**: agri, Cic.

cult-or, ōris, *m.* [for col-tor; fr. col-o] **1. An inhabitant**: Liv.: Virg.—**2. a.** With Gen.: **A worker, cultivator**: agelli, Hor.—**b.** **A cultivator of land, husbandman**: Sall.; Ov.—**3. A fosterer, supporter**: Liv.; Ov.—**4. a. Gen.**: **A worshipper, reverencer**: deorum, Hor.—**b. Esp.**: **A priest** of some deity: Suet.

cult-r-ārus, ū, *m.* [cult-er, cult-r-i] **(One pertaining to a culter; hence) A slayer of a victim for sacrifice**: Suet.

cult-rix, icis, *f.* [for col-rix; fr. col-o] **1. A female inhabitant**: a. Prop.: **Of living beings**: Cat.; Virg.; Ov.—**b. Fig.**: **Of things**: Pers.—**2. She who labours at or bestows care upon a thing**: Cic.

cult-tūra, æ, *f.* [for col-tura; fr. col-o] **1. a.** **A cultivating, working**: agri, Cic.—**b. Agriculture**: Hor.—**2. Care, culture, cultivation**, etc.: animi, Cic.—**3. An honouring**, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culture*.

1. cul-tus (for col-tus), *a. m.*: **1. P. of 1. col-o**—**2. Pa.**: **a.** **Tilled, cultivated**: (Sup.) ager cultissimus, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **culta**, ōrum, *n.* **Cult-ated or tilled land, gardens, plantations**, etc.: Lucr.; Virg.—**b.** **Ornamented, adorned, elegant, cultivated**, etc.: (Comp.) filia cultior, Mart.

2. cul-tus, ūs, *n.* [for col-tus; fr. col-o] **1. a. Prop.**: **A cultivation or tilling of the ground; tillage**: Cic.; Liv.—**b. Fig.**: **(a)** **Of the mode of living**, etc.: (a) **Civilisation, culture**, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—**(β)** **Luxury, wantonness**, etc.: Sall.; Liv.—**(b)** **A training or rearing; instruction**, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**(c)** **Of the voice**: **Cultivation**, etc.: Quint.—**2. Care, attention**: Cic.—**3. Of the mind, language**, etc.: **Elegance, refinement**, polish: Cic.; Quint.—**4.** (Prop.) **A clothing**; Meton.: **a. Gen.**: **Clothing, dress, attire**, etc.: Liv.; Hor.—**b. Esp.**: **Splendid clothing or attire, splendour**, etc.: Ov.—**5. An honouring or reverencing**; **honour, reverence**.

worship, respect, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culte*.

cūtillus, 1, *m.* [prob. dim. of cul-leus] (Orig., **A sacrificial vessel for liquids**; afterwards **A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl**: Hor.

cūlus, 1, *m.* [prps. akin to κοῖλος] **The posterior, fundament**: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cul*.

1. cum (orig. form com), prap. c. Abl. [akin to Sanscrit sa, sam; Greek συ, σύν] **I. a. Gen.**: **With, together, together with, in connection with**, along with: cum Pansa vixit in Pompeiano, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of the time with which any thing coincides: cum primā luce, Cic.—**2.** Of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: **With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at**: aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut.: cum curā, Cic.—**Particular combinations or expressions**: **a.** Cum eo quod ut (ne), (in amplification or limitation) **With the circumstance, or in regard, that; on or under the condition, that; with the exception, that**, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Quint.—**b.** With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our **fold**, in husbandry, for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: Cic.—**3.** Of a means or instrument, when considered as accompanying or attending a person in any act: **With**: suo cum gurgite accipit (sc. fluvius) venientem, Virg.—**4.** To denote the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed: **With**: arcu cum ornamentis, Plaut.: onerariæ naves cum commentu, Liv.: te Romam venisse cum febrī, Cic. **II.** In composition: **A.** The primitive form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b*, *p*, *m*: **comburo**, **compono**, **committo**; and the few words beginning with vowels, **comes**, **comitium**, and **comitor**; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l*, *n*, *r*: **colligo**, **connecto**, **corripio**; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants; **concutio**, **condono**, **confero**, **congero**, **conjicio**, **conqueror**, **consumo**, **contero**, **convincio**; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *g* and *h*: **coarguo**, **coeo**, **coinquino**, **coopto**, **cognosco**, **cohibeo**.—**B.** Signification: **1. Prop.**: **Connection or similarity of any kind**: **coeo**, **colloquor**, **convivor**, etc.; **colligo**, **compono**, **condo**, etc.—**2. Meton.**: **The completeness, perfecting of any act**: and thus it gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in **commaculo**, **condignus**, etc., **communio**. **3. a.** Written after its word: So always with the *pron. person.*: **meum**, **tecum**, **secum**, **nobiscum**, etc.; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: **quocum** (**quicum**), **quācum**, **quibuscum**.—**b.** Separated by *et* from its noun: **cum et diurno et nocturno metu**, Cic.

2. cum, *v. quum*. **Cūmā**, ārum, *f.*, Κόμη. **Cumæ**; an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned

on account of its Sibyl.—Hence, **1. Cūm-ānus**, *a. um, adj.* **Of Cumæ, Cumæan**.—**As Subst.**: **a. Cumani**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) **The inhabitants of Cumæ**.—**b. Cumānum**, 1, *n.* (sc. prædium) **An estate (of Cicero) near Cumæ**.—**2. Cūm-æus**, *a. um, adj.* **Cumæan**.

cūmā-ile, is, *n.* [κύμα, κυμα-ος, with the Lat. suffix, ilis] **(A thing) pertaining to a wave**; hence, of the same colour as a wave; hence) **A bluish garment**: Plaut.

cūm-ēra, æ, *f.* **A chest, box**: Hor. **cūm-īnum** (cym-), 1, *n.* = κύμινον. **Cumin**: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumin*.

cummaxime, *v. quum*. **cum-primis** (With the first; hence) Especially, particularly: Cic.

1. cum-que (quom-, cum-), adv. [for quum-que] **However, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, -ever, -soever**: **1.** With *pron.* and *pronom.* adv.: **quicumque**, **qualiscumque**, etc., **ubicumque**, **quotiescumque**, etc.—**2.** Alone: **mihī cumque salve Rite vocanti**, Hor.

2. cumque=et cum: Plaut. **cūm-lāt-e**, adv. [cumulat-] **In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously**: Cic.: (Comp.) **cumulatius**, id.: (Sup.) **cumulatissime**, id.

cūm-lā-tus, *a. um*: **1. P.** of cumul(a)-o] **Increased, augmented**.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** (a) Prop.: (Comp.) **mensura cumulationis**, Cic.—**(b)** Fig.: **gloria**, Liv.—**b.** **Filled full, full, complete, perfect**: only Fig.: (with Gen.) (Sup.) **scelerum cumulatissime**? Plaut.

cūm-lū-o, āvi, ātum, āre [cum-lus] **1. v. a.** **To form into a heap; to accumulate; to heap or pile up**: **I. Prop.**: **arma in ingentem acervum**, Liv. **II. Meton.**: **To make or fill full**; **to fill, overload, load**, etc.: **locum strage muri**, Liv.: **altaria donis**, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A to heap up, heap together**, etc.: **benefacta**, Plaut.: **honores in eam**, Tac.—**B.** **To make full, to fill, to complete**, etc.: **ad cumulandum gaudium**, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cumuler, combler*.

cū-mūlus, 1, *m.* [κύ-ω] **(The swollen thing, as if pregnant; hence) I. Prop.**: **A pile; a mass piled up high**: **insequitur cumulo præruptus aque mons**, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **Of abstract things**: **A. A heap, an immense number**: **legum**, Liv.—**B. A surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown**, etc.: **cumulus commendationis tue**, Cic.: **addit perfidiæ cumulum**, i. e. **crowns his perfidy**, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *combte*.

cūnā-būla, ōrum, *n.* [cunæ, cunārum] **(The things bearing the things for lying upon; hence) I. Prop.**: **A cradle**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** **Of the resting-place of young animals**: **ipse (sc. apes) . . . sese in cunabula condent**, Virg.—**B.** **The earliest abode, primary dwelling-place**: **gentis nostræ**, Virg.—**C.** **Birth, origin**: **qui non in cunabulis . . . consules facti**, i. e. **not by their descent**, Cic. **cūn-æa**, ōrum, *f.* [for cūn-æ; fr. cūb-o] **(The things for lying in; hence)**

I. Prop.: *A cradle*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of the nest of young birds*: Ov.—**B. Birth or earliest childhood: Ov.**

cunctā-bundus (contā-), a, um, adj. [cunct(a)-or] *Lingering, loitering, delaying*: Tac.

cuncta-ns (cont-), ntis: **1. P.** of cunct(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: *Delaying, lingering, dilatory*: a. Prop.: Of persons: (Comp.) erat cunctantior cantiorque, Pl.—**b. Fig.**: Of things: ira, Stat.

cunctan-ter (cunctan-), adv. [for cunctant-ter; fr. cunctans, cunctantis] *Slowly, with delay*: Liv.: (Comp.) cunctantius, Suet.

cunctā-tio (contā-), ōnis, f. [cunct(a)-or] *a delaying, lingering* (in good or bad sense); *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt*: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.

1. cunctā-tor (con-), ōris, m. [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitator* (in good or bad sense): Liv.; Tac.

2. Cuncta-tor, ōris, m. [1. cunctator] *Cunctator*; or *The Delayer*; an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunc-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root चङ्क, to fluctuate, doubt] = cunctator: Plant.

cunc-tor (conco-), ātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres. concitarier, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. [id.] *To fluctuate in action* (from deliberation or indolence); *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt*: **I. Prop.**: Of personal subjects: assequor omnia, si propero; si cunctor, amitto, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause follg.) vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: (Impers. Pass.) non cunctandum: Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: contemptus et acris egestas . . . videtur . . . leti portas concitarier ante, Lucr.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in **Plur. cuncti**, ē, a, adj. [contr. from conjunctus] *All united into one whole, in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire*: cuncta Gallia, Cæs.: cuncti cives, Cic.: (with Gen.) hominum cuncti, Ov.—**As Subst.**: cuncta, ōrum, n. *All things, all parts, etc.*: terrarum, Hor.: camporum, Tac.

cūnā-tim, adv. [cune(a)-o] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-formed*: Cæs.

cūnā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of cune(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Pointed like a wedge, made wedge-formed*: collis, Ov.: (Comp.) ad imum cuneator, Liv.

cūnē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cune-us] **I. A. Prop.**: *To drive in a wedge*: Pl. **B. Fig.**: *To force in* in speaking; *to introduce violently, to wedge in*: Quint. **II. To furnish with wedges, to wedge up: Sen. **III. To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge: Of places: Pl.****

cūnē-ō-lus, i, m. dim. [cuneus, uncontr. Gen.] *cuneo-i* *A little wedge*: Cic.

cūnē-us, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root च्, to sharpen, to point] *The sharpened thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**:

A wedge: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form**; *a wedge*: Cæs.; Liv.—**B.**: **1. The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre**: Tac.; Virg.—**2. The spectators in a theatre**: Phaed.—**C. A wedge-like shape or form**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. coin.

cūnicūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [cunicul-us] *Abounding in caves*: Cat.

cūnicūlus, i, m. [Span. word] **I. Prop.**: *A rabbit, coney*: Pl.; Cat. **II. Meton.**: *From the burrowing of rabbits*: A. Gen.: *A subterranean passage, cave, canal, etc.*: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Milit. i. t.: *A mine*: Cæs. **III. Fig.**: *A mine or secret artifice*: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest.

cunus, i, m. [akin to κυν, κεύθω, to cover, to hide] **I. Prop.**: = Pudendum muliebri: Mart. **II. Meton.**: *An unchaste female, a courtesan*: Hor. cunche, v. cumque.

cūpa, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit कृपा, "a small pit," or "cistern"; kumbha, "a vessel for water"; Greek κύπη, κύβη] *A tub, cask, etc.*, for holding liquids, esp. wine: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. coupe, cuve.

1. cūpē-ia (cupp-), æ, f. [cupes, cuped-is] *The quality of the cupes*; hence) *Daintiness, lickerness*: Cic.

2. cūpē-ia (cupp-), ōrum, n. -æ, ārum, f. *(Things pertaining to cupes*; hence) *Dainty dishes, delicacies*: Plant.

cūpēdināri-us, ii, m. [cupedo, cupedin-is] *(One pertaining to cupedo*; hence) *He who prepares delicacies*; a confectioner: Ter.

cūp-ēdo, v. cupido inii.

cūp-es (cupp-), ēdis, m. [cup-lo] (Prop.) *A tit-bit*; Meton.) *A lover of delicacies*: Plant.

cūpī-de, adv. [cupid-us] *Eagerly, zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially, etc.*: Cic.: (Comp.) cupidius, Liv.: (Sup.) cupidissime, Cæs.

Cupidineus, a, um, v. cupido.

cūpīd-itas, ātis, f. [cupid-us] *The state or condition of the cupidus*; hence)

1. In a good sense: *A longing, desire*: Cic.; Nep.—**2. In a bad sense**: a. *Passionate desire, lust, passion*: Cic.; Cæs.—**b. A passionate desire for money or other possessions; *avarice, covetousness*: Cic.—**c. An undue striving in favour of a person; *partiality, spirit of party*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupidité.****

cūp-ido (cūpēdo, cūpēdo, Lucr.), Inis, f. (sts. m.) [cup-i-o] **I. Gen.**: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness*: Whether in a good or bad sense: **II. Esp. A.**: **1. Prop.**: *The passion of love, love*: Plant.; Ov. **2. Meton.**: *Personified*: Cupido, Inis, m. *Cupid; the god of love*: Love: Cic.—Hence, **Cūpīdin-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Cupid*: tela, Ov.—**b. Meton.**: *Lovely, charming*: Labyas, Mart.—**B.**: **1. Prop.**: *Avarice, covetousness*: Tac.—**2. Meton.**: *Personified*: *The god of avarice*; *Avarice*: Cupido sordidus, Hor.

cūp-īdus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.**

Gen.: **A.** *In a good sense*: *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager*; *wishing, loving, fond, etc.*: vis cupida equorum, Lucr.: (with Gen.; also, Comp.) cupidior contentionis, quam veritatis, Cic.: (Sup.) cupidissimus literarum, Nep.: (with Gerund in di) te audiendi, Cic.: (with Inf.) moriri, Ov.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *Passionately desiring or longing, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate*: homo cupidus, Cic.: (with Gen.) lenit abscens animos capillis Litium et rixæ cupidus protervæ, Hor.: (with Gerund in di) lædendi, Quint.: (with Abl.) vino, Plant. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Passionately in love, languishing, loving*: juvenis, Ov.—**B.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: cupidus milites dicere, Quint.—**C.** *Striving in favour of, or devoted to, a party*; *favouring, partial*: testes, Cic.: (with Gen.) aliquid, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. cupide.

cūp-ens, entis: **1. P.** of cupi-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something*: (Sup.) cupientissima plebs, Sall.: (with Gen.) novarum rerum cupiens, Tac.

cūpien-ter, adv. [for cupient-ter; fr. cupiens, cupient-is] *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly*: Plant.

cūpio, ivi or ii, itum, ēre (Imperf. Subj. cūpiret, Lucr.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root कृप, to be angry; also, to desire] **I. Act.**: *To long for a thing, desire, wish*: nova res, Sall.: te celare de phaleris, Cic.: (with Objective clause) te tuā virtute frui cupimus, id.—*Particular phrase*: Cupio omnia quæ vis, I am desirous of, or I wish for, all things for which you wish, somewhat like our I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant, Hor. **II. Neut.**: *To wish well to, to be well disposed towards, to be favourably inclined towards, to favour, to be interested for or in*: ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.

cūpī-tor, ōris, m. [cupi-o] *One who desires or wishes*: Tac.

cupī-tus, a, um, P. of cupi-o.

cuppēdia, etc., v. cuped.

cūpress-ētum, i, n. [cupress-us] *A thing provided with cupressus*: hence) *A cypress-grove or plantation*: Cic.

cūpress-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of cypress, cupressus*: signa, Liv.

cūpress-i-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [cupress-us; (i); fer-o] *Cypress-bearing*: jugum, Ov.

cūpressus, i (Abl. cupressu, Cat.:—Acc. Plur. cupressus, Hor.), f. (m. Acc. Plur. rectosque cupressos, Enn.), κυπάρισσος, **I. Prop.**: *The cypress (sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals)*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A box of cypress-wood*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cyprès.

cu-r (anciently quo-r), adv. [contr. acc. to some from quare; acc. to others, from cui rei] **1. Relative**: *Why; i. e. for which cause, reason, etc.*: duo cause sunt, cur tu frequenter in ista officio esse debas quam nos, Cic.—**2. Interrogative**: *Why? for what reason? for what cause? wherefore? for*

what purpose? etc.: heu me miserum! cur senatum ego reprehendere? Cic.

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cūr-a; fr. cūr-o, old form of cūr-o] (The seeking or inquiring thing; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, etc.) **I. A. Prop.**: 1. G. n.: Trouble (physical or mental) bestowed on or about something; solicitude, care, attention, pains: Cic.; Hor.; Tac.—Particular phrases: a. Cūrā (alicui) esse, etc., To have a care for, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon, etc.: Cic.; Sall.; Quint.—b. Cūrā aliquid habere, To have something for a care; i. e. to be careful, anxious, etc., for or about: Sall.—2. Esp.: a. Polit. t. t.: The management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office: Sall.; Tac.; Suet.—b. Medic. t. t.: (a) Medical attendance: Sil.—(b) Healing, cure: Cels.; Vell. **B. Meton.**: 1. A written work, writing: Ov.; Tac.—2. An attendant, guardian, overseer: immundae cura fidelis harū, i. e. the swineherd Eumæus, Ov. **II. A. Gen.**: Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Prop.: The care, pain, or anxiety of love: love: Hor.; Prop.—2. Meton.: The beloved object, love: juvenumque prodis Publica cura, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. cure.

cūrā-bilis, e, adj. [cur(a)-o] That is to be cared for, apprehended, or feared: vindicta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. curable.

curalum, li, v. coralium.
cūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [cur(a)-o] 1. A caring, care for something; administration, management, charge: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. (with Acc.) quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? why does this trouble you? Plaut.—2. Management of state business, administration, office, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—3. a. Medical attendance or treatment: Liv.—b. Mode of treatment, healing, cure: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. curation.

cūrāt-ius, comp. adv. [curat-us] With greater attention, more carefully or diligently: disserere, Tac.

cūrā-tor (old form, **cōra-**), tōris, m. [cur(a)-o; old form cōr(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: He who cares for or takes charge of a thing; a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper: cōraiores urbis, annona, etc., Cic. (with Dat.) tēdendū muris, id. **II. Esp.**: Law t. t.: A guardian, curator, trustee (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. curateur.

cūrā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] Management, care, attendance: Tor.

cūrā-tus, a, um 1. P. of cur(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Prepared with care, i. e.) Careful, diligent, eager, anxious: sermo, Pl.: (Sup.) curatissimae preces, Tac.

cur-cūl-ŏ (gur-gūl-ŏ), ōnis, m. [for gur-gur-ŏ; reduplicated from gur=Sanscrit root GAR or GRI; Lat. glu-tio, to devour] (The devourer; hence) A corn-norm, weevil: Virg.

curcūl-ŏn-cūl-ŏ, i, m. dim. [for curculion-culus; fr. curculio, curculi-

on-is] (Prop.: A little weevil; Meton.) Something trifling or worthless: Plaut.

Cūres, lum, m. and f. **I. Prop.**: Cures; the ancient chief town of the Sabines.—Hence, **cūr-ensis**, e, adj. Of Cures. **II. Meton.**: The inhabitants of Cures.

Cūr-ēs, um, m., Κουρήτες. The Curetes; the most ancient inhabitants of the Island of Crete, priests of Cybele (the same as the Corybantes).—Hence, **Cūrēt-es**, idis, f, adj. (Prop.: Pertaining to the Curetes; Meton.) Cretan: terra, Ov.

cūr-ia, æ, f. [acc. to some, Quris, Quirit-is; and so for Quirit-ia, i. e. the thing or place pertaining to the Quirites; acc. to others, for co-vir-ia, i. e. union of men; but most probably, root CURI=kup (power) in kup-os, supreme authority, kup-ŏu, to make valid, etc.; and so, the powerful or ratifying thing or body of men] **I. Prop.**: A curia: one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. 1.** The senate-house: Liv.—2. The Senate: Hor.—**B. A** senate-house out of Rome: Cic.—**C. A** building in which the curiae met for the celebration of divine worship: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. curie.

cūrī-alis, e, adj. [curi-a] Of, or pertaining to, a curia, i. e. belonging to the same curia, district, or division of the people: Plaut.—As Subst.: **curi-alis**, is, m. A man of the same curia with one's self: Cic.

Cūriāt-ius, li, m. Curiatius; an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome, from which were descended the three Curiatii, who fell in contest with the Roman Horatii.

cūrī-ātim, adv. [curi-a] By curiae: Cic.

cūrī-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with curia; hence) Of, or pertaining to, the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted by curiae, Liv.: lex, passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

1. **cūrī-ŏ**, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a curia; hence) The priest of a curia: Liv.

2. **cūr-ŏ**, ōnis, m. [cur-a] (One having cura; hence) A person wasted by sorrow; a lean, emaciated person: Plaut.

cūrī-ŏs, e, adv. [curios-us] 1. a. Gen.: With care, carefully, diligently: cavere, Suet. (Sup.) curiosissime, Col.—b. Esp.: Of style: With too much nicely, affectedly: Quint.—2. Eagerly (Comp.) curiosius animadvertunt (sc. pueri) ea, quae domi fiunt, Cic.

cūrī-ŏs-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the curiosus; hence) Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. curiosité.

cūr-ŏsus, a, um, adj. [cur-a] 1. a. Gen.: Very full of care, careful, applying one's self assiduously, bestowing pains, diligent; (Comp.) ad investigandum curiosior, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) With the access. idea of abundance, excess: Too eager: homo, Quint.—(b) Eager in inquiring into a thing; in good or bad sense; curious, inquis-

itive: (Sup.) curiosissimi homines, Cic.—As Subst.: curiosus, i, m. (sc. homo) A spy, scout: Suet.—2. (Prop.) Full of care; Meton.: Emaciated, in poor condition, lean: belua, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. curieux.

1. **cūr-ŏs**, a, um, adj. [id.] (Having trouble; hence) Troublesome, grievous: infortunium, Plaut.

2. **Cūrius**, ii, m. Curius. **I. Prop.**: The name of a Roman gens: esp. M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation.—Hence, **Cūrī-anus**, a, um, adj. Of a Curius, Curian. **II. Meton.**: For A brave and moderate man: Hor.

cūr-o (old form, **cōro**), āvi, ātum, āre (Perf. Subj. curāssis, Plaut.), 1. v. a. [cur-a] **I. Gen.**: To care for, take or have care of, be solicitous for, look or attend to, trouble one's self about, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: magna dii curant, Cic.: corpora cibo somnoque curant, i. e. refresh, Liv.: (with Acc. and Gerundive) epistolam mihi referendam, Cic.: (with Inf.) ea nolui scribere, quae nec indotti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble, id.: (with ut c. Subj.) cura ut valens, take care of your health, or farewell, id.: (with ne c. Subj.) quod ne miremur sopor et oblivia curant, Lncr.: (with Subj.) simpliciter myrto nihil allabores Sedulus, curo, Hor.: (without Object) curāsti probe, Ter.: (Impers. Pass.) curabitur, id. **II. Esp.**: **A. Polit. t. t.**: To take the charge of, to manage, administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.: bellum maritimum, Liv.—**B. Medic. t. t.**: 1. a. Prop.: To heal, cure, treat a disease, etc.: vulnera, Liv.—b. Fig.: To cure, heal, etc.: provinciam, Cic.—2. To operate upon for a cure: qui ferrum medic, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint.—**C. Mercantile t. t.**: To settle money matters; to liquidate, pay: dinidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. curer.

curr-icūlum, i, n. [curr-o] (That which serves for running; hence) **I. Prop.**: A race-ground or course: Plaut.—Particular expression: Curriculo, In a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily: Plaut.; Ter. **II. Meton.**: **A. A** running for a wager, a race: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—**B. 1.** A race-chariot: Tac.; Suet.—**2. A** chariot: Curt. **III. Fig.**: A career, course: vitae, gloria, Cic.

curr-o, cūcūri (old form cōcurrī), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root KAR or GRI, to go] To run, to move quickly (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc.); to hasten, etc.: **I. Prop.**: Of living beings or things as subjects: si ingrederis, curro; si curris, advola, Cic.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg.: (with Acc. of that which is traversed) qui stadium currit, Cic.: currus in aequora, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) curratur ad praetorium, Cic.—**Prov.**: Currentem incitare or instigare, etc., To urge on one who is running, i. e. who needs no incitement: Cic.; Pl.

II. Fig.: currit ferox Ætas, passes quickly, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courir*.

curr-us, ūs, m. [curr-o] (A running; Concr.: That which runs; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A chariot, car: Lucr.—(b) Esp.: A triumphal car: Cic.—b. Meton.: The horses in a chariot; a team: nec audit currus habenas, Virg.—2. A plough with wheels: Virg.—3. A ship, vessel: Cat.

curr-sim, adv. [for curr-sim; fr. curr-o] (With running; hence) Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily: Cic.

curr-sito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [curr-o] To run about, run hither and thither: huc et illuc, Hor.

curr-so, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for curr-so; fr. curr-o] To run hither and thither: ultro citro, Cic.

1. cur-sor, ōris, m. [for curr-sor; fr. curr-o] I. Prop.: (A runner; and esp.) A. A runner (in a race): Cic.—B. A courier, post: Pl.; Nep.—C. A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee; a forerunner: Mart. **II. Meton.**: A charioteer: Ov.

2. Cursor, oris, m. [1. cursor] Cursor or The Runner; a cognomen of L. Papirius.

curr-sūra, æ, f. [for curr-sura; fr. curr-o] A running: Plaut.

curr-sus, ūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o] I. Prop.: Quick motion from one place to another, on foot, on horseback, in a chariot, ship, etc.; a running, course, march, passage, voyage, journey: Cic.; Hor.; Cæs.—Particular phrases: A. Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Cursum expectare, To wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind: Cic. **II. Fig.**: A course, progress, direction, way: vocis, Cic.: vivendi, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cours*.

Curtius, ūi, m. Curtius; a Roman name.

curr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [curr-us] To shorten, diminish. **I. Prop.**: si curtatus inequali tonsore capillos Occurrit, rides, i. e. with my hair cropped close, Hor. **II. Fig.**: rem, Pers.

curr-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *krur*, to split, separate] Shortened, mutilated, broken, short. **I. Prop.**: dolia, Lucr.: Judei, i. e. circumcised, Hor. **II. Fig.**: res, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *court*.

cūr-ulis, e, adj. [usually considered to be for curr-ulis, fr. curr-us; and so, Pertaining to a chariot: but rather from same root as curr-us; and so, Bent] Bent, curved, curule: sella, a curule chair, i. e. a chair or seat with bent or curved legs, Cic.; so, ebur, Hor.; and, sedes, Tac.—As Subst.: curulis, is, f. (sc. sella) A curule chair: Cic.—Hence, curulis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, a sella curulis; curule: magistratus, Script. ap. Gell.: adilitas, Cic.—As Subst.: curulis, is, m. (sc. magistratus) A curule magistrate: Pl.—Hence, adj. curulis, c. Pertaining

to a curule magistrate: equi, the horses provided by the (curule magistrates the) censors, at the expense of the state, for the games of the circus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curule*.

curvā-men, inis, n. [curv(a)-o] (That which is curved; hence) A curve, bend: patriæ curvamina ripæ, Ov.

curvā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A bend, curvature, curve: Pl. **II. Meton.**: A round: rotæ, i. e. the rim, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *curvature*.

curv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [curv-us] I. Prop.: To bend, bow, curve, crook: trabes, Ov. **II. Fig.**: To bend, make to yield, move: neque te munera . . . Nec vir . . . Curvat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courber*.

curv-us, a, um, adj. [akin to κρῦος, curved, arched] I. Prop.: Crooked, bent, curved: atratum, Virg.: unguis, Hor.: mare, rising on high, boisterous, Ov.: arator, bent, stooping, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Bending, causing to stoop: senectus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: In a moral sense: Crooked, not straight-forward, not right: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *courbe*.

cuspis, idis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root, *cō*, to sharpen, to point] I. Prop.: A point: acuta, Virg.: asseres cuspidibus prefixi, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: A. A spear, javelin, lance: Liv.—B. A spit: Mart.—C. The trident of Neptune: Ov.—D. The sting of a bee: Pl.—E. The sting of a scorpion: Ov.

custodi-a, æ, f. [custodi-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A keeping of guard; watch, guard, care: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. A guard or guardian: Plur.—2. Guards; a guard or watch: Ov.; Cæs.—3. A guard-house, watch-station, etc.: Cic. **II. Esp.**: A. Prop.: With the notion of hindering free motion: A watching, guarding, custody: libera, private custody, confinement in one's house, Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. A place of custody; a prison, hold: Cic.—2. Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *custode*.

custod-ī, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, īre (Fut. Pass. custodibitur, Plaut.), 4. v. a. [custos, custodi-is] I. Gen.: To watch over, protect, defend, guard: With concrete or abstract objects: tum cerpus domumque, Cic.: maritimum oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. **II. Esp.**: With the notion of hindering free motion: A. In a good sense: To hold something back, preserve, keep: epistolam, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To hold in custody, hold captive: obsides, Cæs.

custodit-e, adv. [custodit-us] Cautiously, carefully: ludere, Pl.: (Comp.) custoditius, id.

custodi-tus, a, um, P. of custodi-o. **cust-os**, ōdis, comm. [akin to the Greek root *κρῦθ-ω*, to cover, to hide] 1. In a good sense: A. Gen.: A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—B. Esp.: Civil t. t.: A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put (in order to prevent

false suffrages): Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A guard, watch, sentinel, etc.: Hor.; Tac.

cūt-icūla, æ, f. dim. [cut-is] The skin: Juv.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cuticule*.

cūt-is, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *sku*, to cover] (The covering thing, hence) I. Prop.: The skin: nihil ultra . . . eutem, Hor. **II. Meton.**: A. Hide, leather: Mart.—B. A soft coating, covering of other bodies besides animals: Pl. **III. Fig.**: The external appearance, surface, outside: elocution-is, Quint.

Cyāne, ēs, f., Κυανή (Dark One), Cyane; a nymph who, on account of her grief for the loss of Proserpine, was changed into a fountain.

Cyānæ, ārum, f., Κυανæ (Dark Rocks). Cyaneæ; small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus (called also Symplegades).—Hence, **Cyānē-us**, a, um, adj. Cyanean.

Cyānē, ēs, f., Κυανή (Dark One), Cyane; a daughter of Meander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis.

cŷathis-sio, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. = κυαθίζω. To fill a cup, to act as a cup-bearer: Plaut.

cŷāth-us, i, m. = κύαθος. I. Prop.: A small ladle (by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl into the drinking-cup): Hor.; Mart. **II. Meton.**: As a measure, both dry and liquid: the twelfth part of a sextarius: Hor.

cŷb-æus, a, um, adj. [κύπ-η, κυβή-cup-a] (Pertaining to a cask or tub hence) Pertaining to freight, transport: navis.—As Subst.: cŷbæa, æ, f. (sc. navis) A transport, etc.: Cic.

1. Cŷbēlē (-ēbē, -elle), ēs, and æ, f., Κυβέλη and Κυβέλη. Cybele, Cybebe, or Cybelle; a goddess, originally Phrygian, afterwards worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna.—Hence, **Cŷbēl-æus**, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Cybele.

2. Cŷbēle, es, -a, æ, f. Cybele, or Cybela; a mountain in Phrygia.

cŷclād-ātus, i, m. [cyclas, cyclad-is] (Provided with a cyclas: i. e.) Having a circular robe: Suet.

Cŷclādes, um (Sing.: Juv), f., Κυκλάδες. (Surrounding or encircling things) The Cyclades; islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Ægean Sea.

cŷclas, ādis, f. = κυκλάς (circular). A circular robe (with an embroidered border, worn by women): Juv.

cŷclīcus, a, um, adj. = κυκλικός. Circular, returning in a circle, cyclic. scriptor, a cyclic writer, i. e. an Epic writer whose works form a series or cycle of mythic and heroic story: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cyclique*.

Cŷclop-s, ōpis, m., Κύκλωψ (One with a round eye). **I. Gen.**: A Cyclops; Plur.: The Cyclopes; a savage people, of gigantic stature, on the Sicilian coast, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead; the workmen of Vulcan.—Hence, **Cŷclopīus**, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Cyclopes. **II. Esp.**: The Cyclops Polyphemus: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Cyclope*.

Cycneius, etc., v. **Cygn**.

Cydippe, es, f., Κυδίπη. *Cydippe*; a Nereid. Virg.

Cydonia, æ, f., Κυδωνία. *Cydonia*; an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete (now Canea).—Hence, 1. **Cydon**, ðnis, m. A *Cydonian*.—2. **Cydon-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of *Cydonia*, *Cydonian*; Meton.: *Cretan*: Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor.—3. **Cydon-æus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cydonian*: juvenæ, Ov.—b. Meton.: *Cretan*: pharetræ, Ov.—4. **Cydon-iatæ**, ærum, m. The inhabitants of *Cydonia*: Liv.

Cygnæus (**Cyc-**), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, the (Boeotian) *Cygnus*, the son of *Hyrie*.

cygn-æus (**cyc-**), a, um, adj. [cygn-us] Of, or belonging to, a swan, swan's: vox, Cic.

1. **cygnus** (**cyc-**), i, m. = κύκνος. I. Prop.: A swan: Cic; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: for A poet: Dircæus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cygne*. 2. **Cygnus**, i, m., κύκνος. *Cygnus*, i. e. *Swan*: 1. A king of the *Ligurians*, son of *Sthenelus*, related to *Phaëthon*; he was changed into a swan and placed among the stars.—2. A son of *Neptune* by *Calycè*; he was father of *Tenes*, and was changed into a swan.

cyllindrus, dri, m. = κύλινδρος. I. Prop.: A cylinder, roller: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A cylindrical stone (for levelling the ground, etc.): Virg.—B. A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cylindre*.

Cyllārus, i, m., Κύλλαρος. *Cyllarus*: 1. A Centaur — 2. The horse of *Castor*.

Cyllēne, es, and æ, f., Κυλλήνη. *Cyllene*: a high mountain in the north-east of *Arcadia*, on which *Mercury* was born and brought up.—Hence, 1. **Cyllēn-ius**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Cyllēnian*: proles, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.—As Subst.: **Cyllēnius**, ñi, m. (sc. deus) The *Cyllēnian* god; i. e. *Mercury*: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of, or pertaining to, *Mercury*: proles, i. e. *Cephalus*, Ov.—2. **Cyllēn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cyllēnian*: fide, i. e. Iytrā, Hor.—3. **Cyllēn-is**, ñdis, f. *Cyllēnian*, or of *Mercury*: harpe, possessed by *Mercury*, Ov.

cymba (**cum-**), æ, f. = κύμβα. A boat, skiff: Cic.; Ov.; Prop. **cymbalum** (**-on**), i, n. (Gen. Plur. *cymbalum*, Cat.) = κύμβαλον. A cymbal: Cic; Virg.

cymbulum, ñi, n. = κυμβίον. A small drinking vessel: Virg. **cuminum**, i, v. *cuminum*.

cynic-æ, adv. [cynic-us] After the manner of the *Cynics*: Plaut.

cynicus, i, m. = κυνικός (dog-like). A *Cynic* philosopher, a *Cynic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cynique*.

Cynōsūra, æ, f., Κυνosuρά (Dog's-tail). *Cynosura*: The constellation at the north pole; the *Lesser Bear*.—Hence, **Cynōsūr-is**, ñdis, f. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the *Cynosura*: *Ursa*, the *Lesser Bear*: Ov.

Cynthus, i, m., Κύνθος. *Cynthus*: a mountain of *Delos*, celebrated as the birthplace of *Apollo* and *Diana*.—Hence, 1. **Cynth-ius**, ñi, m. The *Cynthian*, i. e. *Apollo*: Hor.—2. **Cynth-ia**, æ, f. *Cynthia*: a. *Diana*: Hor.—b. The name of a maiden.

1. **cyparissus**, i, f. = κυπάρισσος. The *Cypress*: Virg. 2. **Cyparissus**, i, m. [i. cuparissus] *Cyparissus*: a youth who was changed into a cypress.

Cyp̄rus (**-os**), i, f., Κύπρος. *Cyp̄rus*: an island in the *Mediterranean*, on the coast of *Asia Minor*, celebrated for its fertility, for its rich mines (especially of copper), and for the worship of *Venus*.—Hence, **Cyp̄rius**, a, um, adj. *Cyprian*.—As Subst.: 1. **cyp̄rium**, ñi, n. (sc. æs) Copper: Pl.—2. **Cyp̄ria**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The *Cyprian* goddess, i. e. *Venus*.

Cyp̄selus, i, m., Κύπελος. *Cyp̄selus*: a celebrated tyrant of *Corinth*.

Cyrēne, es, æ, ærum, f. *Cyrēne* or *Cyrēnæ*: the chief town of a province of the same name in *Libya* (now *Kuren*).—Hence, 1. **Cyrēn-æicus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrēnaic*: philosophia, the school of philosophy founded by *Aristippus*, Cic.—As Subst.: **Cyrēnaicus**, i, m. (sc. philosophus) A philosopher of the *Cyrēnaic* school; a *Cyrēnaic*: Cic.—2. **Cyrēn-æus**, a, um, Of *Cyrēne*.—As Subst.: **Cyrēnæi**, ñrum, m. (sc. civēs): a. The inhabitants of *Cyrēne*.—b. The adherents of the *Cyrēnaic* philosophy: Cic.—3. **Cyrēn-ensis**, æ, adj. Of *Cyrēne*.

Cyrrnos (**-us**), i, f., Κύρνος. *Cyrrnos*: the island *Corsica*.—Hence, **Cyrrn-æus**, a, um, adj. *Cyrrnean* or *Corsican*.

Cyrrus, i, m., Κύρος. *Cyrrus*: 1. The founder of the *Persian* monarchy.—2. *Cyrrus Minor*, a brother of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, killed in the battle of *Cunaxa*.—3. An architect of the time of *Cicero*.—Hence, **Cyrr-æa**, ñrum, n. The structures raised by *Cyrrus*.—4. The name of a youth in *Horace*.

Cytæ, ærum, f., Κύταια. *Cytæ*: a town of *Colchis*, the birthplace of *Medea*.—Hence, 1. **Cytæ-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cytæan*; Meton.) *Magical*: carmina, Prop.—2. **Cytæ-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Cytæan*; Meton.) *Colchian*: proceres, the *Colchians*, Val.—3. **Cyt-æ-is**, ñdis, f. The *Cytæan* woman, i. e. *Medea*: Prop.

Cythēra, ñrum, n., Κύθηρα. *Cythēra*: an island in the *Aegean* Sea, celebrated for the worship of *Venus* (now *Cerigo*).—Hence, 1. **Cythēr-æus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythēra*, *Cythēraean*.—As Subst.: **Cythēraea**, æ, f. (sc. dea) *Cythēra*, i. e. *Venus*: Hor.—2. **Cythēr-æius**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythēra*, *Cythēraean*: mensis, i. e. April, sacred to *Venus*, Ov.: heros, i. e. *Aeneas*, id. —As Subst.: **Cythēreia**, æ, f. (sc. dea) The goddess *Cythēra*; i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—3. **Cythēr-iæcus**, a, um, adj. Of *Cythēra*.—4. **Cythēr-æis**, ñdis, f. The *Cythēraean*, i. e. *Venus*: Ov.—5. **Cythēr-æias**, ñdis, f. adj. *Cythēraean*: columbæ, i. e. of, or sacred to, *Venus*, Ov.

cýtisus, i, comm. gen. = κύτιςος. The *Cytisus*; a species of clover much valued by the ancients, prps. the shrubby snail-clover: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *cytise*.

Cýtōrus (**-os**), i, m., Κύτωρος. *Cytōrus*: a mountain of *Pap̄lagonia* abounding in box-wood.—Hence, **Cýtōr-iæcus** (**-ius**), a, um, adj. Of *Cytōrus*.

Cyzicum, i, n., -us, or -os, i, f., Κύζικος. *Cyzicum* or *Cyzicus*: a celebrated town of *Mysia*, on a neck of land in the *Black Sea* (now *Chiczico*).—Hence, **Cyzic-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Cyzicum*.—As Subst.: **Cyziceni**, ñrum, m. (sc. civēs) The inhabitants of *Cyzicum*.

D

D, d, n. indecl. or **f.** The fourth letter of the Latin alphabet: I. Corresponding in sound and place to the Greek Δ, but called simply *De*: having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or when followed or preceded by other consonants: whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography at (prep.), *haut*, *set*, *æput*, *aliut*, etc., *altellari*, *afines*, 162

itircro, etc., *Alexanter*, *Cassantra*, etc., for *ad*, *haut*, *sed*, etc. II. As an initial, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as *drama*, *Drusus*, *Druidæ*, etc., and in the two onomatopoeics, *drēnsō* and *drindio*. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and

the remaining *v* either retained unaltered, or was changed into *b* (so in *bellum*, *bis*, *bonus*, for *duellum*, *duis*, *duonus*).—As a medial, *d*, before most consonants, undergoes assimilation: *assum*, *itircro*, *quippiam*, *quicquam*, for *adsum*, *itircro*, *quidpiam*, *quidquam*; and in contractions like *cette* from *cedite*.—*D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection.

as *pes* from *ped-s*; *lapis* from *lapid-s*; *frons* from *frond-s*; *rasi* from *rad-s*; *risi* from *rid-s*; *tusi* from *tud-s*; *clausi* from *claud-s* (only the verb *cedo* assimilated *d* in *cessi*); and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo*, *aspicio*, *asto*, *astango*; also, in *agnatus*, *agnitus*, and *agnosco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tantum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *nt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in *no. IV. III.* The letter *d* is interchanged: **A.** With *t*: *mendax* from *mentior*; *quadrangula*, *quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**B.** With *r*: *ar* and *ap*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*; *audio* and *auris*.—**C.** With *l*: *dacrima* and *lacrima*, *lingua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*.—**D.** With *s*: *Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus*, *medius* and *meos*; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and *pórov*. **IV.** As a grammatical affirmative, *d* was used: **A.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *Ablat. Sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it. For the origin of this *d* it is difficult to account.—**B.** The *d* which arose from the demonstrative *de* (in *quandē*, analogous to the *e* from *ce*, *q. v.*) was appended: **1.** To the *Acc. sing.* of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; so several times in Plautus *and ted*. But in the classic age this *d* no longer appears.—**2.** To the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, *id* (Gr. *ἵ*), *quid*, *quid* (Gr. *τί* *ὅτι*), *istud*, *illud* (from *is-te*, *is-le*), and *alid*, *later alid* (Gr. *ἄλλο*).—**3.** In the older Latin attached to the particle *sē* = *sine*. And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds *prodire*, *prodesse*, *prodigo*; *redarguo*, *redeo*, *redintegrō*, *redhibeo*, etc.; *redo*; and with epenthetic *i* in the ante-classic forms *antidea*, *antideo*, *antidhac*, for *antea*, *anteo*, and *antehac*; but *postidea* for *postea* appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of *antidea*. **V.** As an abbreviation, *D.* usually stands for the pronomen *Decimus*; also *Deus*, *Diuus*, *Dominus*, *Decurio*, etc. Before dates of letters, *D* signified *dabam*, and also *dies*; hence, *a. d.* *ante diem*; in offerings to the gods, *D. d.*, *dono* or *donum dedit*, *D. D. d.*, *dat. dicit, dedit*, etc. **637** The designation of the number 500 by *D* does not properly belong to this place; because this is not the letter *D* (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. *D.* for the name *Decimus*), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral *o* or *CIO* for 1000, which is like the letter *D* in shape.

Daæ, *ærum*, *v. Dahæ*.

Dabar, *æris*, *m. Dabar*; a *Numidian*, relative of *Masiniussa* and intimate friend of *Boothus*.

Dáci, *orum*, *m.*, *Ἰακίοι*. The *Dac-*

ians; a warlike people in the districts of the modern Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—**Sing.** **Dacus**, *i. m.* One of the *Daci*, a *Dacian*.—**Hence**, **1.** **Dác-la**, *æ, f.* *Dacia*.—**2.** **Dác-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Dacian*.—**3.** **Dác-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Dacian*.—**As Subst.** **Dác-icus**, *i. m.* (*sc. nummus*) *A Dacie*; a gold coin struck under Domitian, the conqueror of the *Dacians*; *Juv.*

dactylōthēca, *æ, f.* = *δακτυλοθήκη*. A casket for rings: *Mart.*

dactylus, *i. m.* = *δακτύλος* (finger). *A dactyl* (the metrical foot = *o—u—*) (so called after the three joints of the finger). *Cic.* **¶** *Hence*, *Fr.* *dactyle*.

Dædālōn, *ōnis*, *m.* *Dædalion*; a king of *Trachis*, brother of *Ceyx*; he was changed into a hawk.

Dædālus, *i. m.* (*Acc.* *Gr.* *Dædalon*, *Ov.*; *Mart.*), *Ἀιδάλαος* (Cunning Worker). *Dædalus*; an Athenian, father of *Icarus*, and builder of the *Cretan labyrinth*. In order to escape from *Crete* he made wings of wax for himself and his son *Icarus*.—**Hence**, **1.** **Dædal-æus**, *a, um, Of*, or pertaining to, *Dædalus*; *Dædalean*.—**2.** **Dædāl-us**, *a, um, adj.* (*Prop.* *Dædalian*; *Meton*). *A. Artificial*, *skilful*: *Circe*, *Virg.*—**As Subst.** *dædāla*, *æ, f.* *A fashioner*: *verborum dædala lingua*, *Lucr.*—**b.** *Artificially contrived*, *variously adorned*, *ornamented*: *signa*, *Lucr.*

Dahæ (**Daæ**), *ærum*, *m.*, *Ἰακίοι*. The *Dahæ*, or *Dacæ*; a *Scythian* tribe beyond the *Caspian Sea*.

Dalmāte (**Del-**) *ærum*, *m.*, *Δαλμαῖται*. The *Dalmatians*; a people on the eastern coast of the *Adriatic*.—**Hence**, **1.** **Dalmat-ia**, *æ, f.* The country of the *Dalmatæ*; *Dalmatia*.—**2.** **Dalmāt-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Dalmatian*.

dam. A pronominal suffix, in *quidam*, *quondam*. Cf. *dem*.

1. dāma, *æ, f.* (sometimes *m.*) *A fallow-deer*: *Hor.* **¶** *Hence*, *Fr.* *daim*.

2. Dāma, *æ, m.* *Dama*; the name of a slave in *Hor.*

Dāmālis, *is, f.* *Damalis*; a woman's name.

Dāmascus (**-os**), *i, f.*, *Δαμασκός*. *Damascus*; the ancient capital of *Celestria*.—**Hence**, **Dāmasc-ænus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Damascus*, *Damascene*.—**As Subst.** *Damascenum*, *i. n.* (*sc. prunum*) *A Damascene plum*, a *damsion*: *Pl.*; *Mart.*

Dāmāsichthon, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Δαμασικήθων* (Earth-subduer). *Damāsichthon*; a son of *Amphion* and *Niobe*.

Dāmāsippus, *i. m.*, *Δαμασίππος* (Horse-tamer). *Damasippus*: **1.** *A follower of Marius*, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of *Sylla*; afterwards put to death by *Sylla*.—**2.** *A cognomen in the gens Licinia*.—**3.** *The name of a merchant*.—**4.** *The name of an actor*.

damnā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*damm(a)-o*] *Condemnation*: (with *Gen.* of charge) *ambitus*, *Cic.* **¶** *Hence*, *Fr.* *dammation*.

damnātōr-ius, *a, um, adj.*

[*dammator*, *dammator-is*; a *condemner*] (*Pertaining to a dammnator*; hence) *Damnatory*, *condemnatory*: *judicium*, *Cic.*

damnā-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P. of dam(n)a-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: (*Prop.* *Condemned*; *Meton.*) *Reprobate*, *criminal*: (*Comp.*) *quis te dammnator?* *Cic.* **¶** *Hence*, *Fr.* *damné*.

damn-ī-fic-us, *a, um, adj.* [*for dam(n)-i-fac-us*; *fr.* *damm-um*; (*i*); *fac-iō*] (*Doing harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

damn-ī-gēr-ūlus, *a, um, adj.* [*damm-um*; (*i*); *ger-o*] (*Bringing hurt or harm*; hence) *Injurious*, *pernicious*: *Plaut.*

damn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*damm-um*] **I.** *To bring damage or loss upon*; to occasion *harm*, *hurt*, *loss*, or *damage* to: *divites dammare atque domare*, *Plaut.* **II.** *A. Prop.*: **1.** *Law t. t.*: **a.** *To condemn*; to sentence to punishment, declare guilty, pass sentence upon: *ille dammnatus est*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.* of charge) *rei capitalis*, *id.* (with *Gen.* of amount) *occulpi*, *id.* (with *Abl.* of charge) *eo crimine*, *id.* **b.** *To bind or oblige one by last will and testament to the performance of any act*: *gladiatorum dare centum Dammati* (*sc. hæredes*) *populo paria*, *Hor.*—**2.** *To condemn*, *sentence*, *pass sentence on*: *Stygioue caput damnaverat Oro*, *Virg.* (with *Gen.*) *aliquem summæ stultitiæ*, *Cic.*: *dammatus longi Sisypthi laboris*, *Hor.*: *voti*, *Liv.* **B. Meton.**: *To seek or effect a person's condemnation*: *aliquem*, *Plaut.* **¶** *Hence*, *Fr.* *dammer*.

damnōs-e, *adv.* [*damnōs-us*] *Hurtfully*, *injuriously*, *to one's harm* or *cost*: *bibere*, *Hor.*

damn-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*damm-um*] (*Full of damnum*; hence) **1.** *That causes injury*, *injuriously*, *hurtful*, *destructive*: *libido*, *Hor.* (*Sup.*) *cum dis damnosissimis*, *Plaut.*—**2.** *That suffers injury*, *injuriously*, *unfortunate*: *senex*, *Plaut.*—**3.** *That greatly injures himself*, *wasteful*, *prodigal*: (*Comp.*) *non in aliâ re damnosior quam in edificando*, *Suct.*—**As Subst.** *damnōsus*, *i. m.* (*sc. homo*) *One who greatly injures himself in his property*, a *spendthrift*, *prodigal*, etc.: *Ter.*

dam-num (**-pnum**), *i. n.* [*akin to Sans. root DAM, Gr. δαμ-ᾶν*, *Lat. domare*, *to tame*; *Gr. ζημ-ία*, "*damage*"] (*The damaging thing*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *Hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* **B. Meton.**: **1.** *Of the person*, etc., *who causes hurt*, or *inflicts damage*: *Plaut.*—**2.** *Of the person*, etc., *respecting whom loss is incurred or damage felt*: *Op. II.* *Esp.*: *In civil law* *A fine*, *penalty*: *Cic.*

Dāmōcles, *is*, *m.* *Damocles*; a courtier of *Dionysius the younger*.

Dāmon, *ōnis*, *m.*, *Δαμων*. *Damon*. **1.** *A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of his friendship with Phintias*.—**2.** *A celebrated Athenian musician*.—**3.** *A goatherd in Virgil*.

Dānæe, *ēs, f.*, *Δανάη* (*The parched or dry one*). *Danæe*; a daughter of

crisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father.—Hence, **Dānā-ēlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Danae; Danaean; heros, i.e. Perseus, Ov.*

Dānāus, i, m., Δανάος (id.). **Dana-us**; a son of Belus, brother of *Egyptus*, and the father of fifty daughters.—Hence, **Dānā-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Belonging to Danaus; Meton.*) *Greek, Grecian*: classes, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Danaī**, ōrum, m. *The Danaī, for the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy): *Virg.*

dane, v. i. *do init.*

dānistā, ē, m. = δανιστής. *A money-lender, usurer*: *Plaut.*

dānisticus, ū, um, adj. = δανιστικός. *Money-lending, usurious*: *Plaut.*

dano, v. do *init.*

Dānūbūs (-vūs), ū, m., Δανούβιος. *The Danube* (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called *Ister*; though the poets use both names promiscuously).

Daphne, es, f., Δάφνη (*Laurel* or *Bay-tree*). *Daphne; the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.*

Dāphnis, idis (Acc. *Daphnim* and *Daphnin*), m., Δάφνης. *Daphnis*: a son of *Mercury*; a beautiful young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favourite of *Pan*.

dāp-ino, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [daps, dap-is] *To serve up as food*: *Plaut.*

dap-s, dāpis (*Gen. Plur.* seems not to occur), f. [akin to the Gr. root *dapn* in *dān-reiv* to feed on, and *dān-āry*, expense] *I. Prop.*: A solemn religious banquet, a sacrificial feast: *Virg.*—*Hor.* **II. Meton.**: A rich feast, magnificent banquet: *Ov.*; *Hor.*

dāpsil-e, ade. [dāpsil-is] *Sumptuously*: *conviuari*, *Suet.*

dāpsilis, e (Abl. *Plur.* dāpsilis, *Plaut.*), adj. = δαψιλής. *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing*: *sumptus*, *Plaut.*

Dardāni, ōrum, m., Δαρδανιοί. *The Dardani; a people in Upper Macedonia, the modern Servia.*

Dardānus, i, m. (*Gr. Acc.* *Dardānon*, *Ov.*), Δαρδανός. *Dardanus*; the son of *Jupiter* and *Electra* of *Arcadia*, founder of the city *Dardania* in *Troas*, and ancestor of the royal race of *Troy*.—Hence, 1. **Dardan-us**, a, um, adj.: a. *Prop.*: *Of Dardanus*, *Dardanian*.—b. *Meton.* *Trojan*.—2. **Dardān-ius**, a, um: (*Prop.*: *Dardānian*; *Meton.*) *Trojan*.—As *Subst.*: **Dardānia**, ē, f. (*sc. urbs*) a. *Prop.*: *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos* (whence modern name, *the Dardanelles*).—b. *Meton.*: *Troy*.—3. **Dardān-ides**, ē, m.: a. *Sing.*: (a) *Gen.* A son or descendant of *Dardanus*.—(b) *Esp.*: *for Aeneas*.—b. *Plur.*: *The Trojans*.—Also as *adj.*: *Trojan*.—4. **Dardān-is**, idis, f. *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Dardanian*; *Meton.*) *Trojan*.—As *Subst.*: A Trojan woman.

Dāres, ōtis and is (Acc. *Dareta*, *Virg.*: *Daren*, *id*), m., Δάρης. *Dares; a boxer.*

Dāreūs, ēi, -ius, ū, m., Δάρειος. *Dareus or Darius; the name of several Persian kings.*

dāt-āritūs, a, um, adj. [2. *dat-us*] (*Pertaining to datus; hence*) *Giveable*: *salus*, *Plaut.*

dātā-tim, adv. [dat(a)-o] *By giving or tossing from one to the other*: *Plaut.*

dāt-ō, ōnis, f. [d(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A giving: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *The right to give or convey away; right of alienation*: *Liv.*

Dātis, idis (Acc. *Datim*, *Nep.*: *Datin*, *Just.*), m., Δάτις. *Datis*: a Mede, who, together with *Artaphernes*, was defeated at *Marathon*.

dāt-ivus, a, um, adj. [2. *dat-us*] (*Pertaining to datus; hence*) *Of giving; who or which is given*: *casus*, the *dativ* case, *Quint.*—As *Subst.*: **dativus**, i, m. (*sc. casus*) *The dative case*: *Quint.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. datif.*

dāt-ō, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [d(a)-o] *To give out, give away*: *argentum* *fenore*, *Plaut.*

dāt-ōr, ōris, m. [id.] *A giver*: *Virg.* 1. **dāt-us**, a, um, P. of 1. d(a)-o.—As *Subst.*: **data**, ōrum, n. *Gifts, presents*: *Ov.*

2. **dāt-us**, ūs, m. [1. d(a)-o] *A giving*: in *Abl.*: *Plaut.*

Daulis, idis, f., Δαυλίς. *Daulis*: a city of *Phocis*.—Hence, 1. **Daul-us**, a, um, adj. *Daulian*.—2. **Daul-ias**, ādis, f. *Daulian*: *alos, i.e. Progne, Ov.*—As *Subst.*: A woman of *Daulis*, *i.e. Progne, Cat.*

Dāunus, i, m., Δαῦνος. *Dāunus*; a mythic king of a part of *Apulia*, father (or ancestor) of *Turnus*, and father-in-law of *Diomedes*.—Hence, 1. **Dāun-us**, um, adj. *Dāunian*.—2. **Dāun-lācus**, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Dāunian*; *Meton.*) *Apulian*.—3. **Dāun-ias**, ādis, f. (*Prop.*: *The province Dāunia*; *Meton.*) *Apulia*.

Dāvus, i, m. *Dāvus*; a name frequently given to Roman slaves.

dē, prep. c. Abl.: **I. A. Prop.**: *Of place*. 1. *Gen.*: *From, away from, down from, out of, etc.*: *de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet*, *Cæs.*: *de sellā exsilire*, *Cic.*: *deque viri collo dulce perpendit onus*, *Ov.*—2. *Es p.*: *To point out the place from which, as his usual abode, any person, etc., comes or is brought*: *Of*: *caupo de viā Latinā*, *Cic.*: *Libycā de rupe lcones*, *Ov.* **B. Fig.**: 1. *Of time*: a. *From*: *diem de die differre, to put off, or defer, the day from (the present) day*, *i.e. to put off day after day or from day to day*, *Liv.*—b. *From*: *i.e. directly or immediately after*: *de auctione*, *Cic.*—c. *To denote an act done from or out of some particular time regarded as a whole*: *In the course of, during, at, in, etc.*: *de nocte*, *Hor.*: *de tertiā vigiliā*, *Cæs.*: *de mense Decembri*, *Cic.*—2. *To denote a body of persons, etc., from out of which some person, etc., is taken*: *From, out of, from among, etc.*:

homo de comitibus meis, *Cic.*—Sometimes instead of the genitive case: *ut aliquam partem de istius impudentiā reticere possim*, *Cic.*—3. *To indicate the property From which the cost, etc., of any thing is taken*: *de suo*, *Cic.*: *de alieno*, *Liv.*: *de te* (= *de tuo*), *Ter.*—4. *To denote that Of, out of which any thing is made or obtained*: *factum de marmore signum*, *Ov.*—5. *With anstrax words*: *To denote departure*: *Out of*: *de vitā exire*, *Cic.*—6. *To denote origin, etc.*: *Out of, from, of*: *de gente vetustā*, *Virg.*—7. *To point out the means of accomplishment, etc.*: *From, out of, i.e. by means of*: *de eodem oleo et operā exaravi nescio quid ad te*, *Cic.*—8. *With Adj.* to form adverbial expressions: *From*: *de integro*, *from that which is entire, i.e. anew*, *Cic.*: *de improvviso, unexpectedly*, *id.*: *de transverso, unexpectedly*, *id.* **C. Meton.**: 1. *Of, about, concerning*: *de se ac gloriā suā cogitare*, *Cic.*—2. *For, on account of, because of*: *humus fervet de corpore*, *Ov.*—3. *With respect to, concerning*: *de numero dierum fidem servare*, *Cæs.*—4. *According to, after*: *de consiliū sententiā*, *Cic.*: *de more vetusto*, *Virg.* **II. A.** In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in *dēhisco*, *dēhinc*, *dēinde*, *dēorsum*.—**B.** Signification: 1. *Separation, departure, removal, taking away*: *decedo*.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Cessation, removal, or reversal of the fundamental idea*: *decreso*, *dedisco*.—b. *Meton.*: *direct Negation*: *dedecet*, *demens*.—3. *a. Gen.*: *In a downward direction, downwards, down*: *degradior*, *dejicio*.—b. *Esp.*: (a) *Down to, down into*: *defigo*.—(b) (a) *Prop.*: *Of a state or action extended over a whole surface, or thing*: *delibuo*.—(b) *Fig.*: *Completeness, whether in doing or suffering*: *defatigo*, *delasso*.—4. *A strengthening of the fundamental idea of the simple verb*: *demiror*, *demitigo*.

5. *Contraction from a broad to a narrow space, reduction in breadth*: 2. *deligo*, *devincio*.—6. *Respecting*: *depascior*. ¶ *Hence, Fr. de.*

dēa, ē (*Dal* and *Abl. Plur.*: *deabus*, *Cic.*), f. [akin to *deus*] *A goddess*: *Cat.*; *Ov.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. déesse.*

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To whiten over; to whitewash, plaster*: *columnas*, *Cic.*

dēambūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [dēambul(a)-o] *A walking abroad, promenading*: *Ter.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. déambulation.*

dē-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To walk much; to take a walk, to loiter*: *deambulationem*, *Ter.*: *(Impers. Pass.)* *erit deambulationem*, *Cic.* ¶ *Hence, Fr. déambuler.*

dē-āmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** *To be desperately in love with, to love dearly, be delighted with*: *Plaut.* **II.** *To be exceedingly obliged to one*: *Ter.*

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To disarm*: *dearmatus exercitus*, *Liv.*

dē-artū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; 2. artus, (uncontr. Gen.) artu-is] (*Prop.*: *To tear limb from limb*; *Fig.*) *To ruin*: *Plaut.*

dē-asci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; asci-a, an axe] (Prop.: To smoothen down with an axe; Fig.) To cheat (of money): Plaut.

dē-bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: I. Prop.: To rave intensely, to rave one's self out: Ter. II. Fig.: Of things: To rage; ighes, Hor.

dēbellā-tor, ōris, m. [debēll(a)-o] A conqueror: ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To bring a war to an end, to conclude or finish a war: conspectu ipso, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) Pontius debellatum esse respondit, id.: debellato, the war being ended, id. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To war out completely, to fight out: rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. B. Meton.: As the result of fighting out, etc. (for one party): To conquer completely, to vanquish or utterly subdue: superbos, Virg.

dē-bōo, būi, būtum, būre (2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. debuiisti, Plaut.), 2. v. a. [contracted fr. de-haboo] (To have, keep, or hold from a person; hence) I. Prop.: To owe: a publicanus suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, Cæs.: argentum alicui, Cic.: (without Object) nec debeco, Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. To owe: ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic.—2. To be bound, in duty bound to do, etc., something; I, etc., ought or must do, etc.: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerant? Cic.—3. Pass.: To be due or owing: præmia reddant Debita, Virg.—4. To owe something, or the doing of something, to fate or nature: urbem et iam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, i. e. are destined to found, Ov.: fati debitus Arruns, i. e. devoted to death, Virg.—B.: 1. To owe something to some one; to be indebted to, to have to thank one for something: cui debere salutem Confitetur, Ov.—2. To be indebted, obliged, under obligation to one: (without Object) verum fac multis debere, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devoir*.

dē-bilis, e, adj. [contracted fr. debilis] (Unhandy; hence) I. Prop.: Lamed, debilitated feeble, weak, maimed, disabled, impotent, etc.: Of persons, etc., or things: senex, Cic. II. Fig.: Weak in power, authority, etc.; crippled, enfeebled: Of persons or things: prætura, Cic.: (Comp.) ingenio debilior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *debile*.

dēbil-itas, ātis, f. [debil-is] (The state or condition of the debilis; hence) Lomeness, debility, infirmity, weakness: I. Prop.: debilitas, cecitas, Cic. II. Fig.: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *debilité*.

dēbilī-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [debilit(a)-o] An enfeebling; feebleness, weakness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *debilitation*.

dēbil-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [debil-is] I. Prop.: To lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, weaken: quæ (se membra) debilitavit lapidibus, Cic. II. Fig.: To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, break the force of, debilitate, crush a person or thing: sin æstivor-

um timor te debilitat, Cic.: animum luctu, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *debilitier*.

dēb-ītio, ōnis, f. [deb-eo] Aⁿ owing, indebtedness: Cic.

dēb-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A debtor: Cic.; Ov.—2. One who is bound to perform or carry out something: Mart.—3. a. One who is under an obligation for something: vitæ, Ov.—b. One who is under an obligation, an obliged person, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débiteur*.

dēb-ītum, i, n. [id.] (That which is owed or is owing; hence) I. Prop.: A debt: Cic. II. Fig.: Debt, duty: Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *débit, dette*.

dēb-īto, a, um, P. of deb-eo.

dē-blātēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To blab out: Plaut.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To sing a thing; to repeat in a sing-song way; hence): To repeat often, say over and over again: A. With an accessory unfavourable notion of something trite, absurd, etc.: qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantet, Cic.—B. Without an unfavourable notion: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. Neut.: To lover one's song, to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchanter*.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Inf. Perf. Sync., decēsse, Ter.), 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: 1. G. n.: Of persons or things as subjects: To go away, depart: decedit ex Galliâ Navis, Cic.: inde decessisse aquam, Liv.—2. E. s. p.: a. Of the heavenly bodies, the light, etc.: To depart, go down, set, etc.: sol decedens, Virg.—b. Mil. t. t.: To withdraw, retire from a position, etc.: de colle, Cæs.—c. Polit. t. t.: To retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provinciâ decessit, Cic.—d. Decedere de viâ (viâ, in viâ), etc., aliquid, or simply decedi, To go out of the way, to make way for one (as a mark of respect, or of abhorrence): Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.; Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Of living subjects: To depart from life, etc.; i. e. to die: qui regnans decessisset, Nep.—2. Of things as subjects: To depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease: quantaniam decessisse, Cic.—3. Of possession, right, opinion, etc.: To depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield; to swerve from one's possession, right, opinion, faith, etc.: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) de officio decessum, Liv.—4. To give way, yield to another: vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. II. To go off, turn out, result in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décéder*, "to die."

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Dēcēm-ber, bris, m. [decem; Sanscrit *dāra*, Persian *dār*, "time" or "period"] (Ten-time or period). I. Prop.: The tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March; December: Ov.—As Adj.: Of December: Kalendæ Decembres, Cic. II. Meton.: The past year: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Décembre*.

dēcēm-jūg-is, is, m. [decem; jug-um] (The thing with ten yokes; hence) A ten-horse chariot: Suet.

dēcēm-pēd-a, æ, f. [decem; pes, ped-is] (A thing ten feet in length, hence) A ten-foot measuring-rod: Cic.

dēcēm-pēd-ātor, ōris, m. [decem-ped-a] (One who uses a decempeda; hence) A land surveyor: Cic.

dēcēm-plex, icis, adj. [for decem-plex; fr. decem; plic-o] Tenfold: Nep.

dēcēm-scalmus, a, um, adj. Having ten thovls (for the oars): actuariola, Cic.

dēcēm-vīr-ālis, e, adj. [decem-vīr-i] Of, or belonging to, the decemviri; decemviral: Invidia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemviral*.

dēcēm-vīr-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] Decemvirale, the rank or office of a decemvir. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemviral*.

dēcēm-vīr-i, ōrum, m. (Ten-men) Decemviri or decemviri (bodies of Roman magistrates of various kinds): Decemviri legibus scribundis, Decemviri for writing (i. e. settling) the laws; an appellation of the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.; Liv.—Sing.: decemvīr, īrī, m. One of the decemviri, a decemvir: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decemvir*.

dēc-ens, entis: 1. P. of dec-et.—2. Pa.: a. Seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit: amictus, Ov.: (Sup.) decentissimum sponsalium genus, Sen.—b. Regularly, symmetrically, or handsomely shaped; well formed; noble: (Comp.) habitus decentior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decent*.

dēc-en-ter, adv. [for decent-ter; fr. decens, decent-is] Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly: singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor.: (Comp.) decentius, Quint.: (Sup.) decentissimè, Cic.

dēc-ent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] Seemliness, comeliness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déceance*.

Dēc-entius, īi, m. Decentius; the brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Cæsar, A. D. 351.

dēc-ōp-tor, ōris, m. [for decap-tor; fr. DECAP, true root of decip-io] A deceiver: Sen.

decep-tus (for decap-tus), a, um, P. of decip-io, through true root DECAP.

dēc-ōris, is, f. = δέκηρις (sc. ναῦς). A ten-oared ship, i. e. a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. and n. (the Syncop. forms decrēram, decrērim, decrēsse, etc., are very common). I.: A. Prop.: Of a public body or officer: To decide, judge, determine, decree, pronounce a decision about, etc.: 1. Act.: tri-

umphant Africanus, Cic. — 2. Neut.: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, Cic. **B. Fig.:** *To decide, determine, settle, etc.* **I. Act.:** in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. — 2. Neut.: mea sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. **II. A. Prop.:** **I. Act.:** *To decide or determine something by combat, etc.;* pugnam, Liv. — 2. Neut.: *To arrive at a decision by fighting; also, to fight, contend, combat;* decernendi potestas, Cæs.: ferro accipitur, Virg. **B. Fig.:** Neut.: *To fight, contend, contest, combat;* pro mea omni fama fortunisque, Cic. **III. To decide or determine on doing something; to determine or resolve on something;** reliquos secum ducere, Cæs.: (with *Objective clause*) reliquam ætatem a republicâ procihi habendam decrevi, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décerner*.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, pēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-carpo*] **I. To pluck away, pull off, gather, cull, etc.** **A. Prop.:** auricomos fetūs arbore, Virg. **B. Fig.:** animus humanus decerpitur ex mente divinâ, Cic. **II. A. Prop.:** *To pluck or pull away;* acina de uvis, Cato. **B. Fig.:** *1. To take away, detract from;* ne quid iocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. — 2. *To destroy;* spes tantas, Quint. **III. To enjoy;** primas noctes epulis, Pers.

dē-certā-tio, ōnis, f. [decert(a)-o] **A. Cont.:** Cic.

dē-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** **A. Prop.:** *To fight, contend, etc., earnestly or violently;* manu, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ad solis occasum decertatum est, Hirt. **B. Fig.:** *To contend, strive, vie, etc.* Demosthenes et Æschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic. **II. Act.:** (prps. only in *Pass. Part.*) **A. To fight or contend for:** regna profanis Decertata odiis, Stat. — **B. To fight out;** decertatosque labores, i. e. concluded by fighting, Claud.

dē-ces-sio, ōnis, f. [for *deced-sio*; fr. *deced-o*] **1. A going away, departure:** Cic. — 2. *The withdrawal or retirement of a magistrate from his province:* Cic. — 3. *Decrease, diminution;* the entire disappearance of any thing: Cic.

dē-ces-sor, ōris, m. [for *deced-sor*; fr. *deced-o*] (*He who withdraws, retires from the province he has governed;* hence, with exclusive reference to his successor) **A predecessor in office or government:** Tac.

dē-ces-sus, ūs, m. [for *deced-sus*; fr. *deced-o*] **1. A going away, departure:** Nep. — 2. *The withdrawal, retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed:* Cic. — 3. *A departure from life; decease:* Cic. — 4. *Departure; abating, subsiding, etc.:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décès*.

dē-cēt, ūt, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *dic*, Gr. *deiknumi*, “to show,” “to distinguish”] **It is seemingly, comely, becoming; it seems, behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper:** 1. Personal: Only with things as

subjects: te toga picta decet, Prop.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena decant, Cic. — 2. *Impers.:* perge, decet, Virg.

Decetia, æ, f. *Decetia; a town of the Ædii in Gallia Celtica (now Decize).*

Decidius, ii, m. *Decidius; a military officer who served under Cæsar.*

dē-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for *de-cado*] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To fall down or down from;* to fall off, etc.: poma ex arboribus, Cic.: turres graviore casu, Hor. **B. Esp.:** *To fall down dying; to sink down, die;* decidit exanimis, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *To fall or sink down in fraudem,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déchoir*.

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-cado*] **I. Prop.:** *To cut off:* pennas, Hor. **II. Fig.:** *To cut the knot of a matter; i. e. to decide, determine, settle, etc.;* rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décider*.

dēc-ēns (-lens), num. ad. [dec-em] **I. Prop.:** Ten times: HS. decies et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. **II. Meton.:** For frequently, repeatedly, over and over again: carmen decies castigare, Hor.

decima, æ, v. decimus.

dēcīm-ānus (dēcū-), a, um, adj. **1.** [decim-a] *Of, or belonging to, the tenth part:* ager, that pays tithes, Cic.—As Subst.: **decumanus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A farmer of tithes, tithes-gatherer:* Cic. — Hence, **decumani**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a farmer of tithes; mulier, Cic. — 2. [decim-us] **a. Of the tenth cohort:** miles, Hirt.: porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy (because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions), opposite the porta prætoriana, Cæs. — **decumani**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *The soldiers of the tenth cohort:* Suet. — 3. *Considerable, large, immense:* Lucil. ap. Cic.*

dēcīm-o (-ūmo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decim-us] (*To take a tenth person or thing; hence* Milit. t. t.: *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment; to decimate:* recusantes, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decimer, dimer*.

dēcīm-um, ade. [id.] *For the tenth time:* Liv.

dēcīm-us (dēcū-), a, um, adj. [dec-em] **I. Prop.:** *The tenth:* legio, Cæs.: annus, Virg.—As Subst.: **decima** (-ūma), æ, f. (sc. pars): **A. A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people: Suet. — **B. A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Considerable, large, immense:* decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dizème* — also, acc. to the Subst.: *décime, dime*.****

dē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpēre, 3. v. a. [for *de-capio*] *To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat:* homines, Cic.: (with *Respective Gen.*) Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being charmed with sweet melody), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décevoir*.

dēcī-sio, ōnis, f. [for *decid-sio*; fr. 2. *decid-o*] **A decision, settlement, agreement:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décision*.

dēcī-sus (for *decid-sus*), a, um, P. of 2. *decid-o*.

Dēcūs, ii, m. *Decius; the name of a Roman gens.*

dēclāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [declam(a)-o] **1. In a good sense:** **a. Prop.:** *Practice in public speaking, declamation:* Cic. — **b. Meton.:** *A theme, subject for declamation:* Quint.; Juv. — 2. In a bad sense: *Loud, eager talking:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamation*.

dēclāmā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who practices public speaking; a rhetorician, declaimer:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamateur*.

dēclāmā-tōr-ius, a, um, adj. [declamator] (*Of, or belonging to, a declaimer; hence* *Of, or belonging to, the practice of public speaking; declamatory, rhetorical:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamatoire*.

dēclām-āto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [declam-o] **I. In a good sense:** *To earnestly practice rhetorical delivery or declamation; to declaim:* **A. Neut.:** in plures annos, Cic. — **B. Act.:** causas, Cic. **II. In a bad sense: *To talk violently, to bluster:* Cic.**

dē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. (*To call out much; hence* Rhetor. t. t.: **I. In a good sense:** *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery; to practise public speaking, to declaim:* **A. Neut.:** ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic. — **B. Act.:** suasorias, Quint. **II. In a bad sense:** Neut.: **A. Prop.:** *To speak as an orator with violence, to declaim, to bluster:* in quemvis, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *To bawl or bluster:* quis nisi mentis inops tenere declamet amice? Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclamer*.

dēclārā-tio, ōnis, f. [declar(a)-o] **A disclosure, exposition, declaration:** animi tui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclaration*.

dē-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To make a thing quite clear, plain, or evident; to show, manifest, declare, etc.:* presentiam sepe divi suam declarant, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To announce, declare, proclaim, etc., any one as elected to an office, as victor, etc.:* (with *second Acc. of further definition*) me populus Romanus consulem declarat, Cic.: victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. **II. Fig.:** *To make clear to the mind; to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain:* summam benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclarer*.

dēclīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [declin(a)-o] **1. A. Prop.:** *A turning aside or away from something:* Cic. — **B. Fig.:** Rhet. t. t.: *A turning aside; a departure, etc.:* Cic. — 2. Gramm. t. t.: *Inflection of words:* Cic. — 3. *An avoiding, shunning, etc.:* periculi non legitimi declinatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déclinaison*.

dēclīnā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *An avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic.

dēclin-is, *e*, *adj.* [declin-o] *Turning aside*: declināia juga, Stat.

dē-clino, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* and *n. I.* *Prop.*: 1. Gen.: (To bend a person or thing off from the straight path, hence) *To turn aside, turn away*: a. Act.: non laqueis exceptos declinabant ictūs, Liv.—b. Neut.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) declinandum sit de viā, Cic.—2. Esp.: Act.: Of the eyes: *To lower or close*: lumina somno, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To turn aside or atay*: a. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, Ter.—b. Neut.: de statu, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Gramm. *l. t.*: *To vary, inflect* a part of speech: Var.—b. Of age, etc.: *To decline*: Quint. II. *To turn one's self aside from something*; hence) *To avoid, shun*: iudicii laqueos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decliner*.

dē-cliv-is, *e* (*Neut. Plur.* once decliv-o), *adj.* [de; cliv-us] I. *Prop.*: *Inclining downhill, downcard; sloping*: in declivi loco, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: declivis, *n.* *A steep or sloping place, a declivity*: Cæs. II. Fig.: *Bending, declining*: mulier ætate declivis, in the decline of life, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *declive*.

dē-cliv-itas, ātis, *f.* [decliv-is] (*The state of the declivis*; hence) *A sloping place, declivity*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *declivité*.

decocta, re, *v. I.* decoctus.

dē-coct-or, ōris, *m.* [for decoquor; fr. decoqu-o] *One who has squandered his own or another's property, a spendthrift*: Cic.

dē-coct-us (for decoqu-tus), *a, um*: I. *P.* of decoqu-o.—2. *Pa.* of style: (*Comp.*) *More mature, more carefully elaborated*: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers.

dē-coll-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [de; coll-um] (*To strike off the head from the trunk*; hence) *To decapitate, behead*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decoller*.

dē-cōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.*, decolāssit for decolavit, Plaut.), *l. v. n.* [de; coll-um] (*Prop.*: *To pass away from a sieve*; Fig.) *To come to nought, fail*: Plaut.

dē-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* *Deprived of colour, discoloured, etc.*: I. *Prop.*: ara, Ov. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: ætas, Virg.

dē-cōlōr-ā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [decolor(a)-o] *A discolouring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decoloration*.

dē-cōlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [decolor] *To deprive of colour*: to discolour, deface, disfigure, soil, etc.: quod mare Dannie Non decolorare cædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decolorer*.

dē-cōqu-o, xi, ctum, quere, *3. v. a.* and *n. I.*: *Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling*: aquam, Col.—2. Esp.: Of metals: *To melt away*: pars quarta (sc. argenti) decocta erat, i. e. had passed off as dross, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: *To consume, waste away, lessen, diminish*:

iram, Claud.: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers.—2. Neut.: *To become reduced, diminished, impaired, injured*: inertia Cæsarem quasi consensuit atque decoxit (sc. imperium), Flor.—b. Of personal subjects: *To run through property*: to become bankrupt: tenesne memoriā, prætexit atque decoxisse? Cic. II.: A. *Prop.*: *To boil, to prepare or dress by boiling*: dulcis multo Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. B. Fig.: Of style: *To mellow*: suavitatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decoire*.

dē-cōr, ōris, *m.* [dec-et] 1. *That which is seemly or becoming*: propriety, seemliness, etc.: Hor.—2. *Comeliness, elegance, etc.*: Ov.; Lucr.—3. Of personal comeliness: *Charm, beauty*: Ov.

dē-cōr-e, adv. [decor-us] 1. *Suitably, properly, decorously*: Cic.—2. *Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully*: Cic.

dē-cōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [decor, decor-is] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify*. I. *Prop.*: oppidum æ pecuniā suā locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. II. Fig.: egregias animas . . . decorate superius Numeribus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorer*.

dē-cōr-us, *a, um, adj.* [decor, decor-is] (*That has decor*; hence) 1. *That befits a person or thing*; becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous: decorus est senis sermo, Cic.—As *Subst.*: decorum, *n.* *That which is seemly, or suitable*: seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum: Cic.—2. *Decorated, ornamented, adorned, elegant, fine, beautiful*: ædes, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décorum*.

dē-crēp-itus, *a, um, adj.* [de; crep-o] (*Without noise, noiseless*; hence, of old people, or time of life) *Very old, decrepit*: senex, Plaut.: ætas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décépité*.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescere, *3. v. n. I.* *Prop.*: *To grow less, decrease, diminish in size, number, duration, etc.*: A. Gen.: cum lunā pariter crescent pariterque decrescent, Cic. B. Esp.: Of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes far from them: decrescit refugio Trinacria visu, Claud. II. Meton.: *To pass away by diminution*; to vanish, disappear: cornua decrescent, etc., Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décroître*.

dē-crē-tum, *i, n.* [DECRE, true root of decer-nō] I. *Prop.*: *A decree, decision, ordinance of any political or judicial body*: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: *Principle, doctrine, precept*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décret*.

dē-crē-tus, *a, um*: 1. *P.* of decer-nō, from true root DECRE.—2. *P.* of decre-sco.

dēcūma, æ, etc., *v. deum*.

dēcūm-ātes, tum, *adj.* [decum-a] *Belonging to tithes tithes*: agri, tithe-land, Tac.

dēcūm-bō, cūbūi, *no sup.*, cumb-ere, *3. v. n. I.* *To lie down in bed, or at the table*: Plaut.; Cic. II. Idiomatical *l. t.*: *To fall*: Cic.

dēc-ūria, æ, *f.* [dec-em] I. *Prop.*:

Of persons: *A division consisting of ten*; a decuria, decade: Col. II. Meton.: A. *A division or class in gen.*: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Calpurnia a fifth); Cic.; Suet.—B. *A party of boon companions*: Plaut.

dēcūria-tio, ōnis, *f.* [1. decuri(a)-o] *A dividing into decuriae*: Cic.

dēcūria-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dividing into decuriae*: Liv.

1. **dēcūri-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [decuri-a] *To divide into decuriae*: Equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv.: (without Object) decuriāsse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., Cic.

2. **dēcūri-o**, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One who has a decuria*; hence) I. *Prop.*: *The commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Var. II. Meton.: A. *A member of the provincial senate*: Cic.—B. *An overseer or head of persons employed in any duty about the court*: cubiculariorum, i. e. a head chamberlain: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *decurion*.

dē-curro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currere, *3. v. n. and a. I.* *Prop.*: A. Gen.: *To run down from a higher point*; to flow, sail, swim down: 1. Neut.: uti naves decurrerent, Tac.: summā decurrat ab arce, Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) ad quam (sc. calcem) quum sit decursum, Cic.—2. Act.: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo, run through, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. *l. t.*: *To make an evolution towards a lower place*; to move out, march forward to an attack: ex montibus in vallem decurrere, Cæs.—2. *To walk or run in armour*, in celebrating some festival or games: circum rogos, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To run down, go through or over*: 1. Neut.: omnes eo decurrerent sententiae, Liv.—2. Act.: quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, i. e. treated, discussed: Cic. B. Esp.: *To betake one's self, have recourse to*: ad hortationem, Cic.

dēcūr-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for decursio; fr. decur-sio] 1. *A manoeuvre, evolution, hostile incursion*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *A walking or running in complete armour at a solemnity or for exercise*: Suet.

1. **decur-sus** (for decurr-sus), *a, um, P.* of decurr-o.

2. **dēcūr-sus**, ūs, *m.* [for decurr-sus; fr. decurr-o] 1.: A. *Prop.*: *A running down, downward course, descent*: Lucr.; Ov.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *With the notion of completion*: A completed course, end of a course.—C. Fig.: (a) *A course, a career*: Cic. (b) *Rhet. l. t.*: *The rhythmical movement of a verse*: Quint.—2. *A descent, hostile incursion*: Liv.; Tac.—3. *A running in armour at a festival, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décours*.

dē-curto (only in Part. Pres. and Perf.), *l. v. a.* *To cut off, mutilate*. I. *Prop.*: aliquem, Sen. II. Fig.: mutila sentit quadam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dēc-us, ūs, *n.* [dec-et] (*That which*

is becoming, etc.; hence) **I. Gen.**: Ornament, embellishment, splendour, glory, honour, dignity: Cic.; **Hor. II. Esp.**: Moral dignity, virtue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décor*.

dēcuss-iss, *is*, *m.* [for dec-ass-iss; fr. dec-um; as, ass-iss] (*The thing with ten asses*; hence) **I. Prop.**: The number ten: Vitr. **II. Meton.**: From the form of the Roman numeral X; *The intersection of two lines crosswise*: Vitr.

dēcuss-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [decuss-iss] *To divide crosswise*: Cic.

decus-sus (for decut-sus) *a*, *um*, *P.* of decut-io.

dēcūtio, cussī, cussum, cūtēre, *3. v. a.* [for de-quatio] *To shake, strike, beat, or cast off*. **I. Prop.**: errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, Virg. **II. Fig.**: cetera etate jam sunt decussa, shaken off: Script. ap. Cic.

dēdecet, dēcūt, *no sup.*, dēcēre, *2. v. n.* *It is unseemly, unbecoming, etc.* **I. Personal**: Only with things as subjects: neque to ministrum Dedecet myrtus, Hor.—**2. Impers.**: ut ne dedecet, Cic.

dēdcōro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

dēdcōrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful*: Plaut.; Tac.

dēdcōris, *a*, *um*. **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame*: Sall.; Cic. **B. Meton.**: *That which causes shame; a blot, blemish*: Ov.; Phaed. **II. Esp.**: *Moral dishonour, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.; Ov. **dēdicā-tio**, ōnis, *f.* [dedic(a)-o] *Dedication, consecratio*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédicace*.

dēdicō, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give out tidings, a notice, etc.; hence* *To affirm, declare, announce* any thing: corpus enim per se communis dedicat esse Sensus, Lucr. **B. Esp.**: **I. Relig.**: *t. t.* (*To adjudge a thing from one's self to the deity*; hence) *To dedicate, consecrate*: simulacrum Jovis, Cic.—**2. Polit. t. t.**: *To specify one's property in the census*: prædia, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To dedicate, inscribe a composition to any one*: Quint.—**B.** *To destine, dispose, prepare, set up a thing for any purpose*; *to dedicate consecrate it to any object*: Quint.; Suet.—**C.** *To dedicate, devote a thing to its future use*: domum, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédier*.

dēdignor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep.* *To reject as unworthy; to disdain, scorn, refuse*: affinitatem, Curt.: (with second *Acc.* of further definition) quos ego sin toties jam designata maritos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dédaigner*.

dēdisco, didici, *no sup.*, discēre, *3. v. a.* *To unlearn, to forget*: nomen, Cæs.; loqui, Cic.

dēdit-icius (-itius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [dedo, (Sup.) dedit-um] *Belonging to a surrender or capitulation; surrendered, etc.*: Cæs.—*As Subst.*: dediticius, *li*,

m. *One who has surrendered or capitulated*: Sall.; Cæs.

dēditio, ōnis, *f.* [ded-o] *A military giving of one's self up; a surrender, yielding, capitulation*: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dédition*.

dēditus, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of ded-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Given up to, addicted, devoted to something; eager, assiduous, diligent*: deditus vitii, Cic. (*Comp.*) deditior, Eutr.: (Sup.) animus deditissimus, Script. ap. Cic.

dēdō, didi, ditum, dēre, *3. v. a.* (*To put away or remove from one's self*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give up any thing to one; to surrender, deliver, consign, yield*: si quis infamem mihi nunc juvenem Dedat irate, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: **1.** *To deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy: auctores belli, Liv.—**2.** *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To surrender one's self to capitulate*: Tac.; Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give up, yield, devote, dedicate*: aliquem crudelitati alienj, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: Deditā opera, operā deditā, or deditā alone (*Attention, etc., having been applied, i. e.*) *Purposely, on purpose, designedly, intentionally*: Liv.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To give up, apply, devote, or dedicate one's self*: patriæ nos dedere debemus, Cic.—**2.** *Dedere manūs*, *To give up, to yield*: Liv.

dēddēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, dēcēre, *2. v. a.* *To cause one to unlearn, to unteach*: aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic. (with *Acc.* of person, and *Acc.* of thing) aliquem geometriam, id. **dēdlō**, dōlli, *no sup.*, dlōre, *2. v. n.* *To give over grieving*: Ov.

dēdōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To heave away, to heave smooth, to heave*: arborem, Pl.

dēduco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead away; to lead, fetch, bring, or draw down*: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbanj, for the advantage, Cic.: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1. Milit. t. t.**: *To draw off, lead off, withdraw troops from a place*: exercitum, Cæs.—**B.** *To lead, conduct, bring to a place*: præsidia, Cæs.—**2. Polit. t. t.**: *To lead forth, conduct a colony to a place*: plebem, Cic.—**3. Nautical t. t.**: *To draw out a ship from the docks*: ex navalibus naven, Cæs.—**b.** *To draw down a ship from the stocks, etc., into the sea; to launch*: classem parare et ducere, Liv.—**c.** *To draw a ship into port*: onerarias naves in portum, Cæs.—**4.** *To draw or spin out the thread, yarn, etc.*: leviter fila, Cat.: vetus in telā deductur argumentum, i. e. *is intervenes, represented in weaving*, Ov.—**5. a.** *To lead out, conduct, accompany a person out of the house, as a mark of respect*: ad forum deduci, Cic.—**b.** *To bring a young person to a man of repute or eminence for the purpose of instruction, or of being*

trained in public affairs: ego a patre eram deductus ad Scævolum, Cic.—**c.** *To lead, conduct a bride from her father's house to her husband*: ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv.—**d.** *To lead about a person or thing in a public procession*: invadens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor.—**e.** *To accompany; to be a guide, conductor, leader to*: aliquem in aliquā re, Cic.—**6.** *Law t. t.*: *To lead away (a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses, with or without force—the latter moribus, the former vi solida—in order to procure him the right of action)*: Cic.—**7.** *With the accessory notion of diminution*: *To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish*: *a. Gen.*: cibum, Ter.—**b. Esp.**: *Mercantile t. t.*: centum nummos, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead away, withdraw from some person or thing; to lead, bring, guide from one person or thing to another*: aliquem de animi lenitate, Cic.: aliquem ad fetum misericordiam, id. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, bring one to an opinion*: adolescentibus et oratione magistratū et premio deductis, Cæs.—**2.** (*To spin out a literary composition, like a thread, i. e.*) *To elaborate, prepare, compose*: versūs, Ov.—**3.** *Of descent, etc.*: *To deduce, derive*: nomen ab Anco, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déduire*.

dēduc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [deduc-o] **1. A leading off, a drawing away**: rivorum a fonte, Cic.—**2. A quartering of soldiers: Cic.—**3. A leading forth or transplanting of colonies; a colonizing: Cic.—**4. A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion: Cic.—**5. A reduction, diminution**: ne qua deductio fieret, Cic.—**6. A deducting**: ex hac deductione rationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deduction*.******

dēduc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who accompanies, attends on a candidate for office*: Q. Cic.; Pl.

dēduc-tus, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of deduc-o.—**2. Pa.**: *a. Drawn or bent downward*: (*Comp.*) nasus deductus, Suet.—**b. Weak, poor, meagre**: carmen, Virg.

dēdero (in poets dissyll.), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *Of living subjects*: *To wander away, go astray*: caper deerraverat, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Of inanimate subjects*: *To depart or deviate from the right course; to err, go wrong, etc.*: motūs ab sensibus, Lucr.—**B.** *To wander away, go astray*: magnopere a vero, Lucr.

dēfeco-o (-feco), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [de; fax, fac-iss] **I. Prop.**: *To cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify*: vinum, Col. **II. Meton.**: *To cleanse, wash*: se, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: *To purify; to make clear or calm; to set at ease*: animum, Plaut.

dēfatiga-tio (defet-), ōnis, *f.* [defatig(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A wearying, tiring out, fatiguing*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*: Cic.; Cæs.

dēfātigo (-fētigo), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* *To completely weary; to*

weary or tire out, fatigue, exhaust: nostros labores, Cæs.: iudices, Cic.
defatiscor, i, v. defetiscor.

defecō, are, v. defæcō.

defecō-tio, ōnis, f. [for defac-tio; fr. defecio, through true root DEFAEC] 1. *An abandoning or deserting; defection, desertion, revolt:* Cæs.—2. a. *A failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* Cic.; Liv.; Tac.—b. *Of the heavenly bodies: An eclipse:* Cic.—c. *Of bodily powers: (a) Exhaustion, faintness, weakness:* Tac.—(b) *A fainting, swooning:* Suet.—3. *A falling off or away:* Cic.—4. *Want of, failure or deficiency in:* animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *defection*.

defec-tor, ōris, m. [for defac-tor; through id.] *One who revolts from another; a revolter, rebel:* Tac.

1. **defec-tus** (for defac-tus), a, um: 1. *P. of defecio, through true root DEFAEC.—2. Weak, weakened, enfeebled:* annis leo, Phæd.: (*Sup.*) defectissimus viribus, Col.

2. **defec-tus**, ūs, m. [for defac-tus; fr. defecio, through true root DEFAEC] 1. *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis, Pl.—2. *An eclipsing of the heavenly bodies; an eclipse:* Cic.—3. *Defectus animi, a swoon:* Pl.

dē-fendō, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [de; HEND (akin to Sanscrit root KHAN, or Gr. root *beivai*, to beat)] 1. *To fend or ward off: to repel, avert, keep off:* nimios solis ardores, Cic.: solstitium pecori, Virg. II. *To ward off danger from one's self or another:* hence) A. Prop.: *To defend, guard, protect:* eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg.: (without Object) nobis defendemus, Cic. B. Fig.: *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence:* in disputationibus rem, Cic. quod sentias liberā oratione defendere, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défendre*.

dē-fend-sio, ōnis, f. [for defend-sio; fr. defend-o] *A defending, defence:* Cic.; Cæs.

dē-fens-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [defens-o] *To defend often, to practise defending:* Cic.

dē-fens-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for defend-so; fr. defend-o] 1. *To fend or ward off diligently:* metūs, Stat. II. *To defend, protect diligently:* mœnia, Plaut.: humeros, Ov.

dē-fen-sor, ōris, comm. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] 1. *One who fends, wards, or keeps off: an avorter:* Cic.—2. *Of living beings or things: A defender, protector, guard:* Sall.; Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défenseur*.

defen-sus (for defend-sus), a, um, P. of defend-o.

dē-fō-rō, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To bear or bring away; to bear, carry, bring down:* hunc sub æquora, Ov.: literas ad Cæsarem, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Naut. t. t.: *To drive away, drive down, drive a ship, or those on board a ship: quem quom ex alto ignotas ad terras*

tempestas et in desertum littus detulisset, Cic.: delata navis Oricum, Cæs.

—b. *To bring to any place, sc. a ship or those on board of it: navis huc dormientes detulit, Plaut.—2. Mercant. t. t.: To bring to market, to sell:* Sen.; Col. II. Fig.: *A. To bring down, bring, etc.: rem ad consilium, Cæs.—B. With particular accessory notions: 1. To bring over and give to one; to transfer, deliver, etc.: premium dignitatis alicui, Cic.—2. a. To bring or give an account of by speech or writing; to report, announce, signify, state:* rem, Cæs.: ad Cæsarem detulerunt me pœnitere consilii mei, Cic.—b. Law t. t.: (a) *Deferre nomen or aliquid, To bring down a person's name or a person into court, etc.; i. e. To indict, impeach, accuse before the prætor, as plaintiff or informer:* Cic.; Tac.; Quint.—(b) *To bring forward, denounce:* quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.—C. Polit. t. t.: (a) *Deferre aliquid ad ærarium, or simply deferre aliquid, To give in something at the ærarium:* Cic.—(b) *Deferro aliquid ad ærarium, To give in some one at the ærarium, i. e. to recommend some one for future consideration and reward for services to the state:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déferer*.

dē-fer-vesco, fervei or ferbhi, no sup., vescere, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To cease boiling;* Fig.) *Of the passions, etc.: To cease raging, cool down, be allayed or assuaged:* quum cupiditates deferessent, Cic.

defes-sus (for defet-sus), a, um, P. of defet-iscor.

dē-fētiscor (-fatiscor), fessus sum, fētisci, 3. v. dep. [for de-fatiscor] *To become tired out, wearied; to grow wearied, faint:* I. Prop.: *Of persons:* forensibus negotiis, Cic. II. Fig.: *ita defessa ac refrigerata acusatō, Cic.*

dē-ficō, feci, factum, ficeōre (*Perf. Subj.*) defexit, in old formula in Liv.: —Pass. (besides the regular form defecior): defit, Virg.: defiunt, Gell.: defiat, Plaut.: defiet, defieri, Ter.), 3. v. a. and n. [for de-facio] (*To make one's self, etc., to be away or removed from a thing; or to make something to be away or removed from one's self; hence*) I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *Act. form: To remove one's self, separate one's self, withdraw from allegiance or duty; to revolt:* qui una cum illo a republicā defecerant, Cic. B. Meton.: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear:* 1. Pass. form in reflexive force: *lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit, Virg.—2. Neut.: vereor . . . ne vos viresque deficerent, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. Of connection with abstract things or qualities: To withdraw or depart from; to forsake, abandon, desert:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—2. Mentally or morally: *To fail or be wanting in:* a. Pass. form in reflexive force: *defectus (ac animo) defensoribus, having been disheartened, Cæs.—b. Neut.: ne deficerent, Cic. II. Act.: To leave a person or thing; to desert, to fail:* res eos jam

pridean, fides defecere nuper cepit, Cic.

dē-figo, xi, xum, gēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *Of things:* *To fix down or down in; to drive, fix, or fasten down or into:* crumec ad civium supplicium defigi iubes, Cic.: terræ defigitur arbor, Virg. II. Meton.: *A. To fix, fasten, render immovable:* aciem in his vestigiis, Tac.—B. Pass. in reflexive force: *To fix one's self somewhere, i. e. to become or stand motionless:* defixi, et Nerone intuentes, Tac. III. Fig.: A. *To fix or fasten; to turn strongly in any direction:* animos in ea, quæ, etc., Cic.—B. *To strike motionless with astonishment, etc.; to stupefy, astound, astonish:* triste silentium ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv.—C. Religious t. t.: 1. *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably:* quæ angur vitiosa, dira defixerit, Irrita sunt, Cic.—2. *To curse, bewitch, bind by spell:* caput alicuius dixi imprecatione, Sen.—D. *To censure, reprove a thing:* culpam, Pers.

dē-fingo, xi, no sup., gēre, 3. v. a. *To form, put in shape, fashion:* Fig.: *Of rude, coarse verses:* dum Defingit Rhēni luteum caput, Hor.

dē-finitio, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bound off; to set bounds; to limit, terminate, define:* orbes cœli aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic. II. Fig.: A. 1. *To limit; to prescribe, mark out, assign; to define, determine:* definit potestatem in quinquennium, facit sempiternam, Cic.—2. *To define or explain concisely, etc.:* rem, Cic.—B. *To limit within certain bounds; to restrict, confine:* orationem, Cic.—C. *To terminate, finish:* orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définir*.

dēfīnī-t, adv. [definit-us] *Precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic.

dēfīnī-tio, ōnis, f. [defini-o] 1. *A limiting, prescribing, marking out, defining, determining:* Cic.—2. In Rhet.: *A defining; a definition or concise explanation:* Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définition*.

dēfīnī-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *définitif*.

dēfīnī-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of defini-o.—2. Pa.: Definite, distinct, precise:* plain, perspicuous: locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défini*.

dēfio, teri, v. deficio.

dēflāgrā-tio, ōnis, f. [deflagr(a)-o] 1. Prop.: *A burning up, conflagration:* terrarum, Cic. II. Fig.: *De-struction, ruin:* deflagrationem Italiæ minari, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déflagration*.

dē-flāgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: *To be burned up or completely; to be consumed:* Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To perish, be destroyed:* ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv.—B. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To burn up or completely:* fana flammā deflagrāta, Enn.—2. Fig.: *To destroy:* in cinere deflagrati Imperii, Cic. II. (Prop.: *To burn out, to cease burning;*

Fig. **A.** Of passions: *To abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *To cease to be enraged, to be appeased*: deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc.

de-flecto, xi, xum, ctere, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Act. **1.** Prop.: *To turn or bend any thing away; to bend or turn aside*: omnes in alium cursum, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: a. Gen.: *To turn aside, divert*: a proposito sententiam, Cic.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self aside, withdraw*: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *To turn off or aside*: **1.** Prop.: via, Tac.—**2.** Fig.: ab amicitia perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, Cic. **II.** *To bend or turn downwards*: deflectens pondere corpus, Cat.

de-fleō, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. and **n.** **I.** Act.: *To shed tears down upon; hence*: *To weep over, lament, deplore, bewail*: inter nos impendentes casus, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To weep violently*: gravibus eogor deflere querelis, Prop. **deflexus** (for deflect-sus), a, um, P. of deflect-o.

de-flocc-ātus, a, um, adj. [de; flocc-us] *Stripped of locks, bald*: senes, Plaut.

de-flore-sco, flōrū, no sup., flōrescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [deflore-o] *To shed blossoms; to fade, wither*: **I.** Prop.: (faba) defloruit, Pl. **II.** Fig.: eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic.

de-flūo, xi, xum, ēre, 3. v. n. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To flow down*: saxis humor, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To flow, come, proceed*: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluit in forum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To move downwards gently or gradually; to glide down, descend, slip*: secundo defluit (sc. aries) amni, i. e. floats or swims down the stream, Virg.: jam ipsæ defluebant corone, Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To flow away so as to disappear; to cease flowing*: dum defluit amnis, Hor. **B.** Fig.: *To cease, vanish, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, i. e. has deserted, proved unfaithful, Cic. **C.** Meton.: Of the hair: *To fall off*: Pl.

de-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To dig downwards, dig deep, dig up*: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. **B.** Meton.: *To tear out, to lacerate*: oculis, manibus . . . defossis, Flor. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To dig in, to bury in the earth, etc.*: cotem in comitio, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To bury, i. e. overwhelm, hide, conceal, remove from sight*: defodiēt (sc. aetas) condetque silentia, Hor.

defore, v. desum.
de-formā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. deform-(a)-o] *A deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *deformation*.

de-form-is, e, adj. [de; form-a] **1.** (Separated from a forma; hence) **a.** Of living beings: *Misshapen, deformed*: Cic.—**b.** Of things: *Of rude construction, ill-made*: Cæs.—**2.** *Devoid of shape or form, shapeless*: animæ, Ov.

—**3.** **a.** Prop.: *Devoid of beauty, ugly, hideous, loathsome* (Sup.) deformissima femina, Gell.—**b.** Fig.: *Morally, etc.*: Ugly, odious, unseemly, disgusting, disgraceful: (Comp.) deformior species civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difforme*.

deform-itas, ātis, f. [deform-is] (*The quality of the deformis; hence*) **1.** *Deformity, a misshapen form or condition*: corporis, Cic.—**2.** **a.** Prop.: *Lack of beauty, ugliness, hideousness, loathsomeness*: Liv.; Quint.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Morally, etc.*: Turpitude; unseemliness of character, disposition, etc.; disgrace, dishonour, etc.: Cic.; Hirt.—(b) *Of style*: Inelegance: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformité*.

deform-iter, adj. [id.] *Disgracefully, dishonourably*: Suet.

1. de-form-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; form-a] *To bring into form or shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe*. **I.** Prop.: marmora, Quint. **II.** Fig.: ille, quem supra deformavi, have depicted, described, Cic.

2. de-form-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [deform-is] **I.** Prop.: *To disfigure, spoil, mar, etc.*: parietes deformatos reliquit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To mar, disgrace, dishonour*: aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *difformer*, *déformer*.

defos-us (for defod-sus), a, um, P. of defod-io.

de-fraud-o (-frud-o), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; frans, fraud-is] **I.** Prop.: *To take away by fraud; to defraud, overreach, cheat*: tene ego defrudem? Plaut.: (with Abl.) aliquem fructu victoriae, Liv.: (with second Acc. denoting that wherein the fraud consists) quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic.: (without Object) etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. **II.** Fig.: *ne brevitatis defraudandæ aures videatur*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défrauder*.

de-frēn-ātus, a, um, adj. [de; fren-um] *Unbridled, unrestrained, without restraint*: Ov.

de-frico, cūi, cātum and ctum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To rub well or hard; to rub*: **A.** Prop.: dentem, Cat. **B.** Fig.: urbem sale multo, i. e. to lash well, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To rub one's self thoroughly*: Auct. Her.

defric-tus, a, um, P. of defric-o.
de-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for de-frango] **I.** *To break off*: ramum arboris, Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To break completely or to pieces*: defractis subsellis, Suet. **B.** Fig.: *To break to pieces, destroy, lose*: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen.

defrudo, are, v. defrando.
defrūtum, i, n. (prps. for deferv-ītum) *Must boiled down*: Virg.

de-fūgo, fūgi, no sup., fūgēre, 3. v. n. and **a.** **I.** Neut.: *To flee away, make off quickly*: injurias fortune, quæ ferre nequeas, defugiendo relinquo, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from; to withdraw in haste, etc.*

from: patriam, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *To avoid, shun*: contentiones, Cic.

defunc-tus (for defung-tus), a, um, P. of defung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *défun*.

de-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To pour down, pour out*: ovi album in vas, Cels.: fruges pleno cornu, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Relig. t. i.: *To pour out, as a libation*: meo defuso pateris, Hor.

de-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Gen.: *To have done with, acquit one's self of, discharge an affair or an obligation; to perform, finish*: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, i. e. safe, out of danger, Ter.: (with Abl.) populari concitatione, Cic.: bello, Hor. **II.** Esp.: Of the finishing of life: *A. To finish, close, arrive at the end of, have done with; to fulfil or complete*: (with Abl.) vitā, Virg.—**B.** *To depart, die*: ut mea defunctas mollior ossa cubent, Ov.

de-gēner, is (Abl. degeneri, Tac.), adj. [de; genus, gener-is] **I.** Prop.: *That departs from its race or kind; degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemus, Virg.: (with Gen.) patrii non degener oris, Ov.: (with Abl.) dignitate formæ, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *Ignoble, base*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.: (with Gr. Acc.) cetera degener, Tac.

de-gēnō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and **a.** [degener] **I.** Neut.: *To depart from its race or kind; to degenerate*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. **II.** Act.: **A.** *To cause to degenerate, to deteriorate*: ni degeneratum in alius, Liv.—**B.** *To dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy*: non degenerasse propinques (sc. me), Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dégénérer*.

de-gēro, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To carry away, carry off*: aurum amice, Plaut.

de-glūbo, no perf., ptum, bēre, 3. v. a. (Plaut.: *To shell or husk*; Meton.) *To skin, flay, etc.*: Plaut.

de-go, gi, no sup., gēre, 3. v. a. and **n.** [for de-go] **I.** Act.: *To pass, spend, etc.*: omne tempus ætatis sine molestiā, Cic.: vitam more ferre, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *To live*: letus deget, Hor.

de-grandinat, 1. v. impers. *It hails violently*: Ov.

de-grāvo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To weigh or press down*: cornu, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, incommode*: peritos nandi vulnera degravant, Liv.

de-grēdor, grossus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for de-gradior] *To go down, march down, descend*. **I.** Prop.: de viā, Plaut.: in campum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *Of an oration*: orandi aut augendi causā degedi, Cic.

de-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To taste*: loton, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of fire*: *To lick*: ignes flammæ degustant tigna trabeisqne, Luc.—**B.** *Of a weapon that slightly touches*: *To graze*: summum degustat (sc. lancea) vulnere corpus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To try, make trial of, make*

one's self acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. déguster.

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyllabic by synæresis), *adv.* 1. *From this place, from here, hence: Tac.—2. Of the order of succession: Hereby, herefrom, out of this: Hor.—3. Of a consequence: Hence, therefore, from that: Ter.—4. Of time: A. From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward: Plaut.; Ter.—b. Thenceforward, since then: Suet.—c. Hereupon, afterward, next, then: Virg.; Tac.—5. In enumerations: Then, after this: Sall; Virg.*

dē-hisco, hīvi, *no sup.*, hiscēre (*Perf. Inf. dehisse, Var.*), 3. v. n. *To part asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn: sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt, Virg.: intervallis acies, Liv.*

dēhonestā-mentum, i, n. [*dehonest(a)-o*] 1. *Morally: That which dishonours; a dishonour, disgrace: Tac.; Sen.; Just.—2. Physically: That which disfigures; a disfigurement, blemish: Tac.*

dē-honesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To disgrace, disgrace, dishonour: famam, Liv.: proavum infamī operā, Tac.*

dē-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To advise to the contrary; to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur, Cic.: plura de Jugurthā scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall.*

Deiānira, æ, f., Δηϊανειρα (*She that destroys her spouse: Deianira; a daughter of Eneides, and wife of Hercules.*

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-cep-s (dissyll., *Hor.*), *adj. and adv.* [for dein-cap-s; fr. dein; cap-io] 1. *Adj. (Gen. deinceps) Following thereafter, next following: deinceps die, App. II. Adv.: A. Of local succession: One after the other, successively: Cass.—B. Of time: One after another, successively, in succession: Cic.—C. Of order: In succession: Cic.*

dē-indē, or abbreviated **de-in** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyll. in the poets), *adv.* 1. *Of place: From here, beginning here; from there, beginning there: Liv.—2. Of local succession: After this, next, then: Tac.—3. Of time: Thereafter, afterward, then: Cic.—4. In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: Afterwards, next in order, then: Cic.*

Deiōnides, æ, m. *A son of Deione, i. e. Miletus.*

Deiōpea, æ, f. *Deiopea; one of Juno's nymphs.*

Deiphōbē, es, f., Δηϊφῶβη (*Foe-senar*). *Deiphobe; a daughter of Glaucus.*

Deiphōbus, i, m., Δηϊφῶβος (id.). *Deiphobus; a son of Priam.*

dē-ec-tio, ōnis, f. [for dejac-tio; fr. de-ic-tio, through true root DEJAC] 1. *A. Prop.: A casting or throwing down: alvi, i. e. a purging, Cels.—b. Fig.: Of the mind: Fear, timidity, lowness, dejection: Sen.—2. A turning off of possession: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dejection.*

1. **dē-ec-tus** (for dejac-tus), a, um;

1. *P. of de-ic-tio, through true root DEJAC.—2. Pa.: a. Sunk down, low: loci, Cæs.—b. Cast down, ejected, dispirited: haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg.*

2. **dē-ec-tus**, ūs, m. [for dejac-tus; fr. de-ic-tio, through true root DEJAC] 1. *P. Prop.: A casting or throwing down: arborum, Liv. II. Meton.: A de-licivty: collis, Cæs.*

dē-jōro, are, v. deju-ro.

dē-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for de-jacio] 1. *P. Prop.: A. Gen.: To throw or cast down; to hurl down, precipitate: bustum aut monumentum, aut columannam, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To throw or cast one's self down: se de muro, Cæs.—2. Milit. t. t.: To drive down or out; to dislodge an enemy from a position, etc.: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Cæs.—3. Law t. t.: To drive out; to turn out of possession: poterisne dicere dejectum esse eum? Cic.—4. To fell to the ground; to bring down dead; to kill, slay, etc.: quem telo primum . . . Dejici? Virg. II. Fig.: A. To cast down: quantum mali de humanā conditione dejeceris, i. e. have removed or averted, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) dejectus oculos, Virg.—B. To cast one down from the prospect of a thing; to prevent from obtaining; to deprive, rob of: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) déjeter.*

Dejōtārus, i, m. *Dejotarus; tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus.*

dē-jungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To yoke cattle; Fig.) To separate, sever: amantes, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. déjoindre.*

dē-jūro (-jēro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. *To take an oath, to swear: 1. Act.: per deos et deas dejuravit occisurum eum, Plaut. II. Neut.: dejerat persancit, Ter.*

dē-jūvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. *To leave off helping, to withhold assistance: Plaut.*

dē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. 1. *P. Prop.: To fail, sink or slip down: superas delapsa per auras, Ov.: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To sink down, to descend from a straight course: a sapientium familiaritatis ab vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.—B. To incline to a person or what a person says, etc.: eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. délabrer.*

dē-lācēro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To tear in pieces, ruin: me meaque rem, Plaut.*

dē-lāmentor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. *To lament, bewail: natam ademptam, Ov.*

dē-lāso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To weary or tire out: loquacem Fabium, Hor.*

dē-lā-tio, ōnis, f. [*DELA*, root of dela-tum, Sup. of de-fero; v. ferro init.] *An accusing; an accusation, denunciation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. délation.*

dē-lā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An accuser,*

informer, denouncer: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. délateur.

dēlectā-bilis, e, *adj.* [*delect(a)-o*] *Delectable, delightful, agreeable: cibus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. delectable.*

dēlectā-mentum, i, n. [id.] *A delight: Ter.; Cic.*

dēlectā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. delectation.*

dēlec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for delec-to; fr. de-ic-tio, through true root DELAC] (Prop.: *To allure from the right path; to entice away; to seduce: Meton.*) As the result of attracting, alluring, etc.: *To delight, please, amuse: in hoc delector, Cic. (Impers.) me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. délecter.*

1. **dēlec-tus** (for delec-tus), a, um, *P. of de-ic-tio, through true root DELEG.*

2. **dēlec-tus**, us, m. [for delec-tus, fr. DELEG, true root of de-ic-o] 1. *Gen.: A choosing or picking out; a selecting; a selection, choice: judicium, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A. Prop.: A levy, a recruiting: Cæs. B. Meton.: The men levied; a levy: Tac.*

dēlēgā-tio, ōnis, f. [*deleg(a)-o*] *An assignment of a debt: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. délégation.*

dē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. *A. Prop.: To send away: aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. B. Fig.: To refer: studiosus Catonis ad illud volumē delegamus, Nep.: (without Object) eo delegasse ad senatum, Liv. II. A. Gen.: To confide, entrust, commit, assign, etc.: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac.: obsidione delegatā in curiam college, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: To assign, make over: conditio Balbi delegandi, Cic.—2. Fig.: To attribute, impute, ascribe a fault, service, etc., to one: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. déléguer.*

dēlēn-i-fic-us, a, um, *adj.* [for de-len-i-fac-us; fr. de-len-io; (i); fac-io] *Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating: facta, Plaut.*

dēleni-mentum, i, n. [*de-len-i-o*] *The soothing or charming thing; hence) A charm, caress, blandishment: Liv.; Tac.*

dē-lēnio (-līnio), īvi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. *To soothe or soften down; to cajole, charm, win, captivate: aliquem blanditis, Cic.*

dēleni-tor (dēlini-), ōris, m. [*de-len-i-o*] *One who soothes or wins over: Cic.*

dē-lēo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. 1. *Prop.: A. Gen.: To abolish, destroy, annihilate: magnam Græciam, Cic.: copias hostium multis preliis, id. B. Esp.: Of writings: To erase, efface; to blot or wipe out: epistolas, Cic.: delere licebit Quod non edideris, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To finish, put an end to, extinguish: bella, Cic.: (without Object) nec si quid olim lussit Anacreon, Delevit ætas, Hor.—B. To blot out, obliterate, or efface from the mind: memoriam discordiarum, Cic.*

dē-lē-trix, icis, f. [*dele-o*] *She that annihilates, destroys: Cic.*

dēlibērā-bundus, a, um, adj. [*deliber(a)-o*] *Maturely deliberating*: Liv.

dēlibērā-tio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, consideration*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *In Rhet.=causa deliberativa*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibération*.

dēlibērā-tivus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative*: causa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibératif*.

dēlibērā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *One who deliberates*: Cic.

dēlibērā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of *deliber(a)-o*.—**2.** Pa.: *Resolved upon, determined; certain*: (Comp.) neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, Cic.

dēlibērō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for de-libro*] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh well in one's mind; to deliberate; to take counsel about, consult, advise upon*: re deliberatā, Cæs.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic.: (*without Object*) ad deliberandum, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To take advice of or to consult an oracle*: delecti Delphos deliberatum missi, Nep.—**B.** *To resolve, determine, after mature deliberation*: deliberata mors, Hor.: *deliberatum esse omnia dicere*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délibérer*.

dē-libō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To take off, take away a little*: ab aequore partem, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: *1.* *To cull, pluck, gather*: ex universa mente divinā delibatos animos habere, Cic.—**2.** *To diminish by taking away*: de laude quicquam, Cic.—**B.** *To taste, sip*: oscula, Virg.

dē-librō, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*de*; 3. liber, libr-] (Prop.): *To bark, peel*: Fig.): *To take away, to diminish the possibility of an event*: Lucr.

dē-librō, librū, librātum, librāre, 3. v. a. [*de*; root LIB, akin to Sanscrit root LIB, *ulīnere*] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, anoint with a liquid*: delibutus capillus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *delibutus gaudio*, Ter.

dēlicāt-e, adv. [*delicāt-us*] **I.** Prop.: *Delicately, luxuriously*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) delicatus tractare iracundus, Sen. **II.** Meton.: *Slowly, negligently*: conficere iter, Suet.

dēlicā-tus, a, um, adj. [*usually referred to delic-ae*; hence, for delicatus] **1.**: **A.** Prop.: *That gives pleasure, i.e. alluring, charming, delightful*: *luxurious, voluptuous*: sermo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) in delicatissimo litore, id.—**B.** Meton.: *Soft, tender, delicate*: (Comp.) puella delicatior hodo, Cat.—**2.**: **A.** Prop.: *Addicted to pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous*: adolescens, Cic.—**As Subst.**: delicatus, i, m., and -a, a, f. *A voluptuary; a wanton*: Suet.—**B.** Meton.: *Spoiled with indulgence; delicate, dainty, effeminate*: nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délicat*.

dēlicē-ae, ārum; i, a, a, f.; -um, ūi, n. [*delici-o* to allure] (*That which allures, flatters the senses*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Delight, pleasure, luxury*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of living beings*: A be-

loved object, darling, favourite, delight: Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias domini, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délices*.

dē-līcīo, *no perf.*, nor sup., licēre, 3. v. a. [*for de-lacio*] *To allure or entice exceedingly; to allure, etc.*: Script. ap. Non.

dēlicē-ōlāe, ārum, f. dim. [*delicē-ae*] *A darling*: Cic.

dēlicō, āre, v. deliquo.

dēlic-tum, i, n. [*for dell(n)qu-tum*; fr. dell(n)qu-o] *A fault, offence, crime*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délit*.

1. **dē-līgo**, lēgi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [*for de-lēgo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To choose out, to select*: optimum quemque, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To pluck down*: astra manu, Prop. **II.** Esp.: *To choose out and send or take away*: senes ac matres, Virg.

2. **dē-līgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bind or tie together; to bind up, to bind fast*: hominem in foro, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.

dē-līngo, līnxi, no sup., lingēre, 3. v. a. *To lick out, swallow, devour, etc.*: salem, Plaut.

dē-līnquo, liqui, licitum, linquere, 3. v. a. and n. (Prop.): *To leave quite or entirely*: Fig.) **A.** Neut.: *To fail, be wanting; to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*: si pater deliquisset, Cic.: paullum deliquit amicus, Hor.—**B.** *Of an offence*: **I.** Neut.: *To commit*: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) damnatusque flagitiorum, quae duo (sc. Felix et Cumanus) deliquerant, Cumanus, Tac.—**2.** Pass.: *To be committed*: nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. ¶

¶ Hence, Fr. *délinquer*.

dē-līquesco, licēdi, *no sup.*, liquescere, 3. v. n. inch. **I.** Prop.: *To melt away, dissolve, melt*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *Of persons*: *Te waste away, be reduced to nothing*: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *To vanish, disappear*: Cic.

dē-līqu-um, ūi, n. [*deli(n)qu-o*] *A want, defect*: Plaut.; Plin.

dē-līquo (-lico), *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.): *To clear off a turbid liquid; to clarify, strain*: Fig.) *To clear up by speaking, to explain*: Plaut.

dē-līqu-us (-cu-us), a, um, adj. [*deli(n)qu-o*] *Wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi deliquum est, Plaut.

dēlīrā-mentum, i, n. [*delīr(a)-o*] *Silly stuff, nonsense, absurdity*: Plaut.

dēlīrā-tio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *Absurdity, folly, madness, etc.*: Cic.

dē-līrō, *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [*de*; lir-] (*To depart from a straight furrow*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. **II.** Fig.: *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be foolish, to rare*: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, whatever folly the kings commit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *délirer*.

dēlīr-us, a, um, adj. [*delīr-o*] *Silly, doting, crazy*: senex, Cic.

dē-lītesco, litāi, *no sup.*, litescere, 3. v. n. inch. [*for de-latesco*] **I.** Prop.: *To hide or conceal one's self; to lie hid, lurk*: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To become hidden, to lurk*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To lurk behind; to shelter one's self behind a person or thing*: in istā calumniā, Cic.

dē-litō, *no perf.*, nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To scold or rail heartily*: Hor.

1. **dē-lītus**, a, um, P. of *de-lit-o*.

2. **dē-lītus**, a, um, P. of *deli(n)-o*. **Dēlos**, i (Acc. Delon and Delum), f., Δηλος (Manifest, visible). *Delos*, a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana (now Diu).—Hence, **1.** **Dē-lūs**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos, Delian*.—**As Subst.**: **a.** **Dēlūs**, ūi, m. (sc. deus) *The Delian god, Apollo*: Ov.—**b.** **Dēlla**, ae, f.: (a) (sc. dea) *The Delian goddess, Diana*: Virg.—(b) (sc. puella) *Delia* (i.e. the Delian girl), the name of a damsel: Virg.—**2.** **Dē-lācus**, a, um, adj. *Of Delos; Delian*.

Delphi, grum, m., Δελφοί. **I.** Prop.: *Delphi; the famous city of the oracle in Phocis* (now Kastri).—Hence, **Dolphicus**, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi*.—**As Subst.**: **Dēlphicus**, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Delphic god, i.e. Apollo*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*: Just.—**B.** *The Delphic priests*: Nep.

dēlphīnus, i; -in, inis, m. = δελφίνος. **I.** Prop.: *A dolphin*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *The (constellation) Dolphin*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dauphin*.

dēlū-brum, i, n. [*deln-o*] (*That which effects the moral cleansing; hence*) *A temple or shrine as a place of expiation*: Cic.; Virg.

dē-lucto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n.; also, **de-luctor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To wrestle, struggle*: Plaut.

dē-lūdīfīco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To banter, make a fool of*: Plaut.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To play one false; to mock, deceive, delude*: **I.** Prop.: *aliquem, Cic.* (*without Object*) *deludere, id.* **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects; terra deludet arantes, Prop.*

dē-lumb-is, e, adj. [*de*; lumb-us] **I.** Prop.: *Lamed in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Weakened; weak, feeble*: Pers.

dē-lumb-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: *To lame in the loins*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate*: sententias, Cic.

dē-lūo, *no perf.*, nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To wash, cleanse*: Cels.

dem. A pronominal suffix, in idem (for is-dem), pridem (for pris-dem), etc.

dē-mādesco, mādūi, *no sup.*, mādesce, 3. v. n. inch. *To become humid or moist*: suos demaduisse sinū, Ov.

dē-mādo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To commit to or give in charge; to intrust, to commend*: curam sauciorum militum legatis, Liv.

Dēmārātus, i, m., Δημάρατος (Prayed for by the people), *Demaratus*: **1.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus*.—**2.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes*.

dēmarchus, i, m. = δῆμαρχος (A ruler of the people). **A demarch**: **Plaut.**

dē-mens, mentis, *adj.* **Out of one's mind or senses; beside one's self; mad, raving; foolish; I. Prop.**: Of persons: **ah! demens, Virg. (Comp.) dementior.** **Cic. II. Fig.**: Of things: (*Sup.*) dementissima temeritas, **Cic.**

dēmen-sus (for demet-sus), *P.* of demet-ior.—**As Subst.**: **demensum**, i, n. **A measured thing; hence**: **A measured allowance to slaves** (consisting of four or five bushels of corn per month): **Ter.**

dēmen-ter, *adv.* [for demet-ter; **fr. demens, demet-is**] **Madly, foolishly; credita, Cic. (Sup.) dementissime testabitur, Sen.**

dēmēt-la, æ, f. [demens, demet-is] (*The state of the demens; hence*) **The being out of one's mind or beside one's self; insanity, madness; foolishness, folly; Cic. Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. démence.**

dēmēt-lo, no perf. nor sup., *ire*, 4. v. n. [id.] **To be out of one's mind; to be mad, rave; Lucr.**

dē-mērō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. **I. To deserve or merit something; quid mercedis petasus hodie domino demeret? Plaut. II. To deserve well of a person; to show kindness to, oblige, etc.: beneficio civitatem, Liv.**

dē-mērōr, prps. no perf., ēri, 2. v. dep. **To deserve well of a person; to show kindness to, oblige, etc.: nihil habere se, quare eos demeretur, Suet. (without Object) plura sepe peccantur dum demeretur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.**

dē-mergo, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **To dip or plunge down into; to immerse in water, etc.: totidem demersit orbes, Ov. B. Esp.**: 1. **Pass.** in reflexive force: **To plunge one's self, etc., down into water, etc.: in palude demersus Marcius, Cic.—2. Of a ship: To sink: trirremem, Hirt. II. Fig.**: **To plunge down; patriam demersam extuli, Cic. III. Meton.**: **To thrust or force down, etc.: dapes in alvum, Ov.**

dēmēr-sus (for demerg-sus), a, um, *P.* of demerg-o.

demēs-sus (for demet-sus), a, um, *P.* of demet-o.

dē-mētior, mensus, and mētibus sum, mētiri, 4. v. dep. **To measure out, to measure, as a whole: I. In Act. force: siderum cursu, Cic. II. In Pass. force: A. Prop.**: demensu cibus, **Plaut. B. Fig.**: verba verbis demensa, **Cic.**

dē-mēto, sstā, ssum, tēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **Of fruits or corn: To move, reap, cut off: fructus, Cic. frumentum, Cic. II. Meton.**: **To cut away or off, etc.: ense caput, Ov.**

Dēmētrius, ī, ſi, Δημήτριος (One belonging to Δημήτηρ or Ceres). **Demetrius**: 1. **D. Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.—2. D. Phalereus, a famous orator.**

dēmigrā-tio, ōnis, f. [demigr(a)-o] **An emigration; Nep.**

dē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Gen.**: **To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove: A. Prop.**: demigrandi causā, **Cæs. (Impers. Pass.) demigrandum, Cic. B. Fig.**: de statu, **Cic. II. Esp.**: **To depart from life: vetat dens injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic.**

dē-mīnūo (di-), mīnūi, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a. **To lessen, diminish: I. Prop.**: deminuit aequora venti, **Lucr. (Impers. Pass.)** ne de bonis deminui pateretur, **Cic. II. Fig.**: **To lessen: partem juris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminuer.**

dē-mīnū-tio (di-), ōnis, f. [demīnū-o] **Diminution or decrease; a lessening, etc.: Cic. Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminution.**

dēmīnū-tus, a, um, *P.* of demīnū-o.

dē-mīror, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I. To wonder at a person or thing; to wonder: sperāse me consule asequi (sc. hæc) posse demiror, Cic. II. Demiror, I wonder, i.e. I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine: Plaut.**

dēmīss-e, *adv.* [demīss-us] 1. **Low**: (*Comp.*) demissius ille volabat, **Ov.—2. Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly: sentire, Cic. (Sup.) demississime exponere, Cæs.**

dēmīss-īcūs (—ītūs), a, um, *adj.* [demitto, (*Sup.*) demiss-um] **Hanging down, flowing, long: tunica, Plaut.**

dēmīss-sio, ōnis, f. [for demitt-sio; **fr. demitt-o**] **I. Prop.**: **A letting down, sinking, lowering: Cæs. II. Fig.**: **Of the mind: Dejection: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. demission.**

dēmīss-sus (for demitt-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of demitt-o. — 2. *Pa.* (*Brought down, lowered; hence*) **A. Prop.**: (a) **Of localities: Sunken, low-lying, low: loci, Cæs.—(b) Drooping, falling: demisso capite discedere, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) dido vultum demissa, Virg.—b. Fig.**: (a) **Downcast, dejected, dispirited: (Comp.) orator in ornamentis verborum demissior, Jc.—(b) Lowly, humble, unassuming: homines, Cic.—(c) Humble, poor, indigent: Sall.—(d) Descended, derived, sprung: ab alto Demissum genus Æneā, **Hor.****

dē-mītto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. **To make milder:—Pass: To become milder: Cic.**

dē-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mīttēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: 1. **Gen.**: **To let or allow to go down; to let down, lower, let fall, etc.: fascies, Cic.: lama Demissa ex humeris, Virg.—Particular expression: Demissis manibus fugere, To flee with hands hanging down, i. e. in the utmost haste: Plaut.—2. Esp.**: **With Personal pron. or Pass.** in reflexive force: **To lower or let one's self down; to stoop, descend, etc.: Lucr.; Cic.; Ov., Hor. B. Fig.**: 1. **To let any person or thing sink, settle, etc., anywhere: me in res turbulentissimas, Cic.: animum metu, Ov.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To lower one's self, let one's self down, etc.: Cæs.; Tac. II.**

A. Gen.: **To send down, cause to come down, etc.: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, Virg.: equum in flumen, Cic. B. Esp.**: 1. **With Personal pron.**: **To come down, descend, etc.: Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.**: **To send, forward, lead, bring soldiers down to a place: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. démettre.**

dēmīurgus, i, m. = δημιουργός (One working for the commons; a workman). **The demiurgus or chief magistrate in some of the Greek states: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. demiurge.**

dē-m-o, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. [de; em-o, emere] **To take away or off; to withdraw, remove, etc. I. Prop.**: secures de fascibus, **Cic. II. Fig.**: sollicitudinem, **Cic.**: curas dictis, **Virg.**

Dēmōcritus, i, m. Δημόκριτος (One selected from the commons). **Democritus; an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera.**

Dēmōlēōn, ōntis, m. Δημολέων (One destroying the commons) **Demonleōn; a Centaur slain by Perseus.**

dēmōllor, itus sum, iri (*Ful. demolibor, Plaut.*), 4. v. dep. **I. To cast off, remove: Fig.: culpam dese, Plaut. II. Of buildings, etc.: A. Prop.**: **To throw or pull down; to demolish: parietem, Cic.: templa, Liv. B. Fig.**: **To demolish, destroy: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. démolir.**

dēmōli-tio, ōnis, f. [demoli-or] **A pulling down, demolishing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démolition.**

dēmōnstrā-tio, ōnis, f. [demonstr(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: **A pointing out, indication, description, representation: Cic. II. Esp.**: **A. Rhet. t. t.**: **A laudatory sort of oratory: Cic.—B. A vivid delineation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstration.**

dēmōnstrā-tivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **In Rhet.**: **Demonstrative, laudatory: genus (sc. orationis), Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstratif.**

dēmōnstrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **One who points out, or indicates; an indicator, exhibitor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. démonstrateur.**

dē-monstrō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **To point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate: itinerā, Cic.—Particular Law phrase: Demonstrare fines, To point out the boundaries, i. e. to show a purchaser the extent of a property, and hand it over to him: Cic. II. Fig.**: **To designate, indicate, by speech or writing; to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; to mention: With persons or things as subjects: rem, Cic. (without Object) at supra demonstravimus, Cæs. (Impers. Pass.) de quibus demonstratum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. démontrer.**

Dēmōphōōn, ōntis, m. = Δημοφών (One benefiting the commons). **Demophoon; son of Theseus and Phædra.**

dēmōrā-tio, ōnis, f. [demor(a)-or] **A tarrying, abiding, lingering: Cic.**

dē-mordēo, no perf., sum, dēre,

de, s. v. a. I. Gen.: To demand, require, request urgently: sibi naves, **Cæs.** (with second Acc. of further definition) ad bellum Pompeium imperatorem, **Cic.** (without Object) scit deposedimus, **Cæs.** **II. Esp.:** **A.** To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty or business: tibi partes istas, **Cic.** — **B.** To require or demand a person, in order to bring him to punishment: ausum Talia deprecant, **Ov.**: alicquem ad mortem, **Cæs.** — **C.** To call out, challenge to fight: Volscos, **Liv.**

dēpōs-ītus, a, um, P. of depo(s)-no: v. pono int.

dēprāvāt-e, adv. [depravat-us] Perversely, wrongly: depravate iudicare, **Cic.**

dēprāvā-tio, ōnis, f. [deprav(a)-o] **I. Prop.:** A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating: **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** **A.** Deformity: animi, **Cic.** — **B.** A misapplication: verbi, **Cic.** — **C.** Corruption, depravity: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** depravation.

dēprāvā-tus, a, um, P. of deprav(a)-o.

dēprāv-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; prav-us] **I. Prop.:** To pervert, distort, disfigure: quadam contra naturam depravata, **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave: aliquos, **Cic.** (without Object) solent domestici depravare nonnunquam, **id.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** depraver.

dēprēcā-bundus, a, um, adj. [deprec(a)-or] Earnestly entreating: Tac.

dēprēcā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. **Prop.:** A warding off or averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation: **Cic.**; Quint. — **B.** Meton. **A.** A prayer for pardon, deprecation: **Cic.**; **Hirt.** — 2. An imprecation: deorum, an invoking of the gods in making imprecations, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** deprecation.

dēprēcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor: **Cic.**

dēprēcōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.:** **A.** 1. To avert, ward off, by praying; to deprecate: a. **Prop.:** mortem, **Cæs.**: calamitatem, **Cic.** — **B.** Fig. Of things as subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, **avertit**, **Cic.** — 2. To pray to, or intercede with, for the averting of evil, or for the obtaining of pardon for a transgression: alicquem, **Cic.**: senatum literis deprecatus est, **Suet.** — **B.** To plead in excuse: errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum, deprecatus sunt, **Sall.** **II.** (Prop.): To seek to bring down by prayer, to imprecate; Meton. To curse, execrate: deprecor illi Assidue, **Cat.** **III.** To beg, pray for, entreat earnestly: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, **Cic.** **Part. Perf.** in Pass. force: deprecatum bellum, **Just.**

dēprēhēdo(-prendo), di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To take or snatch away, esp. anything in motion; to seize upon, catch: naves, **Cæs.**: alicquem in ponte, **Sall.** **II. Meton.:** **A.** To catch, overtake, seize, by a storm,

etc.: deprehens olim statio tutissima nautis, **Virg.** — **B.** To catch, detect, find out, discover: deprehensus manifestus scelere, **Cic.** — **C.** To impede, check, bring into a strait: vias deprehensus in aggere serpens, **Virg.** **III. Fig.:** **A.** To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern: cuius ego facinora oculis . . . deprehendi, **Cic.** — **B.** To bring into a strait, to embarrass: alicquem, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** deprendre.

dēprēhēn-sio, ōnis, f. [for deprehend-sio; fr. deprehend-o] A discovering or detecting; a discovery: **Cic.**

dēprēhēn-sus (for deprehend-sus), a, um, P. of deprehend-o.

dēpren-sus (for deprend-sus), a, um, P. of deprend-o.

dēpres-sus (for deprem-sus), a, um, 1. P. of deprim-o, through true root DEPREM. — 2. Pa. a. **Prop.:** (Pressed down; i. e.) Deep, lying low, depressed: (Comp.) depressus iter, **Pl.** — **B.** Fig. Of the voice: Low, suppressed: (Sup.) depressissima vox, **Auct. Her.**

dē-primo, pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for de-premo] **I. Prop.:** **A.** Gen. To press, weigh or sink down: to depress: depresso aratro, **Virg.**: animus celestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus in terram, **Cic.** **B.** Esp. 1. To sink deep into the ground, as a plant, a well, etc.; to plant deep, to dig deep: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, **Cic.** — 2. Naut. t. t. To sink to the bottom, to sink a ship, etc.: partem navium, **Cæs.** **II. Fig.:** To press down, depress: fortunam alicuius, **Cic.**: process, i. e. to silence, **Nep.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** déprimer.

dē-prœla-ns (depræl-), ntis, P. of obsol. de-præli(a)-or [de; praelior] Warring violently: ventos æquore Deprellantes, **Hor.**

dē-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. To draw out or forth; to bring or fetch from a place, etc. **I. Prop.:** pecuniam ex arcā, **Cic.** **II. Fig.:** argumenta, **Cic.**

dē-prōpéro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** To make great haste, to hasten: **Plaut.** **II. Act.:** To hasten or accelerate greatly: coronas, **Hor.**

dē-pūdet, pūddi, pūdere, 2. v. a. and n. impers. **I.** To make greatly ashamed: quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, **Vell.** **II.** To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, to become shameless: et quæ depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, **Ov.**

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I.** To fight eagerly, fight to the last; to contend or combat fiercely: **A.** **Prop.:** Of military, gladiatorial, or other contests, etc.: cum Gallo apud Anienem, **Cic.** **B.** Fig.: depugnare parati, **Hor.** **II.** To fight it out, bring the battle to an end: depugnato proelio, **Plaut.**

dēpul-sio, ōnis, f. [DEPUL = DEPUL, root of depel-lo] 1. a. **Prop.:** A driving off, driving away, warding off: **Cic.** — **B.** Fig.: Rhetor. t. t. A defence against a charge: **Cic.** — 2. Of the eyes: A throwing or casting down: **Cic.**

dē-pulso, no perf. nor sup., ara, 1. v. a. To thrust away, push aside: da viā, **Plaut.**

dēpul-sor, ōris, m. [DEPUL = DEPUL, root of depel-lo] One who drives away, removes, repels: **Cic.**

depul-sus, a, um, P. of depel-lo, through root DEPUL.

dē-purgo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To clean out, cleanse: pisces, **Plaut.** **dē-pūto**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** To top, prune, trim, cut off, etc.: umbras (as ramos), **Ov.** **II.** To esteem, consider, reckon, count: aliquid parvi preti, **Ter.** **III.** To decide, judge, deem, think, suppose: me omnes esse dignum deputant, **Plaut.**

dē-pyg-is, is, adj. [de; pyg-a] Without buttocks; or thin-buttocked: **Hor.**

dēque, v. susque deque.

Dercētis, is, -o, us, f. Dercetis, or Derceto: a Syrian goddess, called also Atargatis, supposed to be the same as the Greek Aphrodite.

Dercylus (-yllus), i, m. Dercylus or Dercyllus; an Athenian who warned Phocion of Nicanor's design upon the Piræus.

dērēlic-tio, ōnis, f. [for derelin-qu-tio; fr. dereli(n)qu-o] (An abandoning; Fig.) A disregarding, neglecting: **Cic.**

derelic-tus (for dereli(n)qu-tus), a, um, P. of derelinqu-o.

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, linquēre, 3. v. a. To forsake entirely or for ever; to abandon, desert: orationes, **Cic.**: alicquem, **Plaut.**

dē-rēpēntē, adv. Suddenly: **Cic.** **dē-rēpo**, psi, no sup., pēre, 3. v. n. and a. To crawl down: **I. Neut.:** ad cubile suis, **Phaed.** **II. Act.:** arborem aversi derēpant uris, **Pl.**

derēp-tus (for derap-tus), a, um, P. of derip-o, through true root DERAP.

dē-rīdēo, si, sum, dēre, 2. v. a. To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride: istos, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** dē-ridere.

dērid-icūlus, a, um, adj. [derid-eo] (That serves for laughing at; hence) Very laughable, ridiculous: deridiculus est omnibus, **Plaut.** — As Subst.: deridiculus, 1, n.: 1. Ridiculousness: Tac. — 2. Ridicule: Tac.

dē-rigescō, rigdi, 3. v. n. inch. (only in Perf.). To become thoroughly stiff, perfectly rigid: **Virg.**; **Ov.**

dē-rīpio, rīpti, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for de-rapio] **I. Prop.:** To tear off, tear away; to pull down: tunica, **Ov.**: alicquem de arā, **Plaut.** **II. Fig.:** To detract from, impair, lessen: quantum de meā auctoritate deripisset, **Cic.**

dēri-sor, ōris, m. [for derid-sor; fr. derid-o] A mocker, scoffer, satirical person: **Hor.**; **Juv.**

1. **dēri-sus** (for derid-sus), a, um, P. of derid-eo.

2. **dēri-sus**, ūs, m. [for derid-sus; fr. derid-eo] Mockery, scorn, derision: Tac.

dērivā-tio, ōnis, f. [deriv(a)-o] A carrying or drawing off: a turning

away of water into a different channel: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérivation*.

dē-riv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; riv-us] I. Prop.: Of water: To lead, turn, or draw off: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To draw off, turn away, divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.—B. In Gramm.: To derive one word from another: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérivier*.

dē-rōgāto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To ask after repeatedly: Plaut. **dē-rōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. f. Prop.: Law t. t.: To repeal part of a law; to restrict, modify it: de lege aliquid derogare, Cic. II. Meton.: To take away, detract from; to diminish anything: fidem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dérôger*.

dē-rō-sus, a, um, adj. [for de-rod-sus; fr. de; rod-o] Unweaved away, nibbled: clipei, Cic.

dē-rūo, rūi, no sup., rūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cast down: immensam vim aquarum, Sen. II. Fig.: To take away: cumulum de laudibus allicuius, Cic.

dē-rup-tus, a, um, adj. [de; ru(m)p-o] Broken off or away; hence, of localities Precipitous, steep: saxa, Lucr.: (Comp.) deruptor tumulus, Liv.—As Subst.: derupta, ōrum, n. Precipices: Liv.

dē-sāvīo, sāvīi, no sup., sāvire, 4. v. n. I. To rave furiously, to rage: pelago hiems, Virg. II. To cease raving or raging: ira, Luc.

dē-salto, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dance, to represent by dancing: desaltato cantico, Suet.

dē-scendo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. [for de-scando] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To come, go, or fall down; to descend: ex equo, Cic.: cælo, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To go down, to go, to come from the dwelling-houses to the forum, the comitia, etc.: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: To march down from an eminence into the plain, etc.: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Cæs.—3. Pregn.: To sink down, penetrate into anything: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To descend; to go or come downwards; to sink down: attollitur (sc. vox) concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint.—B. To lower one's self, descend; to yield, agree to any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong: placet mihi ista defensio; descendio, I acquiesce, Cic.: preces in omnes, Virg.—C. To go to, engage in: in causam, Cic.: in partes, to side with, Tac.—D. Descendere in (ad) aciem, etc., To go into battle, to engage: Liv.: Cic.—E. To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthe altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déscendre*.

dēscen-sus, ūs, m. [for descend-sus; fr. descend-o] (Prop.): A descending; Meton.: A descending way, a descent: Hirt.; Virg.

dē-scisco, scivi or scilī, scitum, sciscōre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. To set one's self loose, to free one's self from a connection with any one; to withdraw, revolt from one: ab aliquo, Cic.—B. To desert to, go over to any one: quum Fidenæ aperte descissent, Liv.: descitum ad Samnites erat, id. II. Meton.: A. Of personal subjects: 1. To depart, deviate, withdraw from: ab institutione, Cic.: a vitā, to separate, sever one's self (as if fast bound), id.—2. To fall off, decline to; to degenerate into: ad inclinatum et prope jacentem fortunam, Cic.—B. Of things as subjects: To depart or deviate from: quis ignorat eloquentiam descivisse ab istā vetere gloriā, Tac.

dē-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To copy off, transcribe anything from an original: epistolam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To represent by drawing; to delineate, depict, draw, sketch, paint: formas in pulvere, Liv.: (without Object) non Archimedes melius potuit describere, Cic.—2. To mark off, divide, class, arrange, distribute into parts: descriptus populus censu, ordinibus, ætatibus, Cic.—3. To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign to any one as his share: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Cæs.: pecuniam ad rationem, Cic. C. Fig.: To represent, delineate, describe: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: (with Objective clause) nec qui descriptis corrupti semina matrum, Ov.: (with second Acc. of further definition) me latronem ac sciarum describebant, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To write down: in foliis carmina, Virg. B. Fig.: To describe, lay down: rationem belli, Cic. C. Meton.: To carve or cut in the bark of a tree, etc.: in cortice fagi Carmina descripti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décrire*.

dē-scrip-ta, ōrum, n. [for describ-ta; fr. describ-o] (Things written down; hence) Records: Tac.

dēscript-e, adv. [descript-us] In order, distinctly: Cic.

dēscript-tio, ōnis, f. [for describ-tio; fr. describ-o] 1. (Prop.): The act of drawing, etc.; Meton.: A delineation, drawing, sketch: Cic.—2. a. A distribution, division: Cic.—b. A proper disposition, order, arrangement: Cic.—3. a. A delineation, description, picture, portraiture in words: Cic.—b. A delineation of character: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *description*.

dēscrip-tus (for describ-tus), a, um: 1. P. of describ-o.—2. Pa.: (Marked off; hence) Precisely ordered, properly arranged: (Comp.) nihil descriptus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *décri-t*.

dē-sēco, cūi, ctum, cāre, 1. v. a. To cut out: partes ex toto, Cic.: partem unamque, Hor. **dē-sēro**, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. (To undo, to sever one's connection with another; hence) I. Prop.: To leave in the lurch, fail, forsake, abandon, desert: exercitum ducesque, Cæs.: ager desertus est, Cic. II. Fig.: To forsake, give up, abandon: desertarum rerum patr-

ocinium suscipere, Cic.: deseror con-juge, Ov.

dēser-tio, ōnis, f. [deser-o] A slighting, neglect: Liv. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "desertion"), Fr. *désertion*.

dēser-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. One who forsakes, abandons, deserts a person, etc.: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: A runaway, deserter, etc.: Liv.—b. Fig.: A deserter, a fugitive from: Amoris, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déserteur*.

dēser-tus, a, um: 1. P. of deser-o.—2. Pa.: Deserted; esp. of places, desert, solitary, waste; loci, Cæs.: (Comp.) reditus desertior, Cic.: (Sup.) desertissima solitudo, id.—As Subst.: deserta, ōrum, n. Desert places, deserts, wastes: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désert*.

dē-servi-o, no perf. nor sup., ūre, 4. v. n. To serve zealously, be devoted to: corpori, Cic.: amicis, id.

dēse-s, ūdis (Nom. sing. seems not to occur), adj. [for desid-s; fr. desid-co] (Sitting down; hence) Inactive, indolent, idle: sedemus desides domi, Liv.

dē-sicco, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To dry up: vasa, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessécher*.

dē-sidēo, sēdī, no sup., sīdēre, 2. v. n. [for de-sedeo] To sit down in a place; to sit idle, to remain inactive: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: aquila ranis desedit, Phæd.

dēsīdērā-bīlia, e, adj. [desider-(a)-o] To be longed for, desirable: desiderabilia, Cic.: (Comp.) desiderabilior, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirable*.

dēsīdērā-tio, ōnis, f. [desider-(a)-o] A desiring, longing for anything; a missing: voluptatum, Cic.

dēsīdēr-ium, ūi, n. [desider-o] I. Prop.: A longing, ardent desire for anything not possessed; grief, regret for the absence or loss of anything: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Desire, etc.: mea desideria, valet, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Want, need, necessity: Liv.: Pl.—B. In the time of the empire: A request, petition on the part of inferiors: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désir*.

dē-sīd-ō, āvi, ātum, āro, 1. v. a. [de; root sīd, akin to sīd-ō] To look eagerly towards a thing; hence) I. Prop.: To long for, earnestly wish for, desire something not possessed: gloriam, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To miss any thing; ex me audies, quid in oratione tuā desiderem, Cic.—B. To lose something: in eo prælio non amplius co milites desideravit, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désirer*.

dēsīd-īa, ūe, f. [desid-o] I. Gen.: A sitting long or remaining in a place: Prop. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A sitting idle, i. e. idleness, inactivity, slothfulness: Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: Personified: Sloth: Hor.

dēsīd-īa-bīlium, 1. n. [desidia] (The thing serving for longing; hence) A longing place: Plaut.

dēsīd-īos-e, adv. [desidios-us] Slothfully, idly, indolently: Lucr.

dēsīd-ī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [desidi-a]

(Full of desidia; hence) **I. Prop.**: Slothful, indolent, lazy: desidiosus erat, Ov.: (Comp.) desidiosior, Suet. **II. Meton.**: Causing idleness, making lazy: (Sup.) desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

dē-sīdo, secl, no sup., sidere, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: Of inanimate things; esp. of places: To sink, fall, or settle down: ut terra desciderint, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To sink, lower, deteriorate: desidentes mores, Liv.

designā-tio, ōnis, f. [design(a)-o] **I. A marking out, describing, designating**: Cic.—**2. A disposition, arrangement**: operis, Cic.—**3. An appointment** of consuls, etc.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessination*.

designā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator; as a t. l.: **1. An officer** whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre: Plaut.—**2. A master** of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker: Hor.—**3. An umpire** at public spectacles: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dessinateur*.

dē-sīgno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To mark or trace out; hence) **I. Prop.**: To describe, designate, define: urbem designat aratro, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To mark, denote, signify, intimate, designate, represent**: designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.—**B. 1. To commit, perpetrate**: quid non ebricitas designat? Hor.—**2. To dispose, regulate, arrange, distribute, ordain**: aliquid, Cic.—**3. a. To appoint or nominate** to an office; to choose, *scilicet* upon: aliquem, Cic.—**b. Part. Perf. Pass.**: Polit. t. l.: Elect; applied to a person elected to an office: consul, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A. To delineate, design, depict, scilicet** by embroidering, weaving, etc.: European, Ov.—**B. Part. Perf. Pass.**: Of a child yet unborn: *Expected*: designatus civis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *designer, dessiner*.

dē-sīllo, siliū, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for de-silio] To leap down: **I. Prop.**: Of living subjects: desilite, commilitones, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: lymphæ desiliit, Hor.

dē-sīno, sivi or sili, sultum, sīnere (contr. desisse, Cic.: desissim, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: To leave off, give over; to cease or desist from: artem, Cic.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, id.: (Impers. Pass.) desinitur, Ov. **II. Neut.**: **A. To cease, stop, end, close**: desierant imbres, Ov. desine, queso, communibus locis, Cic.: (with Gen.) querelamur, Hor.—*Particular phrase*: Desine, Leave off! give over! stop! be still! etc.: Ter.—**B. In Rhetor.**: Of a period: To end, finish: Cic.

desipi-ens, entis, P. of desipi-o. **desipient-ia**, æ, f. [desipiens, desipient-ia] Want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

dē-sīpio, no perf., nor sup., spēre, 3. v. n. [for de-sipio] To be void of understanding; to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly: summus viros desipere, Cic.: (with Gen.) mentis, Plaut.

dē-sisto, stitī, stitum, sistere (Perf. destiterunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. (To set one's self away from any thing, to remove from; hence) To leave off, give over, *desist*: de illā mente, Cic.: regem flagitare, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *desister*. **desi-tus** (for desin-tus), a, um, P. of desin-o.

dē-sol-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; sol-us] (To cause to be quite alone; hence) To forsake, abandon, desert; to lay waste, desolate: desolavimus agros, Virg.: desolatus servilibus ministeris, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désoler*.

despec-to, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To look down upon any thing from a height: ex alto terras, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Of an eminence: To overlook a surrounding country: Lamina regionem despectat, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To look down upon, to despise: ne ut victi despectarentur, Tac.

2. despec-tus, a, um: [DESPEC, true root of despic-io] **1. P.** of despicio.—**2. Pa.**: Despicable, contemptible: (Sup.) ne despectissimi esse videamur, Cic.

2. despec-tus, ūs, m. [id.] (Prop.) A looking down upon; Meton.: A prospect, a view from an elevated place: Lucr.; Cæs.—**2. A despising, contempt**: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dépit*.

despēra-ns, ntis, P. of desper(a)-o.

despēran-ter, ade. [for desperanter; fr. desperans, desperant-is] Hopelessly, despairingly: Cic.

despērā-tio, ōnis, f. [desper(a)-o] Hopelessness, despair: Cæs.; Cic.

despērā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of desper(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Given up, despairing of, irremediable**: (Comp.) hæc multo desperatio, Cic.: (Sup.) desperatissima spes, Script. ap. Cic.—**b. Desperate**: senes desperati, Cic.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To be hopeless; to have no hope, to despair, to give up hope: sive habes aliquam spem de republica, sive desperas, Cic.: salutem desperare, id. **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: To despair of, to give up hope or expectation of: pacem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to despair; to despair: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *désespérer*.

despicā-tio, ōnis, f. [despic(a)-o] A despising, contempt: Cic.

1. despicā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of despic(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Despised, held in contempt**: vir me habet despiciat, Plaut.—**b. To be despised, despicable**: (Sup.) despiciatissimus homo, Cic.

2. despicā-tus, ūs, m. [despic(a)-o] A despising, contempt: Cic.

despic-ens, entis: **1. P.** of despicio.—**2. Pa.**: Despising: (with Gen.) sui, Cic.

despicient-ia, æ, f. [despiciens, despicient-is] A despising, contempt: Cic.

dē-spīcio, exi, ectum, icere (Inf. Perf. despēxe, Plaut.), 3. v. n. and a.

[for de-specio] **I. Prop.**: To look down upon: **A. Neut.**: a summo coelo in aquora, Ov.: (Impers. Pass.) quā despici poterat, Cæs.—**B. Act.**: Jupiter æthere summo Despicens mare vellivolum terrasque jacentes, etc., Virg. **II. Fig.**: **Act.**: To look down upon, to despise, disdain: divitias, Cic.

despōlā-tor, ōris, m. [despoli(a)-o] A robber, plunderer: Plaut.

dē-spōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To rob, plunder, despoil: templum, Cic.: (with Abl.) aliquem armis, Cæs.

dē-spōndō, di, sum, dēre (Inf. Perf. despondidisse, Plaut.;—Pluperf. despondideras, id.), 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To promise: librum alicui, Cic. **B. Esp.**: Civil t. l.: To promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) iutus despondēbitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. **II. Meton.**: To entrust (with the care or protection of): bibliothecam cuiquam, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A. To promise, give up, devote** to: spes republicæ despondētur anno consulatū tui, Cic.—**B. (To give up, yield, resign; hence)** Despondere animū or animos, To lose courage, despair, despond: Plaut.; Liv.

dē-sponso, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To betroth: Suet.

despon-sus (for despond-sus), a, um, P. of despond-o.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To remove the froth or scum; to remove by skimming, to skim off, to skim: undam aheni, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of wine: To work off, digest: Falernum, Pers.

dē-spūo, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To spit down: **A. Prop.**: Religious observance for averting evil: ter cane, ter dicis despu carminibus, Tib.: (Impers. Pass.) ubi nunc religio despu est, Liv. **B. Fig.**: despuere in mores, i. e. to show abhorrence of, Pers. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To spit away from one, i. e. to seek to avert by spitting: comitiales morbos, Pl. **B. Fig.**: To reject, abhor: preces, Cat.

dē-squām-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [de; squām-a] To remove scales from, to scale: pisces, Plaut.

dē-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: To drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. **II. Meton.**: To be dripping wet; to drip, trickle down: tempora nardo, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distiller*.

destinā-tio, ōnis, f. [destin(a)-o] A setting fast, or establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destination*.

destinā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of destin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: Designed, intended: Prps. only in Abl. in adverbial force: According to design, designedly, intentionally, purposely: Suet.; Sen.—As Subst.: destināta, ōrum, n. a. Purposes, designs, intentions, plans: Tac.—b. Intended narratives: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destiné*.

dē-stī-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for de-sta-no; fr. de; root sta; cf. sto init.; cf. also, in act. force, Gr. ἵστημι] **I. Prop.**: To make to stand

fast, make firm, bind: falces, Cæs. II. Fig.: **A.** To establish, determine; resolve; to design, intend, destine, to appoint, elect, choose, etc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: me aræ, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem in locum Pacori regem destinat, Just.—**B.** Of archers, sling-crs, etc.: To fix upon as a mark, to aim at: locum oris, Liv.—**C.** In commercial lang.: Destinare sibi aliquid, To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy: Cic. III. Meton.: Of arrows: to shoot or aim them at a mark: sagittas, Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterminer*.

dē-stī-tū-o, stī-tūi, stī-tātum, stī-tūēre, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo] **I.** To set down; to set, place any where: in convivio, Cic. II.: **A.** (To put away from one's self; hence): 1. To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, etc.: homines, Cic. (without Object) si destituit spes, Liv.—**2.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Abandoned, forsaken by, destitute of: præceptis destitutus, Cic.—**B.** (To put away from another; hence): To deprive or defraud: destituit deus Mercede pactā Laomedon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destituer*.

dē-stī-tū-o, ōnis, f. [destitui-o] **A** forsaking, deserting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destitution*.

dē-stī-tū-tus, a, um, P. of destitui-o. **destric-tus** (for destrig-tus), a, um, P. of destrig(n)-o.

dē-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** To strip off leaves, etc.: frondem, Quint.—**B.** To unsheath, draw the sword, etc.: gladium, Cic. II.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To touch slightly along, to sweep along or over: æquora alis, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of weapons: To graze along, to wound: corpus, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: To criticise, censure: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov.

dēstruc-tio, ōnis, f. [DESTRUC, true root of destrui-o; v. struo init.] **A** pulling or tearing down, destruction: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *destruction*.

dē-strū-o, xi, ctum, ūere, 3. v. a. (To unbuild; hence) **I.** Prop.: To pull or tear down any thing built: navem, ædificum, Cic. II. Fig.: To destroy, ruin, weaken: destruiere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détruire*.

dē-sub, præp. c. Abl. Below, beneath: desub Alpibus, Tac.

dē-sū-do, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: To sweat greatly: Cels. **B.** Fig.: To exert or fatigue one's self greatly: in his desudans, Cic. II. Act.: **A.** Prop.: To sweat out or exude any thing: balsama, Claud. **B.** Fig.: To perform with exertion: judicā, Claud.

dē-sū-dā-cio, fēcī, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [desue-sco; facio] To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use: Cic.

dē-sū-esco (in poets, trisyll.), sūvēi, sūctum, sūdesco, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use: in desuescendis morari, Quint.—**B.** Part. Perf.: 1. Unused, out of use, that has fallen into desuetude:

rem desuetam usurpare, Liv.—**2.** Unused, to which one is unaccustomed: desueta sidera, Ov.—**3.** Unaccustomed: corda, Virg. II. Neut.: To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;—in Perf., to be unaccustomed: antiquo patrum desuescit honori, Sil.

dēsū-tū-do, ōnis, f. [for desuetudo; fr. desuet-us] (The quality of the desuetus; hence) Discontinuance of a practice or habit; disuse, desuetude: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *desuétude*.

desue-tū-do, a, um, P. of desue-sco. **dēsul-tor**, ōris, m. [for desal-tor; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] **A** leaper, vaulter (the technical designation of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping). **I.** Prop.: Liv. II. Fig.: amoris, i. e. an inconstant lover, Ov.

dēsultōr-ius, a, um, adj. [desultor] Of, or belonging to, a desultor: Suet.—**As Subst.**: **desultorius**, ūi, n. =desultor: Cic.

dēsul-tūra, æ, f. [for desal-tura; fr. DESAL, true root of desil-io] **A** leaping or jumping down from a horse: Plaut.

dē-sum, fūi, esse (ec in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets by synæresis as one syll.) (Perf. Ind., affuerunt, Ov.), v. n. **I.** Gen.: To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. II. Esp.: To fail, be wanting in one's duty in rendering assistance, etc.; not to assist or serve, to desert one: ne tibi desis, Cic.

dē-sū-mo, sumpsī, no sup., sumere, 3. v. a. (To take away for one's self from a number; hence) To pick out, choose, select: consules, Liv.

dē-sū-per, adv. From above, above: Cæs.; Virg.

dē-surgo, no perf. nor sup., surgere, 3. v. n. To rise: cœnā, Hor.

dē-tē-go, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To uncover, expose, lay bare: patefacta et detecta corpora, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) caput puer detectus honestum, Virg. II. Fig.: To discover, disclose, reveal, betray: latentem Culpam, Ov.

dē-tē-do, no perf., tensum, tendere, 3. v. a. To unstretch, relax a thing strained: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détendre*.

dēten-sus (for detend-sus), a, um, P. of detend-o.

1. **dēten-tus**, a, um, P. of detineo, through true root DETEN.

dē-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergere (detergis, Claud.: detergent, id.), 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas pollice, Ov. II. Fig.: **A.** To take away, remove: somnum, Claud.—**B.** To cleanse, purge: secula fœdo victu, Claud.—**C.** Of money: To sweep off, get: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, Cic. III. Meton.: **A.** To cleanse by wiping; to wipe off, wipe clean, clean out: cloacas, Liv.—**B.** To strip off, break off, break to pieces: remos, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterger*. **detergo**, ere, v. detergeo init.

dētēr-ior, ius, adj. comp. [obsol. deter, from dē] (Lower; hence) Worse, poorer, meaner; also, **deter-ri-mus**, a, um, sup. adj. Worst, poorest, meanest: res deterior, Cic.: homo deterrime, id.

dētēr-i-us, comp. adv. [deteri-or] Worse: Cic.

dētermīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [determin(a)-o] **A** boundary, conclusion, end: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détermination*.

dē-termī-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To border off, to bound; to limit, prescribe limits, determine: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. II. Fig.: To mark out; to fix upon, determine, limit, settle, etc.: quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *déterminer*.

dē-tē-ro, trivi, tritum, tērere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To rub away; to wear away or out: deteris calces, you are treading on and grazing my heels. Plaut. II. Fig.: To diminish in force, to weaken, lessen, impair: laudes culpā ingeni, Hor.

dē-terrē-o, terrūi, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To frighten from any thing; to deter, discourage from, hinder: non deterreret sapientem mors, quominus suis consulat, Cic.: libidines commemorare pudore deterrere, id.: (without Object) ad deterrendum, id. II. Meton.: To avert, to keep or ward off something: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētērr-itus, a, um, P. of deterr-eo. **deter-sus** (for deterg-sus), a, um, P. of deterg-o.

dētēstā-bilis, e, adj. [detest(a)-or] Execrable, abominable, detestable, scelus, Cic.: (Comp.) detestabilior immanitas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestable*.

dētēstā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. Execration, cursing, detestation: Liv.—**2.** A keeping off, averting: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détestation*.

dē-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** (To call upon or invoke a deity as a witness, with earnestness; hence) **A.** To curse, execrate, abominate, detest, etc.: auspicium malum, Cic.: aliquid, Cæs. **B.** To imprecate, call down, invoke: in caput eorum minas periculaque, Liv. II.: **A.** Of a deity: To avert, remove a calamity, etc., in consequence of prayer offered: Cic.—**B.** Of a person: To deprecate; to pray for the averting or removal of any thing: Cic. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: bella matribus detestata, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détester*.

dē-tē-xo, texti, textum, tēxere, 3. v. a. **I.**: (Prop.: To weave off or away; hence, Fig.) **A.** To steal from the loom: pallium, Plaut.—**B.** To draw off or away: te ab exordio, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. II.: **A.** Prop.: To weave completely; to finish or complete weaving: telam, Plaut. **B.** Meton.: To plait, interlace, make by plaiting, etc.: aliquid . . . iunco, Virg. **C.** Fig.: To close, end, finish: Cic.

dētēx-tus, a, um, P. of detex-o. **dē-tīnē-o**, tīnūi, tentum, tīnere,

2. v. a. [for de-teneo] **I.** To hold off, keep back, detain, etc.: **A.** Prop.: voce rates, Ov.: ad Massiliam detineri, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: euntem, multa loquendo, Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. **II.** [To hold one thoroughly or firmly; hence] To occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détenir*.
dē-tondō, tōndi, no sup., tōnāre, 1. v. n. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To thunder down: hic ubi detonuit, Ov. **B.** Fig.: To thunder down, to storm, to rage: Flor. **C.** Meton.: To rush down with impetuous fury, to thunder down: Flor. **II.** [To cease thundering; Fig.] To rage out, cease raging: nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem Sustinet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détonner*.
dēton-sus (fordetond-sus), a, um, P. of detond-eo.

dē-torquēō, torsi, tortum or torsum, torquere, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To turn, or bend aside; to turn off, turn away: ponticulum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To turn or twist out of shape, to distort: partes corporis detortat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To turn aside or away, to divert: volupates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.—**B.** To distort, misrepresent: omnia, Liv.

dētor-sus (fordetor-sus), a, um, P. of detorqu-eo.
detractatio, onis, etc., v. detract.
detract-ō, ōnis, f. [for detrahio; fr. detrah-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** drawing off, taking away, withdrawing: Cic.—Particular expression: Detractio cibi, or simply detractio, *A purging*: Cic.; Cels. **II.** Fig.: Rhetor. t. t.: *A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *detractation*, "detractation," i. e. "taking away of character."

detractō, are, v. detractō.
detract-tor, ōris, m. [for detrahitor; fr. detrah-o] **A.** disparager, detractor: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracteur*.
detract-tus (fordetract-tus), a, um, P. of detrah-o.
dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trahere (Inf. Perf.: detraxe, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To draw off, away, or down; to pull down; to take down, take away: vestem, Cic.: amiculum alicui, id.—**B.** Esp.: To remove, withdraw, take away: cohortes, Cæs.: coronam, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To pull down, lower: regum majestatem, Liv.—**B.** To withdraw, take away; to lower in estimation; to disparage, detract from, etc.: dignitatem, Cic. (without Object) detraherendi causā, id.

dētractā-tio (detracta-), ōnis, f. [detract(a)-o] **A.** declining, refusing: Liv.
dētractā-tor (detracta-), ōris, m. [id.] (Prop.: One who declines, refuses; Fig.) **A.** disparager: Liv.

dē-trecto (-tracto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for de-tracto] (Not to take in hand; hence) To decline, refuse to

do any thing: militiam, Cæs.: (without Object) Etrusce legiones detractant, Liv. **II.** [To pull down with violence; hence] To lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from: virtutes, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détracter*.

dētriment-ōsus, a, um, adj. [detriment-um] Full of hurt, etc.; very hurtful or detrimental: Cæs.

dētri-mentum, i, n. [DETRI, root of deter-o; v. tero int.] (Prop.: **A.** rubbing off; Meton.) **I.** Gen.: Loss, damage, detriment: Cic. **II.** Esp.: The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *détriment*.

dētri-tus, a, um, P. of deter-o, through root DETRI.

dē-trīdo, trāsi, trāsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To thrust, drive, or force away; to thrust down, push down: necesse est, eum detridi, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Milit. t. t.: To thrust or drive away an enemy from his position; to dislodge, dispossess: virum, Liv.—**2.** Law t. t.: To drive out a person from his possession, to dispossess: agro communi detruditur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To drive; to bring, reduce to any thing: aliquem de suā sententiā, Cic.: se ad mendacitatem, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: Of time: To put off, postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. **III.** Meton.: To drive away, cause to depart: ex quā (sc. arce) me naves detruserunt, Script. ap. Cic.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To lop or cut off: arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To mutilate, to behead: corpora, Liv.

dētrū-sus (fordetrud-sus), a, um, P. of detrud-o.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To drive, thrust, or cast down, in a violent, tumultuous manner: **I.** Prop.: hostes, Liv.: (without Object) miles contra deturbare telis, Tac. **II.** Fig.: aliquem de fortunis omnibus, Cic.

dē-turpo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To disfigure: comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

Deucālīon, ōnis, m., Δευκαλίων. Deucalion; a son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.—Hence, **Deucālīon-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of Deucalion.

dē-uncj, uncis, m. [for de-unc-s; fr. de; unc-ia] Eleven twelfths: Cic.; Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To burn up, consume: pluteos turrium, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To destroy: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus, i (In the Nom., Dat., and Abl. Plur. the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis), m. [akin to θεός; Sanscrit deva, "god," and div, "heaven"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** A god, deity: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Sometimes in poets to denote a female deity: Virg. **II.** Fig.: Of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: A god, deity: deos quoniam propius contingis, i. e. Augustus and Mæcenæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Dieu*.

dēus-tus (for deur-tus), a, um, P. of deur-o.

dē-ūtor, no perf., ūti, 3. v. dep. (To use in a way apart from its proper intention; hence) To use ill, to abuse: victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévaster*.

dē-vēho, vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To carry, convey, take away: sarmata, Virg.: saucis in opidum devectis, Liv. **II.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To carry or convey one's self down; to go down, descend, etc.: Cic.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. To pluck, pull, tear off: pennas, Plaut.

dē-vēlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To unveil, uncover: ora sorori, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dévoiler*.

dē-vēnērōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: To reverence, worship: deos prece, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To avert: somnia molā, Tib.

dē-vēnīo, vēni, no sup., vēnīre, 4. v. n. (To come down into a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: To go to, arrive at, reach: ad legionem decimam, Cæs.: in victoris manūs, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To come to, reach, arrive at, betake one's self to, turn to: ad juris studium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devenir*.

dē-verbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To thrash or cudgel soundly: homines ad necem, Ter.

1. dē-versor (-vorsor), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (To turn off from the road; hence) To turn in to an inn; to put up; to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.

2. dē-versor, ōris, m. [for devertor; fr. devert-o] One who lodges anywhere; an inmate, guest: Cic.

dēversōriū-lum, i, n. dim. [deversorium, (uncontr. Gen.) deversorio-] A small lodging-place: Cic.

deversorium, i, v. deversorium.

dēversōri-us, a, um, adj. [2. deversor] (Pertaining to a deversor; hence) For lodging in: taberna, a lodging-place, lodging, inn, Plaut.—As Subst.: **deversorium** (div-), i, n.: **A.** An inn, lodging: **I.** Prop.: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Fig.: studiorum, Cic.—**B.** A tavern: Suet.

dēvert-icūlum (devert-), i, n. [devert-o] (That which serves for turning aside; hence) **1.**: **A.** Prop.: **A.** by-road, by-path: Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) A deviation, digression: Juv.; Pl.—(b) A refuge, retreat, lurking-place: Cic.—**2.**: A place for travellers to turn into, or put up at; an inn: Liv.

dē-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, tēre, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: To turn away or aside: comites hortatu, Luc. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: To turn aside: Virg.—**b.** Of persons: To turn aside, to lodge, etc.; to turn or betake one's self in any direction; to put up at: Plaut.; Cic. **2.** Fig.: To turn aside to, to have recourse to: ad magicas artes, Ov. **II.** Neut.: **A.**

Prop.: To turn aside to lodge, etc.; to turn or go in any direction; to put up, lodge, etc., ad cauponem, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To turn aside, to digress: unde divertimus, Cic.

devexus, a, um, adj. [for devexus; fr. devex-o] **I. Prop.**: Of places: Inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: lucus in viam devexus est, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Of heavenly bodies, the day, etc.: Turning from their, etc., course; setting, declining, etc.: Orion, Hor.: (Comp.) dies devexior, Claud.: **B.** Of life, age, etc.: 1. Declining: ætas, Sen.—2. Turning itself: ætas a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic.

devinciō, vinxi, vinctum, vincire (Perf. sync. devinxiti, Plaut.), 4. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To bind fast, tie up, fetter, shackle: aliquem fasciis, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To bind fast, to fetter, overpower: membra sopore, Lucr.—**B.** To devote or attach one's self to: vino te devinciis, Plaut.—**C.** To shackle with, i. e. to engage deeply in: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malā, Ter.—**D.** To connect one's self intimately with: cum Galbā affinitate sese devinxerat, Cic.—**E.**: 1. Gen.: To bind together, to unite closely: homines inter se, Cic.—2. Esp.: To bind fast by kindness, favours, etc.: to attach or engage to one; to oblige, lay under an obligation: virum sibi liberalitate, Cic.

devinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To conquer completely, overcome, subdue: **I. Prop.**: Pœnos classe, Cic. **II. Fig.**: bonum publicum privatā gratiā devictum, i. e. sacrificed to, Sall. **devinctus**, a, um: 1. P. of devinco.—2. Pa.: Devoted, greatly attached to: quibus (sc. studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.: (Comp.) devinctior alicui, Hor.

devitā-tiō, ōnis, f. [devit(a)-o] **An avoiding**: Cic.

devīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **To avoid**: procellam temporis, Cic.

devī-us, a, um, adj. [de; vi-a] (Apart or removed from the way; hence) **I.**: **A.**: 1. Prop.: That lies out of the high-road; out of the way: iter, a by-way: Cic.—As Subst.: devia, ōrum, n. By-roads: Suet.—2. Fig.: Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish: Cic.—**B.**: 1. Retired, remote, sequestered: Cic.—2. Inaccessible limina, Prop. **II.** Wandering from the way or in remote spots: Hor.

devōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. To call away**: **A. Prop.**: aliquem de provincia . . . ad gloriam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: To call away, i. e. to divert from non avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavit illum, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: To call down: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem ad cenam, i. e. to invite: Nep. **B. Fig.**: To call down, bring: philosophiam e cœlo, Cic.

devōlo, āvi, prps. no sup., āre, 1. v. n. **I.**: **A. Prop.**: To fly down: turndus devolet illum, Hor. **B. Fig.**: To hasten down: ad aliam amicitiam, 181

Cic.: de tribunali, Liv. **II.** To fly or hasten away: simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes, Acut. Her.

devōlvo, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A. Gen.**: To roll down or downcast: 1. Prop.: saxa in musciculum, Cæs.—2. Fig.: verba, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self, etc., down; i. e. to roll or tumble down; to fall headlong: Cic.; Liv. **II.**: To roll off or away: fuis mollia pensa Devolvunt, i. e. spin off, Virg.

devōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To scallow or gulp down, to devour: aliquid, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: To scallow up, engulf, absorb: me Charybdis devoret, Ov.—**B.** To seize upon greedily or hastily, to scallow eagerly, to devour: spe prædam, Cic.—**C.**: 1. Of property, etc.: To consume, to waste: pecuniam, Cic.—2. To scallow up, gulp down: Ov.: lacrimas. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To devour mentally: libros, Cic.—**B.** To scallow down, i. e. to receive without understanding: oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, Cic.—**C.** To scallow any thing disagreeable, i. e. to patiently bear, to endure: molestiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devorer*.

devort-ium, ii, n. [devort-o] **A by-way, by-road**: Tac.

devorto, ere, v. deverto. **devov-tiō**, ōnis, f. [for devov-tiō; fr. devov(-eo)] **1. A devoting, consecrating**: Cic.—2. A cursing, execration: Nep.—3. (Prop.): Sorcery, enchantment; Meton.: A magical formula, incantation, spell: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devotion*.

devō-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **intens.** [for devov-to; fr. devov(-eo)] **I. Prop.**: To dedicate, devote: filium, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To bewitch: sortes, Plaut. **devō-tus** (for devov-tus), a, um: 1. P. of devov(-eo).—2. Pa.: **A. Prop.**: Devoted to any person, i. e. attached, faithful: (Comp.) nobis devotior, Claud.: (Sup.) devotissimus alicui, Suet.—As Subst.: devotus, i, m. An attached or faithful follower: Cæs. **b. Meton.**: Devoted to any thing, i. e. addicted to it, very fond of it: a by-ways arenæque devotus, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devot, devoté*.

devōvō, vōvi, vōtum, vōvēre, 2. v. a. (To transfer from one's self by a vow; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To vow, devote any thing to a deity, etc.; se ipsos dicit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To devote to the infernal gods, i. e. to curse, to execrate: devovit natum credulus ille (sc. Thescus) suum, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To devote, give up, attach any thing to any one: se amicitia alicujus, Cæs.—**B.** To bewitch: aliquem carminibus, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *devouer*.

devōxtans, antis, m. [confr. from de-sex-tans] (A sixth part off; hence) Ten twelfths of any thing: Suet.

dextel-la, æ, f. dim. [for dexteral-a; fr. dexter-a] A little right hand: Cic. **dexter**, trā, trārum (and more freq., tra, trum), adj. [akin to San-

scrit daksha, "right;" Gr. δεξίος, δεξί-τροπος] **I. Prop.**: To the right, on the right side, right: humeri, Cæs.: (Comp.) dexterior pars, Ov.: (Sup.) dextima (dextuma) via, Var.—As Subst.: **A. dextēra** (-tra), æ, f. (sc. manus): 1. Prop.: The right hand: Cic.; Sall.—Particular phrases: **a.** Ab dextera or simply dextera (dextera). On the right hand side: Plaut.; Cæs.—**b.** Ad dexteram (dextram), Towards the right hand side: Plaut.; Cæs.—2. Fig.: The right hand of friendship, etc.: Græcia tendit dexteram Italix, Cic.—3. Meton.: **a.** Plur.: A pair of right hands clasped in each other, made of gold, silver, etc.; sent as a token of goodwill or as a pledge of amity: Tac.—**b.** The hand, in gen.: Hor.—**B. dextimi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Persons on the extreme right; the extreme right of an army: Sall. **II. Fig.**: **A.** Handy, dexterous, skilful, suitable, fitting: rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., Liv.—**B.** Favourable, propitious, fortunate, dexter adj, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextre*.

dextera, æ, v. dexter. **dextēr-e** (dextre-), adv. [dexter, dexteri-, or dextr-i] Dexterously, skilfully: dextre obeundo officia, Liv.: (Comp.) nemo dexterior fortunā est usus, Hor.

dextēr-itas, ātis, f. [dexter] (The quality of the dexter; hence) Dexterity, aptness, readiness in doing good offices: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dextérité*.

dextr-o-vorsum (constr. dextrorsum and -orsus), adv. [dexter, dextr-i (-o); vorsum] Towards the right side, to the right: Plaut.; Liv.; Hor.

dextumus (-imus), a, um, v. dexter.

di, in certain compound words = dis; v. 3. di init.

Dia, æ, f., Δία (Divine). Dia; the old name of the island Naxos: Ov.

Diablantes, um, m. The Diablantes; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

diādēma, ātis, n. = διαδήμα. A royal head-dress, diadem: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diadème*.

diāta, æ, f. = διαίτα: 1. A mode of living (prescribed by a physician); diet: Cic.—2. A dwelling-place, room, summer-house, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diète*.

1. **diālecticē-e**, adv. [dialectic-us] Dialectically: Cic.

2. **diālectice**, æs, v. dialecticus. **diālecticus**, a, um, adj. = διαλεκτικός. Belonging to disputation, dialectical: captiones, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **diālecticus**, i, m. A dialectician, logician: Cic.—2. **diālectica**, æ (-ē, ēs), f. (sc. ars) Dialectics, logic: Cic.—3. **diālectica**, ōrum, n. Logical questions, dialectics: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialectique*.

diālectos, i, f. = διαλεκτος. A manner of speaking; and esp. a dialect: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dialecte*.

Di-ālis, æ, adj. [Δίς, Δι-ος] Of, or belonging to, Dis, i. e. Jupiter: flamen, the priest of Jove, Liv.—As Subst.:

Dialis, is, m. (sc. flamen or sacerdos). *The flamen Dialis*: Tac. — Hence, **Dialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a flamen Dialis*: conjux, Ov.

dīālōgus, i, m. = διάλογος. **A** (philosophical) conversation, a dialogue: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dialogue**.

Dīāna, æ, f. **I. Prop.**: *Diana; an Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with Gr. Artemis, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the sister of Apollo.* — Hence, **Dīānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diana.* — As Subst.: **Dīān-ium**, i, n.: **A. A temple (or other place) sacred to Diana**: Liv. — **B. A promontory in Spain (now Denia)**. **II. Meton.**: *For the moon*: Ov.

dī-āria, ōrum, n. [dies, di-el] (*Things pertaining to dies; hence*) **A** daily allowance or pay: Cic.; Hor.

dībāphus, a, um, adj. = διβαφος. **Double-dyed**: dibapha Tyria, Pl. — As Subst.: **dibaphus**, i, f. (= διβαφος, sc. ἱσθίος) (*Prop.*: **A double-dyed garment**; Meton.) **A public office (as the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple)**: Cic.

dīca, æ, f. = δίκη. **A lawsuit, judicial process**: Cic.

dīcāo-itas, ātis, f. [dicax, dicac-is] (*The quality of the dicax; hence*) **Biting wit, raillery, banter**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dicacitē**.

dīcā-tō, ōnis, f. [dic(a)-o] **A settling as a citizen in another state**: Cic.

dīc-ax, ācis, adv. [2. dic-o] **Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, witty**: dicax in aliquem, Cic. (*Comp.*) nemo dicacior, id.

dī-chōrēus, i, m. = δῖς, χορῆος. **A double choëre**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. choëre**.

dicis [prob. from 2. dico] only in the phrase *dicis causā*: Law t. t.: (*Prop.*: **For the sake of judicial form**; Meton.) *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance*: Cic.

1. dic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to 2. dic-o] **I. Prop.**: (*Gen.*: **To proclaim, make known**; Esp. Relig. t. t. **A. To dedicate, consecrate, devote**: donum Jovi, Cic. — **B. To consecrate, to defy a person**: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **II. Meton.**: **A. To give up, set apart, appropriate** any thing to any one: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. — **B. To consecrate (a thing by using it for the first time), to inaugurate**: acie signa, Tac.

2. dic-o, dixi, dictum, dicere (*Imperat. dic*, Plaut. — *Perf. sync.* dixi, Cic. — *Subj.* dixis, Plaut. — *Inf. Pass.* dicier, Script. ap. Cic.) **3. v. a.** [akin to Sanscrit root *dic*, Gr. *δεικνυμι*, "to show" or "point out"] (*To show or point out by speaking; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **1. To say, tell, mention, relate**: ille, quem dixi, Cic. (*Impers. Plaut.*) indignis si male dicitur, Plaut. — **2. Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum esse, etc.**, with a subjective clause: *It is said, related, maintained, etc.*; or they say, affirm, etc. in vincula duoi fratrum dictum erat, Liv.: de hoc Verri dicitur habere eum, etc., Cic.

— **3. Dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc.**, with an infinitive: *It is said that I, you, he, etc.*; or they say that I, you, etc.: Plaut.; Hor. — **Particular phrase**: **Dictum ac factum** or **dictum factum**: *Said and done; i. e. no sooner said than done; without delay*: Ter. **B. Esp.**: **1. To assert, affirm** a thing as certain: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. (*without Object*) dicebant, ego negabam, id. — **2. To pronounce, deliver, rehearse** any thing: causam, to plead in defence, Cic.: jus, id.: (*without Object*) est oratoris proprium apte dicere, id. — **3. a. To describe, relate, sing, celebrate** in verse: Alciden puerocem Ledæ, Hor. — **b. To predict, foretell**: quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non, Hor. — **4. To pronounce, articulate** a letter, syllable, word: quum Rho dicere nequiret, etc., Cic. — **5. To call, to name**: Chaoniam a Chaone dixit, Virg. — **6. To name, appoint** one to an office: dictatore, Cic. — **7. To appoint, fix upon**: diem operi, Cic. — **8. (To tell one so and so, for)** **To admonish, warn, order**: dicebam, medicare tuos desiste capillos, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **To mean so and so**; sometimes to be rendered by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quæ timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dire**.

dīcētōrum, i, n. = δῖκτορος (doubly beating; hence of a vessel, two-oared). **A galley with two banks of oars**: Cic.

dictāus, a, um, dictamnus, i, v. Dicte.

dictā-ta, ōrum, n. [dict(a)-o] **1. Things dictated, dictates** of the master to his scholars, i. e. lessons, exercises, dictations: Cic.; Hor. — **2. Precepts, rules**: Suet.; Juv.

dictā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*He who orders; hence*) **A dictator**: **1. A supreme magistrate elected by the Romans only in seasons of emergency, when his power was absolute, and continued for six months**: Cic. — **2. The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dictator**.

dictā-tōr-ius, a, um, adj [dicta-tor] (*Of, or belonging to, a dictator*): Cic.

dictā-trix, icis, f. [dict(a)-o] (*She who orders; hence*) **A dictatress**: Plaut.

dictā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] **1. A dictating**: Script. ap. Suet. — **2. (Prop.) An ordering**; Meton.: *The office of one who orders; hence* **The office of dictator, dictatorship**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dictature**.

Dicte, es, f., Δίκη. **Dicte**: a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared, and afterwards worshipped. — Hence, **1. Dict-æus**, a, um, adj.: **A. Prop.**: *Of Dicte, Dicæan*. — **b. Meton.**: **Cretan**. — **2. Dict-amne**, es, f. **The plant dillany**, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida.

dic-tō, ōnis, f. [dic-o] **1. A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery**: Cic. — **2. An oracular response, prediction**: Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. Dictation**.

dict-iō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [intens. [dict-o] **I. Gen.**: **To say often**

or emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly: quod malevolus vetus poeta dicitur, Ter.: ut Laocædæmonii suos omnes agros esse dicitur, quos, etc., Cic. (*without Object*) Cælius profectus, ut dicitur, ad Cæsarem pervenit, Cæs.: (*with double Acc.*) antequi puellas pueras dicitarent, Suet. **II. Esp.**: **In law**: **To plead frequently**: causas, Cic.

dic-t-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. freq. [2. dic-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **To say often; to pronounce, declare, or assert repeatedly**: illis orationem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **To dictate something to some one** that he may write it down: hæc dictavi ambulan, Cic.: (*without Object*) dictavi propter lippitudinem, id. **II. Fig.**: **Of abstract subjects**: **To prescribe, point out, recommend, require** ut quasque ratio dictabit, Pl. **III. Meton.**: **To make, compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out**: ducentos versus, Hor.: codicillos, Suet. ¶ Hence, **Fr. dicter**.

dic-tum, i, n. [dic-o] (*That which is spoken; hence*) **I. Gen.**: **A saying, a word**: Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. 1. A saying, maxim, proverb**: Lucr.; Cic. — **2. A witty saying, bon-mot**: Cic. — **B. Plur.**: **1. Poetry**: Lucr.; Prop. — **2. A prediction, prophecy**: Virg. — **3. An order, command**: Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. diction, dit**.

dic-tum, a, um, P. of dic-o.

Dictynna, æ, f., Δικτυνα (She of the net). **Dictynna**: an appellation of Diana. — Hence, **Dictyn-æum** (-æum), i, n. **A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta**.

Dictys, ōis, m., Δικτυς (Ho of the net). **Dictys**: **1. A mariner changed into a dolphin**. — **2. A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs**.

1. di-do (dis-), didi, dñtum, dñre, 3. v. a. **To place out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute**: **I. Prop.**: in venas cibum, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: dicitur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg.

2. Didō, sis and ōnis, f. **Dido**: the founder of Carthage, daughter of the Phœnic king Belus, wife of Sichæus, and sister of Pygmalion; called also **Elisa** or **Elissa**.

di-dūco, duxi, ductum, dñcere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **To draw apart; to part, separate, sever, divide**: digitos, Cic.: superest deducere terram Sæpius ad capita, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **To separate the forces, etc.**, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: **To divide distribute; to disperse, scatter**: copias, Cæs.: choros, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **To separate, disjoin, part**: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic.

diduc-tus, a, um, P. of diduc-o.

diē-cūla, æ, f. dim. [dies, die-i] **A little day; a little while**: Cic.

di-erectus, a, um, adj. [for di-erectus; fr. di=dis; ERĒG, true root of erig-o] **I. Prop.**: **Stretched out and raised up on high, i. e. crucified**: i hinc, dierectus, Go and be hanged! Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **Rotten, good for nothing**: lembus, Plaut.

dies, *di* (*Gen.* dies, die, and *di*, *Gell.*—*Dat.*, die, *Plaut.*), *m.* (*in Sing.* sometimes *f.*) [akin to Sanscrit *div*, "light," the sky; also, *dju*, "a day"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **A** day of twenty-four hours: nullus, Cic.: suprema, Hor.—Particular expressions: **In dies, Daily:** Cic.: so, in diem, Liv. **B. Esp.: 1.** **A** set day, appointed time, term in the widest sense of the word: Cic.—**2.** **A** natural day; **a day** (opp. to night): Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** Diem noctemque, etc., *Day and night*, i.e. without ceasing, uninterrupted: Cic.: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** Cum die, *At break of day*: Ov.—**3.** **a.** = dies natalis, *A birthday*: Cic.—**b.** = dies mortis, *Dying-day, day of one's death*: Tac.—**c.** = dies febris, *Fever-day*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **I.** Gen.: **a.** **A** day for that which is done or transacted in it: Cic.; Liv.—**b.** **A** day's journey: Liv.—**c.** Time, space of time, period: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Esp.: **Light of day, daylight**: Ov.—**B.** Personified: **1.** = Sol (*opp.* Luna): *Plaut.*; Ov.—**2.** *The mother of the first Venus*: Cic.

Dies-piter [for Dies-pater; fr. Dies, lengthened form of *dis*; pater] (*Father-god*). *Diespiter* or *Jupiter*.

dis-fāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for dis-fam-o; fr. dis; fam-a] *To spread abroad an evil report concerning a person or thing; to publish, divulge a thing*: aliquod, Ov.: aliqueum, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diffamare*.

diffē-rens, entis, *P.* of differ-o. ¶ Hence, *Fr. différent*.

diffē-rent-ia, æ, *f.* [differs, different-is] *A difference, diversity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. différence*.

diffē-ritas, ātis, *f.* [differ-o, through obsol. adj. differ-us = differens] *A difference*: Lucr.

dis-fēro, distili, dilātum, differe (*Inf. Pass.*: differri, Lucr.): *in tmesis*, disque tulissent, *Plaut.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [for dis-fero] **I.** Act.: **A** prop.: *To carry from each other; to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: ænem distulit ventus, Cæs.: in verum distulit ulmos, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb a person*: aliquem dictis, *Plaut.*—**2.**: **a.** Of things as objects: *To spread abroad, publish, divulge any thing*: famam, *Plaut.*: male commissam esse libertatem populo Romano, Liv.—**b.** Of persons as objects: *To cry down, to defame*: dominos rumoribus, Tac.—**3.** With reference to time: **a.** Of things: *To defer, put off, protract, delay any thing*: hoc tamen non quo differre, etc., Cic.—**b.** Of persons: (a) *To put off (till another time)*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Liv.—(b) *To put off a person's death, to spare*: decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat, Ov. **II.** Neut.: (Prop.): *To carry apart, to separate*: Fig.: *To differ, be different*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differabant, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) tragico differre colori, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. différer*.

dis-fer-tus, a, um, adj. [for dis-faro-tus; fr. dis; fero-io] (*Completely*

stuffed; hence) *Stuffed full, filled*: provincia differta exactoribus, Cæs.

difficil-ē, adv. [difficil-is] *With difficulty*: Vell.: (Comp.) difficilis, Cæs.: (Sup.) difficillime, Cæs.

diff-icilis, e (old form **difficul**), adj. [for dis-facilis] (*Not to be done; hence*) **I.** Gen.: **Hard, difficult, troublesome**: (Comp.) difficiliores tempestates, Cæs.: (Sup.) difficillimum tempus, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *u*) difficile factu, id. **II.** Esp.: Of character: *Hard to manage or to please; obstinate, morose, surly*: difficiles senes, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. difficile*.

difficil-iter, adv. [difficil-is] *With difficulty*: Cic.

difficil, *v.* difficilis *init.*

difficil-tas, ātis, *f.* [difficil = difficilis] *The state or condition of the difficult*; hence) **1.** *Difficultly, trouble, distress, poverty*: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** *Obstinacy, moroseness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. difficulté*.

difficul-ter, adv. [id.] *With difficulty*: Cæs.

diffid-ens, entis, *P.* of diffid-o.

diffiden-ter, adv. [for diffident-er; fr. diffidens, diffident-is] *Distrustfully, diffidently*: Cic.: (Comp.) diffidentius, Just.

diffident-ia, æ, *f.* [diffidens, diffident-is] *Want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence*: Cic.; Sal.

dis-fido, fidsi sum, fidere, **3.** *v. n.* [for dis-fido] *Not to trust, to mistrust; to be distrustful or hopeless; to despair*: sententiæ, Cic.: sibi, id.: (with *Dependent clause*) antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, id.

dis-findo, fidi, fassum, or fassum, findere, **3.** *v. a.* [for dis-findo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave asunder, to divide*: semen diffidit terra, Cic.: terram, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *Polit. t. t.*: *To break off, to put off*: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

dis-fingo, nor perf., nor sup., fingere, **3.** *v. a.* [for dis-fingo] **I.** Prop.: *To form differently, remodel, make anew*: ferrum incude, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *To change, alter*: neque diffinget . . . Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, Hor.

diffis-sus (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffi(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

1. diffi-sus (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffi(n)d-o, through true root DIFFID.

2. diffi-sus (for diffid-sus), a, um, *P.* of diffid-o.

dis-fitē-ō, nor perf., Æri, **2.** *v. dep.* [for dis-fateor] *To disavow, to deny*: opus, Ov.

dis-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** *v. a.* [for dis-flo] *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*: legiones spiritus, *Plaut.*

dis-fū-ō, nor perf., nor sup., Ære, **3.** *v. n.* [for dis-fūo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow asunder, flow in different directions, flow away*: extra ripas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drip*: juvenes sudore diffuentes, Phaed.—**B.** *To dissolve, melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animum diffuit, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of style: *To be loosely or*

unconnectedly put together: diffuens æsolutum, Cic.—**B.** *To dissolve in, i. e. to give one's self up wholly to; to reel in*: otio diffuentes, Cic.

diffra-ct-us (for diffrag-tus), a, um, *P.* of diffri(n)g-o, through true root DIFFRAG.

dis-fringo (di-), nor perf., fractum, frangere, **3.** *v. a.* [for dis-frango] *To break in pieces, to shatter*: crura, *Plaut.*: axem, Suet.

dis-fū-gio, fugi, nor sup., fugere, **3.** *v. n.* [for dis-fugio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To flee in different directions; to disperse, be scattered*: perterriti repente diffuginis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To flee away, depart, escape*: sollicitudines, Hor.: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr.

diffū-gium, ii, *n.* [diffug-io] *A fleeing in different directions; a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffund-ito, nor perf., nor sup., Ære, **1.** *v. a.* intens. [diffund-o] *To scatter abroad, pour out, etc.*: Fig.: *Plaut.*

dis-fundo, fudi, fassum, fundere, **3.** *v. a.* [for dis-fundo] **I.** Prop.: *To pour forth around or in different directions; to pour or spread out*: sanguinem per venas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To spread, scatter, diffuse*: comam, Ov.: luce diffusa toto cœlo, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To spread abroad, to pour out*: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic.—**B.** *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: animos, Ov.: Jovem, id.

diffus-ē, adv. [diffusus-ia] *Diffusely, copiously*: Cic.: (Comp.) diffusius, id.

diffu-silis, e, adj. [for diffund-silis; fr. diffund, true root of diffu(n)d-o] *Diffusive*: ather, Lucr.

diffu-sus (for diffund-sus), a, um [diffund, true root of diffu(n)d-o] **1.** *P.* of diffundo.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide*: (Comp.) corona diffusior, Pl.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. **b.** Fig.: (a) *Extended, far spread, extensive*: jus civile, Cic.—(b) *Of style or writers*: Copious, diffuse, prolux: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diffus*.

Digentia, æ, *f.* *Digentia*; *a stream that ran through Horace's estate* (now Licenza).

di-gē-ro, gessi, gestum, gērere, **3.** *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry in different directions; to separate, disperse, distribute*: inque canes totidem trunco digestas ab uno Cerberus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of food: **a.** *To divide, tear to pieces, masticate*: cibum, Pl.—**b.** *To digest*: Cels.—**2.** *To distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To divide out, distribute*: tempora, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To set in order, arrange, put to rights*: quid quoque annu actum sit, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. digérer*.

diges-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for diger-tio; fr. diger-o] **1.** *Digestion of food*: Cels.—**2.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: a. Gen.: Vell.; Pl.—**b.** Esp.: *Rhetor. t. t.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. digestion*.

diges-tus (for diger-tus), a, um, P. of diger-o.

digit-ūlus, i, m. dim. [digit-us] A little finger: Ter.

dig-itus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍiḡ*; Gr. *ῥῆκ-ω*] (The pointing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A finger: attigere aliquid extremis digitis, to touch something with the tips of the fingers, i. e. lightly, to slightly enjoy, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out with the finger, i. e. to become distinguished, famous, Hor. II. Meton.: A. A toe: Virg.—B. As a measure of length: An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doigt*.

dig-lādi-or, m. perf., āri, i. v. dep. [ci; gladi-us] I. Prop.: To fight for life and death; to contend fiercely: inter se sicis, Cic. II. Fig.: To dispute violently: Cic.

dig-nā-tio, ōnis, f. [dign(a)-or] I. Prop.: A considering or deeming worthy; esteem, respect, regard: Suet.; Just. II. Meton.: Dignity, honour, reputation: Liv.

dig-ne, adv. [dign-us] Worthily, fitly, becomingly: laudari, Cic.: (Comp.) dignus, Hor.

dig-nitas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the dignus; hence) I. Prop.: Worthiness, merit, desert: Cic. II. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Esp.: Official dignity, honourable employment, office: Cic.—B. Of things: Worth, value, excellence: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dignité*.

dig-no, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] To deem worthy or deserving: qui laude dignetur, Cic.

dig-nor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] I. To deem one worthy or deserving of something: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. II. To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self to do; to deign to do; or, with a negative, Not to deign, to disdain to do, etc.: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. III. To deem or hold a person or thing worthy of being something: (with double Acc.) O! felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum, Ov.

di-gnosco (-nosco), no perf., nor sup., gnoscere, 3. v. a. To know apart, to distinguish, discern: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor.

dig-nus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *ḍiḡ*, Greek *ῥῆκ-ω*] (Pointed out, shown; hence) Of persons: Worthy, deserving:—or things: Suitable, fitting, becoming, proper: grates, Virg.: (Comp.) (with Abl.) dignus odio scelus, Quint.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) cogitatio dignissima tue virtutis, Script. ap. Cic.: (with Relative pron.) videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) di tibi omnes id, quod es dignus, dunt, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digne*.

di-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for di-gradior] I. Prop.: To go apart or asunder; to separate, part; to go away, depart: digredimur

fientes, Ov.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. II. Fig.: To go aside, deviate, depart; in speaking, to digress: unde digressi sumus, Cic.

digres-sio, ōnis, f. [for digred-sio; fr. digred-i-or] 1. A going apart, separating; a going away, departing, departure: Cic.—2. a. A going aside, deviation: Gell.—b. Digression: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *digression*.

1. **digres-sus** (for digred-sus), a, um, P. of digred-i-or.

2. **digres-sus**, ūs, m. [for digred-sus; fr. digred-i-or] 1. A parting, separating, going away, departure: Cic.—2. A digression in speaking: Quint.

di-grunnio, no perf., nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. To grunt hard: Phaed.

dijūdicā-tio, ōnis, f. [dijudic(a)-o] A deciding, determining: Cic.

dijūdicō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To judge by discerning or distinguishing; to decide, determine: controversiam, Cic.: (without Object) tu dijudica, Ter. B. Meton.: To decide by arms: dijudicatā belli fortuna, Cæs. II. To discern by judging; to distinguish: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: (without Object) inter has sententias dijudicare malum, id.

dijunctio, etc., v. disj.

di-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. I. Gen.: To glide apart or away; to fall asunder, go to pieces, etc.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. II. Esp.: A. I. Prop.: Of persons, esp. of soldiers: To slip away in different directions; to disperse, be scattered, etc.: ab signis, Liv.—2. Fig.: To slip away, vanish, escape, etc.: memoria, Cic.—B. I. Prop.: To fall to pieces, go to decay, etc.: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.—2. Fig.: To fall to decay, go to ruin: vectigalia negligentia, Liv.

di-lācēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To tear to pieces, rend asunder. I. Prop.: dominum, Ov. II. Fig.: animam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilacérer*.

di-lāmīn-o, no perf., nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [di; lamin-a] To split in two: nubes, Ov.

di-lānio, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, etc. I. Prop.: cadaver dilaniandum canibus, Cic. II. Fig.: animam, Lucr.

di-lāpīd-o, no perf., nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [di; lapis, lapid-is] To scatter like stones; hence) Of property: To squander, waste, lavish, etc.: nostras triginta minas, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilapider*.

dilap-sus (for dilab-sus), a, um, P. of dilab-or.

di-largor, largitus sum, largiri, 4. v. dep. To give away or bestow liberally; to lavish: aliquid alicui, Cic.

dilā-tio, ōnis, f. [DILA, root of dilā-tum, supine of dilāto: v. fero init.] A putting off, delaying, deferring: temporis, Cic.

dilā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. intens. [id.] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify,

extend: partes stomachi, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To extend, enlarge, amplify: orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To enlarge or magnify itself: Quint. II. Neut.: To extend, spread out: spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dilater*.

dilā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A dilatory person: Hor.

dilā-tus, a, um [id.] P. of differo, di-laudo, no perf., nor sup., āre, i. v. a. To praise very highly: libros, Cic.

dilec-tus, a, um [for dileg-tus, fr. DILEG, true root of dilig-o—1. P. of dilig-o.—2. Pa.: Loved, beloved, dear: (Comp.) luco dilector omni Laurus, Claud.: (Sup.) augur dilectissimus, Stat.: (with Dat.) silva mihi dilecta, Virg.: (with Abl.) dilectus amore, id.

dilig-ens, entis, i. P. of dilig-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Esteeming, loving; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, Meton.) a. Careful of it; assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate with regard to it: (Comp.) in exquirendis temporibus diligenter, Cic. (Sup.; also, with Gen.) omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: (with Dat.) publicis equis assignandis et alendis diligentes, id.—b. With reference to domestic affairs: Attentive, careful, thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac diligens, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligent*.

dilig-en-ter, adv. [for diligenter; fr. diligens, diligent-is] Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly: diligenter facta sunt, Cæs.: (Comp.) diligentius, id.: (Sup.) diligentissime, Cic.

diligent-ia, æ, f. [diligens, diligent-is] (The quality of the diligens; hence) I. Gen.: Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence: Cæs.; Cic. II. Esp.: Carefulness in household affairs, i. e. economy, frugality: id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *diligence*.

di-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for di-lego] (To distinguish by selecting from others; hence) To value or esteem highly, to love: auream mediocritatem, Hor.: eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic.

di-lōrico, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. To tear apart, tear open one's dress: tunicam, Cic.

di-lūcēo, no perf., nor sup., lucēre, 2. v. n. (Prop.: To be quite light; Fig.) To be clear, evident: Liv.

dilūcē-sco, luxi, no sup., lūcēscere, 3. v. n. incho. [diluce-o] To grow light, begin to shine, dawn:—Perf., To shine. I. Impers.: A. Prop.: quum dilucesceret, Cic. B. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. II. Personal: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, etc., Hor.

dilūcid-e, adv. [dilucid-us] 1. Clearly, brightly: (Comp.) dilucidius flagrant, Pl.—2. Plainly, clearly, evidently, distinctly: explicare, Cic.

dilūc-idus, a, um, adj. [diluc-eo] I. Prop.: Clear, bright: smaragdus, Pl. II. Fig.: Of language: Clear, plain, distinct, evident: (Comp.) omnia dilucidiora facientes, Cic.

dilū-cūlum, i, n. [for diluc-culum; fr. diluc-eo] (*That which makes quite bright; hence*) *Daybreak, dawn*: Cic.

di-lūd-um, ū, n. [di; lud-us] (*That which pertains to severing a play asunder; hence*) *A resting-time, intermission between plays*: Hor.

di-lūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To wash to pieces, wash away; ne aqua lateres diluere posset*, Cæs. B. Esp.: *To dissolve any thing in a liquid, i.e. to temper, dilute*: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. II. Fig.: *A. To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove*: res leves, Cic.: curam, Hor.—B. *To resolve a difficulty, i.e. to explain*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. diluer.

dilū-tus, a, um: 1. P. of dilu-o.—2. Pa.: *Diluted, thinned, weak*: potio, Cels.: (Comp.) vinum dilutius, id.: (Sup.) potio dilutissima, id.

dilū-v-ies, ēi, f., -ium, ū, n. [for dilu-ies, diu-ium; fr. dilu-o] (Prop.: *A washing away of the earth; Meton.*) 1. *An inundation, flood, deluge*: Hor.; Ov.—2. *Desolation, destruction*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. déluge.

dilūvi-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [dilūvi-es] *To inundate, deluge*: Lucr.

di-māno, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To flow different ways, to spread abroad*: Fig.: vitæ ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimen-sio, ōnis, f. [for dimet-sio; fr. dimet-ior] *A measuring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. dimension.

dimen-sus (for dimet-sus), a, um, P. of dimet-ior.

di-mētor, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. c. dep. *To measure any thing according to the distance of its parts; to measure out*: cœlum atque terram, Cic. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: mirari se solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.

di-mēto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bound by measuring out; to mark out, stake out*. I. Prop.: locum castris, Liv. II. Fig.: siderum cursūs dimetati, Cic.

dimicā-tio, ōnis, f. [dimic(a)-o] *A fighting; a fight, combat, furious encounter*: Prop. and Fig.: Cic.

di-mico, āvi or ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To move rapidly here, there, backwards and forwards, i.e. to brandish, so weapons against an enemy; hence* I. Prop.: *To fight, combat, struggle, contend*: Of troops, gladiators, etc. ad dimicandum, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To struggle, strive, contend*: dimicantes competitors, Liv.: de fortunis, de liberis, Cic.

dimidiā-tus, a, um, adj. [dimidiā-o, to halve; found as verb fin. only once in Tertullian] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Halved, divided into halves, in half*: soles, i. e. split or divided in half, Lucil. B. Esp.: 1. *Half of* (=dimidia pars with Gen.): aper, Suet.—2. *To the extent of half, half*: procumbunt dimidiati, i. e. they lean forward with half of their bodies, Plaut.—

3. *Reduced to half, only half remaining*: partes, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Divided in half*: dies, Plaut.—B. *Half of, half-*: mensis, Cic.

di-midiūs, a, um, adj. [for dimediūs] I. Prop.: *Half*: dimidia pars terre, Cic.—As Subst.: **dimidiūm**, ū, n. *The half*: Plaut.—Particular expression: **Dimidiō**, *By half, to the amount of half*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: Of persons of mixed descent: **Half**: dimidiūs patrum, dimidiūs plebis, *half patrician, half plebeian*, Liv.

di-miñō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To break or dash to pieces*: caput, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. diminuer.

diminutiō, ōnis, v. deminutio.

dimis-sio, ōnis, f. [for dimitt-sio; fr. dimitt-o] 1. *A sending in different directions; a sending out, sending forth*: Cic.—2. *A dismissing, discharging*: Cic.

dimis-sus (for dimitt-sus), a, um, P. of dimitt-o.

di-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. *To send different ways, to send apart; hence* A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: *To send out or forth in different directions, to send about*: pueros circum amicos, Cic.: (without Object) dimisit curam omnes propinquas regiones, Cæs.—2. Fig.: *To send out or forth*: animum ignotas in artes, Ov.

B. Esp.: 1. *To separate a multitude; to break up, dissolve*: senatu dimisso, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To dismiss from one's self; to disband, discharge*: plures manus, Cæs. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To send away either an individual or a body; to let go, discharge, dismiss, release*: equos, Virg.: (with second Acc. of further definition) omnes incolumes, Cæs.: (without Object) ut Sulla nusquam ab se dimitteret, Nep.—2. Esp.: a. *Of a wife*: *To put away, repudiate*: uxorem, Suet.—b. *Of cavalry*: *To (dis)mount and let loose their horses*: Tac.—c. *Of the enemy*: *To let go, suffer to escape*: Cæs.—d. *Of a book*: *To lay or put down*: Cic.—e. *Of ambassadors*: *To despatch*: Cæs. B. Meton.: *Of inanimate objects*: *To give up, abandon*: fortunam morte, Cæs.—C. Fig.: *To voluntarily let go a thing, i.e. to give up, abandon, forego*: amicitias, Cic.

dimō-tus (for dimov-tus), a, um, P. of dimov-eo.

di-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere, 2. v. a. I. *To move apart; hence* A. *To part or put asunder; to separate, divide*: rubum Dimovere lacerte, Hor.—B. *To separate from each other; to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: obstantes propinquos, Hor.—C.: 1. Prop.: *To separate, remove*: umbram polo, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To remove, enice away (from the pursuit of a thing)*: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Nunquam dimoveas, ut, etc., Hor. II. *To move to and fro, to set in motion*: se inambulatione levi, Cels.

Dindŷmus (-os), i, m., -a, ōrum, n. *Dindymus, Dindymos, or Dindyma; a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum,*

sacred to Cybele.—Hence, **Dindŷm-ēne**, es, -a, ō, f. *Dindymene, or Dindymena, i. e. Cybele.*

dinūmērā-tio, ōnis, f. [dinumer(a)-o] *A reckoning up, enumeration*: Cic.

di-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic.: (without Object) dinumerat, id. II. Esp.: *Mercantile t. t.*: *To count out, pay out money*: viginti minas illi, Ter.

diōbōl-aris, e, adj. [διώβολον with Lat. suffix aris] (*Pertaining to a diōbolos*; hence) *That costs, or is worth, two oboli*: anus, Plaut.

diocēsis, is, f. = διοίκησις. *A governor's jurisdiction, a district*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "diocese"), Fr. diocèse.

diocētes, ō, m. = διοικητής. *An overseer of the revenue; a treasurer*: Cic.

Diōmēdes, is, m., Διομήδης (One counselled of Dis, or Jove). **Diomedes**: 1. *A son of Tydeus, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of that city he went to Apollulia, where he founded Argyrippa (Αργίρρι)*.—Hence, **Diōmēd-ēus** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of Diomedes*.—As Subst.: **Diomedea**, ō, f. (sc. fabula) *A tale respecting, or relating to, Diomedes*: Juv.—2. *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses.*

Diōne, es, -a, ō, f., Διώνη (Daughter of a deity). **Dione or Diōna**: 1. *The mother of Venus*.—2. *Venus*.—Hence, **Diōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of Dione or Venus*: mater, Venus herself (with reference to Æneas): Virg.

Diōnŷsus, ū, m., Διονύσιος (One pertaining to Dionysus). **Dionysius**: 1. *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*.—2. *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse*.—3. (Heracleotes) *a pupil of Zeno of Citium, a Stoic; afterwards a Cyrenaic*.—4. *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero*.

Diōnŷsus (-os), i, m., Δάωνσος (Deity or god of Nysa) **Dionysus** or **Dionysos**; the Greek name of Bacchus.—Hence, **Diōnŷs-ia**, ūrum, n. = Διονυσία, τὰ (sc. iēpa). *The Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus, in Greece celebrated every three years*: Ter.

diōta, ō, f. = διῶτα. *A two-handed vessel; a wine-jar*: Hor.

Diphilus, i, m., Δίφίλος (Twice loved one). **Diphilus**: 1. *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus*.—2. *An architect of Quintus Cicero*.

diplōma, ātis (Dat. and Abl. Plur. diplomatibus, Tac.; Suet.), n. = δίπλωμα. *A letter folded double, viz.*: 1. *A state letter of recommendation (given to persons travelling to the provinces)*: Cic.—2. *A document (drawn up by a magistrate, containing a grant of some favour or privilege)*: a diploma: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. diplôme.

dipōnd, v. dup.

Dipsās, ādis, f. [διψάς] (Thirsty one). **Dipsas**; the name of an old woman.

Dipylon, *i*, *n.*, Δίπυλον (double-gate). *Dipylon*, a gate at Athens.
dir, in certain compound words = *dis* - *v*. 3. *dis* init.

Diræ, *arum*, *v*. *dirus*.

Dirce, *æ*s (Acc. *Dircam*, Plant.) *f.*, Δίρκη. *Dirce* = 1. A fountain northwest of Thebes, in Boeotia.—Hence, **Dirceus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Dircean*; Meton.).—2. The wife of the Theban prince Lycus.

direct-a, *adv.* [Acc. Neut. Plur. of *direct-us*] In a straight direction, perpendicularly: *Lncr*.

direct-e, *adv.* [direct-*us*] In a straightforward manner: *Cic*.

direct-o, *adv.* [id.] *A*. Prop.: In a straight direction, directly: *directo ferri*, *Cic.* (Comp.) *directius gubernare*, *id.* *B*. Fig.: Of manner or method: In a straightforward way; directly, without any thing intervening: *Cic.*—2. Of language: Directly, in express terms: *Liv*.

direct-us, *a*, *um* [for *dirig-us*; fr. *DIRIG*, true root of *dirig-o*] 1. *P.* of *dirig-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *a*. Prop.: Made straight; straight, direct, whether horizontally or perpendicularly; level; upright, steep: *æs directum*, *Qv.* (Comp.) *ut directores iocūs fiant*, *Script.* ap. *Gell.* *B*. Fig.: Straightforward, open, without reserve or ceremony, simple, direct: *senex*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *direct*.

1. **dirēm-ptas**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirim-o*, through true root *DIREM*.

2. **dirēm-ptus**, *us*, *m.* [DIREM, true root of *dirim-o*] A separation: *Cic*.

dirēp-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *dirap-tio*; fr. *DIRAP*, true root of *dirip-io*] A plundering, pillaging: *Cic*.

dirēptor, *ōris*, *m.* [for *dirap-tor*; fr. *DIRAP*, true root of *dirip-io*] A plunderer: *Cic*.

dirēp-tus (for *dirap-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dirip-io*, through true root *DIRAP*.

dir - Ibō, *no perf.*, *Ibūtum*, *Ibēre*, 2. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-habeo*] (To keep apart or asunder; hence) *Politic.* *t. t.*: To sort or separate the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions (but acc. to some, To distribute to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence): *Cic*.

dirīb-itio, *ōnis*, *f.* [dirīb-e] A separating or sorting of the tablets used in voting: *Cic*.

dirīb-itor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] A sorter of voting tablets; i. e. an officer who sorted the tablets used in voting: *Cic*.

dir-igo, *rex*, *rectum*, *rigēre* (*Perf.* *Sync.* *dirēxi*, *Virg.*), 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-igo*] 1. *A*. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To place or lay straight; to set in a straight line; to arrange, draw up: *regiones lituo*, *Cic.* (with second Acc. of further definition) *finem Philippo veterem viam regiam*, *Liv.*—Particular phrase: *Dirigere aciem*, To draw up troops or the van in battle array: *Cæs.*—2. *Esp.*: *a.* To send in a straight line, to direct to a place: *cursum per*

auras in lucos, *Virg.*: *nævem eo*, *Nep.*—*b.* Of weapons: To hurt straight on in a direct line: *tela arcu*, *Hor.* *B*. Fig.: 1. To set in order, arrange: *matérias divisione*, *Quint.*—2. To direct, guide, arrange a thing either to something (as its aim, scope); or according to something (as its rule): *meas cogitationes sic dirigo*, *non ad (to) illam parvulam Cynosuram sed*, *etc.*, *Cic.*: *vitam ad (according to) certam rationis normam*, *id.* *C*. Meton.: Of wounds: To inflict by hurting: *Virg.*; *Tac.* *II.* (To lead apart; hence) *To divide, split apart, cleave in twain*: *elephantum*, *Plant.* ¶ Hence, *Er*, *diriger*.

dir-imo, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *imēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-emo*] (To take apart; hence) 1. *Prop.*: To part, separate, divide: *corpus*, *Cic.* *II.* Fig.: 1. Gen.: To break off, interrupt, disturb, put off, delay: *prælium*, *Cæs.*—2. *Esp.*: *a.* Of a connection, etc.: To forcibly separate, dissolve, break off: *conjunctionem civium*, *Cic.*—*b.* Of conversation, deliberation, etc.: To interrupt, disturb, break up, put an end to: *colloquium*, *Cæs.*; *Cic.*: *sermonem*: (without *Object*) *actum est eo die nihil*: *nox diremit*, *id.*—*B.* To adjust, compose, settle, put an end or stop to: *controversiam*, *Cic.*—*C.* To destroy, frustrate, bring to nought: *auspiciū*: *Liv.*

dir-ipio, *ripi*, *reptum*, *ripēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-rapio*] 1. *Prop.*: *A*. Gen.: To tear asunder, tear in pieces: *membra manibus*, *Qv.* *B*. *Esp.*: *Milit.* *t. t.*: To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder things or persons: *templa hostilitur*, *Liv.* *II.* Fig.: Of mental feelings: To tear in pieces, to excessively harass: *distractor*, *diripior*, *Plant.* *III.* Meton.: To destroy, rob: *Harpys diripiunt dapes*, *Virg.*

dir-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [dir-*us*] (The quality or condition of the *dirus*; hence) 1. Of fate: *Fatal mischief, misfortune*: *Suet.*—2. Of character: *Fierceness, cruelty*: *Cic*.

dir-rumpo (*dis-*), *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* [for *dis-rumpo*] 1. *Prop.*: To break or dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder: *partem*, *Cic.*: *homo diruptus*, a man that has a rupture: *id.* *II.* Fig.: *A*. Gen.: To sever, break off, break up: *societatem*, *Cic.* *B*. *Esp.*: 1. To destroy or break apart; i. e. to part with the recollection of, to forget: *cave dirumpatis*, *Plant.*—2. To burst with envy, etc.: *dirupi me pene in iudicio Galli*, *Cic.*

dir-riō, *rii*, *rūtum*, *rūrēre*, 3. *v.* *a.* (To separate by dashing down; hence) 1. *Prop.*: To overthrow, demolish, destroy: *urbem*, *Cic.* (without *Object*) *diruit*, *ædificat*, *Hor.* *II.* Meton.: *A.* To drive asunder, to scatter: *agmina*, *Hor.*—*B.* To abolish: *Bacchanalia*, *Liv.* *III.* Fig.: *A*. *Milit.* *t. t.*: *Ære dirutus*, ruined in pay, i. e. that has forfeited his pay; said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment: *Cic.*—*B.* Without ere, of a bankrupt: *homo diruptus dirutusque*, both ruptured and bankrupt: *Cic*.

dirup-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru(m)po*, through true root *DIRUP*.

dis-rus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prps. akin to *dei-dō*, to fear] (Fearful, awful, hence) 1. *t. t.* in augury: *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous* (Comp.) *nihil videtur esse dirus*, *Cic.* (with *Dat.*) *dirum mortalibus omen*, *Qv.*—*As Subst.*: *a.* *diræ*, *arum*, *f.*: (a) (ac. res) *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs*: *Cic.*—(b) *Imprecation, curses*: *Hor.*; *Tac.*—*b.* *Diræ*, *arum*, *f.* (sc. deæ) *The dreadful goddesses; i. e. the Furies*: *Virg.*—*c.* *diræ*, *orum*, *n.* *Curses, imprecations*: *Tib.*—2. *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable*: *Ulixes*, *Virg.*

diru-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *diru-o*.
1. *dis*, *ditis*, *v*. *dives*.

2. **Dis**, *Ditis* (*Nom.* *Ditis*, *Quint.*—the *Nom.* *Dis* appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* [akin to *dilus*, *divus*, *deus*] (Gen.: *A god*; *Esp.*) *Dis*; the god of the infernal regions; the Greek *Pluto*.

3. **dis** [akin to Sanscrit *dis*, *Gr.* *dis*, *dis*, *twice*] 1. An inseparable particle.—Before *emo* and *habeo* it is changed into *dir-*.—Before consonants it either remains unaltered,—as before *c*, *p*, *g*, *t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel: *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquo*, *dissto*, *dissetio* ;—or it assimilates its *s* to a follg. *f*: *disfero*, *diffugio* ;—or else it rejects the *s* and lengthens its vowel: *dibalo*, *diduco*, *digero*, *dilabor*, *dimoveo*, *dinumero*, *diripio*, *discondo*, *diveo*.—In composition with *rumpo*, sometimes *dis*, sometimes *di* is used.—Before *j* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di*: *disjicio*, *disjungo*, together with *dijugo* and *dijudico*. *II.* Signif.: *A.* From the idea of division (in two): 1. *Prop.*: *a.* Of the separation of a whole into parts: *Apert, asunder, in pieces*: *diffindo*.—*b.* Of separation from a person, place, etc.: *Away, off, in another direction*: *digredior*.—2. *Fig.*: Of mental separation or distinction: *From, apart* from other objects; and so between them: *dijudico*.—3. *Meton.*: *a.* In space: (a) Gen.: *In different, several, or various directions; on different sides, hither and thither*: (a) With the idea of dispersion: *dispergo*.—(b) Without the idea of dispersion: *distinguo*.—(b) *Esp.*: *a.* Of the limbs of the body: *Out, i. e. towards different sides*: *divarico*.—(b) *Asunder, apart*: *distendo*.—(y) *Sts. of the sight*: *Through*: *dispicio*.—*b.* Of computation: *Severally, one after another; and so, up, over*: *dinumero*, *no. 1*.—*c.* Of taking from a number or quantity: *From, out of*: *diligo*.—*d.* Of an opposite or contrary state: (a) To words compounded with *con* and the same root: *diffido*, *discolor*, *dispar*, *etc.*, *opp.* to *confido*, *concolor*, *compar*, *etc.*—(b) To words not so compounded: *dissuadeo*.—Hence, *e.* *Of direct negation*: *difficilis*, *disimilis*.—*B.* From the idea of increase (more than one): 1. *Prop.*: *a.* Gen.: *Much, very, greatly*: *discrucio*.—*b.* *Esp.*: Of the strengthening of the

simple form; diluceo.—2. **Meton.** **a.** *Completely, quite, entirely*: disperdo, dispareo.—**b.** *Of persons*: To, or among, several people, etc., distribuo.

dis-calcē-ātus, a, um, adj. [**dis**: **calce-o**] *Unshod, barefooted*: Suet.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (*Perf. sync. discēsti*, Plaut.), 3. v. n. **I.** *(To go apart; hence) A. To part or cleave asunder; to divide, separate*: celum discessisse visum est, Cic.—**B.** *To go or part from connection with a person; to leave, abandon, quit, desert, forsake*: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, Cæs. **II.**: **A.** *Prop.*: 1. Gen.: *To go away or depart from a place or person; to leave*: ille discessit, Cic. (*with Supine in um*) cubitum, id.: (*Impers. Pass.*) fugæ specie discessum, Tac.—2. Esp.: *Milit. t.t.*: **a.** *To march off, march away, decamp*: dissipati discedunt, Cæs.—Particular phrases: (**a.**) *Discedere ab signis, To quit the standard, leave the order of battle*: Cæs.; Liv.—(**b.**) *Discedere ab armis, To lay down one's arms*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** *To get away, come off in any manner from battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.)*; and sometimes simply *To become, to be*, etc.: Sall.; Hor. **B.** Fig.: 1. *To depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up any thing*: a fide justitiæque, Cic.—2. *To pass away, to vanish, to cease*: ubi hæ sollicitudines discessere, Liv.—3. In Cicero's letters: *Discedere ab aliquo or aliquâ re, To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except*: Cic.—4. *To come off, get away, esp. in law matters*: superior, Cic. **III.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *To go away to a place, etc.*: in silvas, Cæs. **B.** Fig.: 1. Polit. t.t.: *Discedere in aliquis sentimentiam, To pass or go over to one's opinion*: Sall.; Liv.—2. *Discedere in alia, To go to other matters*: Cic.—3. *To have recourse or resort*: quo nunquam ante disces-um est, Cæs.—4. *To betake one's self*: in opinionem, Cic.

dis-cens, entis, P. of **dis-ceo**.
disceptā-tio, ōnis, f. [**discept**(a)-o] 1. *A decision, judicial award, judgment*: Quint.—2. *A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition*: Cic.
disceptā-tor, ōris, m. [**id.**] **A** umpire, arbitrator, judge: Cic.; Cæs.
disceptā-trix, icis, f. [**id.**] **A** female umpire, arbitrator, or judge: Cic.

dis-cepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [**for dis-capto**] **I.**: *(To seize hold of and separate; hence) To decide, determine, etc.*: **A.** Act.: res juste, Cic.—**B.** Neut.: *in re presenti*, Liv. **II.** Neut.: *(To seize hold of greatly, eagerly; hence) To contend, debate, dispute, etc.*: **A.** of persons: cum palestritis æquo jure, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *in uno prælio omnis fortuna republicæ disceptat, i. e. depends, is at stake*, Cic.

discern-ens, entis, P. of **discern-o**.
dis-cerno, crāvī, crētum, cernere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To separate, divide, set apart*: fines, boundaries, Sall.: telas

auro, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To separate things according to their different qualities, etc., i. e. to distinguish, discern*: alba et atra, Cic.: fas atque nefas æquum fine, Hor.—Particular phrase: *Discernere litem, To settle, put an end to a dispute, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discerner*.

dis-cerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [**for dis-carpo**] **I.** Prop.: *To pluck or tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle*: animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To rend or tear asunder*: rem, quæ proposita est, Cic.—**B.** *To tear to pieces with words; to revile, abuse, malign, etc.*: me infestis dictis, Cat. **III.** Meton.: *To scatter, disperse, destroy*: auræ Omnia discerpunt, Virg.

disces-sio, ōnis, f. [**for disced-sio**; fr. **disced-o**] 1. *A separation*: Ter.—2.: **a.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal*: Tac.—**b.** Esp.: Polit. t.t.: *A going over to any one in voting*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Discessionem facere, To make a division, i. e. to get the vote of the house by dividing it*: Cic.

1. **disces-sus** (for **disced-sus**), a, um, P. of **disced-o**.

2. **disces-sus**, ūs, m. [**for disced-sus**; fr. **disced-o**] 1. *A going asunder, separation, opening*: Cic.—2.: **a.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (**a.**) Milit. t.t.: *A marching away, marching off, decamping*: Cæs.—(**b.**) In Cicero applied to his banishment from Rome: Cic.

discid-ium, ii, n. [**DISCID**, true root of **discid(n)-o**] **I.** Prop.: *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting*: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *A separation of one thing from another connected with it*: corporis atque animæ, Lucr.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of treaties: *A rending asunder, violation*: Liv.—**b.** Of connections by marriage: *A breaking up, dissolving*: Cic.—**B.** Of persons: 1. Of bodily separation: **a.** Gen.: *Separation*: Ter.—**b.** Esp.: (**a.**) *A state of separation, absence*: Cic.—(**b.**) Of man and wife: *Divorce*: Tac.—2. Of mental separation: **a.** In feeling: *Disaffection, alienation*: Tac.—**b.** In the studies of philosophic sects: *Separation, parting asunder, schism*: Cic.

dis-cido, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [**for dis-cēdo**] *To cut in pieces*: aliquid, Lucr.

dis-cinctus (for **discing-tus**), a, um, 1. P. of **discing-o**.—2. Pa.: **A.** Prop.: *Having large, loose, or flowing garments*: Afrī, Virg.: (acc. to some to be referred to no. b. (b).)—**b.** Fig.: (**a.**) *Voluptuous, luxurious*: otia, Ov.—(**b.**) *Effeminate, unfit for war*: Afrī, Virg. (cf. above, no. 2. a.).—(**c.**) *Dis-solute, reckless, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal*: nepos, Hor.—(**d.**) *Disengaged from serious occupations, mirthful, sportive*: Hor.

di-scindo, scldī, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To tear or cleave asunder; to cut asunder, divide*: cotem

novacula, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To tear or rend asunder, separate, put an end to by violent means*: amicitias, Cic.

dis-cingo, cinxī, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To un-loose or remove the girdle from; to ungird*: tunica discincta, Hor. **B.** Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: 1. *To remove the girdle from one's self, to ungird one's self, to be without one's girdle as a mark of grief*: Suet.; Vell.—2. Part. Perf.: *As a military punishment: Having taken off one's belt, i. e. deprived of one's sword-belt*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To spoil, plunder*: aliquos, Juv. **III.** Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To make one's self, or be, careless, negligent, neglectful*: Cic.

discipl-ina, æ, f. [**for discipl-ina**; fr. **discipul-us**] (*A thing pertaining to the discipulus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Instruction, teaching*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *Learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Of military discipline: Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** Of domestic management: Suet.—**c.** Of the state: *Science of government, statesmanship*: Cic.—**d.** Of philosophy, etc.: *Doctrine, system, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *A custom, habit, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discipline*.

disc-ipūla, æ, f. [prps. for **disci-bula** from **disc-o**] *A female disciple or scholar*: Hor.

disc-ipūlus, i, m. [prps. for **disci-bulus** from **disc-o**] **I.** Gen.: *A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A learner in a trade, profession, or art; an apprentice*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disciple*.

discis-sus (for **disced-sus**), a, um, P. of **dis-ci(n)-o**, through true root **DISCID**.

dis-clūdo, clūdī, clāsum, clūdere, 3. v. a. [**for dis-claudo**] (*To shut apart; hence*) *To keep apart, separate, divide*: **I.** Prop.: *disciudere Nereæ ponto*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Plato iram et cupiditatem locis discludit*, Cic.

disclu-sus (for **disclūd-sus**), a, um, P. of **dis-clūd-o**.

disco, didici, no sup., discere [akin to the Sanscrit root **dic**; Gr. **διδέω**] 3. v. a. (*To be shown; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *To learn, to come to know, to become acquainted with*: literas Græcās senex didici, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores*, Virg.

discoo-tus (for **discooqu-tus**), a, um, P. of **discooqu-o**.

dis-color, ōris, adj.: 1.: **a.** Prop.: *Of a different colour from something else*: vestis, Ov.—**b.** Fig.: *Of a different complexion or nature from, unlike to*: matrona meretrici... **Discolor**, Hor.—2.: **a.** Prop.: (**a.**) Gen.: *Being of or having different colours; in various colours*: discoloribus signis, Cic.—(**b.**) Esp.: *Partly coloured, variegated*: aura auri, Virg.—**b.** Fig.: *Different, various*: rerum discolor usus, Pers.

dis-convenio, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. *To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent*: vitæ disconveniēti

ordine toto, Hor.: (*Impers.*) disconvenit inter Meque et te, id.

discord-ia, æ, f. [discors, discord-is] (*The quality of the discors; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord*: Cic.: Liv.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: Personified: *The goddess of Discord, the Greek Eris*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discorde*.

discordi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [discordi-a] *Full of discord*: volgas, Sall.

discord-o, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. [discors, discord-is] **I. Prop.**: *To be at variance, quarrel*: animus secum discordans, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** In character: *To differ from, be unlike* to: scire volam . . . quantum discordet parvus avaro, Hor.—**B.** In opinion: *To differ, disagree*: si discordet eques, etc., Hor.

dis-cors, cordis, adj. [for discors; fr. dis; cor, cord-is] (*Having, or with, the cor, in a contrary or opposite state; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Of persons: *Disagreeing, at variance*: civitas discors, Tac.: homines non ambitione discordes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of things: *Discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, hostile, adverse, jarring*: discordia inter se responsa, Liv.—**B.** Of persons: *Unlike, dissimilar, differing*: hostes discordes moribus, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discord*.

discrepā-nas, ntis, P. of discrep(a)-o.

discrepant-ia, æ, f. [discrepans, discrepant-is] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *discrepance*.

discrepā-tio, ōnis, f. [discrep(a)-o] *A discrepancy, dispute*: Liv.

discrep-ito, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. intens. [discrep-o] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different*: Lucr.

dis-crēpo, ūi, no sup., ære, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To differ in sound; to sound differently or discordantly*: ut in fidibus quamvis paulum discrepent, etc., Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To disagree or be different*: to vary, differ: duces discrepantes, Liv.: nulla in re discrepare, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Aliquid discrepat, or Impers. discrepat, (There) is a difference of opinion respecting something (esp. a fact); (it) is a matter of dispute; (it) is undecided*: Ov.; Liv. **discre-tus**, a, um, P. of discerno, through true root DISCRE.

dis-crīmen, inis, n. [for discremen; fr. DISCRE, true root of discerno] (*That which separates or divides two things from each other; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *An intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: **I.** Of troops: *Space or distance between them*: Curt.—**2.** Of the hair: *A parting*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *A distinction, difference*: Cic.—**B.** *The point which decides a thing; decisive point, turning point, critical moment*: Cic.; Liv. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Of time: *A division*: Ov.—**B. 1.** *A dangerous decisive moment; a crisis*: Liv.—**2.** *Risk, hazard, danger, peril*: Cæs.; Cic.

discrimīn-o, avi, ātum, ære, 1. v. a. [discrimen, discrimin-is] **I. Prop.**: *To divide, part, separate*: Etruriam discriminat Cassia Via, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of time: *To divide, mark out*: tempora, Liv.

discrūcio, no perf., ātum, ære, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *Physically: To torture greatly or very much; to grievously torment*: aliquem, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Mentally: Pass. To be tormented, disquieted, vexed, or chagrined*: discrucior Sextilii fundum a verberone Curtilio possideri, Cic.

dis-cumbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, cumbere, 3. v. n. **I. Gen.**: *To lie down stretching one's self out; to recline at table for the purpose of eating*: Cic.: super ostro, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) discumbitur, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To go to bed, go to sleep*: cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cupio, no perf. nor sup., ære, 3. v. n. *To desire greatly; to vehemently long*: to videre, Script. ap. Cic.

dis-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. *To run in different directions, to and fro, or about*: Of persons or things as subjects: deus in montibus altis, Ov.: ad portas, Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in muros totā discurretur urbe, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discourir*.

1. discurs-sus (for discurr-sus), a, um, P. of discurr-o.

2. discurs-sus, ūs, m. [for discursus; fr. discurr-o] *A running to and fro, a running about*: vallem discursibus implent, Ov.: militum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *discours*.

discus, i, m.=δίσκος. **I. Prop.**: *A quail (a round plate of stone or metal thrown from a player's hand in ancient gymnastic exercises)*: Hor.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A kind of bell, formed by attaching an iron bolt, as a clapper, to a discus*: hence, Prov.: Qui discum audire, quam philosophum, malunt, Who would rather hear a bell than a philosopher, i. e. who prefer trifles to serious things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disque*.

discus-sus (for discut-sus), a, um, P. of discut-o.

dis-cūto, cussī, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for dis-quatio] **I. Gen.**: *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter, etc.*: ne saxa ex catapulitis lateritium discuterent, Cæs.: (with Dat.) discussaque jube capiti, Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A. Medic. t. t.**: *To discuss, disperse*: Cels.—**B. Pregn.**: **I. Prop.**: *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: caliginem, Liv.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** *To disperse, dispel, get rid of*: discutienda sunt ea, quæ obscurant, Cic.—**b.** *To frustrate, bring to nought*: rem totam, Cic.—**c.** *To put an end to, bring to a close, finish*: periculum, Cic.—**d.** In Rhetoric: *Of sophisms*: *To demolish*: Cic. ¶ Hence (of mental separation or investigation), Fr. *discuter*.

disert-e, adv. [disert-us] *Clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently*: dicere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) disertus, Mart.: (*Sup.*) disertissime, Liv.

dis-ert-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for disert-us; fr. dis; ars, art-is] (*Greatly provided with art or skill; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Of persons: *Skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent*: (*Comp.*) disertior Socrates, Cic.—*As Subst.*: disertus, i, m. (*sc. homo*) *An eloquent, etc., person*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Eloquent**: ora, Ov.—**B. Ready with an answer, keen-witted, sharp-spoken: homo, Ter.—**C. Well acquainted with, abounding in: (with Gen.) leporum disertus, Cat.—**D. Of style**: *Learned, eloquent, well-written*: (*Sup.*) disertissima epistola, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disert*.****

disjec-to, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. intens. [for disjacio-to, fr. DISJAC, true root of disjicio] *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse*: trans-tracta, Lucr.

1. disjec-tus (for disjact-tus), a, um, P. of disjicio, through true root DISJAC.

2. disjeco-tus, ūs, m. [for disjactio] *A casting asunder, scattering*: Lucr.

dis-jecio, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for dis-jacio] **I. (To throw asunder; hence)** **A. Gen.**: *To rend apart, cleave, tear asunder*: oppositas disjicit pondere nubes, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy*: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.—**2. Fig.**: *To frustrate, thwart, bring to nought*: pacem, Virg. **II.**: **A. Gen.**: **1. Prop.**: *(To throw or cast in different directions; hence)* *To disperse, scatter, drive hither and thither*: naves passim, Liv.—**2. Meton.**: *Of walls or fortifications*: *To throw out on this side and that*: moenia, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. Milit. t. t.**: *To disperse, scatter, rout the enemy*: Cic.—**2. Of money: *To scatter, squander*: Val. Max.**

disjunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for disjunctio; fr. disjunct-o] **I. Gen.**: *A separation*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: In philos. lang.: *An opposition of two propositions in a syllogism*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijonction*.

disjunctus (for disjunct-tus), a, um, 1. P. of disjunct-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Separate, distinct, distant, remote*: **a.** *Prop.*: (*Sup.*) loci distinctissimi, Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *disjuncti doctores, Cic.* (*Comp.*) nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoint*.

dis-jungo (di-), xi, ctum, gēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To disjoin, separate*: Of draught cattle: *To unyoke*: jumenta, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *To divide, separate, part, remove*: nisi mole lapidum disjunctus esset fons a mari, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To separate, divide, part, remove*: honesta a commodis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dijoindre*.

dis-pālor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To wander about, to straggle, stray*: Nep.

dis-pando, no perf., pansum, pandere (*dis-penno, dispessum*), 3. v. a. *To stretch out, spread out; to extend, expand*: dispessis manibus, Plaut.: dispansse vestes in sole, Lucr.

dis-par, āris, adj. (*Unequal in*

certain qualities; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different*: *disparēs mores disparia studia*, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *dispar matrona meretrici*, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) *dispar sui*, Cic.

dis-pārīlis, *e*, *adj.* *Dissimilar, different*: Cic.

dis-pāro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. ō. a.* *To part, separate, divide*: *eos ita disparavit*, Cic.

dis-pello, *pūli*, *pulsam*, *pellere*, *3. v. a.* *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse*. *I. Prop.*: *pecudes*, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *ab animo calliginem dispulit* (sc. philosophia), Cic.

dispend-ium, *ii*, *n.* [*dispend-o*] (*A weighing out; hence*) *Loss, damage, hurt*: *Ov.*; *Virg.*

dis-pendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* *To weigh out*: *Var.*

dispenno, *ere*, *v. dispendo*.

dispensā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dispens(a)-o*] *1. Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence*: *æraril*, Cic.—*2. a. Prop.*: *Management, etc.*, of things: *Liv.*—*b. Meton.*: *The office of a dispenser; management, administration, stewardship*: Cic. ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dispensation*.

dispensā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A superintendant; a manager, etc.*:—of the imperial treasury: *a cashier, treasurer*: *Suet.*; *Pl.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dispensateur*.

dispen-so, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *Intens.* [*for dispend-so; fr. dispend-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Of money: To weigh out; to disburse, pay out*: *nummos*, *Plaut.*

II. Meton.: *A. To manage, regulate money matters, or household expenses*: *domesticas res*, Cic.—*B. Of other things: To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, divide, direct*: *annum*, *Liv.*; *oscula*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct*: *inventa*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *si modo recte dispensare velis*, *Hor.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dispenser*.

dispen-sus (*for dispend-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispend-o*.

disperd-itio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disperd-o*] *A demolishing, destruction*: Cic.

dis-perdo, *idi*, *itum*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* *I. Gen.*: *To destroy, spoil, ruin*: *cives*, *Script. ap. Cic.*; *carmen*, *Virg.* *II. Esp.*: *To squander, waste*: *possessionses*, Cic.

dis-pērō, *pērī*, *no sup.*, *pērīre*, *4. v. n.* *To go completely to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish*: *fundus*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: *1. Disperii! I am undone! it's all over with me!* *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—*once*, *disperco*, *Plaut.*—*2. Dispaream*, *si, nisi, ni, May I perish, if or if not (a strong asseveration)*, *Prop.*; *Cat.*; *Hor.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. déperir*.

di-spergo (*-spargo*), *spersi*, *spersum*, *spērgere*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-pargo*] *I. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse*: *membrorum collectio dispersa*, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *dispersa capillos*, *Luc.*—*2. Esp.*: *Part. Perf.* in reflexive force: *lavavi di-*

spersed, spread out, or scattered itself, etc.: *pradones*, Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To scatter about, disperse, etc.*: *partes argumentandi dispersimus*, Cic.: *rumorem*, *Tac.* *II. To spread out, stretch out*: *brachia et crura dispergit*, *Cels.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disperser*.

dispers-e, *adv.* [*dispers-us*] *Dispersedly, here and there*: Cic.

disper-sim, *adv.* [*for disper-sim; fr. disperg-o*] (*By a scattering about; hence*) *Dispersedly, here and there*: *Suet.*

disper-sus (*for disperg-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *disperg-o*.

dis-pertio (*-partio*), *pertivi* or *pertiti*, *pertitum*, *pertire*, *4. v. a.* [*for dis-partio*] *To distribute, divide, scatter, disperse*. *I. Prop.*: *dispartiti viri, dispartiti ordines*, *Plaut.*: *pecuniam judicibus*, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *michi tecum dispartitum officium est*, Cic.

dispart-i-or, *prps. no perf.*, *Iri*, *4. v. dep.* [*dispart-i-o*] *To divide or part out*: *aliquid*, Cic.

dispes-sus (*for dispen-n-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispen-n-o*; *v. dispendo*.

di-spicio, *exi*, *ectum*, *icere*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [*for dis-specio*] *I. Neut.*: *To see, look, glance, gaze on all sides, or around*: *ut primum dispexit*, Cic. *II. Act.*: *A. To see through surrounding darkness*: *1. Prop.*: *Of physical darkness*: *dispecta est Thule*, *Tac.*—*2. Fig.*: *Of mental darkness*: Cic.—*B. 1. Prop.*: *To see, discern, perceive, descry*: *ut nequit ullam Dispicere ipse oculus rem*, *Lucr.*: (without *Object*) *qui dispectari sunt*, Cic.—*2. Fig.*: *Of the mind*: *a. To perceive, discover, discern*: *mentem principis*, *Tac.*—*b. To consider, think, reflect upon*: *nunc velim dispicias res Romanas*, *Cic.*

dis-plīcō, *plīcū*, *plīctum*, *plīcōre*, *2. v. n.* [*for dis-placō*] *I. Gen.*: *To displease*: *si displicebit vita*, *Ter.*: (with *Subjective clause*; also, with *Dat.*) *non mihi displicet adhibere etiam insani rationem*, Cic. *II. Esp.*: *With Dat. of Personal Pron.*: *A. To be displeased or dissatisfied with one's self*: *Ter.*—*B. To feel fretful*: Cic.

dis-plōdo, *no perf.*, *plōsum*, *plōdēre*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-plaudo*] (*To beat or strike asunder; hence*) *To spread out, dilate, extend*: *disploda sonat quantum vesica*, *Hor.*

displō-sus (*for displod-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *displod-o*.

dispoliatio, *ōnis*, *v. despol.*

di-splōio, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To plunder, to despoil*: Cic.

dis-pōno, *pōsti*, *pōsitum* (*pōstum*, *Lucr.*), *pōnere*, *3. v. a.* (*To set in different places, in arranging; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To set in order, arrange, dispose*: *Homeri libros*, Cic.: *pennas in ordine*, *Ov.* *B. Esp.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To set in order, arrange, draw up, array*: *equites*, *Cæs.*: *naves in litore*, *id.* *II. Fig.*: *A. To set in order, arrange*: *verba*, Cic.—*B. To arrange, settle, draw up, prepare*: *consilia*, *Liv.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disposer*.

dispōsīt-e, *adv.* [*disposit-us*] *Orderly, methodically*: Cic.

dispōs-ītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*DISPOS, true root of dispo(s)-no; v. pono init.*] *A regular disposition, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disposition*.

dispōs-ītūra, *e*, *f.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: *Lucr.*

1. dispōs-ītus, *a*, *um*, [*id.*] *1. P.* of *dispo(s)-no*.—*2. Pa.*: (*Prop.*) *Regularly distributed; Fig.* *Properly ordered, arranged*: *studia ad honorem disposita*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *quicquam dispositius*, *Sen.*

2. dispōs-ītus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disposition, arrangement*: *Tac.*

dis-pūdet, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *v. imp.* *It greatly shames one*: *dispu-det istam veniam*, *Plaut.*: *dispu-det Sic mihi data esse verba*, *Ter.*

dispul-sus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dispello*, through root *DISPUL*.

disputā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disput(a)-o*] *I. Prop.*: *An arguing, reasoning, disputing*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A conversation or composition on a disputed point; an argument, debate, dispute, discussion*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disputation*.

disputā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A disputant, disputant*: Cic.

dis-pūto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* *I. Prop.*: *To think over or consider well; to weigh well in one's mind; to examine, investigate*: *rem in corde*, *Plaut.* *II. Meton.*: *A. 1. Act.*: *To argue about, treat of, discuss*: *aliquid multis verbis*, Cic.—*2. Neut.*: *To argue, dispute, treat*: *disputando docere*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio*, *Cæs.*—*B. To tell, relate, state, represent*: *rem vobis*, *Plaut.*—*3. Neut.*: *age, disputa*, *Plaut.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disputer*.

dis-quirō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [*for dis-querō*] *To inquire into diligently, investigate*: *Hor.*

disquis-ītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dis-quies-ītio; fr. DISQUIES = DISQUIR, root of disquir-o; v. quæro init.*] *A judicial inquiry, investigation*: Cic. ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disquisition*.

disrum-po, *v. dirumpo*.

dis-sēpio, *ire*, *v. dissepio*.

dis-sēco, *ūi*, *tum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect*: *multos medios serrā*, *Suet.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disséquer*.

dissec-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dissec-o*.

dis-sēminō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* (*Prop.*) *To scatter seed, to sow*; *Fig.* *To spread abroad, disseminate*: *sermone*, *Cic.*: *memoria*, *id.* ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. disséminer*.

dis-sen-sio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for dissent-sio; fr. dissent-io*] *I. Gen.*: *Difference of opinion, disagreement*: Cic.; *Tac.* *II. Esp.*: *A. Prop.*: *Dissension, discord, variance, quarrel, strife*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.* *B. Fig.*: *Of things: Disagreement, discrepancy*: Cic. ¶ *Hence*, *Fr. dissension*.

1. dissen-sus (*for dissent-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dissent-io*.

2. dissen-sus, *ūs*, *m.* [*for dissent-*

sus; fr. dissent-lo] *Dissentio, disagreement, discord*: Virg.

dissent-ānēus, a, um, adj. [dis-sent-sus; unaltered form of 2. dissent-sus] (*Pertaining to dissent-sus*; hence) *Disagreeing, contrary, differing*: Cic.

dissent-sentiō, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: (*To differ in mental feelings, etc.*; hence) A. Of opinion, idea, wish, apprehension, etc. *To differ, dissent, disagree, be of a different opinion, etc.* illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. — B. Of enmity: *To differ, be at variance, have a quarrel*: gravissime dissentire, Cic. — C. *To differ in character*: a ceterarum gentium more ac natura, Cic. II. Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, differ, disagree*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

dissēpō (dissēp-), si, tum, ire, 4. v. a. (*To hedge off*; hence) *To separate, divide*. I. Prop.: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. II. Fig.: Cic.

dissep-tum, i, n. [dissep-lo] (*That which is hedged off*; hence) *A barrier, partition*: Lucr.

dissep-tus, a, um, P. of dissep-io. **dissērēna-scit**, ātū, no sup., ascēre, 3. v. n. inch. [dissērēna-t] *It clears up, grows clear*: quum disserenāscet, Liv.

dis-sērēnat, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. impers. *It is clear*: Pl. 1. **dis-sēro**, no perf., ātū, m, sērēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To scatter seed here and there*; Fig.) *To disperse, scatter about, etc.*: Lucr.

2. **dis-sēro**, sērū, sertum, sērēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: *To ſit in at (certain) distances*; *to set asunder*: taleae... omnibus locis disserabantur, Cæs. II. Fig.: Of discourse: A. Act.: *To argue about, discuss, speak, discourse, treat of a thing*: permuta de eloquentiā cum Antonio, Cic.: (*With Objective clause*) maluit disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam, etc., id. — B. Neut.: *To argue, speak, discourse*: in disserendo rudes, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) de quo disseratur, id.

dis-serpō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To creep about, to spread imperceptibly around*: Lucr.

disser-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [dissēr-o] I. Act.: *To discuss, argue, debate a thing*; *or to dispute, converse, treat respecting a thing*: vim Romanam pacisque bona, Tac. II. Neut.: *To discuss, argue, treat*: de his, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *disserter*.

dis-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v. n. [for dis-sideo] (*To sit apart*; hence) I. Prop.: *To be remote from, to be divided, separated*: sceptris nostris, Virg. II. Fig.: Of sentiment: *To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: dissidet miles, Tac.: non cum homine, sed cum causā, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) virtus dissidens plebi, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. III. Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various*; *to differ,*

disagree, be opposed to one another: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. stis unevenly, is one-sided, Hor.: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.

dissid-ium, ii, n. [dissid-ēo] *Dissension, disagreement, discord*: Cic.

dis-silio, ſi, no sup., ire, 4. v. n. [for dis-silio] I. Prop.: *To leap or burst asunder, to fly apart*: mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. II. Fig.: *To dissolve, be broken up*: gratia fratrum dissiluit, Hor.

dis-similis, e, adj. *Unlike, dissimilar*: (Sup.) dissimillimi motūs, Cic.: (*Comp.*; also, with Gen.) sui dissimilior, id.: (*with Dat.*) nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id.: (*with atque or ac*) quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, id.: hæc consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv.: (*with et*) dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.

dissimil-iter, ade. [dissimil-is] *Differently, in a different manner*: Cic.

dissimil-itudo, inis, f. [id.] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimilitude*.

dissimula-ns, ntis, P. of dissimul-a-o.

dissimulan-ter, ade. [for dissimulant-ter; fr. dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*: Cic.; Ov.

dissimulant-ia, æ, f. [dissimulans, dissimulant-is] *A dissembling*: Cic.

dissimulā-tio, ōnis, f. [dissimul-a-o] *A dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulation*.

dissimulā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A dissembler, concealer*: culpæ, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimulateur*.

dissimul-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for dissimil-o; fr. dissimil-is] *To represent a thing unlike or different from itself*; hence) I. Gen.: *To feign that a thing is not that which it is*; *to dissimble, disguise*: to hide, conceal, keep secret: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) dissimulata deam, Ov. II. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To take or assume another form*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissimuler*.

dissipā-bilis, e, adj. [dissip-a-o] *That may be scattered or dispersed*: Cic.

dissipā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A scattering, dispersing*: Cic. B. Esp.: *Destruction, annihilation*: Cic. II. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: *A distribution (of an idea into its single parts)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissipation*.

dis-sipō (-sūpō), āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf. in tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr.), 1. v. a. [dis; obsol. sipō, or sup=juicio] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: aliud alio dissipavit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In reflexive force: a. *With Personal pron. sing.*, and with things as subjects: *To scatter or spread itself*: ignis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.—B. Pass. Plur.: *To scatter themselves*: dissipatos homines congregavit, Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To disperse, rout, put to*

flight: hostes, Cic.—3. Medic. t. t.: *To disperse, dissipate morbid matter*: humorem, Cels.—4. *To demolish, destroy*: statuum, Cic.—5. Of property: *To squander, dissipate*: rem familiarē, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*: famam, Cic.: sermones, id.—B. *To scatter, dismiss, dissipate*: dissipat Evius Cūras edaces, Hor. III. Meton.: Perf. Part.: A. Of the flight, etc., of soldiers: *Scattered, dispersed, routed*: cursus, Liv.—B. Of a speaker: *Loose, unconnected in style*: in instrumēto dissipatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissiper*.

dissociā-bilis, e, adj. [dissoci-a-o] 1. *Separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor.—2. *That cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible*: res, Tac. **dissociā-tio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *A separation*: Tac.

dis-socio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To separate from fellow*: *to disjoin, disunite*: montes opacā valle, Hor. II. Fig.: *To separate in sentiment*; *to disunite, set at variance, estrange*: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.

dissolū-bilis, e, adj. [for dissolv-bilis; fr. dissolv-o] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble*: omne animal, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoluble*.

dissolūt-e, ade. [dissolut-us] 1. Of style: *Loosely, unconnectedly*: Cic.—2. Of manner: *Carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

dissolū-tio, ōnis, f. [for dissolutio; fr. dissolv-o] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution*: Cic.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Of style: *Want of connection, disconnection*: Cic.—(b) Of character: *Looseness, i. e. weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness*: Cic.—2. A abolishing, annulling, etc.; *destruction*: legum, Cic.—3. A refutation, reply to, answer: criminum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolution*.

dissolū-tus (for dissolv-tus) a, um: 1. P. of dissolv-o.—2. Pa. a. Of style: *Loose, unconnected*: Cic.—b. Of character: (a) *Laz, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless, etc.*, Cic.—(b) *Reckless, licentious, dissolute*: Of persons or things: adolescents, Cic.: (*Comp.*) libelli dissolutiores, Sen.: (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) omnium hominum dissolutissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissolu*.

dis-solvō, solvi, sōlūtum, solvère (dissolūtō, Cat.:—dissolūōns, Lucr.:—dissolūtunt, id.:—dissolūt, id.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To loosen asunder*; *to disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy*: opus ipsa suam natura dissolvit, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Mercant. t. t.: *To pay, discharge, settle, clear off* what one owes: æs alienum, Cic.: pecunia, id.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To free or release one's self, etc.*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy*: amicitias, Cic.: plesque senectus dissolvit, Sall.—B. *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminationem, Cic.—

C. To release, disengage one : obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissoudre*.

dis-sōn-us, a, um, adj. [dis: son-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Disagreeing in sound, dissonant, discordant, confused*: clamores, Liv. B. Esp.: Of language: *Disagreeing, different*: voces, Pl. II. Meton.: *Varying, not agreeing, differing*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romanā re, Liv.

dis-sors, sortis, adj. Of a different lot, not shared with others: Ov.

dis-suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. To advise against, oppose by argument, resist a proposition, etc.: I. Prop.: concione legem, Cic.: (with Objective clause) captivos redimendos esse, id. (without Object) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, id. II. Fig.: quod dissuasi, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuader*.

dissuā-siō, ōnis, f. [for dissuad-siō: fr. dissuade-o] An advising to the contrary, dissuasion. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dissuasion*.

dissuā-sor, ōris, m. [for dissuad-sor: fr. dissuad-eo] One who advises to the contrary, an opposer: Cic.; Luc.

dis-suāviōr, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. To kiss ardently: Q. Cic.

dissul-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for dissal-to: fr. dissal-t, true root of dissil-to] To leap apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissultant ripēs, Virg.

dis-sūo, no perf., sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. (To unstitch, rip open; hence) I. To open, to dissolve by degrees: sinum, Ov. II. To undo by degrees, to gradually loosen or dissolve: amicitias, Cic.

dis-tædet, 2. v. impers. To be very tired of, to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe: me tui, Plaut.: me cum hoc loqui, Ter.

distā-nis, ntis, P. of dist(a)-o.

distānt-ia, æ, f. [distans, distant-is] I. Prop.: Distance, remoteness: Pl. II. Fig.: Difference, diversity: morum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distance*.

dis-tēdo (tēno), tendi, tēsum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend: naves, Hirt.: aliquem, Ov. II. Meton.: A. To swell out, distend, i. e. to fill, e. g. with food: ubera cytiso, Virg.—B. To torture by distension: aliquem, Suet. III. Fig.: A. To divide: in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.—B. To distract, perplex: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distrēdre*.

distēnno, ere, v. distēndo.

distēn-sus (for distend-sus), a, um, P. of distēndo.

1. disten-tus (for distend-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distēndo.—2. Pa.: Distended, i. e. filled up, full: (Comp.) distentius ubi, Hor.

2. disten-tus, a, um [DISTEN, true root of distēno] I. P. of distēno. II. Pa.: Engaged, busied: mens, Cic.: (Sup.) distentissimus, id.

dis-termīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To separate by a boundary, to

divide: stellas intervallum binas determinat, Cic.

distīchus, a, um, adi.=διστίχος. Consisting of two rows: hordeum, Col.—As Subst.: distichum (-on), i, n. A poem of two verses, a distich: Mart.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distique*.

distīct-e, adv. [1. distīct-us] 1. Distinctly, clearly: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) distinctius enunciare, Pl.—2. Elegantly, with ornament: dicere, Cic.

distīnc-tiō, ōnis, f. [for disting-tiō: fr. disting-uo] 1.: a. Prop.: A distinguishing, distinction: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: Separation, distinction: Cic.—c. Meton.: A difference: Cic. Pl.—2. A setting off, an ornament: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinction*.

1. **distīnc-tus** (for disting-tus), a, um: 1. P. of disting-uo.—2. Pa.: a.: (a) Prop.: Separated, separate, distinct: urbs delubris distincta, Cic.: (Comp.) Romana acies distinctior, Liv. (b) Fig.: (a) Of sounds: Distinct, separate: Cic.—(β) Of intervals of time: Marked off, distinguished: Cic.—(γ) Of gradations of rank, etc.: Distinct: Cic.—b.: (a) Prop.: Decorated, adorned, ornamented: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic.—(b) Fig.: Of discourse: Ornamented, embellished, elegant: Cic.—(c) Meton.: Of the speaker: Elegant, refined: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinct*.

2. **distīnc-tus**, ūs, m. [for disting-tus: fr. disting-uo] (Prop.) A distinguishing; Meton.) A difference: Tac.

dis-tīnēo, tīnti, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. i. [for distīnēo] A. Prop.: To hold or keep asunder or apart; to separate, divide: tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, Cæs. B. Fig.: To divide mentally, distract, perplex: ancipiti bello distinare regem, Liv. C. Meton.: Of time: To detain, keep away: aliquem a domo, Hor. II.: A. Prop.: To hold off or away, hinder, detain, prevent: Volscos, Liv. B. Fig.: Mentally: 1. To check, keep back, hinder: quo minus strueret crimina distineri, Tac.—2. To occupy, engage, employ in a thing: multitudine judiciorum, Cic. C. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: To hinder, prevent: victoriam, Cæs.

dis-tīng-o, stīnxi, stīnctum, stīng-ēre, 3. v. a. i. (To prick asunder, to separate by points; hence) A. Prop.: To separate, divide, part: crimem manu, Sen. B. Fig.: 1. To distinguish, discriminate: artificem ab inscio, Cic.—2. To mark the stops of: to punctuate: voces distinct in partes, Cic. II. (To prick in different places; hence) To set off, decorate, adorn: A. Prop.: distinguere Auctumnus racemos Purpureo variis colore, Hor. B. Fig.: To adorn, ornament, decorate: orationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distinguer*.

dis-ti-o, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. i. Prop.: To stand apart, to be separate, distant: hastati inter se distant, Liv. II. Fig.: A. In time:

To be distant or remote: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.—B. Of quality: To differ, be different: multum inter se distant istae facultates, Cic.: (with Dat.) infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor.

dis-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. i. Prop.: To turn different ways; to twist, distort: oculos, Hor. II. Meton.: To torment, torture: plerosque novo genere quaestionis distorsit, Suet.

distor-tiō, ōnis, f. [for distorqu-tiō: fr. distorqu-eo] A distorting, contortion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distorsion*.

distor-tus (for distorqu-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distorquēo.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish: (Sup.) solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic.—As Subst.: distortus, i, m. A misshapen or deformed person: Suet. B. Fig.: Perverse, unseemly: (Comp.) genus enunciantis distortius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distors*.

distrac-tiō, ōnis, f. [for distrah-tiō: fr. distrah-o] I. Prop.: A pulling asunder, dividing, separating: Cic. II. Fig.: Dissension, discord: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraction*.

distrac-tus (for distrah-tus), a, um: 1. P. of distrah-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Divided: (Comp.) distractior, Lucr.—b. Fig.: Distracted, perplexed: (Sup.) distractissimus onerum mole, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distract*.

dis-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. i. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To pull or tear asunder: to separate forcibly, divide: corpus, Cic.—2. Esp.: Mercant. i. t.: To sell separately or in parcels: merces, Just. B. Fig.: 1. To draw asunder, distract, perplex: in deliberando animum, Cic.—2. Of disputes: To separate, end, adjust: controversias, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To draw away from any thing; to separate, remove, divide, disjoin: quos distraxit fnga, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Of abstract objects: To separate, disjoin: sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.—2. Of persons: To separate in sentiment, estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distraine*.

dis-trībūo, trībūi, trībūtum, trīb-ēre, 3. v. a. i. (To give amongst several; hence) To divide, distribute: distribuiti partes Italiae, Cic.: pecunias exercitui, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribuer*.

distrībūt-e, adv. [distrībūt-us] Orderly, methodically: scribere, Cic.: (Comp.) distributus, id.

distrībū-tiō, ōnis, f. [distrībū-o] A division, distribution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *distribution*.

distrībūt-us, a, um, P. of distrībūo.

distric-tus (for distrig-tus), a, um [distrig, true root of distri(n)g-o] 1. P. of distrig-o.—2. Pa.: a. (Stretched tight; hence) Strict, severe: (Comp.) districtior accusator, Tac.—b. Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy: districtus mihi videris esse, Cic.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, ngēre, 3. v. a. i. A. Prop.: To draw asunder,

to stretch out: districti pendent, Virg. **B. Fig.:** rabies districta, Lucr. **II.:** **A. Prop.:** *(To draw off or away from; hence): To detain, hinder; aliquos, Liv. B. Fig.:* Mentally: *To occupy, engage, employ, distract the attention:* distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaed.

disturbatō, ōnis, f. [disturb(a)-o] **Destruction:** Cic.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *To drive asunder, separate by violence, throw into disorder, disturb:* concionem gladiis, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To demolish, destroy:* ignis cuncta disturbat, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *To frustrate, thwart, ruin, confuse, disturb:* vitæ societatem, Cic.

dit-esco, no perf., nor sup., escere, 3. v. n. incho. [dis, dit-is] *To grow rich:* Hor.

dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = διθύραμβικός. **Dithyrambic:** poema, Cic. **¶ Hence, Fr. dithyrambique.**

dithyrambus, i, m. = διθύραμβος. **A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem:** Cic.; Hor. **¶ Hence, Fr. dithyrambe.**

di-tō (-tō), ōnis (only in Gen., Dat., Acc., and Abl. Sing.), f. [prob. DE, root of 3. do] *(A placing one's self, etc., under another; hence, with respect to the person under whom one places one's self) Dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.

ditior, ditissimus, v. dives.

dit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dis, dit-is] I. Gen.: *To enrich:* **A. Prop.:** Of personal objects: *me benigneitas tua ditavit, Hor. (with Abl.) sociis præmiis belli, Liv. B. Fig.:* Of things as objects: *sermonem patriam, Hor. II. Esp.:* Pass. in reflexive force: *To enrich one's self, to become rich:* Liv.

di-tū, adv. [old Abl. form of di-es] **1. By day:** Plaut.—**2. a. A long time, long while, long:** (Comp.) *diutius in hoc desiderio esse non possum, Cic.—b. A long while, very long:* (Comp.) *no comparative idea being involved* diutius comæatu prohiberi, Cæs.—(Sup.) *qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic.—3. Long since, a great while ago:* Plaut.; Ter.

di-urnus, a, um, adj. [di-es] 1. Of, or belonging to, the day, daily: Ov.: *cibus, daily allowance, rations, Liv.—As Subst.: diurnum, i, n. a. A day-book, journal, etc.:* Juv.; Tac.—**b. A daily allowance of food, daily rations:** Sen.—**2. By day, of the day:** labores, Cic.: *currus, i. e. the chariot of the sun, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. diurne, (subst.) jour.*

dīus, a, um, v. divus.

dīu-tinus, a, um, adj. [diu] Of long duration, lasting, long: Cic.

dīturnū-itas, ātis, f. [diuturnus] *(The state of the diuturnus; hence) Length of time, long duration:* Cic.

dīd-turnus, a, um, adj. [diu] Of long duration, lasting, long: aliquid, Cic.: (Comp.) *diuturniores molestiæ, id. diva, e, v. divus.*

dī-vārico, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. 192

v. a. To spread asunder, to stretch apart: hominem, Cic.

di-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, vellere, 3. v. a. I. To rend asunder: *to tear in pieces; to separate violently:* **A. Prop.: nostrum divellite corpus, Ov.: *res a naturā copulatas audebit errore divellere, Cic. B. Fig.:* commoda civium, Cic. **II.:** **A. Prop.:** *To tear away, separate, remove from something: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. B. Fig.:* **1. Of things as subjects:** *To tear away, separate, remove, etc.:* Cic.—**2. Of persons as subjects: *To draw away from one in feeling, to estrange:* Cic.****

di-vendo, no perf., itum, ēre, 3. v. a. To sell piecemeal or in different lots: bona, Cic.

di-verberō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide: auras, Virg.

divers-e (-ors-e), adv. [diversus] **I. Prop.:** *Different ways, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions:* (Comp.) diversus, Sall. **II. Fig.:** **A. Of the mind:** *In different directions, hither and thither, to this side and that:* Ter.—**B. Of manner: *Differently, in a different manner:* *diverse dicere, Cic. (Sup.) diversissime, Suet.***

divers-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state of the diversus; hence) 1. Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement: Tac.—**2. Difference, diversity:** Tac.; Quint. **¶ Hence, Fr. diversité.**

divers-us (divor-) (for divertus), a, um: 1. P. of divert-o.—2. Pa.: **(a) Prop.:** *Turned away from a person or thing, apart from, away:* cur, inquit, diversus abis? Virg.—**(b) Meton.:** **(a) Apart, separate, separated, by one's self, single, alone:** diversi pugnabant, Cæs.—**(β) Opposite, situated over against, in a contrary direction:** diversum iter, Liv.—**As Subst.: diversum, i, n. An opposite, etc., direction:** Tac.—**(c) Fig.:** **(a) Gen.:** *(au) Of a person's mind: With opposite feelings, desires, contending passions, conflicting feelings:* ego diversus distractor, Plaut.—**(ββ) Of the nature of things: Contrary, opposite: (Comp.) quid diversus, Lucr.—**(β) Esp.:** *With the accessory notion of hostility of feeling: Inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions: a te totus diversus est, Cic.—d. (a) Prop.:* *Turned or going in different directions, going different ways:* diversi consules discedunt, Liv.: *maria, Cic.—(b) Meton.:*** **(a) Of persons: Different, various:** reges, Sall.—**(β) Of things: Different, various, other, another: (Sup.) diversissimi loci, Liv.—**As Subst.: diversum, i, n. (scilicet) Another way, a different route: Tac.—**(γ) Of places:** *Situated in different directions, in different quarters:* loci maxime diversi, Cic.—**(δ) Of an engagement: *In different places:* prælum, Hirt.—**(e) Remote, distant, far off: exsilia, Virg.—**As Subst.: diversum, i, n. Remoteness, distance apart: Tac.—**(c) Fig.:** *Different, unlike, dissimilar:* disputatio-**********

es, Cic.: *(with Dat.) huic diversa oratione sententia fuit, Quint. (with Gen.) morum diversus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. divers.*

di-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tere, 3. v. n. (Prop.: *To turn one's self, or go, in a different direction; Fig.)* Of character: *To differ, be different:* divortant mores virgini longe ac lupæ, Plaut. **¶ Hence, Fr. divertir, "to divert."**

di-ves, itis, also di-s, dite, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *vid, splendere, gaudere*] **I. Prop.:** Of persons: *Rich:* **A. Pos. (the Nom. and Acc. of the neut. plur. of dives do not occur; Abl. Sing. usually divite):** quem intelligimus divitem? Cic.: *(with Abl.)* Crassus, quum cognomine dives, tum copiis, id.: *(with Gen.)* dives pecoris nivei, Virg.—**B. Comp.:** *divitior (dit-), us:* Cic. dum ne sit ditior alter, Hor.: *(with Abl.)* nummo divitior, Plaut.—**C. Sup.:** *divitissimus (dit-), a, um:* *(with Gen.)* ditissimus agri, Virg.: *(with Abl.)* omnium Græcā linguā loquentium divitissimus, Nep. **III. Fig.:** *Rich:* exemplis, Liv. **III. Meton.:** *Of things: Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, costly, valuable, precious:* ditis domus, Hor.: *(with Abl.)* templum donis dives, Liv.

di-ve-xo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To drag, pull, tear, or rend asunder:* reliquias meas, Enn. **II. Fig.:** *To vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. **III. Meton.:** **A. To ravage, lay waste:** omnia, Cic. **B. To waste, ruin:** meam rem, Plaut.

Divico, ōnis, m. Divico; a distinguished Helvetian.

di-vid-o, ōvis, visum, vidēre (Perf. sync. divisse, Hor.), 3. v. a. [dis; root vid, prob. akin to Sanscrit root BHID; v. findo init.] I.: **A. Prop.:** *To part asunder, separate, divide:* animal, Cic. Galliam in partes tres, Cæs. **B. Meton.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide among several; to distribute, apportion:* agros, Cic.: *præmia mecum, Ov.—2. Esp.:* *Mercant. i. t. To sell piecemeal, in parcels or lots:* ad licitationem dividenda præda, Suet. **C. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To divide or distribute out; to separate:* genus universum in species certas dividere, Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Dividere sententiam, To divide a vote, i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately:* Cic.—**2. Esp.:** **a. To distribute, apportion:** sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc., Cæs.—**b. To break up, dissolve, destroy:** nostrum concentum, Hor. **II. To part from, divide, separate; to remove from:** **A. Prop.:** *seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. B. Fig.:* *To separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a malā, Cic. **C. Meton.:** *To set off, decorate, adorn:* fulvum quæ (sc. gemma) dividit aurum, Virg. **¶ Hence, Fr. diviser.**

divid-ūus, a, um, adj. [divid-o] 1. Divisible, that may or can be divided: omne animal dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.—2. Divided, separated:** equus... dividuus amne sequuntur equos, Ov.**

divinā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [divin(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: The faculty of foreseeing or predicting, divination: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Law *t. t.*: An examination (as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation): Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divination.*

divin-e, adv. [divin-us] **I. In a godlike manner, through godlike power:** Plaut.—**2. By divine inspiration, prophetically:** (Comp.) *divinus utilitates complecti*, Cic.—**3. In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:** Cic.

divin-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the divinus; hence) **1. a. Prop.**: Godhead, divinity: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Divine quality, divine nature, excellence: Cic.—**2. The power of divining, divination:** Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divinité.*

divin-itus, adv. [id.] **1. a. Prop.**: From heaven, by divine providence or influence: Cic.; Virg.—**b. Meton.**: Divinely, admirably, excellently: Cic.—**2. By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically:** Cic.

divin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **To foresee, divine; also, to foretell, prophesy:** quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. (without Object) si de exitu divinaret, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deviner.*

divin-us, a, um, *adj.* [div-us] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, a deity; divine: non sine opo divinā bellum gerere, Cæs. (Sup.) divinissima dona, *i. e.* most worthy of a Deity, Cic.—Particular expressions: Res divina, and res divine, Divine things; *i. e.*: **A. Divine worship, sacrifice, etc.**: Cic.—**B. Religious affairs:** Cæs.—**C.** In connection with *humanus*, to denote things of every kind: Divine (and human); res, Cic.—**D. Nature, physics** (as distinguished from *humanæ res, i. e. morals*): Cic.—**E. Natural laws** (opp. to *humanæ res, positive laws*): Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Filled with divine inspiration, divinely inspired, prophetic:** (Comp.) *mens divinator*, Cic. (with Gen.) *avis imbrum imminentium*, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **divinus**, *1. m. A soothsayer, prophet:* Liv.; Hor.—**B. Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:** *1. Gen.*: virtus, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Under the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors and their families, etc.: domus, Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divin.*

divi-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for divid-sio; fr. divid-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A division, separation: Just. **B. Esp.**: **1. Partition, distribution:** Tac.—**2. A violation, dishonouring:** Cic. **II. Fig.**: Logical or rhetorical division: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. division.*

divi-sor, oris, *m.* [for divid-sor; fr. divid-o] **I. Gen.**: A distributor: Cic. **II. Esp.**: A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. diviseur.*

I. divi-sus (for divid-sus), a, um;

1. P. of divid-o.—**2. Pa.**: Divided, separated: (Comp.) *divisor*, Lucr.

2. divi-sus, ūs, *m.* [for divid-sus; fr. divid-o] **A** distributing (only in Dat.): Liv.

Divitiācus, *i. m.* **Divitiacus**: **1. Brother of Dumnorix.**—**2. Chief of the Suesiones.**

divit-ia, ārum, *f.* [dives, divit-is] (Things pertaining to the dives; hence) **I. Prop.**: Riches, wealth: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Costly presents or ornaments: Liv.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: Of style, etc.: Wealth: Cic.

divort-ium, ii, *n.* [divort-o] (**A** turning one's self away or separating from another; hence) **1. Divorce:** Cic.—**2. A separation or parting:** Cic.—**3. a. Prop.**: A point of separation or divergence: Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—**b. 2. Fig.**: Division, separation: doctrinarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divorce.*

divorto, ere, *v.* divorto.

divulgā-tus, a, um; **1. P.** of divulg(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: Wide-spread: ingenium, Tac. **b. Meton.**: Extended to or obtained by very many, common: (Sup.) *magistratus divulgatissimus*, Cic.

div-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To spread among the people; to make common, divulge: rem sermonibus, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of time: To commonly employ, to devote: tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. divulguer.*

divul-sus, a, um, *P.* of divel-lo, through root DIVUL.

divus (dius), a, um, *adj.* [=dius, dios] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, a deity, divine, godlike, heavenly, etc.: diā de clade (=deorum), Lucr.—**As Subst.**: **divus** (dius), *1. m.*; **-a, æ, f.** A god, a goddess: Liv.; Hor.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: Godlike, divine: **A. Gen.**: Of any thing or being of extraordinary excellence, etc.: Camilla, Virg.: sententia, Hor. **B. Esp.**: Under the empire, an epithet for deceased emperors: Suet.—**As Subst.**: **divum** (dium), *1. n.* The sky: Cic.; Hor.

1. do, dēdi, dātum, dāre (*Fut.* dābō, Plaut.—*Imperat.* dātō, id.—*Inf.* dārī, id.—Also, in a longer form: *Indic. Pres.* dānit, Plaut.; dānunt, id.—*Subj. Pres.* dāim, Plaut.; dūis, id.; dūit, id.; dūint, Ter.—*dane*=*dasne*, Plaut.), *1. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *dā*, pres. *da-dā-mi*; Greek *δω*, pres. *δίδω-μι*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To give, in the widest sense of the word; to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer: obsequia dare, Cæs.; patriam di nobis dederunt, Cic. (with double Dat.) *virginem clienti dono dare*, Liv.—Particular phrases and expressions: **1.** Of epistolary correspondence: Dare literas, etc.: **a.** To give or deliver a letter to one: Cic.—**b.** To give into one's charge or entrust a letter: Cic.—**c.** To write a letter to one: Cic.—**2.** Dare vela (To give the sails to the winds; *i. e.*) To set sail: Cic.; Ov.—**3.** Dat se res, etc., The matter gives itself; *i. e.* the matter, etc., stands; the

affair, etc., is circumstanced, or is: Liv.—**4.** Dare fabulam, etc., To give, *i. e.* to produce or exhibit a play: Clo.—**5.** Dare verba (alicui), To give words, *i. e.* to deceive, cheat, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**6.** Dare (alicui) aliquid alicui rei, To give, assign, impute, or attribute something (to one) for (=as) something: Ter.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. Milit. t. t.**: **a.** Dare nomina, To give one's names for service; *i. e.* to enrol one's self for military service, to enlist: Cic.—**b.** Dare manus, To give the hands to be fettered; *i. e.* to yield, surrender, Nep.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: To grant: Var.—**3.** In Philos.: To grant a proposition: Cic.—**4.**: **a.** Indicating the limit: To put, place, cast, carry somewhere: aliquid ad terram, *i. e.* hurl to the ground, Liv.: hostes in fugam, Cæs.—**b.** With Personal pron.: To betake one's self: se fugā, Cic.: sese in fugam, id. **II. Fig.**: **A. 1.** To do any thing for the sake of another; to please or humour another; to give up, sacrifice any thing to another: da hunc populo, Cic.—**2.** To wholly give one's self up, devote, dedicate one's self to a person or thing; to serve one: dedit se regibus, Cic. **B.** To announce, tell, communicate any thing: is datus erat locus colloquio, *i. e.* was appointed, Liv.: (with Dependent clause) da militum, satisne probas? Cic.—**C. 1.** Dare nomen, To engage or enlist in any service, or for any object: Plaut.—**2.** Dare fabulam conciliationis, To exhibit a play of conciliation, *i. e.* to make a mere show or pretence of it: Cic.—**3.** Dare manus (alicui), (To give the hands to one; *i. e.*) To yield, acquiesce in, submit: Cic.

2. do, acc. of domus; *v.* domus. **3. do**, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *dhā*, ponere; Gr. *τιθη-μι*] **To put; found only in compound words:** *e. g.* condo, indo, prodo, etc.

dōc-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, *2. v. a.* [from the same root as *2. dic-o*; orig. to show; *v. 2. dico* ad init.] **To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell:** studiosos discendi, Cic.: omnia, Ter. (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) eam artem nos tu docebis, Cic. (with Acc. of person and Objective Inf.) motus doceri gaudet Ionicos Matura virgo, Hor. (without Object) quum doceo et explano, Cic.—Particular phrase: Docere fabulam, etc., To teach a play to the actors, *i. e.* to produce or exhibit a play on the stage: Cic.; Hor.

dōc-ilis, e, *adj.* [doc-ec] (That can be taught, easily taught, docile: (Comp.) *dociliora ingenia*, Quint.: *docilis ad disciplinam*, Cic. (with Abl.) *lusciniæ Græco atque Latino sermone dociles*, Pl.: (with Gen.) *pravi*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docile.*

dōcil-itas, ātis, *f.* [docil-is] (The quality of the docilis; hence) **I. Prop.**: Aptness for being taught, docility: Cic.; Nep. **II. Meton.**: Gentleness: animi, Eutr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. docilité.*

doct-e, adv. [doct-us] **I. Prop.**: Learnedly, skillfully: (Comp.) *luctamur Achivis doctius unctis*, Hor. (Sup.)

doctissimae eruditus, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly: docte atque astute*, Plaut.

doc-tor, ōris, m. [doc-co] *A teacher, instructor*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docteur*.

doc-tor-ina, ae, f. [constr. from doctor-ina from doctor] *(The thing or art pertaining to a doctor; hence) I. Prop.: Teaching, instruction*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: *A. Knowledge imparted by teaching, erudition, learning*: Cic.—**B.** *The habit produced by instruction, principle*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doctrine*.

doc-tus, a, um: **1.** *P. of doc-co.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Of persons: Learned, skilled, versed, experienced in any thing*: doctus vir, Cic.: (with Abl.) doctus Græcis literis, id.: (with Gen.) docta artis lanificæ, Claud.: (Sup.; also with Gerund in di) fandi doctissima, Virg.: (with Gr. Acc.) docte sermones utriusque lingue, Hor. **b. Fig.: Of things: (a) Learned, etc.: tibia**, Prop.—**(b)** *In Plaut and Ter.: Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: (Comp.) nihil hac docta doctius, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *docte*.

documen, inis, v. documentum. **doc-ūmen-tum**, i(-ūmen, Lucr.), n. [doc-co] *(That which teaches; hence) A lesson, example for instruction or warning; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen, etc.: bona malaque documenta*, Tac.: (with Dependent clause) documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *document*.

Dōdōna, ae, -es, f., Δωδώνη. **I.** Prop.: *Dodona, or Dodone; a city of Epirus, celebrated for its very ancient oracle, situate in an oak-grove.*—Hence, **A.** **Dōdōn-æus** (-us), a, um, adj. *Of Dodona, Dodonean*.—**B.** **Dōdōn-is**, idis, f. adj. *Of Dodona*. **II.** Meton.: *A. The sacred oak-grove of Dodona*.—**B.** *The Dodonean priests*.

do-drans, antis, m. [corrupted from de-quadrans] *(A thing with a fourth taken away; hence) I. Gen.: Three fourths of any thing: ædificii*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Of a foot (measure): Nine inches*: Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = δόγμα. *A philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dogme*.

dōlā-bra, ae, f. [dol(a)-o] *(That which effects the heaving; hence) An axe*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dolabre*, dolaire, (mod.) *doloire*.

dōlābr-ātus, a, um, adj. [dolabr-a] *Heven or formed with an axe*: Cæs.

dōle-ns, ntis: **1.** *P. of dol-co.—2. Pa.: Causing pain, painful*: (Comp.) nil dolentius, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dolent*.

dōlen-ter, adv. [for dolent-ter; fr. dolens, dolent-is] *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) dolentius, id.

dōl-ēo, ūi, itum, ēro (*Fut.* Part. doliturus, Liv.; Virg.), 2. v. n. and a. [prys. akin to Sanscrit root dhr̥ or dā, to ask asunder; hence] **I.**: *A. Physically: Neut.: To feel pain, suffer pain;*

—Of things: to pain one, to ache: ita dolui, itaque nunc doleo, Plaut.; pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic.: (*Impers.*) mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Plaut.—**B.** *Mentally: Of personal subjects*: **1.** Neut.: *To grieve, deplore, lament, be sorry*: lætari bonis rebus, dolere contrariis, Cic.: de Hortensio certo scio te dolere, id.—**2.** Act.: *To grieve over, deplore, lament, be sorry for any thing*: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.: (with Objective clause) inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, id. **II.**: *A. Of things as subjects*: **1.** Neut.: *To pain or be painful*: dolet dictum, Ter.: mihi cuiquam doluit, Cic.—**2.** Act.: *To pain or be painful to one*: me dolet aura, Prop.—**B.** *Impers.: It pains, is painful, or is grievous*: cui dolet, meminit, Cic.

Dōlēchos, i, m., Δόληχος (Long). *Dolichos; the name of a gladiator*.

dōlō-lum, i, n. dim. [dolium (uncontr. Gen.), dolo-i] *A small dolium or jar*: Liv.

dōlūm, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] *A very large jar, a long bell-mouthed earthen vessel*: Cic.; Hor.

1. **dōl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root dhr̥ or dā, to cut or hew asunder] **I.** Prop.: *To chip with an axe, to hew*: robur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. To hew out, prepare, fashion, contrive, devise*: opus, Cic.—**B.** *Dolare fuste, To hew with a club, i.e. to cudgel soundly*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *doler*.

2. **dōlo** (-on), ōnis, m. = δόλος. **I.** Prop.: *A large staff or pole (with a very short iron point)*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A. Of a fly's sting*: Phæd.—**B.** *The fore-top-sail*: Liv.

3. **Dolo**, ōnis, m. *Dolo; a spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war*.

Dōlōpēs, um (Acc. Sing. Dolopem, Liv.), m., Δολοπες. *The Dolopes; a people of Thessaly.*—Hence, **Dōlōp-la**, ae, f. *Dolopia; the part of Thessaly inhabited by the Dolopes*.

dōl-or, ōris, m. [dol-co] **I.** Prop.: *A. Physical: Pain, smart, ache*: Ter.; Cic.—**B.** *Mental: Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, anger, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A. A grief, i.e. an object or cause of grief*: Prop.—**B.** *In Rhetor.: Passionate, warm expression, pathos*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dolueur*.

dōlōs-e, adv. [dolos-us] *Craftily, deceitfully*: Cic.

dōl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [dol-us] (*Full of dolo*; hence) *Crafty, cunning, deceitful*. **I.** Prop.: *amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *artēs*, Ov.

dōlus, i, m. = δόλος. *Guile, fraud, deceit, deception*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *dol*.

dōmā-bilis, e, adj. [dom(a)-o] *That may be tamed, tameable*: Hor.; Ov.

dōmestic-ātim, ade. [domestic-us] *In the house, at home*: Suet.

dōmēs-ticus, a, um, adj. [prob. for domus-ticus; fr. domus] **1.** Of,

or belonging to, the house: *parietes, Cic.—2.* *Of, or belonging to, one's family; domestic, familiar, household: usus et consuetudo, Cic.—As Subst.: domestici, ōrum, m. (sc. homines): a. The members of a family, a household*: Cic.—**b.** *Famly domestics, household slaves*: Suet.—**3.** *Opp. to that which is foreign or public*: **a.** *Domestic, native; privide*: iudicium, Cic.: virtutes, id.—**b.** *Of war: Intestine, civil*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domestique*.

dōm-i-cil-ium, ūi, n. [for dom-i-cal-ium; fr. dom-us; (i); root CAL = καλ-πτω, Latin cel-o] (*The abode-concealing, or dwelling, thing*; hence) *A habitation, habitation, abode, domicile*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domicile*.

dōmīn-a, ae [akin to domin-us; and so, either *The one pertaining to a house, or The subduing one*; hence] **I.** Prop.: *A mistress, lady, etc.*: Virg.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A mistress of a family*: Ov. **III.** Fig.: *Mistress, ruler*: voluptates blandissimæ domine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dame*.

dōmīn-a-ns, ntis: **1.** *P. of domin(a)-or.—2. Pa.: Ruling, bearing sway*: (Comp.) *dominantior*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominant*.

dōmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [domin(a)-or] (*A bearing rule, etc.*; hence) *Rule, dominion; unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism*: Sall.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domination*.

dōmīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *Ruler, lord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominateur*.

dōmīnā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *A female ruler, mistress*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dominatrice*.

dōmīnā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *Rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny*: Cic.

dōmīn-ium, ūi, n. [domin-us] (*A thing pertaining to a dominus; hence*) **1.** *A feast, banquet*: Cic.—**2.** *Prop.: Law i. t.: Property, right of ownership; lordship*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domaine*.

dōmīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] *To be lord and master; to have dominion, bear rule, dominate*. **I.** Prop.: *pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: urbs multos dominata per annos*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *fortuna dominatur*, Plaut.—**2.** *With or without convil or pull: The master of a feast, entertainer, host*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A. Of abstract things: A master, tyrant, gravissimū domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—B.* *Of one skilled in any art, a possessor of it*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *domin*.

dōm-inus, i, m. [usually referred to dom-us; and so, the one pertaining to a house; but rather akin to Sanscrit root DAM, Gr. δαμ-ῶ, Lat. dom-o, to subdue; and so, the subduer; hence] **I.** Prop.: *A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A. Gen.: A master of a house, etc.; a possessor, proprietor, owner*: Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *The young master*: Plaut.—**2.** *With or without convil or pull: The master of a feast, entertainer, host*: Cic.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A. Of abstract things: A master, tyrant, gravissimū domini, terror ac metus, Cic.—B.* *Of one skilled in any art, a possessor of it*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dom*.

Dōm-itrus, ūi, m. [dom-us] (*The one pertaining to a domus*) *Domitrus; a Roman name.*—Hence, *Domit-*

us (-anus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, Domitius; Domitian.*

dōm-ito, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dom-o] *To tame, break in*—*botes*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dompter.*

dōm-itor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] 1. *A tamer, breaker; equorum, Cic.—2. A subduer, vanquisher, conqueror; Gallias, Liv.* ¶ Hence *Fr. dompteur.*

dōm-itrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *She who tames or subdues; Virg.; Ov.*

1. **dōm-itus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *dōm-o*.
2. **dōm-itus**, *ūs*, *m.* [dom-o] *A taming; Cic.*

dōm-o, *ūi*, *itum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root DAM, *to tame; Gr. δαμ-άω*, and Eng. *to tame*] *I. Prop.* *To tame, to break: beluas feras, Cic.* *II. Meton.* *To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer an enemy, etc.: nationes, Cic.: terram rastris, Virg.* *III. Fig.* *To overpower, vanquish, subdue, overcome, conquer, check: acrior illum Cura domat, Virg.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.*

dōmus, *i* or *ūs* (*Sing.*: *Gen.*: *domi*, *Ter.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *domuīs*, *Script.* *ap. Gell.*: *domus*, *Script.* *ap. Suet.*: *Dat.*: *domo*, *Hor.*: *domui*, *Cæs.*: *Acc.*: *domum*, *Cic.*: *do*, *Aus.*: *Voc.*: *domus*, *Virg.*: *Abi.*: *domo*, *Cic.*: *domu*, *Plaut.*: *Plur.*: *Nom.*: *domūs*, *Virg.*: *Gen.*: *domorum*, *id.*: *domuum*, *Pl.*: *Dat.*: *domibus*, *Tac.*: *Acc.*: *domos*, *Cæs.*: *domūs*, *Liv.*: *Abi.*: *domibus*, *Hor.*), *f.* [akin to Sanscrit *dama*; *Gr. δαμ-ο*, from *δαμ-ειν*, “*to build*”] (*That which is built; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A building for inhabiting: a house, dwelling, abode, home; Cic.; Virg.*: *Adverbial local expressions*: *A. Domi, At home, in the house; Cic.—B. Domum (domos, domūs), To the house, etc.; homeward; Cic.; Liv.—C. Domo: 1. From home, out of the house; Cic.—2. In the house, at home (=domi); Nep. II. Meton.: A. Of any sort of building or abode; Virg.; Ov.; Prop.—B. One's native place, country, home; Plaut.; Cæs.; Virg.—C. 1. A household, family, race; Cic.; Virg.—2. A philosophical school, sect; Cic.*

dōn-āryum, *ūi*, *n.* [don-um] (*A thing pertaining to a donum; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept; a temple treasure-chamber; Luc.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A temple, sanctuary, altar; Virg.—B. A votive offering; Liv.*

dōnā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [don(a)-o] *A presenting, a donation; Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. donation.*

dōnā-tivum, *i*, *n.* [id.] (*A thing given; hence*) *A largess, present, or donative, given by the emperor to the soldiers; Tac.*

dōnēc, *conj.* [contr. from *dōnī-cum*] 1. *As long as; while: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—2. Until, till at length: donec ad portam perrexit, Liv.*

donicum, *conj.*=*donec*; *Plaut.*
donique, *conj.*=*donec*; *Laer.*
Donnus, *i*, *m.* *Donnus; a petty*

sovereign of the Alps, the father of M. Julius Cottius.

dōn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [don-um] *I. Gen.*: *A. Prop.*: *To give one something as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer: praedam militibus, Cæs.: divineare pateram magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. B. Fig.* *To give up, surrender any thing to any one: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. II. Esp.*: *A. 1. a. Prop.*: *To remit, forgive a debt, an obligation, etc.: Cæs.—b. Fig.* *To forgive, pardon an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake; Ov.; Liv.—2. To give up, resign: negotium, Suet.—B. To present, make a present to: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. donner.*

dō-num, *i*, *n.* [do] *I. Gen.*: *A gift, present; Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.*: *A present brought to a deity; a votive offering, sacrifice; Cic.; Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. don.*

Dōnūsa, *ae*, *f.* *Donusa; a small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos (now Denusa).*

Dorceus, *ei*, *m.*, *Δορκεύς* (*Gazelle-man, i. e. gazelle-catcher; Dorceus; the name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

Dōres, *um*, *m.*, *Δωρείες*. *The Dorians.*—*Hence*, 1. **Dōr-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a. Prop.*: *Doric.—b. Meton.*: *Grecian, Greek.—2. Dōr-ius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Doric.—3. Dōr-is*, *īdis*, *adj. fem. Doric.*—*As Subst.*: *a. (a) Prop.*: *Doris; a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.—(b) Meton.*: *The sea; Virg.—b. The wife of Dionysius I. ¶ Hence (acc. to no. 1.), Fr. Dorique.*

dōrm-ō, *īvi* or *īi*, *itum*, *ire* (*Fut.* *dormibō*, *Plaut.*), 4. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root DRAI, Greek *δραμ-α*, *to sleep*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To sleep: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. B. Esp.*: 1. *Part. Fut.* *in dñus*: *Of time: To be slept through, spent in sleep: nox, Cat.—2. To sleep in death; Plaut. II. Fig.*: *A. To rest, be at ease, inactive: beneficia dormienti deferre, Cic.—B. To be careless or unconcerned: filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. III. Meton.*: *Of things: To be still, in repose: dormiunt pessuli, Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dormir.*

dormitā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [dormit(a)-o] (*A sleeper; hence*) *A thief or robber (who sleeps by day and steals at night); Plaut.*

dōrm-i, *ōvi*, *no sup.*, *äre*, 1. *v. n. intens.* [dormi-o] *I. Prop.*: *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep; Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.*: *Of a lamp: To be going out; Ov. III. Fig.*: *To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid; Cic.*

dōr-sum, *i*, *n.* [contr. from *de-or-sum*] (*That which is turned downwards*) *I. Prop.*: *The back of a man or beast; Plaut.; Hor. II. Meton.*: *Of things analogous in form or position: jugi, i. e. the brow of a hill, Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dos.*

dōs, *ōtis*, *f.* [do] (*The giving; Concr.*: *The thing given; hence*) 1. *A marriage portion, dowry; Cæs.; Cic.—*

2. *A gift, endowment, property, quality; Cic.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dot.*

dōt-ālis, *a*, *adj.* [dos, dot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a dowry or portion; dotal; Virg.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dotal.*

dōtā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *dot(a)-o*.
—2. *Pa.*: *a. Prop.*: *Provided or furnished with a dowry; dowered, well-dowered; Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.*: *dotata, ae* (*sc. femina*). *A woman with a good dowry: a well-dowered woman; Ter.—b. Meton.*: *Furnished, supplied, provided: (Sup.) Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dote.*

1. **dōt-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *äre*, 1. *v. a.* [dos, dot-is] *To endow, to portion: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virg., Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. doler.*

2. **Dōto**, *ūs*, *f.*, *Δωτώ* (*Giver*). *Doto, a sea-nymph; Virg.*

drachma (-ōma, *Plaut.*), *ae*, *f.*=*δραχμή*. *I. Prop.*: *A drachma or drachm; a small Greek coin (the Attic drachma was worth about 9½d.; and the Ægintan about 1s. 1½d. of English money); Cic.; Ter. II. Meton.*: *As a weight: The eighth part of an uncia, the half of a sicilicus, about the same as our drachm; Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. drachme.*

1. **drāco**, *ōnis*, *m.*=*δράκων* (*The seeing one*). *I. Prop.*: *A species of serpent or snake; a dragon (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurians, were kept as pets by luxurious Romans); Cic. II. Meton.*: *A cohort's standard; Claud.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. dragon.*

2. **Draco**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Draco; the Athenian lawgiver.*

Drances, *is*, *m.* *Drances; a Latin.*
Drēpāna, *ōrum*, *n.* *Δρέπανα* (*Scythes*), *um*, 1. *n.*, *-e*, *es*, *f.* *Drepāna, Drepanum, or Drepane; a town on the western coast of Sicily (now Trapani).—Hence, Drepan-itanus, a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Drepana.*

1. **drōmas**, *ādis*, *m.*=*δρομάς* (*Runner*). *A dromedary; Liv.*

2. **Dromas**, *ādis* [id.] (*id.*) *Dromas* *The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

drōmos, 1. *m.*=*δρόμος*. *The (Spartan) race-course; Liv.*

Druentia, *ae*, *f.* *Druentia; a river of Gaul (now Durance).*

Drūides, *um*, *-ae*, *ārum*, *m.* *The Druids; the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls; Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Druidae.*

Drusilla, *ae*, *f.* *Drusilla; the name of several females of the Livian family.*

Drūsus, 1. *m.* *Drusus; a cognomen in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general Drausus.—Hence, Drūs-ianus, a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Drusus.*
1. **Dryās**, *antis*, *m.*, *Δρύας* (*He of the tree*). *Dryas: 1. The father of Lyeurgus, king of Thrace.—Hence, Dryant-ides, ae*, *m.* *A descendant of Dryas, i. e. Lyeurgus.—2. One of the Lapithæ.—3. One of the persons engaged in the Calydonian hunt.*

2. **Dryās**, *ādis*, *f.*=*Δρυάς* (*She of the tree*). *A Dryad, a wood-nymph; Virg.*

Drymo, us, f., Δρυμός. *Drymo*; the name of a water-nymph.

Dryōpe, es, f., Δρυόπη. *Dryope*: 1. The mother of Amphissus.—2. The mother of Tarquinius.

Dryōpes, um, m., Δρυόπες. *The Dryopes*; a Pelasgian people of Thessalia and Epirus, driven southwards by the Dorians.—In Sing.: **Dryōps**, ōpis, m. A *Dryopian*.

dūbīe, adv. [dub-ius] 1. Doubtfully, dubiously: Cic.—2. With negatives: Non (hand) dubie, Undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: Cic.; Liv.

dūbī-ētas, ātis, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the dubius*; hence) *Doubt, uncertainty*: Eutr.

Dūbis, is, m., Δούβης. *The Dubis*; a river of Gaul (now Doubs).

dūbītā-bilis, e, adj. [dubit(a)-o] *That is to be doubted, doubtful*: verum, Ov.

dūbītā-ns, ntis, P. of dubit(a)-o.

dūbītā-ter, adv. [for dubitant-ter; fr. dubitans, dubitant-is] 1. Doubtfully: Cic.—2. Hesitatingly, with hesitation: Cic.

dūbītā-tiō, ōnis, f. [dubit(a)-o]

1. a. Prop.: A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Fig.: Of speech: A perplexity: Auct. Hor.—2. A considering, examining: Cic.—3. A wavering or hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitation, irresolution: Sall.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dubitation*.

dūb-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *intens.* [prim. form DU-bo; from du-o] *(To vibrate from one side to the other, or to and fro; hence) I. A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To waver in opinion or judgment about; to be uncertain respecting; to be in doubt of or about; to doubt: hæc non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ, etc., Cic.: non de armis dubitatum est, id. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To be uncertain, doubtful: si fortuna dubitabit, etc., Liv. C. Meton.: Of personal subjects: To reflect upon, ponder, consider: restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, etc., Cic. II. To waver in coming to a conclusion; to be irresolute; to hesitate: non dubitavim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic.: quid dubitas? Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *douter*.*

1. **dūb-ius**, a, um, adj. [DUB-o, v. dubito] I. Prop.: Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating: fluctus, Liv. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: spemque metumque inter dubii, Virg.: (with Dependent clause) dubius sum quid faciam, Hor.: (with Gen.) animi dubius, Virg.—2. Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undetermined: dubio atque hesitant Jugurthæ, Sall.—B. That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided: videmus igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.—C. Doubtful, uncertain, undecided: de Pompeii exitu nihil dubium nunquam fuit, Cic.

—Particular expressions, etc.:

1. **Dubium** (est), as an *impers. verbal expression: It is doubtful*: Ov.; Tac.—2. Non (hand) **dubium** est, etc., quin, *It is, etc., not doubtful that*: Ter.; Cic.—3. **Dubium**, etc., habere, *To hold or account doubtful*; i. e. to regard as uncertain: Plaut.; Cic.—4. In **dubium** vocare, *To call into doubt*; i. e. to cause to be doubted: Cic.—5. In **dubium** venire, *To come into doubt*; i. e. to fall under doubt, be an object of doubt: Cic.—6. In **dubio**, *In doubt, in a state of doubt*: Liv.—7. Sine **dubio**, *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly*: Cic.—8. Procul **dubio**, *Far from all doubt, most assuredly*: Liv. III. **Meton.**: A. **Doubtful, dubious**; i. e. precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult: tempora, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **dubia**, oruin, n. *Precarious, critical circumstances*: Lucr.—Particular phrase: 1. In **dubio**, *In danger, in peril*: Ter.—2. In **dubium**, *Into danger, into peril*: Cæs.—B. *Manifold, various* (so prob. is to be explained) **dubia cæna**, a *multifarious, richly provided supper*, Ter.

dūcēn-ārus, a, um, adj. [ducen-i] *Containing two hundred, of, or relating to, two hundred*: Suet.

dūcēn-i, æ, a, num. distr. adj. [du-o cent-um] I. Prop.: Two hundred each, or apiece: Hirt. II. **Meton.**: Two hundred: Liv.

dūcent-ēsima, æ, f. [ducent-i] *The two hundredth part, as a tax: one half per cent*: Tac.

dūcent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [du-o; cent-um] I. Prop.: Two hundred: Plaut. II. **Meton.**: For Very numerous: Hor.

dūcent-ies, adv. num. [ducent-i] I. Prop.: Two hundred times: Cic. II. **Meton.**: For a very large number of times: Cat.

dūc-o, duxi, ductum, dūcere [Imper. duce, Plaut.—Perf. sync. duxi, Cat.; Prop.], 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root DUK, to draw out] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, in the widest sense: ducunt Sarmaticæ barbara plaustra boves, Ov.: reliquos secum ducere decreverat, Cæs.: (without Object) sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, i. e. carried off for himself or appropriated to himself: Sall.—Particular expressions and combinations: aquam, to convey or conduct water, Cic.: spiritum, to draw breath, to live, id.: tura naribus, to inhale, Hor.: succos nectaris, to drink in full draughts, to quaff, id.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, to draw the lot or lots from the vessel in which they were deposited, Cic.: remos, to row, Ov.: lanas, to spin, id.: ubera, i. e. to milk, id.: frenâ manu, to guide, govern, id.: ilia, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: os, to draw away, make very faces, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Acc. of Personal pron.: To betake one's self, go: Plaut.; Ter.—2. Law t. t.: To take, lead away, carry off a person: a. Before the court, to

prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: in carcerem, Cic.—b. Of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave: Cic.—3. Ducere uxorem, etc. (domum, or in matrimonium), or simply ducere, *To lead a wife, etc. (home, or for marriage)*, i. e. to marry: Ter.; Cæs.—4. Milit. t. t.: a. Of a commander: To lead, move, march troops, etc.: exercitum, Cæs.: (without Object) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv.—b. Pass.: Of soldiers: To be led, i. e. to march, move, etc.: Cæs.—c. To lead, command, etc., an army, division, etc.: ordinem in exercitu, Cæs.—d. To lead a division in front, in advance: consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducibat, Cæs.—e. To march in front, take the lead (said of the division that forms the van) auxiliorum cohortes ducabant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac.—5.: a. To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose: parietem per vestibulum alijcuius, t. e. to erect: Cic.: vultus de marmore, Virg.—b. Of processions, dances, etc.: To lead, conduct, order, arrange, manage, etc.: pompas, Ov.: choreas, id.: funera, id.—6. To receive, admit, take any thing: cicatriem, Liv.: nomina, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To lead, draw, conduct: quo te celestis sapientia duceret, ires, Hor.—B. To draw, deduce, derive the origin or beginning from any thing: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic.—C.: 1. In a good sense: To lead, move, induce, etc.: ita me ad credendum tua dicit oratio, Cic.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloriâ ducitur, id.—2. In a bad sense: To lead by the nose; to cheat, deceive: senem, Plaut.—D. Of time: 1. To draw out, protract, prolong: rem leniter, Liv.—2. To pass, spend: ætatem in literis, Cic.—E. Mercant. t. t.: To calculate, compute, reckon: dico me centenas ducturum, Cic. III. **Meton.**: A.: 1. Of persons: To draw by lot: si e vortibus sorte ductus ad gubernacula accesserit, Cic.—2. Of oracular responses, etc.: To draw out or forth; to obtain: oracula, quæ æquatis sortibus duncunt, Cic.—B. To lead any thing; i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first in any thing: familiar, Cic.—C.: 1. Of time: To defer, delay, protract: tempus, Cic.—2. Of persons: To put off, delay: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, Cæs.—D.: 1. Ducere rationem, To consider, care, for one's advantage: Cic.—2. To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as any thing: parvi id ducibat, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducibat, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *duire*.

duc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, (Inf. Pass. Pres. duntiar, Plaut.), 1. v. a. *intens.* [du-o] To lead: I. Prop.: exercitum per saltuos loca, Sall. II. Fig.: A. To lead by the nose; to deceive, delude, cheat: Plaut.—B. To esteem or account as: Plaut.

duc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A leader, commander, chief, general: Cic.; Virg. 1. **duc-tus**, a, um, P. of duc-o.

2. duc-tus, ūs, *m.* [duc-o] **1.** *a.* Prop.: *A leading, drawing, bringing forward, conducting, etc.*: porticus equali ductu, Lucr.; Cic.: ductus oris, i. e. lineaments, Cic.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Connection, arrangement, order: Quint.—(b) *A period*: Quint.—**C.** Meton.: *A duct or canal for water*: Cic.—**2.** Military lead, conduct, generalship, command: Cæs.; Cic.

dū-dum, adv. [for diu-dum] **1.** *A short time ago, a little while ago, shortly before, not long ago, not long since, just now*: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Before, formerly: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as, just when*: Plaut.—**4.** Of a remoter past, only in the combinations, *Haud dū-dum*, *Not long ago, i.e. just now*: *Quam dū-dum, how long*: Plaut.

duellator, duellicus, *v. bell.*
Duellus, *li, m.* [duellum = bellum] (*One pertaining to war; a warrior*)
Duellus (*C.*); the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honour of whom the Columna Rostrata was erected, 493 A.U.C.

Duellona, æ, duellum, *i, v. bell.*
duis, *v. do ui.*
duice, *v. dulcis.*
dulc-ēdo, *Inis, f.* [dulc-is] (*A being dulcis; hence*) Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv.

dulc-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, **3. v. n. inch.** [id.] *To become sweet*: Cic.
dulc-iculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Sweetish*: potio, Cic.

dulc-is, *e, adj.* [usually compared with γλυκ-ύς] **I.** Prop.: *Sweet in taste*: dulcia et amara, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: Agreeable, delightful, charming: orator, Cic.—**A**dv. *adverbial expression*: Dulce, Sweetly, charmingly, etc.: Hor. **B. Esp.**: Of friends, lovers, etc.: Pleasant, agreeable, charming, dear: (*Comp.*) amicitia dulcor, Cic. (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douz.*

dulc-iter, adv. [dulc-is] *Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: sensus dulciter movetur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) dulciss, Quint.: (*Sup.*) dulcissime, Cic.

dulc-ītudo, *Inis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the dulcis; hence*) Sweetness: Cic.

Dulichium, *li, n.* (—a, *e, f.* Prop.) *Dulichium, or Dulichia; an island of the Ionian Sea southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses.*—Hence, **Dulich-i-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of Dulichium*: dux, i. e. *Ulysses*, Virg.—**2.** Meton.: *Of Ulysses*: rates, Virg.

dum, *conv.* [akin to diu, old Abl. of dies] **I.** Contemporaneous, viz.: **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions: **1.** While, while that: Cæs.; Cic.—**2.** Of duration in the present: *Now, yet*: Liv.—**3.** As an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Ter.; Cic.—**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both

actions: **1.** *a.* As long as: Cic.—**B.** Repeated: *Dum . . . dum, As long as . . . so long*: Cic.—**2.** In conditional relations as a restrictive particle: *So long as, if so be that, provided that, if only*: Sall.—**3.** In negative enunciations connected with *ne*: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not*: Cic.—**4.** With a causal accessory idea: *Just so long as*: Liv. **II.** In immediate succession: *Until, until that*: Cic.; Virg.

dūm-ētum, *i, n.* [dum-tus] (*A place provided with dumus; hence*) Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket, brake: Cic.; Virg.

dum-mōdo, adv. *Provided that*: Cic.

dūm-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dum-us] *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy*: Virg.

dumtaxat, *v. duntaxat.*

dūmus, *i, m.* Thorn-bush, bramble: Cic.; Virg.

dum-tax-at (dum-), adv. [dum: tax-o] (*While one strictly estimates; hence*) **1.** (*Of the right measure, i. e.*) *a. Only, simply, merely*: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** At least: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** (*To such an extent as a thing is valid; i. e.*) *So far*: Cic.

dūō, æ, o (*Acc. masc. duo as freq. as duos*: — Gen. dūm, Script. ap. Cic.), num. *adj.* [akin to Gr. δύο] *Two*: radices duo, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. deux.*

dūōdec-im, num. *adv.* [duodecim] *Twelve times*: Cic.

dūō-dec-im, num. *adj. indecl.* [for duo-decem] *Twelve*: duodecim (and more freq. xii.) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables: Cic.—also, with ellipse of Tabulae, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douze.*

dūōdecim-us, a, um, num. *adj.* [duodecim] *The twelfth*: legio, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. douzième.*

dūō-dēni, æ, a, num. *distr. adj.* *Twelve each*: Cic.

dūō-dē-quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.* *The thirty-eighth*: Liv.

dūō-dē-quadrāginta, num. *adj.* *Thirty-eight*: Liv.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.* *The forty-eighth*: Cic.

dūō-dē-tricēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.* *The twenty-eighth*: Ilirt.

dūō-dē-tricīens, num. *adj.* *Twenty-eight times*: Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, num. *adj.* *Twenty-eight*: Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēni, æ, a, num. *adj.* *Eighteen each*: Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēsīmus (-viges-), a, um, num. *adj.* *The eighteenth*: Pl.

dūō-dē-viginti, num. *adj.* *Eighteen*: Cæs.; Cic.

dūō-et-vicēsīm-āni, ōrum, *m.* [duo et; vicēsīm-us] *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac.

dūō-et-vicēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.* *The twenty-second*: Tac.

dū-plex, *icis* (*Abl. commonly duplici*: duplice, Hor.), *adj.* [for duplic-s; fr. du-o; plic-o] *Two-fold, double*: **I.** Prop.: murus, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: Of character: *Double, i. e. false, deceitful*: Ulixes, Hor. **III.** Meton.:

A. Cloven, bipartite, split, divided, double: linguae, Plaut.: ficus, Hor.—**B.** Both: palmae, Virg.—**C.** Thick, strong, stout: pannus, Hor.

dūplīc-ārius, *li, m.* [duplex, duplic-is] (*One pertaining to duplex, hence*) *A soldier who receives double pay as a reward*: Liv.

dūplīc-iter, adv. [id.] *Doubly, in a two-fold way, on two accounts*: Cic.

dūplīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To double*: numerum diem, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To double up*: i. e. to bow, bend, etc.: duplicato poplite, Virg. **II.** *To double, i. e. to enlarge, augment, increase*: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Cæs.: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. dupliquer.*

dū-pl-us, a, um, *adj.* [du-o; plic-o] (*Twice filled; hence*) *Double, twice as large, twice as much*: intervalla, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **1.** duplum, *i, n.* *The double of anything*: Cic.—**2.** dupla, æ, *f.* (*sc. pecunia*) *A double price*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. double.*

dū-pōnd-ius, *li, m.* -ium, *li, n.* [du-o; pond-o] (*The amount of two pondo or asses; hence*) *As a coin: Two asses*: Cic.

dūrā-bilis, *e, adj.* [dur(a)-o] *Lasting, durable*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durable.*

dūrā-ment, *Inis, n.* [id.] *Hardness*: aquarum, i. e. ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus, a, um, *adj.*, dōupātēos. *Wooden, only of the Trojan horse*: equus, Lucr.

dūr-e, adv. [dur-us] *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*.

dūr-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, escēre, **3. v. n. [id.] *To grow hard, to harden*: humor, Cic.: oraque duruerant, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durcir.***

dūrēta, æ, *f.* [*a Spanish word*] *A wooden bathing-tub*: Suet.

dūr-itas, ātis, *f.* [dur-us] (*The quality of the durus; hence*) *Hardness, harshness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. durété.*

dūr-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.—**2.** *Hardly, rigorously, strictly*: vitam duriter agebat, Ter.—**3.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly*: (*Comp.*) durus consule, Cæs.—**4.** *Hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately*: durus cadentibus rebus, Suet.

dūr-itia, æ (-itēs, ēi), *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the durus; hence*) **1.** *Hardness*: ponere duritiem, Ov.—**2.** *Hardness, austerity in living, etc.*: duritia virilis, Cic.—**3.** *Harshness, strictness, rigour*: Ter.—**4.** *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: Tac.; Suet.

dūrius-cūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for durior-culus; fr. durior, durior-is, comp. of durus] *Somewhat hard, rough, or harsh*: versus, Pl.

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [dur-us] (*To make, or become, durus; hence*) **I.** **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: *To make hard, to harden*: cementa calce, Liv.: rectius Albanum fumo duraveris uvam, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: Of fullers: *To full cloth*: Plaut.—**B.**

Neut. To grow hard, to harden: tum durare solum . . . Cooperit, Virg. **II.** Of flavour: To become hard or harsh: Pl. **III.** A. Act.: To harden with labour, etc.; to make hardy or callous; to inure: se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs.—**B.** Neut.: 1. a. (To be hardened, inured to troubles; i. e.) To be patient; to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out: durate, ac vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg.: nec durari extra tecta poterat, Liv.—b. Act.: To endure, sustain, bear: laborem, Virg.—2. a. To hold or last out; to continue in existence, last, remain: totidem durare per annos, Virg.—b. Sometimes in Tacitus: To live up to or until a certain point of time: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac.—c. Of extension in space: To extend continuously: durant colles, Tac. **IV.** A. Act.: To render hard, callous, or insensible; to dull or blunt: ærea dehinc ferro duravit (sc. Jupiter) secula, Hor.—**B.** Neut.: To be hard, stern, callous, insensible: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *durer*.

Dūrocortōrum, i, n. *Durocortorum*; the capital of the *Romi* in *Gallia Belgica* (now *Rheims*).

dūr-ū-s, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *dhṛi*, to bear, to hold fast, to

support, to endure] **I.** Prop.: *Hard*, as affecting the sense of feeling: cautes, Virg.: bipennes, Hor. **II.** Meton.: A. Of flavour: *Hard, harsh*: sapor Bacchi, Virg.—**B.** Of sound: *Hard, harsh*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: *Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated*: durus oratione et moribus, Cic.: (with *Inf.*) componere versūs, Hor.—2. As a praiseworthy quality: *Hardy, vigorous, strong*: Cic.—**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle: 1. *Harsh, hard-hearted, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling*: Cic.—2. *Insensible, not susceptible, disinclined, indifferent* (Comp.): durior ad hæc studia, Cic.—**C.** *Hardened, shameless, impudent*: (Sup.) ore durissimo esse, Cic.—**D.** Of things: *Hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable, painful, difficult; adverse, unfortunate; pauperies*, Hor.: (with *Supine* in *n*) dura (sc. *plaga*) cultu, Liv.—As *Subst.*: dura, ōrum, n. *Adverse events, adversities, misfortunes, calamities, hardships*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dur*.

dūm-vir, v. *dūm-viri*.

dūm-vir-ātus, ūs, m. [*dūm-vir* + *i*] The office of a *dūm-vir*; *dūm-vir*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dūm-vir*. **dūm-vir-i**, ōrum, m. [for *dūm-vir-i*; fr. *duo*; (m); *vir*] (*Two-men*)

Dūm-viri; a Roman board or court consisting of two persons: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dūm-vir*.

dux, dūcis, comm. [for *duo*-s; fr. *duo*-o] **I.** Gen.: A leader, conductor, guide: A. Prop.: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B.** Fig.: magistrā ac duce naturā, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: Milit. *i. i.*: 1. A leader, commander, general-in-chief: Cæs.; Ov.—2. A leader, commander, officer: Cic.; Liv.; Nep. **B.** Meton.: 1. Of animals: The principal, chief, head: gregis, i. e. the ram, Ov.: armenti, i. e. the bull, id.—2. Plur.: Of persons: The chief, principal, or supreme persons: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *duc*.

Dŷmas, antis, m., Δύμας. *Dymas*, the father of *Hecuba*.—Hence, **Dŷmant-is**, idis, f. The daughter of *Dymas*, i. e. *Hecuba*.

dŷnastes, æ, m. = δυνάστης. **I.** Prop.: A ruler, prince: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A powerful statesman (of the triumvirs of Rome): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *dynaste*.

Dŷrrachŷum, ū, n., Δυρράχιον. *Dyrrhacium*; a sea-coast town of Grecian *Illyria*, formerly called *Epidamnus* (now *Durazzo*).—Hence, **Dŷrrachini**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Dyrrhacium*.

E

1. **E, e**, indecl. n. or f.; the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The second of the vowel series, embracing both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. **II.** The short *e* (ē) is, in Latin, next to *i* the least emphatic of all the vowels. It took the place, **A.** Of *a*: (especially before two consonants, whereas usually *a* passed into *i* in open syllables): *refello, confervio, for refallo, confarcio*.—Sometimes the mode of spelling fluctuates, as in the compounds of *spargo*: *aspergo* and *aspargo*; so also, together with *dispendo* the form *dispenno* also occurs.—This transition likewise appears in verbal reduplications: *ce-cidi, ce-cini, pe-pigi*, fr. *cado, cano, pa(n)go*.—**B.** Of *i*: 1. In the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is*: *acre, agreste, facile, etc.*—2. In the nominative forms *ædes, apes, canes, etc.*: for *ædis, apis, canis, etc.*—3. In the nominatives in *es*, whose equities has *itis*: *pedes, peditis; eques, equitis*.—4. It is probable that the abl. *ē* of the third declension proceeded from *i* (or *id*).—**C.** Of *o* or *u*: *certo, vertex, vester*, from *vorto, vortex, voster*; *auger* for *augur*; and even for long *u* we have *ē* in *deŷero* and *peŷero*, from *jūro*. **III.** The long *e* (ē) interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*; yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in *anhēlo*, from *hālo*,

and in *bālo* for *bālo*; and in words borrowed from the Greek, as *chorēa, Darēus*, along with *Acadēmia, Alexandria*.

2. *e*, prep. = *ex*; v. *ex*.

3. *v. is*; *eādem*, v. *idem*.

4. *eapse*, v. *ipse* init.

ēā-tēnus, adv. [eā, Abl. of *is*; *tēnus*] Up to this or that point; so far: Cic.

ēbōnus (heb-), i, f. (m., Virg.) = *ebonus*. **I.** Prop.: The ebony-tree, ebony: Pl. **II.** Meton.: An ebony couch: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ébène*.

ē-bīdo, bībi, bībitum, bībere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To drink up completely, to drain: quid comedet? quid ebibet?

Ter.: Nestoris annos, the years of Nestor, i. e. as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor. **II.** Meton.: A. Of things: To suck in, draw in, imbibe: ebibit (sc. fretum) amnes, Ov.—**B.** To consume, use up, squander: hæc libertus ut ebibat heres, etc., Hor.

ē-bīto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To go out: Plant.

ē-blandior, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. To obtain by flattery or coaxing: unum consulatus diem, Tac.: (without object) elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic.

ē-bī Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Obtained or caught by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ēbri-ētās, ātis, f. [ebri-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Drunken-

ness, inebriety: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivresse*.

ēbriōs-ītās, ātis, f. [ebrius-us] (The quality of the ebrius; hence) Habitual drunkenness, soltishness: Cic.

ēbri-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ebri-us] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Given to drinking, soltish: hunc ebriosum fulse, Cic.: (Comp.) magistrā ebriosior, Cat.—As

Subst.: **ebriosus**, i, m. A sot, drunkard: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of things: Full of moisture or juice, juicy: acina, Cat.

ēbrius, a, um, adj. [etym. dnb.; usually referred to *ex*; bībo] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: That has drunk enough: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, Tac. **B.** Esp.: That has drunk himself or herself full; drunk, intoxicated: homo, Plant.: anus, Ov.—As *Subst.*: **ebrius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) An intoxicated or drunken person: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Intoxicated, elated, etc.: regina, fortunā dulci Ebria, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Abundantly filled, full; abundant, abounding, plentiful, etc.: cœna, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivre*.

Ebrus, i, m. v. *Hebrus*.

ē-bullio, bulliri or bulliri, no sup., bullire, 4. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut. (Prop.): To boil up, bubble up: Meton.: To come or go forth: O si Ebullit patrii preclarum funus, Pers. **II.** Act.: (Prop.): To cause to bubble forth; hence) Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring forward, or pro-

duce; to utter: quod solet (sc. Epicurus) ebullire, Cic.—B. Esp.: To talk boastfully of, to boast of: virtutes, Cic.

ebūlum, *i. n.; -us, i. n.* Dane-wort, dwarf-elder: Virg.

ēbur, ōris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *ēba*, "an elephant"] **I. Prop.**: A. *elephant*: Juv. **II. Meton.**: A. *Ivory*: Cic.—**B.** Of things made of ivory: **1.** An ivory statue: Virg.—**2.** An ivory tibia or flute: Virg.—**3.** An ivory scabbard: Ov.—**4.** An ivory chair: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ivoire*.

ēburnēd-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [eburneus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) eburneo-i] Of ivory, ivory: Cic.

ebur-nēus (*-nus*), *a, um, adj.* [for ebor-nēus, ebor-nus; for ebur, ebor-is] **1.** Of, or belonging to, an elephant: dentes, Liv.—**2.** (Of, or belonging to, ivory; hence): *a.* Made of, or inlaid with, ivory: ivory: signum, Cic.—**b.** White as ivory: brachia, Ov.

Eburōnes, *um, n.* The Eburones; a nation of Gallia Belgica (extending from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle).

ecca, eccam, *v. ecce*.

ec-ce, *demonstr. particle* [for en-ce] **1.** To point out an object more emphatically: *Lol see! behold!* Plaut; Virg.—**Particular combinations with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, and forming one word with them:** *Nom.*, *ecca*, Plaut; *ecclilla*, *id.*: *ecclilud*, *id.*:—*Acc. Sing.*, *eccum*, Plaut; *eccam*, *id.*: *ecclum*, *id.*: *ecclam*, Ter.: *ecclillum*, Plaut; *ecclillum*, *id.*: *ecclistam*, *id.*:—*Acc. Plur.*: *eccos*, Plaut; *ecca*, *id.*:—**2.** To denote that something is present, *Here: ecce* Lyconia proles... Arcas adest, Ov.: (with *Nom.*) *ecce tua litera*, Cic.: (with *Acc.*) *quid me quaeris?*... *ecce me, here I am*, Plaut.: (*alone*) *ecce, here I am*, *id.*

ec-cere (*e-cere*), *adv.* [prob. for *ec-ceres*; for *ec-cē*; *Ceres*: *v. ce*, no. 4] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Plaut.; Ter.

eccliam, ecclillum, ecclistam, eccum, eccos, *v. ecce*.

ecclīcus, *i. m.* = *ἐκκλητικός*, A *syndic*, solicitor of a community: Cic.

ecere, *v. ecce*.

ecfero, *v. i. effero*.

Echēcrates, *ae, m.*, Ἐχεκράτης (Possessor of strength). Echecrates; a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato.

Echidna, *ae, f.* = *ἐχίδνα* (an adder, viper). The Echidna: **1.** The (Lernæan) Hydra, killed by Hercules.—**2.** A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.—Hence, **Echidn-ūs**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Echidna: canis, i. e. Cerberus, Ov.

Echinādes, *um, f.*, Ἐχινάδες (Urchin Islands). The Echinades; a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea (now Chios).

echinus, *i. m.* = *ἐχίνος*: **1.** The (edible) sea-urchin: Hor.—**2.** *a.* Prop.: A land-urchin or hedgehog: Claud.—**b.** Meton.: From similarity of shape: A copper vessel for the table, *prope* to wash the cups in; *a rinsing-bowl*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *échine*.

Ēchion, ōnis, *m.* Echion: **1.** One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.—Hence, **a. Echion-ides**, *ae, m.* The son of Echion, i. e. Pentheus: Ov.—**b. Echion-ius**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Echion; Meton.) Cadmean or Theban: Thebæ, Hor.—**2.** A son of Mercury, an Argonaut.—Hence, **Echion-ius**, *a, um, adj.* Of Echion.

Ēcho, ūs, *f.* = *ἠχώ*. **I. Prop.**: Repetition of sound, echo: Pl. **II. Meton.**: Personified as a nymph: Echo: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *écho*.

ecloga, *ae, f.* = *ἐκλογή*. A selection (of passages from a composition): Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *églogue*.

eclog-ārī, ōrum, *m.* [eclog-a] (Things pertaining to a selection; hence) Select passages from a work: Cic.

ec-quando, *adv.* [ec=ce; quan-do] Ever, at any time: Cic.

1. ecqui, *adv. v. equis*.

2. ec-qui, *quæ or qua, quod, pron. interr. adv.* [ec=ce; qui] Whether any, if any person or thing: *ecqui pudor est?* *ecquæ religio*, Verres? *ecqui metus?* Cic.—*As Subst.*: Any one? *ecqui poscit prandio?* does any one bid a breakfast? Plaut.

ecquid, *adv. v. equis*.

ec-quis, *equid* (*Abl. equi*) [ec=ce; quis] *pron. interr. subst.* Whether any? any one, any body, any thing? *equid in statum contulerit*, Cic.: *quis erit modus?* Virg.—*A* *verbial form*: **1.** *Equid a?* Whether, perchance: Plaut.; Cic.—**b.** *For what?* why? Liv.—**2.** *Equi*, Whether? Plaut.—**3.** *Equo*, Any where? Cic.

ecquo, *adv. v. equis*.

eculeus, *i. v. equuleus*.

ēdāc-ītas, ātis, *f.* [edax, edac-is] (The quality of the edax; hence) Voracity, gluttony: Cic.

ēd-ax, ācis, *adj.* [1. *ed-o*] **I. Prop.**: Voracious. gluttonous: homo, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *edacissimum animal*, Sen. **II. Meton.**: Of things: Devouring, destroying: ignis, Virg.: *cure, gnawing*, Hor.: (with *Gen.*) *tempus edax rerum*, Ov.

ēd-ent-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [ed=ex; dens, dent-is] To render toothless, knock out the teeth: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édenter*.

ēd-ent-ūlus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] Toothless: Plaut.

edepol, *v. pol*.

edera, *ae, etc., v. hed*.

Edessa, *ae, f.*, Ἐδεσσα. Edessa: **1.** A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings.—Hence, **Edess-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Edessa.—**2.** A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of Osrohoene (now Rhod or Orfa).

ē-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere (*Imperat.*, edice, Virg.), *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: A. *Gen.*: Of magistrates: *t. t.*: To declare, publish, make known a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, to establish, decree, ordain by proclamation: *justitium*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *edictum erat*, Liv. **B. Esp.: Of the pretor: To make known (on entering office, the principles on which he intends to ad-**

minister it): Cic. **II. Meton.**: To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain: *hoc simul edixi*, Hor.: *nullus fere ab eo locus . . . edictur*, Cic.

ēdic-tum, *i. n.* [edico-o] **1.** A proclamation, ordinance, edict of the Roman magistrates: Cass.; Cic.—**2.** The public announcement of the pretor (in which he states, on entering office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same): Cic.—**3.** An order, command: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édit*.

ē-disco, didici, *no sup.*, discere, *3. v. a.* (To learn thoroughly or completely; hence) **I.** To learn by heart, commit to memory: *magnum numerum versuum*, Cass. **II.** To learn, study a thing by imprinting it on the memory: *linguas duas*, Ov.

ē-dissēro, ūi, tum, ēre, *3. v. a.* To set forth in words at length; to unfold, explain, relate: *mihi vera*, Virg. (without Object) *quis in docendo edisserendoque subtilior?* Cic.

ē-disserto, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* To set forth in words at length; to explain, relate: Plaut.; Liv.

ēdīt-īcus (*-ītius*), *a, um, adj.* [2. *edo*, (*Supine*) *edit-um*] Set forth, announced, proposed (only of the judges in the *causa sodalicorum*, chosen by the plaintiff): Cic.

ēd-īto, ōnis, *f.* [2. *ed-o*] **1. a.** Prop.: A putting forth, publishing of a work: Pl.—**b.** Meton.: like our *Edition*: Quint.—**2.**: *a.* A statement, representation: Liv.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: A declaration, designation of the form of action: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *édition*.

ēd-ītus, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of 2. *ed-o*.—**2. Pa.**: (Set forth, heightened; hence) *a.* Prop.: Of place: Elevated, high, lofty: locus, Cic.—*As Subst.*: *editum*, *i. n.* A height: Suet.; Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *Mighty, excellent*, etc.: *viribus editor* Hor.

1. ēd-o, ēdi, ēsum or essum, ēdere or esse (the contr. forms *es, est, estis, etc.*, are freq.; hence also in the *Pass.* *estur*, Ov.—*Imperf. Subj.*, *essem, etc.*—Old forms of the *Subj. Præs.* *edim*, Plaut.; *edis*, *id.* edit, Hor.: *edimus*, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *AD*, Greek *ἐδω*] **I. Prop.**: To eat: aliquid, Plaut.: (without Object) *ut biberent*, quoniam *esse nollent*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *a.* To squander, dissipate, devour: bona, Plaut.—**b. Of inanimate subjects: To eat up, i. e. to consume, destroy: *ut mala culmos esset robigo*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: To corrode, consume, devour: *si quid est animum*, Hor.**

2. ēd-o, didi, ditum, dēre, *3. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: To put forth or out, bring forth: *a.* Prop.: *per os est editus*, *aër*, Lucr. **B. Fig.**: *animam*, to breathe out, expire, Cic.: *clamorem*, to send forth, utter, *id.* **II. Esp.**: *a.* With Personal pron., or *Pass.* in reflexive force: To bring one's self forth; i. e. **1.** Of persons: To come forth, slip out, etc.: Plaut.—**2.** Of a river: To discharge or empty itself: Liv.—**B.**:

1. Prop.: a. Act.: Of women: *To bring forth, produce*: geminos Latona, Ov.—b. Pass.: Of children, etc.: *To be brought forth, etc.*: editus in lucem, Ov.—2. Meton.: Of men, etc.: a. Act.: *To be the cause of bringing some one forth; to beget, procreate, etc.*: Eleo-
tarn maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg.—b. Pass. Part.: Of children, etc.: *Be-
gotten, sprung, descended*: Mæcenias
atavis editæ regibus, Hor.—c. Of the
soil, trees, etc.: *To produce, bring
forth*: edidit (sc. tellus) innumeras
species, Ov.—d. Of literary produc-
tions: *To put forth, publish, etc.*:
annales suos, Cic.—e. 1. *To set forth,
publish, relate, declare, etc.*: ele illa et
Bruto et milii, Cic. (with second Acc.
of further definition) auctorem ejus
doctrinæ falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv.
—2. Polit. and Law t. t.: *To give out,
promulgate, ordain, proclaim, etc.*:
verba, Cic. (with second Acc. of fur-
ther definition) socium tibi in hujus
bonis edidisti Quintum, id.—f. *To
produce, perform, bring about, cause*
any thing: oves nullum fructum edere
ex se sine die cultu hominum et
curatione possent, Cic.

ēdōcō, dōcī, doctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. *To teach one thoroughly; to accurately instruct, inform, apprise one of anything*: 1. Prop.: ordine omnia, Liv.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) eadem senatum de paratis edocet, Sall.: (Pass. with Acc. of thing) Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, id. II. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: fama Punicæ belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv.: (without Object) edocuit tamen ratio . . . ut videremus, etc., Cic.

ēdōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.): *To cut or hew out*; Fig.: *To work out, prepare, finish*: quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

ēdōmo, ūi, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To completely take, conquer, subdue*: 1. Prop.: orbem, Ov. II. Fig.: naturam, Cic.: nefas, Hor.

Edōni, ōrum, m. *The Edoni; a people of southern Thracæ*.—Hence, 1. **Edōn-us**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, the Edoni; Edonian*.—b. Meton.: *Thracian*.—2. **Edōn-is**, idis, f. adj. *Edonian, Thracian*.—As Subst.: **Edonis**, idis, f. (sc. mulier) *A Bacchante*: Prop.

ēdormio, ūvi or ūi, no sup., īre, 4. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *A. To sleep through, during or throughout*: Fufius ebrius olim Quum Iliam edormit, i. e. sleeps through the part of Iliad, Hor.—B. *To sleep off or away*: crapulam, Cic. II. Neut.: *To cease to sleep, to awake up*: quum edormiverunt, Cic.

ēdormi-sco, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. a. inch. [edormi-o] I. *To sleep through*: somnum, Plaut. II. *To sleep off or away*: crapulam, Plaut.

ēducā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. educ(a)-o] *A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducation*.

ēducā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *(A rearer, bringer up; hence) 1. A foster-father*:

Cic.—2. *A tutor, teacher, instructor*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éducateur*.

ēducā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who brings up, a nurse*: Fig.: earum rerum educatrix sapientia, Cic.

1. **ēdūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (Imper. educ, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *A. Prop.*: *To lead or draw out, bring away*: si nobis eum rus aliquo eduxerimus, Cic.: telum corpore, Virg. B. Fig.: In time: *To draw out, pass, spend*: annos, Prop. II. Esp.: *A. With Personal pron.*: *To take one's self out, off, or away; to withdraw, etc.*: Ter.—B. Law t. t.: 1. *To bring or summon before court*: to aliquem, Cic.—2. *Of persons in office*: *To take out with one to one's province, etc.*: medicum tecum, Cic.—C.: 1. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: a. *To lead forth, march out troops*: copias, Cæs.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.—b. *Of the general himself*: (with ellipse of exercitum, etc.), *To move out, march out*: ex oppido, Cæs.—2. Fig.: *To lead forth, i. e. to transfer*: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticā exercitatione, etc., Cic.—D. Naut. t. t.: *To bring out a ship from the harbour, to put to sea*: naves ex portu, Cæs.—E.: 1. Prop.: *Of birds*: *(To bring out, as it were, the young from the egg, i. e.) To hatch*: pullos suos, Plaut.—2. Fig.: *With reference to either body or mind*: *To bring up, rear, educate*: aliquem, Cic.—3. Meton.: *To bear, to produce*: quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux Educat silvis regem, Virg.—F. *To drink off, toss off*: si hoc eduxeris, Plaut.—G. *Of motion in an upward direction*: 1. *To draw up, to raise*: a. Prop.: superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov.—b. Fig.: vires animunquæ moresque Aureos educit in astra, Hor.—2. *With the accessory idea of making*: *To rear, erect, build up*: eduxerant Batavi turrim, Tac.

2. **ēdūco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. educ-o] I. Prop.: *To bring up a child physically or mentally; to rear, to educate*: nos educat, Plaut.: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To train, rear, nurture*: ars dicendi ea, . . . educat atque confirmat, Cic.—B. *Of plants or animals*: *To nourish, support*: quod terra, quod educat aer Poscit, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *éduquer*.

ēdūlis, ē, adj. [1. ed-o] *Eatable*: caprea, Hor.

ēdūro, āvi, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. *To last out, continue, endure*: solis fulgur in ortus edurat, Tac.

ēdūrus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Exceedingly hard, very hard*: pirus, Virg. II. Fig.: *Very stern, harsh, severe*: eduro ore negare, Ov.

Edyllum, ūi, v. Idyllum.

Edōn, ōnis, m. *Heriæw. Eetion; the father of Andromache and king of Thebæ, in Mysia*.—Hence, **Eetion-us**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Eetion*.

ēf-far-cio (ēf-fercio), no perf., rtum, rcire, 4. v. a. [for ex-farcio] *To stuff very much, cram, fill out*: intervalla grandibus saxis, Cæs.

effatum, i, v. effor *an*.
ēffec-tio, ōnis, f. [for effectio; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. Prop.: *A doing, performing, effecting*.
Cic. II. Meton.: *The producing of efficient cause*: Cic.

ēffec-tor, ōris, m. [for effac-tor; fr. id.] *An effector, producer, author*: Cic.
ēffec-trix, icis, f. [for effac-trix; fr. id.] *She who effects, produces or causes*: Cic.

1. **ēffec-tus** (for effac-tus), a, um [EFFAC, true root of efficio] I. P. of efficio.—2. P. a.: *Worked out, i. e. effected, completed*: res effectæ ab efficientibus, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquid effectus, Quint.—As Subst.: effectum, i, n. *An effect*: Cic.

2. **ēffec-tus**, ūs, m. [for effac-tus; fr. EFFAC, true root of efficio] (A doing, effecting; hence) I. Prop.: *Execution, accomplishment, performance*: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: *Of the result of an action*: *An operation, effect*: Cic.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effet*.

ēffemīnāt-e, adv. [effeminat-us] *Effeminately, in a womanish manner*: facere, Cic.

ēffemīnā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of effemin(a)-o.—2. P. a.: *Womanish, effeminate*: ne quid effeminatum sit (Comp.) effeminator multitudo, Cic.; Val. Max.: (Sup.) effeminatissimus animus, Q. Cic.—As Subst.: **ēffemīnātus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An effeminate person*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminé*.

ēf-femīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-femīn-o; fr. ex; femīn-a] I. Prop.: *To (alter from his own nature and) make a woman of*: effeminārum eum (sc. aërem) Junonice tribuerunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *To make womanish or effeminate; to enervate*: virum, Cic. III. Meton.: *To dishonour, disgrace*: Cland. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efféminer*.

ēffērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of 2. effor(a)-o.—2. P. a.: *Wild, savage, fierce*: (Comp.) efferratoris moras, Liv.: (Sup.) efferratissimus, Sen.

ēffercio, v. effarctio.

1. **ēf-fēro** (ēcē), extūli, elātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fēro] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To bring or carry out, to bring forth*: mucronem, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *A. Prop.*: *To carry out (of the house) for burial; to bear to the grave*: filium consulare, Cic.—b. Fig.: *To bury, i. e. to overwhelm, crush, destroy*: rempublicam, Liv.—2. *To bring forth, rear, produce*: a. Prop.: *Of the soil*: id, quod agri efferant, Cic.—b. Fig.: *ea quæ efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam eas*, Cic.—3. *Of motion in an upward direction*: a. *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*: aliquem in murum, Cæs.—b. *Of horses*: *With Personal pron.*: *To rear*: Quint. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: ineptias, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Of speech*: *To utter, pronounce, express, declare*: graves sententias, Cic.—B.: 1. Act.: *To carry out of one's self*: aliquem letitiis, Cic.—2. Pass.: *To be carried out of*

one's self by one's passions or feelings; to be carried away, transported, hurried away: cupiditate, Cic.—C. 1. Gen.: To raise, elevate, exult: patriam demersum, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. In good sense: With Personal pron.: To raise or elevate one's self; to rise, advance: Cic.—b. In bad sense: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud on account of anything: Cic.—D. To carry out to the end, to support, endure: laborem, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **eff-fer-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fer-o; fr. ex; fer-us] To (take out of its own nature, and) make wild, savage, fierce: 1. Physically: terram immanitate beluorum efferrā, Cic.—2. Mentally: gentes immanitate efferrā, Cic.

eff-fer-tus (for eff-fer-tus), a, um: 1. P. of eff-fer-o.—2. a. Prop.: Filled out, full: (Sup.) maximas optimates gaudio effertissimas, Plant.—b. Meton.: Ample, rich: efferta arva Asiae, Script. ap. Cic.

eff-fer-us, a, um, adj. [for ex-fer-us] Excessively wild, savage: juvenus, Virg.

eff-fer-vesco, fer-vi, no sup., fer-vescere, 3. v. n. inch. [for ex-fer-vesco] (To boil exceedingly; hence) I. Prop.: To boil up or over, to foam up, to effervesce: aqua effervescent ignibus, Cic. II. Meton.: To glow: sidera effervescent, Ov. III. Fig.: To grow violent, to rage: verbis effervescentibus, Cic.

eff-fer-vo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fer-vo] (To boil exceedingly; hence) I. Prop.: To boil over: effervere in agros Vidimus . . . Ætina, Virg. II. Meton.: To enarm forth: ruptis effervere (sc. apes) oostis, Virg.

eff-fet-us (-fæ-tus), a, um, adj. [for ex-fet-us; fr. ex; fet-o] I. Prop.: That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Luc. II. Meton.: A. Exhausted or worn out by bearing: Pl. B. Exhausted, worn out in gen.: corpus, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) verique effeta senectus, i.e. incapacitated for truth, Virg.

eff-icāc-itas, ātis, f. [efficāc, eff-icāc-is] (The quality of the efficacy; hence) Efficacy, efficiency, power: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficacité*.

eff-icāc-iter, adv. [id.] Effectually, powerfully: Quint.: (Comp.) efficacious, Tac.: (Sup.) efficacissime, Pl.

eff-ic-ō, ācis, adj. [eff-ic-ō] Efficacious, effectual, powerful: preces, Liv.: (Comp.) utrum sit efficacious ad beate vivendum, Pl.: (Sup.) frutres efficacissimos contra sagittarum ictus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficace*.

eff-ic-ens, entis: 1. P. of eff-ic-ō.—2. Pa.: Effecting, effective, efficient: res efficientes, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) virtus efficiens utilitatis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *efficient*.

eff-icien-ter, adv. [for efficient-ter; fr. efficiens, efficient-is] Efficiently: Cic.

eff-icient-lā, ās, f. [efficientis, eff-icientis]

lent-is] Efficient power, efficiency, influence: Cic.

eff-ic-ō, fici, fectum, fice-re (Perf. Subj. efficiis, Plaut.:—Subj. Pres. Pass.: effiant, Lucr.:—Inf. Pass.: effieri, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-fac-ō] To make out, work out; hence) I. Gen.: To bring to pass; to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make: insula portum Efficit objecta laterum, Virg.: (with Second Acc. of further definition) orationem Latinam efficies pleniorum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. In husbandry: To produce, bear, yield: 1. Prop.: plurimum efficit ager, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, i.e. to make a profit, Cic.—B. Of numbers: To make out, yield, amount to a certain sum: tributa vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic.—C. To make out, show, prove: quod propositus, efficit, Cic.: (Imper. Pass.) ita efficiatur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

eff-ic-tio, ōnis, f. [for eff-ic-tio; fr. eff-ic(n)-g] Rhet. t.t.: A representing, portraying of corporeal peculiarities: Auct. Her.

eff-ic-tus (for eff-ic-tus), a, um, P. of eff-ic(n)-g.

eff-ic-ies, ēi (-a, e, Plaut.; Lucr.), f. [eff-ic(n)-g] (A forming; concr. A thing formed; hence) I. Prop.: A likeness, image, effigy, statue, portrait: Cic; Virg.; Tac. II. Fig.: A likeness, etc.: eloquentia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effigie*.

eff-ingo, finxi, fectum, fingere, 3. v. a. [for ex-fing-o] I. A. Prop.: To form, fashion: Veneris Coe pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. B. Fig.: To express, represent, portray: mores, Cic. II. To rub gently: manus, Ov. III. (To set in order by removing away something; hence) To wipe out: spongiis sanguinem, Cic.

eff-io, eri, v. eff-ic-ō init.

eff-lāg-itā-tio, ōnis, f. [eff-lāg-it(a)-o] An urging or pressing request: Cic.

eff-lāg-itā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] An earnest or urgent request: Cic.

eff-lāg-itō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-flāg-itō] To demand or ask urgently, to request earnestly:ensem, Virg.: ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

eff-ic-tim, adv. [for eff-ic-tim; fr. eff-ic-ō] To death, very vehemently, desperately: Plaut.

eff-ic-tio, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for eff-ic-tio; fr. eff-ic-ō] To strike dead: Plaut.

eff-ic-tus (for eff-ic-tus), a, um, P. of eff-ic-ō.

eff-ig-ō, finxi, fectum, fingere, 3. v. a. [for ex-fig-ō] (To strike exceedingly or very much; hence) To strike dead, to kill, destroy: omnes, Plaut.

eff-ig-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ex-fig-ō] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To blow or breathe out: ignes fancies, Virg. B. Meton.: To say with one's last breath: quod moriens Brutus efflavit, Flor. II. Neut.: To blow or breathe out: flamma foras vastis Ætnæ formacibus efflet, Lucr.

eff-floresco, flōrū, no sup., flōrescere 3. v. n. inch. [for ex-floresco]

(Prop.: To blow or blossom forth; hence) Fig.: To bloom, spring up, flourish: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic.

eff-flūō, fluxi, no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ex-flūō] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of fluids: To flow or run out or forth: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. B. Meton.: Of non-fluid bodies: 1. To go out, issue forth, fall away, etc.: effluxere urnas manibus, Ov.—2. To depart, vanish, disappear: de pectora cædis notæ, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To flow out or forth: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, i.e. it will go abroad, become known, Ter.—2. a. To depart, vanish, disappear: præterita ætas quum effluxisset, Cic.—b. Of the memory: To slip away from or out of; to escape: ex animo tuo effluo, i.e. am forgotten, Cic. II. Act.: To cause to flow out or forth: quantum stagna Tagi . . . Effluxere decus, Claud.

efflū-v-ium, ii, n. [for efflugv-ium, for efflu-o, through root EFFLUGV; v. fluo init.] A flowing out; an outlet: lacus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effluvium*, *effluve*.

eff-fōd-ō, fōdi, fōsum, fōdere (Inf. Pres. Pass.: effodiri, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-fod-ō] I. Prop.: To dig out, dig up: aurum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of the eyes: To scratch out, tear out: oculos, Cic.—B. Of the bowels, etc.: To tear out: Ov.

eff-ectus, a, um, v. effectus.

eff-for, fātus sum, fārī, 1. v. dep. [for ex-for] I. Gen.: To speak or say out, to utter: quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amicus est, Virg.—Particular expression: Effare, Tell me: Hor. II. Esp.: To state a proposition: Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: Pronounced, established, determined, designated: longo effata carmine, Liv.—As Subst.: effātum, i, n.: A. An announcement, prediction: Cic.—B. A dialectical proposition, an axiom: Cic.

effrenāt-e, adv. [effrenat-us] Unrestrainedly, violently: effrenate incitare, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenatus, id.

effrenā-tio, ōnis, f. [effren(a)-o] (An unbridling; hence) Unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

effrenā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of effren(a)-o.—2. Pa. Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly: mens, Cic.: (Comp.) effrenator vox, id.: (Sup.) effrenatissimi affectus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *effréné*.

eff-rēn-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-rēn-o; fr. ex; fren-um] To unbridle, let loose: effrenati equi, Liv.

eff-rēn-us, a, um, adj. [for ex-rēn-us; fr. ex; fren-um] I. Prop.: Free from the bridle, unbridled: equus, Liv. II. Fig.: Unbridled, unrestrained: gens, Virg.

eff-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for ex-frango] To break open or away: valvas, Cic.

eff-fugio, fūgi, no sup., fūgere, 3. v. n. and a. [for ex-fugio] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To flee out or away: foras, Ter.—2. Esp.: a. To get away, escape: e manibus, Cic.—b. Of things: To come forth: ex aetelia

sors, Plaut. II. Act. A. Prop.: To flee from, escape, avoid, shun: hæc morte effugiuntur, Cic. **B. Fig.:** Of inanimate subjects: 1. To escape one's observation, etc.: Cic.—2. To escape, get beyond, etc.: ea ætas tua, quæ cupiditates adolescentiæ jam effugere, Tac.

effūgi-um, ū, n. [effugi-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A fleeing away, flight: Lucr. **B. Esp.:** Escape: Cic. **II. Meton.:** A. A way or road by which one, etc., escapes: Tac.—B. A means of escape: Cic.

ef-fulgē-o, fulsi, n. sup., fulgēre (Inf. effulgēre, Virg.), 2. v. n. [for ex-fulg-o] To shine or gleam forth: I. Prop.: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Virg. **II. Fig.:** audacia, Tac.

ef-ful-tus, a, um, adj. [for ex-fulco-tus; fr. ex; fulco-lo], Propped up, supported: effultus stratis velleribus, Virg.

ef-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [for ex-fundo] I. Prop.: Of fluids: A. Gen.: To pour out or forth: vinum, Plaut.: lacrimas, Cic. **B. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force: To pour itself, etc., forth; to empty itself, etc.: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. **II. Meton.:** Of non-fluids: A. Gen.: To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, empty, send out: saccos nummorum, Hor. **B. Esp.:** 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of persons: To pour out like a stream; to rush out, spread abroad: vulgus effusum, Sall.: quum equitatus se in agros effunderet, Cæs.—2. To bring forth, produce abundantly: herbas, Cic.—3. To let loose, to slack: habenas, Virg. **III. Fig.:** A. Gen.: To pour forth: effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, i. e. have freely imparted, Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in: se in aliqua libidine, Cic.: in nos suavisime, i. e. has treated me with the most flattering confidence, id.—2. To cast away, give up, let go, resign: gratiam, Cic.—3. Of property: To pour out, i. e. to lavish, squander, waste, run through patrimonium, Cic.

effūs-o, ade, [effus-us] 1. Far and wide: ire, Sall.: (Comp.) effusus prædarii, Liv.—2.: a. Profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic.—b. Extravagantly, immoderately: (Sup.) effusissime diligere, Pl.

effū-sio, ōnis, f. [for effud-sio; fr. EFFUD, true root of effund-o] 1. A pouring out or forth: aquæ, Cic.—2. Of people: A pouring or rushing out: hominum ex oppidis, Cic.—3.: a. Profusion, prodigality: Cic.—b. Extravagance, excess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. effusion.

effū-sus (for effud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of effund-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Of things, whether fluid or not: (a) Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide, wide-spread, scattered: Incendium, Liv.: mare, Hor.—(B) Loose, flowing: comæ, dishevelled, Ov.: habenæ, Liv.

—(b) Of persons: with reference to the hair: Dishevelled: Virg.—b. (a) Of persons: Profuse, prodigal, lavish: (Comp.) in largitione profusior, Cic.: (Sup.) also, with Gen.) munificentia effusissimus, Vell.—(b) Of things: Extravagant, immoderate: licentia, Liv.

ef-fūtio, n. perf., itum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ex-futio] To blab out, babble forth; to prate, chatter: leves versūs, Hor.

ē-gōlīdus, a, um, adj. Somewhat cool, coolish; lukewarm, tepid: Notus, Ov.

ēge-nus, ntis: 1. P. of ege-o.—2. Pa.: Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor: amici, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil egentius, id.: (Sup.) egentissimi homines, id.

ēgē-nus, a, um, adj. [ege-o] In want of, in need of, destitute or devoid of any thing: res, i. e. necessitous circumstances, Virg.: (with Gen.) egena regio aquarum, Tac.

ēgē-o, ū, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. ἀχ-νν, poor, in want, needy] I. Prop.: A. To be needy, to suffer want: egebat: Immo locuples erat, Cic.—B. To lack, want, need any thing: (with Acc.) nec quicquam eges, Plaut.: (with Abl.) oculis ad cernendum, Cic.: (with Gen.) curatoris, Hor. **II. Meton.:** A. To be without, to be destitute of: auctoritate, Cic.—B. To desire, wish for: pane, Hor.

Egēria, æ, f. Egeria; a nymph, wife and instructress of Numa.

ēgē-ro, gessi, gestum, gēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-gero] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To carry, bear, or bring out; to lead or draw out: tantum nivis, Liv. **B. Esp.:** To carry to the grave: egressit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. **II. Meton.:** To send or pour forth, discharge, void, vomit: dapes, Ov. **III. Fig.:** A. Of complaints, anger, etc.: To pour forth: querelas, Lucr.—B. Of grief: To expel.—C. Of time: To pass, spend: Val. Fl.—D. Of one's life: To expend or lay down: Luc.

ēges-tas, ātis, f. [for egent tas; fr. egens, egent-is] I. Prop.: (The state or condition of the egens; hence) Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** Personified: Indigence: Virg.

ēges-tio, ōnis, f. [for eger-tio; fr. eger-o] 1. A carrying out: Suet.—2.: a. An emptying, voiding of the stomach, etc.: Suet.—b. Of wealth, etc.: A wasting, squandering: Pl.

ēge-tus (for eger-tus), a, um, P. of eger-o.

ēgigno, n. perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To produce out of: Lucr.

Egnātus, ū, m.; -a, æ, f. Egnātus, Egnātia; Roman names.

ēgō (old form of the Dat. me, Var.: Acc. MEHE, acc. to Quint., Gen. Plur.: postrorum, Plaut.), pron. pers. [Gr. ἐγώ; akin to Sanscrit aham] I. Prop.: I: et ego et pater, Plaut.—Rendered emphatic by the suffixes met or pte; also, by reduplication in Acc. Sing., I, I myself: quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, Plaut.: coriorem

esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos, Cic.: mepte ieri servom, Plaut.: mēme ad graviora reservat, Sil. **II. Meton.:** A. One's dwelling-house, abode: ad me (=ad domum meam), Ter.—B. One's family at home: ad me (=ad meos), Cic.—C. One's property: a me (=a meo), Cic.

egomet, v. ego.

ēgredior, gressus sum, grādī (Inf. egredier, Plaut.), 3. v. dep. [for ex-gradior] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. In a horizontal direction: To go or come out: cubiculo, Cic.: extra fines, id.—b. In an upward direction: To go up; to climb, mount, ascend, etc.: scalis egressi, Sall.—2. Esp.: a. Milit. t. t.: To move out, march out.—b. Naut. t. t.: To go forth from a ship, etc.; to land, disembark: Ad egrediendum, Cæs.: ex navi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Egredi e portu, or simply egredi, To quit the harbour, set sail, etc.: Cic.; Ov. **B. Fig.:** In speaking: To digress, depart, wander: a proposito, Cic. **II. Act.:** A. Prop.: To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave: fines, Cæs. **B. Fig.:** To overstep, surpass, exceed: tecta altitudinem montium egressa, Tac.

ēgregi-o, ade, [egregi-us] Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well: pingere, Cic.: egregio fortis, id.: (Comp.) egregius cœnat, Juv.

ēg-rēg-i-us, a, um, adj. [e; grex, greg-is] (That is from, or out of, the flock; hence) I. Gen.: Excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary: vir, Cic.: (Sup.) egregissime grammaticæ, Script. ap. Gell.—As Subst.: egregium, ū, n. (sc. factum) A noble or distinguished action: Tac. **II. Esp.:** Distinguished, illustrious, honourable: id sibi et cunctis egregium, Tac.—As Subst.: egregium, ū, n. An honour, etc.: egregium publicum, the public honour, Tac.

1. egres-sus (for egred-sus), a, um, P. of egred-ior.

2. egres-sus, ūs, m. [for egred-sus; fr. egred-ior] 1: a. Prop.: A going out or away; departure: Cic.; Sall.—b. Meton.: (a) A passage, egress: Tac.—(b) Of a river: A mouth: Ov.—2.: a. Prop.: A disembarking, landing: Hirt.—b. Meton.: A landing-place: Cæs.—c. In Rhct.: A digression in speaking: Tac.

ēgurgit-o, n. perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [ex; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw from a whirlpool; Fig.) To pour out, cast out: Plaut.

ēhem, interj. An exclamation of joyful astonishment or surprise: Hal what! Plaut.; Ter.

ēheu, interj. Ah! alas! Plaut.; Ov. ēho, interj. Ha! ho! holla! who! Plaut.; Ter.—With suffix dum: Ter.

ējā (hæ-), interj. [eia] 1. Of joy or of glad surprise: ah! ah! indeed! Plaut.; Ter.—Bija vero, pshaw! Plaut.; Cic.—2. Of exhortation: Ho! quick! come on! Virg.; Hor.—Kja age, come then! up then! Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. eh. ē-jāctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

(Prop.: *To hurl forth a javelin*; Meton.: *To cast or throw out*, *eject*: aquas, Ov. *ējectā-mentum*, *i. n.* [eject(a)-o] *That which is cast out, refuse*: maris, Tac.

ēject-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *ejac-tio*; fr. *ējac*, true root of *ejic-tio*] *A casting or throwing out*: *ejectionem* *timemus*, *i. e.* *banishment*, Cic.

ēject-to, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *ejac-to*; fr. *id.*] *To cast out, to throw up*: *arenas*, Ov.

1. ēject-tus (for *ejac-tus*), *a*, *um*, *1. P.* of *ejic-tio*; through true root *ējac*. — *2. Stranded, wrecked*; *i. e.* *Broken, ruined*: *homo* (acc. to some, *an outcast*), Cic.

2. ēject-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for *ejac-tus*; fr. *ējac*, true root of *ejic-tio*] *A casting out, emission*: *animāl*, *i. e.* *a breathing out*, Lucr.

ejero, *are*, *v. ejuro*.

ējic-tio, *jēci*, *jectum*, *jicere* (*ejic*), *dissyll.*, *Lucr.*, *3. v. a.* [for *ejac*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To cast, thrust, or drive out*; *to eject, expel*: *virum*, Cic. — *Particular expressions*: *equitem, to throw*, Virg.; *linguam, to thrust out*, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1. With Personal pron.*: *To rush out, salty forth, etc.*: *se ex castris*, Cæs. — *2. Naut. t. t.*: *a. To drive or bring a ship, etc.*; *to land*: Cæs.; *Liv.* — *b. To run aground, cast ashore, strand, wreck, etc.*: Cæs.; *Liv.*; *Tac.* *II.* Meton.: *Part. Perf.*: *Wrecked, shipwrecked, cast ashore*: *postremo ejecitum*, Cic.: *ejectionem* *Polydori in litore corpus*, Ov.

III. Fig.: *A. To cast out, get rid of*: *superstitionis stirpes ejicienda*, Cic. — *B.* With *Personal pron.*: *To rush forth, break out, etc.*: *voluptates subito se nonnunquam ejiciunt*, Cic. — *C. To reject disapprovingly*: *Cynicorum ratio est ejicienda*, Cic. — *D.* Of *personal objects* (esp. *players, public speakers, etc.*): *To hiss or hoot off*: Cic.

ējūlā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [ejul(a)-o] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

ējūlā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *A wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

ējū-lō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [*ejā*] *(To cry out eja; hence) To wail, weep aloud*: Plaut.; Cic.

ējūro (*-jēro*), *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a. I. Prop.*: *(To refuse or reject a thing by oath, to abjure; hence) A. Law t. t.*: *Ejurare forum or iudicem iniquum sibi*, *To reject or refuse on oath a court or a judge, as unjust to one*: Cic. — *B. Politic. t. t.*: *Ejurare imperium magistratum, etc., or simply ejurare, To lay down, resign an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law*: Tac.; *Pl.* — *C. Mercantile t. t.*: *Ejurare bonam copiam, To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay one's debts, to swear that one is insolvent*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: *patriam*, Tac.

ējus, *ējus-mōdi*, *ējuscūmōdi*, and *ējusdem-mōdi*, *v. modus*.

ēlābor, *lāpus* *um*, *lābi*, *3. v. dep. I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To slip or glide away, etc.*: *anguilla est; elab-*

itur, Plaut.; *animi corporibus elapsi*, Cic.: *frondes elapsus* (*sc. ignis*) *in altas, i. e. having crept or stolen upwards*, Virg. — *2. Esp.*: *To slip off, get clear*, escape: Cic.: *inter tumultum*, *Liv. B. Fig.*: *1. To slip away, escape*: *republice statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus*, Cic. — *2. a. To get off, get clear, escape from condemnation, punishment, etc.*: *ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus*, Cic. — *b. To pass away, disappear, escape*: *aliquid memoria*, Cic. *II. Act.*: *To escape from any evil or danger*: *pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

ēlāborā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [elabor(a)-o] *Persevering labour, careful diligence*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elaboration*.

ēlābōro, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* and *a. I.*: *A. Neut.*: *To labour, exert one's self, take pains*: *elaborant in iis quæ, etc.*, Cic. — *B. I.*: *To labour on, take pains with, work out, elaborate a thing*: *a. Pass.*: *quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit*, Cic. — *b. Act.*: *non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabant saporem*, Hor. — *2. Part. Perf.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: *Elaborate*: *elaborata concinnitas*, Cic. *II. Act.*: *To obtain by labour*: *elaboratum a parentibus imperium*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *elaborer*.

ēlāmentā-bilis, *a*, *adj.* [*ē*; lament(a)-or] *Very lamentable*: *gemitus*, Cic.

ēlanguesco, *languī*, *no sup.*, *languescere*, *3. v. n. inch.* *To grow faint, relax*: *elanguimus*, Tac.: *(Impers. Pass.)* *ut elanguescendum esset*, Liv.

ēlap-sus (for *elab-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *elab-or*.

ēlargior, *no perf.*, *īrī*, *4. v. dep.* *To give out, distribute, bestow*: Pers.

ēlāt-e, *adv.* [elat-us] *Loftily, proudly*: *loqui*, Cic.: *(Comp.) elatius*, Nep.

ēlātēns, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Elatus*.

ēlā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ē*; root *LA*, *v. fero* *init.*] *1. A being carried away or hurried along*: *transport of passion*: Cic. — *2. Exaltation, elevation*: Cic.

ēlātro, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* (Prop.: *To bark out*; Fig.) *To cry aloud, to shout forth or out*: Hor.

ēlā-tus, *a*, *um* [*ē*; root *LA*; *v. fero* *init.*] *1. P.* of *effero*. — *2. Pa.*: *Exalted, lofty, high*: *a. Prop.*: *(Comp.)* *in elatoriā*, Col. — *b. Fig.*: *animus magnus elatiusque*, Cic.

ēlau-tus (for *elav-tus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *clav-o*.

ēlāver, *ēris*, *n.* *The Elaver; a river of Gaul, falling into the Liger* (now *Allier*).

ēlāvo, *lāvi*, *lāutum* and *lōtum*, *lāvāre*, *1. v. a. I. Prop.*: *(To wash from or away from; hence) To wash clean, cleanse*: *elautæ ambæ sunus*, Plaut. *II. Fig.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To clear or strip one's self of, i. e. to get rid of, lose one's property*: Plaut.

ēlāa, *a*, *f.*, *Ἠλέα* (*A thing pertaining to a marsh or low ground*; *Marsh-town*). *Elea*: *a city of Lucania, the birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno*,

founders of the Eleatic philosophy (*in Lat. called Velia*).

ēlēc-ōbra (*exlec-*), *a*, *f.* [for *elac-ōbra*; fr. *ELAC*, true root of *elic-o*] (*She who entices forth; hence) A female allurer, wheeler*: Plaut.

ēlect-e, *adv.* [elect-us] *Choicely with choice or selection*: *digerere*, Cic. (Comp.) *electus loqui*, Gell.

ēlect-ilis, *a*, *adj.* [*2. elect-us*] (*Pertaining to electus; hence) Choice, dainty*: Plaut.

ēlect-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [for *eleg-tio*; fr. *ELEG*, true root of *elig-o*] *A choice, selection*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élection*.

1. ēlect-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *elac-to*; fr. *ELAC*, true root of *elic-o*] *To get out artfully, worm out a secret from one*: Plaut.

2. ēlect-to, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a. intens.* [for *eleg-to*; fr. *ELEG*, true root of *elig-o*] *To choose, select*: *legionem*, Plaut.

ēlect-ior, *ōris*, *m.* [for *eleg-ior*; fr. *id.*] *A chooser, selector*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *électeur*.

Electra, *a* (Acc. *Electrā*, Ov.), *f.*, *Ἠλέκτρα* (*Bright or beaming one*). *Electra*: *1. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus*. — *2. a. Prop.*: *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes*. — *b. Meton.*: *The name of a tragedy*.

Electrum, *i. n.* = *ἤλεκτρον* (*Bright or brilliant thing*). *I. Prop.*: *Amber*: *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Electrum*; *a mixed metal (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour*: Virg. — *B.* *An article made of amber*: Juv.

1. ēlect-tus (for *eleg-tus*), *a*, *um*: *1. P.* of *elig-o* — through true root *ELEG*. — *2. Pa.*: *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent*: *verba*, Cic.: *(Comp.) electus verbum*, Auct. Her.: *(Sup.) viri electissimi*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élu*.

2. ēlect-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [for *eleg-tus*; fr. *ELEG*, true root of *elig-o*] *A choosing, a choice*: Ov.

ēlōg-ans (*elig-*), *antis*, *adj.* [*ELOG*, true root of *elig-o*] *1. Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, too nice*: *heja*, *ut elegans est!* Ter. — *2. Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: *(Comp.) quis verbi elegantior?* Cic.: *(Sup.) homo elegantissimus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élegant*.

ēlōgan-ter, *adv.* [for *elegant-ter*; fr. *elegans, elegant-is*] *1. With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly*: *elegantior acta rebus*, Cic.: *(Sup.) elegantissime loqui*, *id.* — *2. With due choice; fitly, judiciously*: *(Comp.) neminem elegantius loca cepisse*, Liv.

ēlōgant-ia, *a*, *f.* [*elegans, elegant-is*] *1. A being nice or particular, exquisiteness, fastidiousness*: Plaut. — *2. Taste, tastefulness, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégance*.

ēlēgi, *ōrum*, *m.* = *ἐλεγιοι*. *Elegiac verses, an elegy*: Hor.; Tac.

ēlēgia (*-ēa*, *-ēia*), *a*, *f.* = *ἐλεγεία*. *An elegy*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *élégie*.

Elēgīdion, n, n. = ἐλεγείδιον. *A short elegy*: Pers.

Eleis, idī, v. *Elia*.

Elēleus, idī, m. = Ἐλελεύς (*The one shouting eleleu*). *Eleleus*; a surname of *Bacchus*.—Hence, **Elele-ides**, um, f. *The ones belonging to Eleleus*; i. e. *female Bacchantes*: Ov.

Elēmenta, ōrum, m. [etym. dub.] (Sing. -um, i. only in meaning no. I. B. 1.) **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *The first principles of things, elements*: Lucr.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. (Sometimes Sing.) *An element of nature*: Sen.—2. *The alphabet*: Suet.—3. *First principles, rudiments in the arts and sciences*: Cic.—4. *The beginnings of other things*: *prima Romae*, Ov.: *cupidinis pravi*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Elementary scholars, beginners*: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. element*.

elementum, i. v. *elementa*.

Elēnchus, i, m. = ἐλέγχος: 1. *A costly trinket, ear-pendant*: Juv.—2. *A table, syllabus, or index to a book*: Suet.

Elēphantine, es, f., Ἐλεφαντίνη. *Elephantine*; a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name (now *Jezeire Assuan*).

Elēphās, antis, -antus, i, m. = ἑλεphas. **I. Prop.**: *An elephant*: Pl.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A ivory*: Virg.—**B. The elephantiasis**: Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elephant*.

Elēus, a, um, v. *Elis*.

Elēusin, mis, f., Ἐλευσίνη. *Elēusin*; a very ancient city of *Attica*, famous for its mysteries of *Ceres* (now *Lepina*): **A. Elēusin-us**, a, um, adj. *Elēusinian*.—**B. Elēusin-ius**, a, um, adj. *Elēusinian*.

Elēuthēria, æ, f. = ἐλευθερία. *Liberty*: Plaut.

Elēvō, no, perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To lift up, raise*: *contabulationem*, Cass. **II. Fig.**: *A. To lighten, alleviate*: *ægritudinem*, Cic.—**B. To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken: *to disparage, detract from*: *causas suspitionum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elever*.**

Elīas, adis, v. *Elis*.

Elīcio, īcī, īctum, īctōre, 3. v. a. [for *e-lacio*] **I. Prop.**: *Of living objects*: *A. To draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out*: *hostem ex paludibus silvisque*, Cass.—**B. In Relig. lang.**: *To call forth, call down a god by religious rites*; *to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by incantation*: Cic.; Ov.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To entice forth, elicit*: *sonos*, Cic.

Elīc-ius, ī, m. [elīc-io] *Elīcius*; a surname of *Jupiter*, because from him the celestial signs or omens were called down; or, acc. to others, because he was called down by incantations.

Elīdo, īsi, īsum, īdēre, 3. v. a. [for *e-lado*] **I. To knock, strike, or dash out; *to force out*: **A. Prop.**: *oculos*, Virg.: *aurigam e curru*, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *morbūm nervis*, i. e. *to drive out, expel*, Hor. **II. To break or dash****

to pieces, to shatter, to crush: **A. Prop.**: *angues*, i. e. *to strangle*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *To break down, destroy*: *ægritudine elidi*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elider*.

Elīgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for *ex-lego*] *To choose or pick out*; *to select*: Fig.: *ex malis minima*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elire*.

Elīmīnō, ōv, no, perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [e; limen, limin-ūs] (Prop.: *To turn another out of doors*; Fig.) *To pour out words*: *dicta foras*, i. e. *to blab*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éliminer*.

Elīmō, ōv, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (To file greatly; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To polish*: *retiaque et laqueos*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To elaborate, cultivate, perfect*: *aliquod*, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. élimer*.

Elīngu-is, e, adj. [e; lingu-a] (Without a lingua; hence) **1. Speechless**: Cic.—2. *Without eloquence*: Cic.

Elīquo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I. To clarify, strain**: **I. Prop.**: *sons eliquatus*, Sen. **II. Fig.**: *aliquid plorabile, to recite without energy*, Pers.

Elīs, idis (Cf. *Elin* and *Elidem*;—*Abt.* usually *Elide*; but in 2 passages of Cic. hesitating between *Eli* and *Elide*), f., Ἠλīs. **Elīs**: 1. *The most western district of the Peloponnesus*.—Hence, **A. El-ēus**, a, um, adj.: (a) **Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Elīs, Elean*.—(b) **Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, Olympus*: *Olympian, Olympic*.—**B. El-īi**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Elīs*; the *Elīans*.—**C. El-ēis**, idis, f. *Elīs*: *Of, or belonging to, Elīs, Eleid*.

4. El-īas, adis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Elean*; Meton.: *Olympian*.—2. *The capital of the province of Elīs*.—**Elīssa** (-īsa), æ, f. *Elīssa or Elīsa*; another name for *Dido*.—**Elī-sus** (for *elīd-sus*), a, um, P. of *elīd-o*.

Elīx-us, a, um, adj. [e; lix-a, water] (*Taken out from the water*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Thoroughly boiled or seethed*; *boiled*: *simul assis Miscueris elixa*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *Soaked, wet through*: *balneator, Mart.*

elīborum (-us), i, v. *helleborus*.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

Elīdo, ōv, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I. To let or hire out, to let out to farm: **I. Prop.**: *fundum*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *gentem Judæorum* (= *ejus vectigalia*).**

Elīcō-ūtio, ōis, f. [for *eloqu-ūtio*; fr. *eloqu-or*] *A speaking in an oratorical way*; *oratorical delivery, elocution*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. elocution*.

Elīg-ium, ī, n. [e; log-us] (Any short saying, sentence, etc.; hence) **1. A short maxim or saying**: Cic.—2. *An inscription on a tomb, doors, etc.*: Plaut.; Cic.—3. *A clause in a will (especially which disinherits one)*: Cic.—4. *A judicial statement, record, abstract in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's punishment, etc.)*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. élogé*.

Elīqu-ens, entis: 1. P. of *eloqu-or*.—2. P. a.: *Eloquent*: (Comp.) *eloquentior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *eloquentissimī auctores* Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éloquent*.

Elōquent-ia, æ, f. [eloquens, eloquent-is] *A being eloquent, eloquence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éloquence*.

Elōquent-ius, comp. adv. [id.] *More eloquently*: (Comp.) *eloquentius* ... scribitur, Pl.: (Sup.) *respondit eloquentissime, most eloquently*, id.

Elōqu-rum, ī, n. [eloqu-or] *A speaking in an oratorical way, eloquence*: Virg.

Elōquor, cūsus sum, quī, 3. v. dep. **I. Gen.**: *To speak out, utter, declare, state, express*: id., quod sentit, eloqui non posse, Cic.: (without *Obje-*) *elcuar*, an *sileam*? Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner*: Cic.

Elōrum (Hel-), i, m. *Elorum or Helorum*; a town at the mouth of the river *Elorus*.—Hence, **1. Elōr-ius** (Hel-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elorus*.—2. **Elōr-īni**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Elorum*.

Elōrus (Hel-), i, m. *Elorus or Helorus*; a river in *Sicily* (now *Atellaro*).

elō-tūs, a, um, [e; root *LO* = λου-ω] P. of *elavo*.

Elpēnor, ōris, m., Ἐλπηνωρ (*Men's hope*). *Elpēnor*; a companion of *Ulysses*, whom *Circe* changed into a hog. *Being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof when drunk, and broke his neck*.

Elūcēdo, luxi, no sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To shine out or forth*: *inter flammās circulus elucens*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To shine out, show itself*; to be apparent, manifest: *ex quo elucebit omnis constantia*, Cic.

Eluctā-bilis, e, adj. [eluct(a)-or] *That may or can be struggled out of, or escaped by struggling*: *aquæ*, Sen.

Elūctor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. **I. Neut.**: *To struggle out, force one's way out*: *aqua eluctabitur*, Virg. **II. Act.**: *To struggle out of any thing*; *to surmount a difficulty, or to obtain a thing by striving*: *tam validas manūs*, Liv.

Elūcūbro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (as dep., eram *elucubratus*, Cic.) *To compose by lamplight, i. e. at night, with great labour*: *causas*, Cic.: *librum*, Tac.

Elūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: (*To cease to sport*; hence) *Of thesea, etc.*: *To cease to dash or roll*: Cic. **II. Act.**: (*To play from one, at games of chance*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *To win from one at play*: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) *anulus, Quem parasitus hic elusit*, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: *To snatch away*: *tibi victrices* ... *Eludet palmas una puella tuas*, Prop. **III. Act.**: *To mock, jeer, banter, make sport of a person or thing*: *illum*, Cic. **IV. Act.**: *A. To delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate*: *quod tu eludebas*, Cic.—**B. To elude or parry a blow, etc.**: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. éluder*.

Elūgēdo, luxi, no sup., lūgēre, 2. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: *To mourn*: *quam eluxerunt*, i. e. *have finished their*

mourning, Liv.: (with cognate Acc.) eum luctum eluxisse, *have indulged in that sorrow*, Gell. II. Act.: *To mourn on account of*; *to lament, bewail over*: patriam, Cic.

ē-lumb-is, e, adj. [e; lumb-us] Prop.: *Having a dislocated loin or hip*; (Fig.) *Of style: Devoid of energy, enervated, weak, impotent*: Tac.

ē-lūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To remove by washing; to wash away from; to wash away, off or out*: colorem, Lucr. B. Esp.: With the accessory notion of purifying, cleansing, etc.: 1. *To wash out, rinse out*: vascula, Plaut.—2. *To wash, purify, cleanse*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *Of abstract objects: A. To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of*: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usū eluenda, Cic.—B. *Of fortune, property, etc.*: In reflexive force: *To clear one's self out of; to strip one's self of; to get rid of, lose, squander, dissipate*: Plaut.

Elūsa, ē, f. *Elusa*; a city of Aquitania (now Laus, in the department of Gers).—Hence, **Elus-ates**, lum, m. *The people of Elusa, the Elusates*.

elū-sus (for elud-sus), a, um, P. of elud-o.

elū-tus, a, um: 1. P. of elu-o.—2. Pa. (only in Comp.) (Prop.: *Washed out*; Fig.): *Of flavour: Watery, insipid*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

elū-v-to, ōnis (-ies, iem, ie), f. [elu-o] I. (A) *washing away of impurities*; hence: *A flowing off, discharge*: Pl. II.: A. Prop.: *An overflowing, inundation of a river, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. B. Meton.: *A chasm, abyss, ravine produced by the violent rushing of water*: Curt.

Elvina (Hel-), ē, f. *Elvina*, or *Helvina*; a name of Ceres.

Elysiū, ōrum, m. *The Elysii*; a people of Eastern Germany.

Elysiūm, ū, n., Ἠλύσιον. *Elysium*; the abode of the blessed.—Hence, **Elysi-us**, a, um, adj. *Elysian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Elysée*.

em=hem.

ē-mancīpo (-upo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *Law l. t.*: *To declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio: Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To give out of one's own potestas into that of another; to surrender*: filium in adoptionem, Cic. B. Fig.: *To give up, surrender, sell*: tributū, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émanciper*.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *Of fluids: To flow out*: fons undemana aqua, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of things not fluid: To flow forth, pass away*: necessum est . . . aurum tenuissimam . . . emanare, Gell. III. Fig.: A. *To spring out of; to arise, proceed, emanate from*: Cic.—B. *Of things: To spread abroad; to become public or known*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émaner*.

Emathia, ē, f., Ἠμαθία. *Emathia*: I. Prop.: A district of Macedonia.

II. Meton.: A. Macedonia.—B. Thessaly, and esp. for Pharsalia.—Hence, 1. **Emathī-us**, a, um, adj. *Macedonian*.—2. **Emath-ides**, um, f. *The Macedonian maidens, i. e. the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, the Pierides*.

ē-mātūresco, mātūrū, m. sup., mātūresco, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity*: Pl. II. Fig.: *To grow softer, be mitigated*: ira Caesaris, Ov.

ēm-ax, acis [em-o] *Eager to buy, fond of buying*: Cic.

emblemā, ātis (Abl. Plur. emblematis, Cic.), n.=ἐμβλημα (Inlaid work, viz.): 1. *Raised ornaments on vessels*: Cic.—2. *Tesselated work, mosaic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emblème*.

embōllūm, ū, n.=ἐμβόλιον. *Something thrown in; in scenic lang., an interlude, ballet*: Cic.

ēmendā-bilis, e, adj. [emend(a)-o] *That may be amended, corrigible*: Liv. **ēmendā-e**, adv. [emendat-us] *Faultlessly, perfectly, purely*: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.) *emendatius*, Pl.

ēmendā-tio, ōnis, f. [emend(a)-o] A correction, emendation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *émendation*.

ēmendā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A corrector, amender: Cic.

ēmendā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who corrects or amends*: Fig.: Cic.

ēmendā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of emend(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, Cic.: (Comp.) *emendatior*, Petr.: (Sup.) *emendatissimus*, Pl.

ē-mendico, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To beg from one, to obtain by begging*: stipem, Suet.

ē-mend-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; mend-um] I. Gen.: *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend*: civitas emendari solet continentia principum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. *To correct, amend language, etc.*: annales, Cic.—B. *Medic. l. t.*: *To cure*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émender*.

ēmēn-sus (for emet-sus), a, um, P. of emet-i-or.

ē-mēntior, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. *To state or utter falsely, feign, fabricate, pretend*: omnia, Plaut.: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.: (without Object) *to ementire*, Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. Pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended*: de ementitis aspicis, Cic.

ē-merc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To buy up, purchase, bribe*: Tac.

ēmē-re. *To take or receive*: old word found only in compounds: Fest.

ē-mērē-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. and **ē-mērē-or**, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. I. Gen.: *(To deserve entirely; hence) To obtain by service, to gain, earn*: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. II. Esp.: A. *To gain the favour of any one, to deserve well of, to lay under obligation*: Tib.; Ov.—B. *Milit. l. t.*: 1. Prop.: *(To earn one's pay; hence) To serve out, complete one's term of service*: stipendia, Liv.—2. Fig.: *annuum temp-*

us (sc. magistratū) emeritum habere, Cic.—C. Perf. Part. in reflexive force: *That has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov.

ē-mer-go, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: *Pass in reflexive force: To raise up one's self, etc.; to rise up*: emersum e flumine, Cic. B. Fig.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To extricate or free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter.: homo emersum ex tenebris lustrorum, Suet.

II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emeruit e flumine, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic.: Infans utero, Pl. B. Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear*: multos vidi emeruisse aliquando, Cic.

ēmēr-itus, a, um, P. of emer-eo and emer-eor.—As Subst.: *emeritus*, i, m. *One who has served his time, a veteran*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émérité*.

emer-sus (for emer-gus), a, um, P. of emer-go.

ēmētica, ē, f.=ἐμετική. *An emetic*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émétique*.

ēmē-tior, mensus sum, mētri, 4. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To pass through, pass over, traverse a certain space*: freta, Virg.—B. *To impart, bestow*: aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. III. Fig.: *Of abstract objects: A. To measure, estimate, decide*: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell.—B.: 1. *Of toil*: *To pass through, arrive at the close of*: laborem, Sil.—2. In Tac.: *Of time*: *To survive*: quingue principes prospera fortunā emensum, Tac.—C. *To impart, bestow, manifest*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Passed through, traversed*: pars itineris emensa, Liv.

ē-mēto, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To move away, move down*: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mico, ūi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To spring out, spring forth, break forth, appear quickly*: I. Prop.: *scaturigines*, Liv. II. Fig.: *verbum emicuit si forte decorum*, Hor.

ē-migro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To remove, depart from a place; to emigrate*: I. Prop.: *ex illā domo*, Cic. II. Fig.: *vitā*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émigrer*.

ēmī-ne-nas, ntis: 1. P. of emine-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Standing out, projecting*: oculi eminentes, Cic.: (Comp.) *aliquod eminentissimum*, Quint.—b. Fig.: *Lofly, distinguished, eminent*: eloquentia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éminent*.

ēmī-nentia, ē, f. [eminens, eminent-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A projecting, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. B. Esp.: In painting: *The prominent, i. e. light parts of pictures*

us (sc. magistratū) emeritum habere, Cic.—C. Perf. Part. in reflexive force: *That has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov.

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II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emeruit e flumine, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic.: Infans utero, Pl. B. Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear*: multos vidi emeruisse aliquando, Cic.

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emer-sus (for emer-gus), a, um, P. of emer-go.

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ēmē-tior, mensus sum, mētri, 4. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To pass through, pass over, traverse a certain space*: freta, Virg.—B. *To impart, bestow*: aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. III. Fig.: *Of abstract objects: A. To measure, estimate, decide*: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell.—B.: 1. *Of toil*: *To pass through, arrive at the close of*: laborem, Sil.—2. In Tac.: *Of time*: *To survive*: quingue principes prospera fortunā emensum, Tac.—C. *To impart, bestow, manifest*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, Cic. ¶ Perf. Part. in Pass. force: *Passed through, traversed*: pars itineris emensa, Liv.

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ēmī-nentia, ē, f. [eminens, eminent-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A projecting, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. B. Esp.: In painting: *The prominent, i. e. light parts of pictures*

Cic. II. Fig.: Excellence: forma-run, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *eminence*.

ē-mīnēo, ūi, *n. sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: To stand out, project: quod eminere necesse erat, Cæs. B. Esp.: In painting: To stand out in relief, be prominent, as the lights in a picture: Cic. II. Fig.: A. To stand out or forth from: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, will extend beyond: Cic.—B. To come out, become visible: quorum eminet audacia, Cic.—C.: 1. Of personal subjects: To be prominent, conspicuous through one's qualities or mental endowments: To distinguish one's self, be eminent, excel: inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: To be conspicuous, famous, noted, distinguished, eminent: Cic.

ē-min-us, adv. [for e-man-us; fr. e; man-us] Away from the hand; hence) At a distance, from a distance: Cæs.; Ov.; Tac.

ē-mir-or, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To wonder greatly at, to be amazed at: aquora, Hor.

ē-miss-āri-um, ūi, *m.* [2. emiss-us] (A thing pertaining to emissus; hence) An outlet or channel for water: Cic.

ē-miss-āri-us, ūi, *m.* [id.] (One pertaining to emissus; hence) 1. An emissary, spy, etc.—2. A young branch, an offshoot, a shoot: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émissaire*.

ē-miss-āri-us (-īti-us), a, um, adj. [id.] Pertaining to sending forth; sent out, etc.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Plaut.

ē-mis-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for emitt-sio; fr. emitt-o] 1. a. Prop.: A sending out or darting forth: Gell.—b. Meton.: Power of projecting or hurling: Cic.—2. A darting forth: anguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émission*.

1. **ē-mis-sus** (for emitt-sus), a, um, *P. of emitt-o*.

2. **ē-mis-sus**, us, *m.* [for emitt-sus; fr. emitt-o] A sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mīttēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.:** 1. Gen.: To send out or forth: to let out, let go: aliquem de carcere, Cic.: (with *Supine* in *um*) pabulum nemo emittitur, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. Of a book, writings, etc.: To put forth to the world, to publish: Cic.—b. With accessory idea of liberation: To let go, dismiss, set at liberty: Liv.—c. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of lightning: To burst, break, dart forth: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic.—(b) Of a serpent: To dart forth: si nenter anguis emissus esset, Cic. **B. Fig.:** 1. Of sound: To send forth, utter: vocem, Liv.—2. Of the vital principle: To send forth, breathe out, give up, resign: animam, to expire, Nep.—3. Of scent: To emit, Lucr. **II. A. Prop.:** 1. Of persons: To send away from: aliquem emittere, to let one go, let one slip, Liv.—2. Of weapons: a. To throw, cast, discharge, hurl: Cæs.;

Liv.—b. To throw away, cast aside or off: Cæs.—Particular expression: Emittere aliquem (manu), To release a person from one's potestas; to set free, emancipate, etc.: Plaut.; Tac. **B. Fig.:** 1. To let slip: de manibus rem, Liv.—2. To discharge, throw out, etc.: facitum dictum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émétre*.

ē-mo, ēmi, emptum, ēmēre (Perf. Subj. emissim, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [the same word as *EMERE*=accipere] (To take to one's self in exchange for money, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.:** To buy: de Canuleio diversorium, Cic.: (without Object) bene, well, i. e. cheap, id.: male, badly, i. e. dear, id. **II. Fig.:** To buy, buy up, purchase, gain, acquire, obtain: eternum nomen, Ov.

ē-mōdēror, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To moderate: dolorem verbis, i. e. to vent, Ov.

ē-mōdūlor, *n. perf.*, āri, 1. v. dep. To sing, celebrate: Musam, Ov.

ē-molumentum, i, v. emolui.

ē-mōlūcr, itus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. **I. Prop.:** To move out, bring out: fretim (venti) stir up, agitate: Sen. **II. Fig.:** To work out; accomplish: negotium, Plaut.

ē-mollō, ūi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To make soft, to soften: humor arcus, fundasque emolliat, Liv. **II. Fig.:** A. In a good sense: To make mild, gentle: mores, Ov.—B. In a bad sense: To enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.

ē-mōlō, *n. perf.*, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. To grind out, consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

ē-mōl-ūmentum (-ūmentum), i, n. [emolui-or] (A working out; hence) **I. Prop.:** Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty: Cæs. **II. Meton.:** Attainment of success, i. e. gain, profit, advantage: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émolument*.

ē-mōnēō, *n. perf.*, nor *sup.*, ēre, 2. v. a. To admonish: Cic.

ē-mōrfor, mortūus sum, mōrī (Inf. emoriri, Plaut.; Ter.), 3. v. dep. **I. Prop.:** To die quite, depart, decaese: aut vincere, aut emori, Cic. **II. Fig.:** To perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.

ē-mort-ūālis, e, adj. [e; mors, mort-is] Of, or belonging to, death: dies, Plaut.

emor-tuus, a, um, *P. of emor-lor*.

ē-mōs-tus (for emov-tus), a, um, *P. of emov-o*.

ē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre (Perf. Ind. emōstis, Liv.), 2. v. a. To move out, move forth, move away, remove. **I. Prop.:** muros fundamentaque, Virg. **II. Fig.:** nomen ex pectore, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émouvoir*.

Empe-dōcles, is, m., Ἐμπεδοκλῆς. Empedocles: a philosopher of Agrigento, about 460 B. C.

empirici, ōrum, m. = οἱ ἐμπειρικοί. Empirics: physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone: Cic.

empōrīum, ūi, n. = ἐμπορίον. A place of trade, market-town, market,emporium; Cic.; Liv.

em-ptio (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [em-o] A buying, purchase: Cic.; Tac.

em-ptio (-tito), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] To buy up, purchase: Tac.; Pl.

em-ptor (-tor), ōris, m. [id.] A buyer, purchaser: Cic.; Hor.

em-ptus (-tus), a, um, *P. of em-o*.

ē-mūlgēo, *n. perf.*, sum, gēre, 2. v. a. (Prop.: To milk out; Meton.) To drain out, exhaust: paludem, Cat.

emul-sus (for emulg-sus), a, um, *P. of emulgo*.

emunc-tus (for emung-tus), a, um, *P. of emung-o*.

ē-mungo, xi, ctum, gēre (Perf. sync.: emunxti, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** A. To wipe or blow the nose: cubito se emungere solebat, Auct. Her.—Particular phrase: naris emuncta senex, clean-nosed, i. e. sharp-sighted, keen, acute, Phaed.; so, emuncta naris (Lucilius), Hor.—B. Of persons: Pass. in reflexive force: To wipe or blow one's nose: jam gravis e nobis, et saepe emungeris, Juv. **II. Fig.:** To cheat or bilk one out of money, etc.: emuncto Simone, Hor.

ē-mūnlo, ūi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To fortify, secure, protect, defend with a wall: locum, Liv. **II. Meton.:** A. To secure, protect, defend, make strong: emunit obijce postes, Virg.—B. To build, erect, raise up: murum, Liv.—C. To clear, make passable: silvas, Tac.

ēn, interj. [akin to Gr. ἤν] Lo. behold! see! see there. (with *Nom.*) en causa, Cic. (with *Acc.*) en quatuor aras, Virg.: (with *folgt. clause*) en, cui tuos liberos committas, Cic.: (in interrogation or exclamation) en quid agis? Pers.: en quo discordia quies? Produxit miseros? Virg.: (with *Imprecatives*) hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Muse, id.

ēnarrā-bilis, e, adj. [enarr(a)-o] That may be related, represented, or explained: Virg.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To explain in detail; to expound: senatus somnium, Cic.: rem ordine, Ter.

ē-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. a. dep. To spring or grow up: continuo enata soboles, Suet.: praecedenti tempore enata insula, Pl.

ē-nāto, āvi, *n. sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. **I. Prop.:** To swim away, to escape by swimming: fractis navibus, Hor. **II. Fig.:** To extricate one's self, to get off: Cic.

ēnā-tus, a, um, *P. of ena-scor*.

ē-nāvā-tus, a, um, adj. [e; nav-(a)-o] Executed, performed: opera praemia, Tac.

ē-nāvigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.:** To sail away: A. Prop.: Rhodum, Suet. **B. Act.:** enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II. Fig.:** To traverse by sailing, to sail over: undam, Hor.

Enōklāds, i, m., Ἐνέκλαδος. Encladas: one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Etna.

endo, prap., v. in init.

endrōmis, ūdis, *f.* = ἐνδρoμῖς. A

woollen cloak (worn after exercise in the palaestra): Mart.; Juv.

Endymion, *ōnis*, *m.*, 'Ενδυμίων. **Endymion**. I. Prop.: A beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep. II. Meton.: A beautiful youth: Juv.

ē-nēco (-nīco), *cūi* (enīcavit, Plaut.), *ctum* (less freq. enecat), *āre* (Pūt. Perf., enīcāssō, Plaut.), I. v. a. I. Prop.: To kill off, kill completely, slay: puer ambo angues enecat, Plaut.: (without Object) enīca, id. II. Meton.: A. To utterly exhaust, to wear out: inclusa avis in cavēa, et fame enecta, Cic.—B. To torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem odio, Plaut. III. Fig.: To torture, torment, plague: pars animi . . . nec inopīa enecta, nec, etc., Cic.

enec-tus, *a*, *um*, P. of eneco. **ēnervā-tus**, *a*, *um*: I. P. of *ēnerv* (n-a-o).—2. Pa.: Enervated, weak, effeminate: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ēnervé*.

ē-nerv-is, *e*, *adj.* [e; nerv-us] *Nervless, weak*: orator, Tac.

ē-nerv-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To take out the nerves or sinews from: poplites securi, App. II. Fig.: To enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ēnervé*.

Engitōn, *i*, *m.*, 'Εγγίτιον. **Engitōn**: a city of Sicily (now Gazi or Gangi).—Hence, **Engul-nus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of Engitōn.—As Subst.: **Engulni**, *ōrum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Engitōn. **enīco**, *are*, *v. eneco*.

ēnim, *conj.*: 1. To corroborate a preceding assertion: Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed: Cic.—Particular combination: **Enim vero** (also, as one word), *Yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed*: Cic.—2. To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: For: Cic.; Hor.—3. To explain a preceding assertion: For instance, namely: Plaut.; Cic.

enimvero, *v. enim*. **Enipeus** (trīsyll.), *i*, *m.*, 'Ενιπέυς (Voc. Enipeu, Ov.). **Enipeus**: I. Prop.: A river of Thessalotis. II. Meton.: The river-god of the Enipeus: Ov.

enise, *enīsus*, *a*, *um*, *v. enix*. **ē-nitēō**, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To shine out, or forth: ubi ocellum enituit, i. e. has cleared up, Gell. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: cratio, Cic.—B. Of beauty: To beam forth: egregio decus enitet ore, Virg.—C. To flourish, thrive, look beautiful: enituit vomere campus, Virg.

ēnite-*scō*, *nīdūi*, *no sup.*, *nītescēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [enite-o] I. Prop.: To shine out or forth: oculi, Quint. II. Fig.: A. To shine forth; to become eminent, conspicuous, distinguished: ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.—B. Of persons: To become blooming or beautiful: entescis Pulchrior multo, Hor.

ē-nitōr, *nīsus* or *nīxus* *sum*, *nīdūi*, 3. a. *dep.* I. Neut.: A. To force or work

one's way out, or to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend: 1. Prop.: ut in ascensu primi non facile enterent, Cæs.—2. Fig.: quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt.—B. To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive, to accomplish something, etc.: (with Acc. of Neut. pron.) quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) non quin enitendum sit in utroque, id. II. Act.: A. To produce with exertion, i. e. To bring forth, bear children or young: trīginta capitum fētūs enixa, Virg.—B. To climb up, ascend a place: Pyrenæum at Alpes, Tac. ¶ **Enix** Perf. in Pass. force: 1. Born: in lūco Martis enixi, Just.—2. Striven, endeavoured: summā ope enisum, ne, etc., Sall.

ēnix-e (enīis-e), *adv.* [enix-us, enīis-us] *Strenuously, earnestly, zealously*: causam enixe suscipere, Cic.: (Comp.) enīsius, Liv.: (Sup.) enīxissime, Suet.

ēnixus (-sus) (for enit-sus), *a*, *um*: 1. P. of enitor.—2. Pa.: *Strenuous, earnest, zealous*: enixio studio, Liv.: (Comp.) enīxior opera, Sen.

Enna, *ē*, *etc.*, *v. Honn*.

Ennius, *il*, *m.* **Ennius**: the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudia, in Calabria, 515; died 585 A.U.C.

Ennōsīgēus, *i*, *m.*, 'Εννοσίγαιος (Earth-shaker). **Ennōsīgēus**: a surname of Neptune.

ē-no, *āvi*, *no sup.*, *āre*, I. v. n. I. Prop.: Neut.: A. Gen.: To swim out or away: pinnoterces enat e conchā, Cic. B. Esp.: To escape by swimming out or away: Liv. II. Meton.: Neut.: To fly away, to escape by flying, to float away through the air: insectum per iter gelidas enavit (sc. Dædalus) ad Arcetos, Virg.

ēnōdā-tō, *ōis*, *f.* [enod(a)-o] A denouement, explanation: Cic.

ēnōdā-tus, *a*, *um*, P. of enod(a)-o.

ē-nōd-is, *e*, *adj.* [e; nod-us] I. Prop.: Free from knots, without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: Clear, plain: elegi, Pl. III. Meton.: Smooth, supple: artūs, Claud.

ē-nōd-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To free from knots: vitem, Cato. II. Fig.: To explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: nomina, Cic.

ē-norm-is, *e*, *adj.* [e; norm-a] (Out of rule; hence) I. Prop.: Irregular, unusual: vici, Tac. II. Meton.: Immoderate, immense, enormous: (Comp.) enormior prologus, quam fabula, Spart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énorme*. **ē-norm-itas**, *ātis*, *f.* [enorm-is] (The quality of the enormis; hence) I. Irregularity: Quint.—2. *Illegence, vastness, enormous size*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énormité*.

ē-norm-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Irregularly*: Sen.

ē-nōtesco, *nōtūi*, *no sup.*, *nōtescēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [enite-o] To become known: quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

ens-īcūlus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [ens-is] A little sword: Plaut.

ens-i-fer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [ens-is; (i); fer-o] *Sword-bearing*: Ov.

ens-i-ger, *ēra*, *ērūm* [ens-is; (i); ger-o] *Sword-bearing*: Ov.

ensis, *is*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *as* "gladius"] A sword: Liv.; Virg.

Entella, *ē*, *f.* **Entella**: a city of Sicily.—Hence, **Entell-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Entella.—As Subst.: **Entellinus**, *i*, *m.* A citizen of Entella.

enthymēma, *ātis*, *n.* = ἐνθύμημα: 1. A reflection, meditation; an argument: Juv.—2. A conclusion or deduction from contraries: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enthymème*.

ē-nūbo, *psi*, *no sup.*, *bēre*, 3. v. n. I. To marry out of one's rank into another: e patribus, Liv. II. To marry away from the paternal house: Liv.

ēnuclēat-e, *adv.* [enucleat-us] *Plainly, without ornament*: Cic.

ēnuclēā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. P. of *enuclea* (a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Cleared from the husk; hence) *a. Clear, pure*: suffragia, i. e. free from wrong motives. Cic.—b. Of speech: Plain, unadorned: Cic.

ē-nuclē-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. [e; nucle-us] (Prop.: To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk; Fig.) To lay open, explain: Cic.

ē-nūdo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. (Prop.: To lay bare; Fig.) To explain: intelligētias, Cic.

ēnumērā-tio, *ōis*, *f.* [enumer-(a)-o] I. Gen.: A counting up, enumerating: Cic. II. Esp.: A recapitulation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumération*.

ē-nūmēro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. I. Gen.: To reckon up, count over, count out: dies, Cæs.: pretium, i. e. to pay, Cic. II. Esp.: To enumerate in speaking; to recount, relate: triumphos, Ov.: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énumérer*.

ēnunciā-tio (**ēnunti-**), *ōis*, *f.* [enunci(a)-o] A declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énonciation*.

ēnunciā-tum (**ēnuntiā-**), *i*, *n.* [id.] A proposition.

ē-nuncio (-tīo), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, I. v. a. (To carry a report, etc., out of a place, esp. something that should be kept secret; hence) To divulge, disclose; to report, tell, blab: mysteria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *énoncer*.

ē-nup-tio, *ōis*, *f.* (For *enub-tio*; fr. *enub-o*) A marrying out of one's rank: gentis, Liv.

ē-nutr-īo, *īvi* or *īi*, *Itum*, *īre*, 4. v. a. To bring up by feeding; to nourish, feed, support: puerum sub antris, Ov.

1. *ēo*, *īvi* or *īi*, *Itum*, *īre* (Inf. Pass., irier, Plaut.), *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *i*; Greek *ἐ-μ-ι, ἔ-μ-ε*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To go, in the widest sense of the word, and of locomotion of every kind, to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: *pieces ire nequibunt*, Lucr.:

(with double *Dat.*) subsidio sulserant, Cæs.: (with *Supine* in *um*) cubitum, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) Iur in antiquam silvam, Virg. **B. Esp.:** With accessory notion: 1. Of hostility: To go at; to go or proceed against: infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Cæs.—2. Of disappearing from the sight: To pass away, disappear: sepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr.—3. Politic. *t. t.*: Ire (pedibus) in sententiam: To go over, or accede to, an opinion: Liv.: (*Impers. Pass.*) ibatur in sententiam, Cic. **II. Fig.:** A. Gen.: To go, proceed: it clamor caelo, Virg. **B. Esp.:** 1. Of time: To pass by, pass away: eunt anni more fluentis aque, Ov.—2. With the accessory notion of result: To go, proceed, turn out, happen: Incipit res melius ire, Cic.—Particular phrase: Sicut, So may it fare: Liv.—3. To go or set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about to do anything: perditum gentem, Liv.

2. Æo, adv. [prob. for eom=eum; Acc. of is] 1. Of place: There; i. e.: a. In a place: Cic.; Tac.; Liv.—b. (a) Prop.: With verbs denoting motion: Into or to a place; thither: eo venire, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) There, thither, to that point: res eo deducta est, Cic.—(ß) To that course or line of conduct; to that matter, affair, or undertaking: neu me cupidum eo impulsisset, Ter.—c. Upon something; thereon: eoque imposit vasa, Sall.—2. Of time: In connection with usque, and fold, by dum, donec, or quoad: Even up to that time . . . until; all the while . . . until: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—3. Of cause or reason: A. Referring to what precedes: Therefore; for the reason or cause already assigned; on that the previous or foregoing account: Cic.; Sall.—b. Referring to what follows: For this or the following reason; on the following account: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—4. Of a result or end: To this result, end, point, or issue: Cic.—5. Of an additional matter, etc.: Hereto: Cic.—6. Of measure or comparison: With comparative words: By so much, so much, all the, the: nihil admirabilis: eoque magis, si, etc., Cic.—7. a. Of amount or degree: To such an amount or degree; to that extent or degree: Cic.—b. To such a point, pitch, amount or degree of: (with Gen., fold, by ut c. Subj.): eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut . . . urbs aperiretur, Liv.—c. To such an extent, so far: Suet.—d. To such a point, position, state, or condition: eo redigis me, ut, etc.: Ter.—Particular phrase: Eo loci, In such a position: Cic.

eodum, v. idem.
Ëös (only in *Nom.*), *f.*, 'Häs. **I. Prop.:** The dawn, early morning, break of day: Ov.—Hence, **Ëös-us**, a, um, adj. Belonging to the morning, morning: Atlantides, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Ëösus**, i, m.: **A.** The morning star: Virg.—**B.** (sc. equus) Break of day; the name of one of the horses of the sun: Ov. **II. Meto n.:** The East, East country: Luc.—Hence, **Ëo-us**, a, um,

adj. Belonging to the East; Eastern: domus Arabum, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **Ëösus**, i, m. An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental: Ov.

Ëpaminondas, æ, m., 'Επαμεινώνδας, Epaminondas; a Theban general. **Ëpāphus**, i, m., 'Εραφός, Erāphus; the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io.

Ë-pas-tus (for e-paso-tus), a, um, adj. [e; pasc-o] Eaten up: escā, Ov. **Ëpēus** (-ius), i, m., 'Επειός, Epēus or Epēus; a son of Panopæus, the contriver of the Trojan horse.

Ëphēbus, i, m., = ἔφηβος. A Greek youth, young man (from 18 to 20 years of age): Ter.

Ëphēmēris, Idis, *f.* = ἑφημερίς. A day-book, diary, ephemeris: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ephemerides.

Ëphēsus, i, *f.*, 'Εφέσος, Ephesus; a city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana (now the village of Ajā-Soluk).—Hence, **Ëphēs-us**, a, um, adj. Ephesian.—As *Subst.*: **Ephesii**, ōrum, m. The Ephesians.

Ëphippī-ātus, a, um, adj. [ephippi-um] Furnished with an ephippium: Cæs.

Ëphippium, ū, n., = ἑφίππιον (that which is on a horse). A horse-cloth, caparison, housing: Cæs.—*Prov.*: Optat ephippia bos piger, the sluggish ox longs for housings, i. e. each envies the other's condition, Hor.

Ëphōrus, i (Gen. *Plur.* ephōrum, Nep.), m. = ἐφορος (Overseer). An Ephor; a Spartan magistrate: Cic.

Ëphŷra, æ, -o, ōs, *f.*, Εφŷρα, Ion. 'Εφŷιον (Overlooker). Ephŷra or Ephŷre; a name for Corinth.—Hence, **Ëphŷreūs**, a, um, adj. Ephŷrean, Corinthian.

1. Ephyre, es, v. Ephyra.

2. Ephyre, es, *f.* Ephyre; a sea-nymph.

Ëphbāta, æ, m. = ἐπιβάτης (one who goes on board ship). A marine: Hirt.

Ëpīcharmus, i, m., 'Επίχαρμος. Epīcharmus; a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, at Syracuse.

Ëpīclērus, i, m. = 'Επικληρος (an heir). Epīclerus; the name of a comedy of Menander.

Ëpīcōpus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικόπος. Furnished with oars: Cic.

Ëpīcŷrus, i, m., 'Επικόρυς (Helper). Epīcŷrus; the famous Greek philosopher of Gargetus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, which taught that pleasure is the highest good.—Hence, **Ëpīcŷr-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of Epicurus, Epicurean.

Ëpīcus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικός. Epic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épique.

Ëpīdamnus, i, m. = 'Επίδαμνος (Subduer). Epīdamnus; an older name of Dyrrhachium.—Hence, 1. **Ëpīdamnus**, a, um, adj. Epīdamnian.—2. **Ëpīdamn-ensis**, e, adj. Epīdamnian.

Ëpīdaphna, æ, *f.*, 'Επιδάφνη (By or at the laurel, or the laurel grove). Epīdaphna; the suburb of Antiochia.

Ëpīdaurus, i, *f.*, 'Επίδανρος. Epīd-

aurus: 1. A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Esculapius (now Páidaro).—Hence, **Epīdaur-ius**, a, um, adj. Of Epīdaurus, Epīdauræan.—As *Subst.*: **Epīdaur-ius**, ū, m. (sc. deus) The Epīdauræan, i. e. Esculapius: Ov.—2. A city of Dalmatia: Hirt.

Ëpīdicticus, a, um, adj. = ἐπιδεκτικός. Of speech: For display, elaborate, showing off: Cic.

Ëpīgōni, ōrum, m., 'Επίγονοι (After-born). The Epīgōni: 1. The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.—2. The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.

Ëpigramma, ātis, *n.* (*Dat. Plur.* epigrammatis, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα (That which is written on, or about, any thing): 1. An inscription: Cic.; Nep.—2. An epigram: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épigramme.

Ëpīdŷgos, i, m. = ἐπίδωγος (That which is said in addition, or is added). A winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épilogue.

Ëpīmēnia, ōrum, n. = ἐπιμήνια (Things for a month). Provisions for a month, a month's stock: Juv.

Ëpīmēnides, is, m., 'Επιμενίδης. Epīmēnides; a Greek poet and diviner of Crete.

Ëpimētheus, ei, m., 'Επιμηθεύς (After-thought). Epimētheus; a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora.—Hence, **Ëpimēth-is**, Idis, *f.* A daughter of Epimētheus; i. e. Pyrrha: Ov.

Ëpīnicia, ōrum, n. = ἐπινίκια. Songs of victory, triumphal songs: Suet.

Ëpīphānes, is, m., 'Επιφανής (He that is manifested; hence, The famous or celebrated one). Epīphānes; a son of Antiochus, king of Commagene.

Epirenais, e, v. Epirus.

Ëpī-rhēd-ium, ū, n. [hybrid word; fr. ἐπ; rhēd-a] (A thing at or upon the rhēda). A thong by which the horse was attached to the cart: Juv.

Epirus (-os), i, *f.*, 'Ηπειρος (Mainland). Epirus or Epiros; a province in the north of Greece.—Hence, 1. **Epīrensis**, e, adj. Of Epirus.—2. **Epīrōtes**, æ, m. An Epīrot.—Hence, **Epīrōt-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Epīrots; Epīrotic.

Ëpīstōla (-ula), æ, *f.* = ἐπιστολή. (That which is sent to one). A written communication; a letter, epistle: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Aliquis ab epistolis, A secretary: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. épître.

Ëpīstōlium, ū, n. = ἐπιστόλιον. A short letter, a note: Cat.

Ëpīthālāmum, ū, n. = ἐπιθαλάμιον. (That which is about the bridal chamber). A nuptial song, epithalamium: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. épithalame.

Ëpīthēca, æ, *f.* = ἐπιθήκη. An addition, increase: Plaut.

Ëpītōma, æ; -o, ōs, *f.* = ἐπιτομή (A cutting short). An abridgement, epitome: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. épitome.

ēpōdes, um, m. *The epodes; a species of sea fish: Ov.*

ēpōna, ae, f. [equ-us; with *p* for *qu*] (*The one pertaining to equi*). *Epona*, the protecting goddess of horses. **ēpōps**, ōpis, m. = *ēpōp* [onomatop.] *The epops or hoopoe: Ov.*

ēpōrēdia, ae, f. *Eporēdia; a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina (now Isera).*

ēpōrēdōrix, Igis, m. *Eporēdorix; a noble Aduan in Caesar's army.*

ēpos (only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), n. = *ēpos*. *An heroic poem, an epic: Hor.*

ēpōto, pōtāvi, pōtum, pōtāre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: Of persons, etc.: *To drink quite or entirely; to drink up, quaff: celerius potuit comestum, quam epotum (sc. venenum), in omnes partes corporis permanere? Cic. II. Meton.: To a vessel, etc., as object: To quaff, drain, drink up, empty: epoto poculo, Cic.—B. Of inanimate subjects: To swallow up, suck up: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa (sc. Charybdis) fretum, Ov.*

ēpōtus (for epot-tus), a, um, P. v. epoto.

epulā, arum, v. epulum.

ēpūl-āris, e, adj. [epul-um] *Of, or belonging to, a banquet: Cic.*

ēpūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [epul(a)-or] *Feasting, eating: Suet.*

1. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [epul-or] (*The feasting one*), hence *A guest at a feast or banquet; a feaster. I. Gen.: App. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones, Triumvirs (or Septemvirs) Feasters; a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.; Liv.—B. Sing.: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) Epulons.*

2. **ēpūl-o**, ōnis, m. [id.] (*Feaster*) *Epulo; a man's name in Virg.*

ēpūl-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [epul-um] I. Neut.: *To give an entertainment, feast, eat; epulabar cum sodalibus omnino modice, Cic. II. Act.: To entertain, give an entertainment to, to feast one; aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Virg.*

ēpūlum, i, n., and in the plur. heterocl. **ēpūlā**, arum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Sumptuous food or dishes (so only Plur.): A. Prop.: mense conquisitissimis epulis exstruebat, Cic. B. Fig.: diceendi, Cic. II. Esp.: A (sumptuous, splendid, festive) meal; a banquet, feast (in the Sing. usually of banquets held on religious festivals or given to a number of persons): quum epulum populo Romano daret, Cic.: divum, Virg.*

ēqu-a, ae, f. (*Dat.* and *Abi.* Plur.: *equabus*, Pall.) [equ-us] *A mare: Cic.; Virg.*

ēqu-es, itis, m. [for equ-i-(t)-s; fr. equ-us; i, root of e-o] (*The horse-going one; hence*) I. Gen.: *A. Prop.: A horseman, rider: Liv.; Hor. B. Meton.: Of horse and rider: Virg. II. Esp.: A. In Milit. lang.: 1. Prop.: A horse-soldier, trooper—Ces.—2. Meton.: In col-*

lective force: *I. Horse-soldiers, cavalry: Liv.—B.: 1. Prop.: An equus or knight: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: In collective force: The equestrian order: Mart.*

ēque-ster, tris, tre (m. *eque-stris*, Liv.), adj. [for equit-ster; fr. eques, equit-is] (*Caused by an eques; hence*) 1. *Belonging to horsemen, equestrian: status, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, cavalry: prolium, Ces.—3. Belonging to the order of knights; equestrian: annulus (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor.—As Subst.: a. equester, tris, m. (sc. homo) = eques, Tac.—b. equestria, lum, n. (sc. loca) *The seats of the knights in the theatre: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. équestre.**

ēquidem, adv. [comp. of the demonstr. ē and quidem; v. ce] I. Gen.: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events: equidem audiebam, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure: Cic.—B. With reference to the speaker: For my part, as far as I am concerned: Cic.*

ēqu-ile, is, n. [equ-us] (*A thing pertaining to an equus; hence*) *A stable for horses: Suet.*

ēqu-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, horses: seta, Cic.*

ēqu-iria, ōrum, n. [id.] (*Things pertaining to horses; hence*) *The (annual) horse-race (in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars): Ov.*

ēquīta-bilis, e, adj. [equit(a)-o] *That may be ridden over: planities, Curt. ēquīta-tus, ūs, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A riding: Pl. II. Meton.: Cavalry: Ces.**

ēquī-t-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. a. [eques, equit-is] I. Neut.: *A. Prop.: To be a horseman, to ride: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. B. Fig.: To ride: Eurus Per Siculas equitavit, undas, Hor. II. Act.: To ride through a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.*

ēquī-lēus (*ecu-*), i, m. dim. [for equo-leus; fr. equus (uncontr. Gen.), equo-i] I. Prop.: *A young horse; a colt, foal: Liv. II. Meton.: A. A statue of a horse: Cic.—B. A wooden rack in the shape of a horse: Cic.*

ēquī-lus, i, m. dim. [forequo-lus; fr. id.] *A young horse; a colt, foal: Cic.*

ēquus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit *agra*, Gr. *ikkos* another form for *innos*] I. Gen.: *A. Prop.: A horse, steed: Cic.—B. Meton.: 1. Equus bipes, a two-footed horse; i. e. a sea-horse: Virg.—2. Equus fluviatilis, A river-horse, hippopotamus: Pl.—3. Equus ligneus, i. e. a ship: Plaut.—4. The Trojan horse: Virg. C. Fig.: In the phrases: 1. *Equis et quadrigis poeticia, In prose and poetry: Cic.—2. Equus Troianus, A secret conspiracy: Cic. II. Esp.: A (war-horse, in the phrase) Equis virisque, etc.: A. Prop.: With horse and foot: Liv.; Cic. B. Fig.: With might and main, with all one's power or resources: Cic.**

ēr (*ēres*), ēris, m. [χρη] *A hedgehog: Nemes.*

ē-rādic-itus (*ex-*), adv. [e or ex; radix, radic-is] *From the very root; root and branch: Plaut.*

ē-rādic-o (*ex-*), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass. Pres. eradicator, Plaut.*), i. v. a. [id.] (*Prop.: To pluck up by the roots: Fig.: A. To root out, utterly destroy: dii te eradcent, Ter.—B. To wear out, pester with talking: hominem, Plaut.*

ē-rādo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To scratch out, scrape off; aliquem, to strike out, erase, Pl.: genas, to shave off the beard, Prop. II. Fig.: To eradicate, extirpate: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.*

ērāsīnus, i, m. = *ἐρασινος* (One pertaining to *ἐρασις*, or love). *Erasinus; a river of Argolis (now Kephalaria).*

ērā-sus (for erad-sus) a, um, P. of erad-o.

ērātō (only in *Nom.*), f., *Ἐρατώ* (Beloved one). *Erato. I.: A. Prop.: The muse of lyric and amorous poetry, B. Meton.: for Muse in gen.: Virg. II. A queen of Armenia: Tac.*

erisco and **erectum**, v. her.

ērēbus, i, m., *Ἐρεβος*. *Erebus. I. Prop.: A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox.—Hence, ērēb-ēus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erebus. II. Meton.: The Lower World: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Erèbe.*

ērēchtheus (*trisyll.*), el, m., *Ἐρεχθεύς* (The Render). *Erechtheus; a mythic king of Athens.—Hence, I. Erēchthēus*, a, um, adj. *Erechthean; of, or belonging to, Erechtheus.—2. Erēchth-idēs*, arum, m. (*Prop.: The descendants of Erechtheus; Meton.*) *The Athenians: Ov.—3. Erēchth-is*, idis, f. *A daughter of Erechtheus: a. Orithyia: Hor.—b. Procris: Ov.*

ērēc-tus (for erēg-tus), a, um; 1. P. of erig-o, through true root *EREG-*. 2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Set up; upright; elevated, lofty: prorae admodum erectae, Ces.—b. Fig.: (a) In a good sense: Elevated, lofty, noble: (Comp.) erectior homo, Cic.—(β) In a bad sense: Haughty, lofty: Cic.—(b) Intent, attentive, on the stretch: plebs erecta expectatione, Liv.—(c) Animated, encouraged, resolute: Cic.*

ērēpo, repsi, no sup., repère (*Pluperf. Sudg. erepsemus, Hor.*), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *A. Gen.: To creep out, crawl forth: qui sub terrā erepisti modo, Plaut.—B. Esp.: In an upward direction: To creep or clamber up: ad se, Suet. II. Act.: A. To creep through: agrum genibus, Juv.—B. To climb: montes, Hor.*

ērēp-tio, ōnis, f. [for erap-tio; fr. ERAP, true root of erip-io] *A forcible taking away, seizure of a possession: Cic.*

ērēp-tor, ōris, m. [for erap-tor; for id.] *A robber, plunderer: Cic.*

ērēp-tus (for erap-tus), a, um, P. of erip-io, through true root ERAP.

ērētrīa, ae, f., *Ἐρετρία* (The female rower). *Eretria; the chief city of*

Enbæa, the birthplace of the philosopher Menecemus.—Hence, 1. **Eretrionensis**, *adj.* Of Eretria.—As *Subst.*: Eretrionenses, *lum.*, m. The inhabitants of Eretria.—2. **Eretri-aci**, *orum*, m. Eretrians; i. e. philosophers of the school of Menecemus: Cic.—3. **Eretri-ci**, *orum*, m. = Eretriaci: Cic.—Sing.: **Eretricus**, i, m. An Eretrian philosopher.

Eretum, i, n., Ἠρέτιον. *Eretum*; an ancient city of the Sabines (now Cretona).—Hence, **Eret-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to Eretum.

ergā, *prop. c. acc.* [akin to *vergo*] **I** Prop.: Of locality: Over against, opposite to: med erga, i. e. opposite me, Plaut. **II** Fig.: **A.** 1. Of friendly feelings, etc.: Towards: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Of unfriendly feelings: Against: Plaut.; Tac.—**B.** With respect, regard, or reference to: Tac.

ergast-ūlum (-ūlum), i, n. [ἐργαστήριον] (A working-place; hence) **I** Prop.: A house of correction, etc.: Cic. **II** Meton.: Plur.: The inmates of a house of correction: Cæs.

ergo (with short o only a few times in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets), *adv.* [like *erga*, akin to *vergo*] 1. In consequence of, on account of, because of (with *Gen.* placed after it): legis ergo, Cic.: illius ergo, Virg.—2. Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then: Plaut.; Cic.—3. In a logical conclusion: Consequently, therefore: Cic.—4. In interrogative argumentation: So, so then: Cic.—5. In interrogations: Then: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—6. With the imperative or subjunctive: Then, now: Cæs.; Cic.—7. In resuming an interrupted train of thought, etc.: As I was saying, I say, then, well then: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ergo*.

Erichtho, ūs, f., Ἐριχθή. *Erichtho*: **I** Prop.: A Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey. **II** Meton.: A witch: Ov.

Erichthonius, ūi, m., Ἐριχθόνιος (One greatly pertaining to the earth): *Erichthonius*: 1. A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot.—Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.) *Althian*.—2. A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, and king of Troy.—Hence, **Erichthon-ius**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.) *Trojan*.

er-ictus, ūi, m. [er] (Prop.: A hedgehog, urchin; Meton) *Milit. i. l.*: A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise: Cæs.

Eridānus, i, m., Ἠριδανός. *Eridanus*: the Greek name of the river Po. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Eridan*.

er-igo, rexi, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [for e-erigo] (To make straight out of a place; hence) To raise or set up; to erect. **I** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: arborem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: a. To set one's self up, to rise: connituntur (sc. pter), ut sese erigant, Cic.: ad idora fumus erigitur, Virg.—b. Of a

locality, etc.: To lift up or elevate itself; to rise: insula . . . erigitur, Virg.—2. Of structures: To raise up, build, construct, erect: turres, Cæs. **II** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To set up, erect; to arouse, excite: mentes, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To raise itself, etc., up; to rise: libertas se erigere debebat, Cic.—2. a. To cheer up, encourage, rouse, stimulate, excite, etc.: animum, Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. eriger*.

Erigōne, ūs, f., Ἠριγόνη (Early-born, or Child of Morn). *Erigone*: the daughter of Icarus, who was placed in the sky as the constellation Virgo.—Hence, **Erigōnēus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Erigone*: Canis, i. e. Mæra, the hound of Icarus, which was placed with *Erigone* in the sky, Ov.

Erinnyes (-inys), ūs (Acc. Sing. *Erinny*, Ov.), f., Ἐριννυς, Ἐρινυς (Angrny one). **I** Prop.: An *Erinny* or *Eriny*: Virg. **II** Meton.: **A.** A scourge, curse, fury, etc.: patriæ communis Erinys, Virg.—**B.** Fury, raving, madness: quo tristis Erinny, quo fremitus vocat, Virg.

Eriphyla, ūs, f., Ἐριφύλη. *Eriphyla* or *Eriphyle*: the daughter of Talauus, and wife of Amphiaræus, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, on account of which she was slain by her son Alcæon.

er-ripio, rīpti, reptum, ripēre, 3. v. a. [for e-ripio] **I**. To snatch, or pull out: torrem ab igne, Ov. **II**: **A.** Prop.: 1. Gen.: To snatch or take away: vela armentaque, Cæs.—2. Esp.: **A.** To deliver, set free: coloniam ex hostibus, Liv.: me malis, Virg.—b. With Acc. of Personal pron.: To take one's self off; to flee, escape: Cæs.; Cic.; Ilor. **B.** Fig.: To snatch or take away; to remove, deprive of: eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic.—Particular phrase: Eripere fugam, To hasten one's flight away: Virg.

er-rōdo, no perf., sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I** Prop.: To gnaw off or away, to consume: vites, Pl. **II** Meton.: To eat away, corrode: traduntque ænæctiam ac ferrum erodi illā aquā, Pl.

er-gā-tio, ūis, f. [erog(a)-] **A** giving out, paying out, a division, distribution: pecunia, Cic.

er-gō-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [erog-o] To find out by asking, to inquire: Plaut.

er-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I** Prop.: Polit. i. l.: To expend, pay out money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex ærario, Cic. **II** Meton.: To lay out, expend, etc.: Tironem Curio commendat, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat, Cic.

Eros, ōtis, m., Ἔρως (Love). *Eros*; an actor in the time of Cicero.

erō-sus (for erod-sus), a, um, P. of erod-o.

errā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [err(a)-] **I** Prop.: Wandering to and fro,

wandering about: Of living beings or things: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagantur, Liv. **II** Fig.: Of the tracks of cattle: Wandering: errabunda bovis vestigia, Virg.

errāt-icus, a, um, *adj.* [errat-us] (Pertaining to erratus; hence) Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic: Delos, Ov.: vitis serpens lapsu erratico, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. erratique*.

errā-tio, ūis, f. [err(a)-o] **A** wandering, roving about: Cic.

errā-tum, i, n. [id.] An error, fault: or, palliatingly, an error, mistake: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. erratum*.

errāt-us, ūs, m. [id.] A wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

1. **err-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Prop.: To wander, to wander about, to wander up and down, to rove: Of persons or things as subjects: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, Virg.: Coccyus errans flumine languido, Hor.: circum villulas, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) erratur in agris, Virg.—2. Fig.: To wander about, to wander, etc.: ne errare cogatur oratio, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Prop.: To miss the right way, to go astray, to stray: qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn.—2. Fig.: a. To wander from the truth, etc.; to err, mistake: errare malo cum Platone, quam, etc., Cic.—b. To err through mistake: Sall. **II** Act.: **A.** To be in doubt or hesitation about: erro, quam insistas viam, Plaut.—**B.** To err or be mistaken about: tempora, Ov.—**C.** Part. Perf. Pass.: Wandered through or over: erratæ terræ, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. errer*.

2. **err-o**, ūis, m. [1. err-o] **I** Gen.: A wanderer: Ov. **II** Esp.: A vagrant, vagabond: Hor.

err-or, ūis, m. [1. err-o] **I** Gen.: **A** Prop.: 1. Of persons: A wandering, a wandering or straying about: Cic.—2. Of the motion of atoms: Lucr.—3. Of the meandering of a river: Ov.—4. Of the maze of a labyrinth: Ov. **B.** Fig.: A wavering, uncertainty: veri, Tac. **II** Esp.: **A** Prop.: A wandering from the right way, a going astray: Plaut. **B.** Fig.: 1. An error, mistake, false notion, deception, illusion: Cic.—2. A moral error, fault: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. erreur*.

er-rubescō, rūbui, no sup., rūbescere, 3. v. n. and a. **I** Gen.: To grow red; to blush: erubescis genis, Ov. **II** Esp.: **A.** Neut.: To redden or blush with shame; to feel ashamed: erubuit loqui, Cic.—**B.** Act.: 1. To redden or blush with shame about; to feel ashamed about: jura fidemque Supplicis, Virg.—2. Part. Fut. Pass.: Of which one should be ashamed: ignes (sc. amoris), Hor.

erū-ca, æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. A caterpillar, canker-worm: Col.—2. A species of colewort: Hor.—3. The grub of the silk-worm: Pl.

er-ucto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I** Neut.: To emit a belch; to belch or belch out: unde tu nos eruct-

ando eiecisti, Cic. **II. Act. A. Prop.**: To belch or vomit a thing forth; to cast out or emit with belching; saniem, Virg. **B. Fig.**: To utter; to talk or speak of; to pour out in speaking: caedem sermonibus suis, Cic. **C. Meton.**: To emit, cast forth: Coccyo arenam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érucier*.

ē-rūd-ō, i, v. i, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [c. rud-ō]: To free from rudeness; to cultivate, educate, instruct, teach: **I. Prop.**: Of personal objects: studiosos discendi erudit, Cic. (with *Relative clause*) quā possint erudit arte capi, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of things as objects: ut fierent, oculos erudire suos, Ov.

ē-rūd-it, adv. [eruditus] *Learnedly, eruditely*: Goll. (Comp.) eruditus, Cic. (Sup.) eruditissime, id.

ē-rūd-it-ō, ōnis, f. [erudi-ō] **I. Prop.**: An instructing, instruction: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Learning, knowledge, erudition, obtained by instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudition*.

ē-rūd-it-rix, icis, f. [id.] An instructed: Flor.

ē-rūd-itū-lus, i, m. dim. [for eruditus; fr. eruditus, (uncontr. Gen.) eruditio] *Skilled, experienced in love*: Cat.

ē-rūd-it-us, a, um: **1. P.** of erudi-ō. — **2. Pa.**: Learned, accomplished, well-informed, experienced: **A. Prop.**: Of persons: eruditus homines, Cic. (Comp.) literis eruditior, id. (Sup.) (with Abl.) disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. — **B. Fig.**: Of things: aures, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *érudit*.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, raptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: **A. Gen.**: To cause to break out or burst forth: **1. Prop.**: astiferos validis erumpit viribus ignes, Cic. — **2. Fig.**: in me stomachum, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cause itself, etc., to burst forth; i. e. to burst forth, break out, etc.: Lucr.; Virg. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To break out, burst or salty forth: erupit acies, Liv. : ignes ex Aetne vertice, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: To break out, burst forth: erumpat aliquando vera vox, Cic. — **2. Esp.**: To break forth, come to light, become public or known: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.

ē-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: To cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear, or pluck out: segetem ab radicibus, Virg. (without Object) is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit euere, Cic. **B. Esp.**: To root out, to destroy from the foundation: urbem a sedibus, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To draw forth or out, bring out, elicit, extract**: ex annalium vetustate eruenida est memoria nobilitatis tuae, Cic. — **B. To overthrow, destroy**: opes, Virg.

ē-rup-tio, ōnis, f. [erum(p)-ō] **I. Gen.**: A breaking out, bursting forth: universi eruptionem tentavere, Pl. **II. Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: A salty: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éruption*.

erup-tus, a, um, P. of erum(p)-ō. **er-us, i, v. herus.**

ērū-tus, a, um, P. of eru-ō. **eruvum, i, n.** [ἐρῦβος] *A species of pulse; the bitter vetch*: Virg.

Erycinus, a, um, v. Eryx.

Erymanthus, i, m. [ἐρύμανθος]. **Erymanthus**: **1. A chain of mountains** in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. — Hence, **A. Erymanth-i-us, a, um, adj.** Erymanthian. — **B. Erymanth-is, idis, f. adj.** Erymanthian: ursa, i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky: Ov. — **2. A river, which rises** in the Erymanthian mountains.

Erysichthon (Eris-), ōnis, m. [ἐρυσίχθων] (One dragging, or tearing up, the earth). *Erysichthon*: a son of the Thessalian king Triopas. For having cut down the grove of Ceres, he was punished with a raging hunger, which caused him to devour his own flesh.

Erythæa (-ia), æ, f. [ἐρυθραία] (Red-island). *Erythæa, or Eritheæ*, a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt. — Hence, **Eryth-æis, idis, f. adj.** Erythæan.

Erythrinus, i, m. [ἐρυθρίνος]. *The erythrinus*; prob. the red mullet: Ov.

Erythræ, ærum, f. [ἐρυθραία] (Red-city). **Erythræ**: **1. A city** of Beotia, near Mount Cithæron. — **2. One of the twelve chief cities** of Ionia. — Hence, **Erythr-æus, a, um, adj.** Erythræan. — As Subst.: **Erythræi, ōrum, m.** The inhabitants of Erythræ. — **3. The port of the city** of Eupalum, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth.

Eryx, ŷcis, m. [ἐρύξ]. *Eryx* (now S. Giuliano); a high mountain, with a city of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily, famed for its temple of Venus. — Hence, **Eryc-inus, a, um, adj.**: **1. Prop.**: Erycinian. — As Subst.: **Erycina, æ, f.** (sc. dea) Erycina, i. e. Venus: Hor. — **2. Meton.**: Sicilian.

es-ca, æ, f. [for ed-ca] (That which is eaten; hence) Food both of men and beasts: **I. Gen.**: nec escis aut potitionibus vescuntur (sc. dil). **Cic. II. Esp.**: **Bait: **A. Prop.**: decipit esca feras, Mart. **B. Fig.**: esca malorum, Cic.**

esc-āri-us, a, um, adj. [esc-a] *Of, or belonging to, esca; hence*: **1. Belonging to food, eating**: uvæ, fit for eating, Pl. — As Subst.: **escaria, ōrum, m.** (sc. vasa) Eating-vessels: Juv. — **2. Of, or belonging to, bait**: vincla, Plant.

ē-scendo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for e-scando] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: To climb up, mount up, ascend out of or from a place: **1. Prop.**: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plant. — **2. Fig.**: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitum pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv. **B. Esp.**: To disembark from a ship, to land: Delphos, i. e. to go to Delphi, and there disembark, Liv. **II. Act.**: To mount, ascend a thing: suggestum, Tac.

escit, v. sum inii. **esc-ulentus, a, um** [esc-a] **I. Prop.**: Full of food: os, Pl. **II.**

Meton.: Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, elc., v. asc.

ēs-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [edo through obsol. freq. es-o] *To be won to eat, to eat*: Plaut.

Esquiliæ (Ex-, Es-), ārum, f. The Esquille, Esquille, or Esquiline, the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights (whence the plur. form), added to the city by Servius Tullius (now the height of S. Maria Maggiore). — Hence, **1. Esquili-us (Ex-), a, um, adj.** Esquiline.

2. Esquili-inus (Ex-), a, um, adj. Esquiline. — As Subst.: **Esquilinea, æ, f.** (sc. porta) The Esquiline gate: Cic.

3. Esquiliāri-us (Ex-), a, um, adj. Esquiline.

essēd-āri-us, ūi, m. [essed-um] (One pertaining to an essedum; hence) **1. A fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot**: Cæs. — **2. A gladiator who fights from an essedum**: Suet.

essedum, i, n. [Celtic word] *A two-wheeled war-chariot* [of the Gauls and Britons]: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

Essui, ōrum, m. The Essui; a tribe of the Gauls.

es-trix, icis, f. [for ed-trix; fr. ed-o] *A female glutton or gormandizer*: Plaut.

estur, v. edo inii. **Esubii, ōrum, m.** The Esubii; a tribe of the Gauls.

ēsuri-ālis, e, adj. [esuri-es] *Of, or belonging to, hunger*: Plaut.

ēsuri-es, ēi, f. [esuri-o] *Hunger*: Script. ap. Cic.

1. Esuri-ō (ess-), no perf., itum, ire, 4. v. desid. n. and a. [i. edo, (Fut. Part.) esur-ēs] **I. Prop.**: **Neut.**: To desire to eat; to suffer hunger, be hungry; to hunger: Ptolemeus esuriens, Cic. — **II. Act.**: To hunger after; to feel an appetite for: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriant, erit, Ov.

2. Esuri-ō (ess-), ōnis, m. [i. esuri-o] *A hungry person*: Plaut.

ēsuri-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A hungering, hunger*: Cat.

ē-sus (for ed-sus), a, um, P. of i. ed-o.

et, conj. [akin to Sanscrit *ati* — ultra, insuper] **1. And**: pueri et mulierculæ, Cic.: quā de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, etc., id. — **2. And indeed, and moreover, and that too**: laudat, et sepe, virtutem, Cic. — **3. After words denoting similarity or dissimilarity, etc.**: *And as, than, etc.*: nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id. — **4. When, and then**: nec longum tempus et Ingens Exit arbor, Virg. — **5. And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so**: multa me sollicitant . . . et sexcenta sunt, Cic. — **6. And so too, and also; too, also, likewise**: Terentio te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, Cic. — **Particular combinations**: **A. Et . . . et, Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also**: Cic. — **B. Et . . . neque or neque . . . et;**

Both . . . and not; as well . . . as not; not only . . . but also not; . . . or the reverse, acc. as the affirm. or neg. part. precedes: Cic.: tum . . . et, et . . . tum: Both . . . and; as well . . . as; not only . . . but also: Cic.

ēt-ēnī, conj. *For, truly, because that, since, etc.* Cic.

Etēciēs, is and ēos, m., Ἐτεοκλῆς (The one with true glory). *Etēciēs*; a son of *Edipus* and *Jocasta*, and brother of *Polynices*.

ētēsāe, ārum, m. = ētēsāa (Things pertaining to summer). *The Etesian* or trade-winds, which blow annually during the dog-days, for 40 days: Cic.

ēthōlōgus, i, m. = ēthōlōgus. One who jestingly imitates the manners, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Etholusque*.

ētiam, conj. [akin to *ēti*, Lat. et,] 1. And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides: in veteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, Cic.—Particular expression: *Etiam* atque *etiam*, Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently: Cic.—2. And even, nay: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.—3. With comparatives for the sake of intensity: *Yet, still*: majores etiam varietates, Cic.—4. Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: numquid vis? *Al. Etiam*; ut actutum advenias, Plaut.—5. *Yet, as yet, still*: quousque tandem ambire, Catilina, patientia nostrā? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic.—6. In interrogations; esp. when made indignantly: *What? Pray?* etc.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratūs sine repulsa associatum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc., Cic.—7. *But: a.* With Imperatives: circumspectetiam, Plaut.—b. In questions that include a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut.

ētiam-num (-nunc), conj. [etiam; nunc] (Sometimes written separately) *I. Prop.*: *Yet, till now, still*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: In respect to past time: *Till that time, till then, still*: Cic.; Virg.

ētiam-si (sometimes written separately), conj. *Even if, notwithstanding, although, albeit*: Cic.

ētiam-tum (-tunc), conj. [etiam; tunc] *Even then, till that time, till then, still*: Ter.; Cic.

Ētrūria, ae, f. *Etruria*; a country of Central Italy.—Hence, **Etrus-cus** (for *Etrur-cus*), a, um, adj. *Etruscan*.—As Subst.: **Etrusci, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae)** *The Etruscans*.

et-si, conj. 1. *Though, although, albeit*: Cic.; Liv.—2. To restrict or correct a preceding proposition: *Although, yet, but*: Cic.

ētymōlogia, ae, f. = ētymologia. *Etymology*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Etymologie*.

eu, interj. = ēv. *Well! well done! bravo!* an exclamation of joy or approbation: Plaut.; Hor.

Eubœa, ae, f. = Eūboia. *Eubœa*; an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia by the Euripus (now *Negeroponte*).—Hence, **Eubœicus, a, um, adj. = Eūboikos**: 1. *Prop.*: *Eubœan*.—2. *Meton.*: *Cumæan*: carmen, of the Cumæan Sibyl, Ov.

euge, interj. = ēvye: 1. *Well done! good! bravo!* Plaut.; Ter.—2. With an ironical signif. superadded: *Excellent! admirable!* Plaut.

eugē-pæ, interj. [contracted from *euge, pæpe*] *Holla! well done!* Plaut.

euhā, v. euan.

Euhūs, v. Euius.

Eumēdes, is, m., Eūmēdēs (The well-minded or well-resolving one). *Eumēdes*; a Trojan herald, father of *Dolon*.

Eumēnes, is, m., Eūmēnēs (The well-disposed one). *Eumenes*; a general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia.

Eumēnides, um, f., Eūmēnides (The benevolent or the gracious ones). *The Eumēnides*; a euphemistic name for the Furies.

Eumolpus, i, m., Eūmolpos (The sweetly singing one). *Eumolpos*: 1. A mythic Thracian bard and priest of Ceres, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries, and the cultivation of the vine.—Hence, **Eumolp-idae, ārum, m.** *The Eumolpidae*; a sacerdotal family at Athens, who derived their name from *Eumolpus*.—2. A son of *Museus*.

eunōchus, i, m. = eūnōchos (He who keeps, or guards, the bed). *I. Prop.*: A eunuch: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *The name of one of Terence's comedies*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. eunuque*.

Euphorbus, i, m., Eūphorbos (The well-nourishing one). *Euphorbus*; son of *Panthonus*, a brave Trojan, whose soul *Pythagoras* asserted had descended to himself.

Euphrānor, ōris, m., Eūphrānor (The one delighting men). *Euphranor*; a celebrated painter and sculptor.

Euphrates. I. Prop.: *The Euphrates*; a river of Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf (now *Frat*). *II. Meton.*: For the dwellers on the banks of the *Euphrates*: hinc movet *Euphrates* . . . bellum, Virg.

Eupōlis, Idīs, (Acc., Eupolin, Hor. Eupolidem, Pers.), m., Eūpōlis. (Abounding in cities). *Eupolis*; a celebrated comic poet at Athens, contemporary with *Aristophanes*.

Euripidēs, is, m., Eūripidēs. *Euripides*; a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.—Hence, **Euripid-ēs, a, um, adj.** *Of Euripides*.

euripus (-os), i, m. [prps. = *ēv-ripos*, from *ēv*; *ripos*] (That which has, or supplies, lateral-work or mats in abundance) *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: A narrow channel, strait: Cic.—B. Esp.: *The euripus or channel between Boeotia and Eubœa* (now *Egribois*): Cic. *II. Meton.*: A. Gen.: A canal, conduit, aqueduct: Cic. B. Esp.:

The trench that ran round the Roman circus: Suet.

Eurōpā, ae; -pe, es, f., Eūrōpā. I. Prop.: *Europa* or *Europe*; the daughter of the Phœacian king *Agenor*, Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.—Hence, **Eurōp-æus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Europa*. *II. Meton.*: *The continent of Europe* (named after *Europa*).—Hence, **Eurōpæus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Europe*; *Europæan*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Europe*.

Eurōtas (-a), ae, m., Eūrōtas (Beautiful stream). *Eurōtas*; a river of Laconia, on the banks of which *Sparta* stood (now *Basilipotamo*).

Eur-ōus, a, um, adj. [eur-us] *Eastern*: fluctus, Virg.

Eurus, i, m. = ēvros. *Eurus. I. Prop.*: *The south-east wind* (by some called *Vulturinus*): minabatur *Eurus*, Hor. *II. Meton.*: A. For East wind: Ov.—B. For wind in gen.: Virg.

Eurýalus, i, m., Eūrýalos (The one pertaining to a wide threshing-floor). *Eurýalus*; one of the companions of *Aeneas*, friend of *Nisus*, killed in the camp of the Rutuli.

Eurýdāmas, antis, m., Eūrýdāmas (The widely subduing one). *Eurýdāmas*; a surname of *Hector*.

Eurýdice, es, f., Eūrýdikē. *Eurýdice*; the wife of *Orpheus*.

Eurýlōchus, i, m., Eūrýlochos (Wide ambush) *Eurýlochos*; the only one of the companions of *Ulysses* who withstood *Circe's* magic cup.

Eurýmides, ae, m. *The son of Eurymus*, i. e. *Telemus*.

Eurýmōme, es, f., Eūrýmōmē (Wide pasturage). *Eurýmōmē*; a daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*.

Eurýpylus, i, m., Eūrýpylos (He that has wide gates). *Eurýpylus*: 1. Son of *Hercules* and king of *Cos*.—Hence, **Eurýpyl-is, Idīs, f. adj.** (Prop. *Eurýpylan*; Meton.) *Coan*: 2. Son of *Evæmon* of *Thessaly*, and leader of a body of troops before *Troy*.

Eurýsāces, is, m., Eūrýsākēs (He that has a wide, or broad, shield). *Eurýsāces*; a son of *Ajax*, so named from the broad shield of his father.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), ei (Acc., Eurysthea, Virg.), m., Eūrystheus. *Eurystheus*; a king of *Mycenæ*, who imposed upon *Hercules* his famous twelve labours.

Eurýtus, i, m., Eūrutos. *Eurytus*: 1. A king of *Œchalia*, and father of *Iole*.—Hence, **Eurýt-is, Idīs, f.** *The daughter of Eurytus*, i. e. *Iole*.—2. A centaur.

euschēm-e, adv. [eūschēm-ως] *Be-comingly, gracefully*: Plaut.

Euterpe, es, f., Eūrēpē (She that pleases well). *Euterpe*; the Muse of music.

Eutrāpēlus, i, m., Eūrāpēlos (The dexterous or lively one). *Eutrāpēlus* (P. Voluminus); a Roman knight, friend of *Antony*, surnamed *Eutrāpēlus* on account of his liveliness and wit.

Eutrōpius, *li, m.*, Εὐτρόπιος (The one with a good disposition). *Eutropius* (Flavius); a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, author of a *Breviarium Historiae Romanae*.

Euxinus, *a, um, adj.* = Εὐξεινος (Hospitable). *Euxine*; an epithet of the Black Sea: mare, *Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **Euxinus**, *i, m.* (sc. Pontus). The *Euxine Sea*: *Ov.*

Evadne, *es, f.*, Εὐάνθη (Well-pleasing one). *Evadne*; wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile and destroyed herself.

ē-vādo, *si, sum, dēre* (*Perf. sync.* evāsti, *Hor.*), *3. v. n. and a.* **I.**: *A. Neut.*: 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: To go forth or out: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, *Cic.*—**B. Esp.**: To get away, get clear off, escape: ex manibus hostium, *Liv.*—**2. Fig.**: *a.* To go forth or out, to depart: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at: *Plaut.*—**b. To turn out, fall out, end in some manner; to have an issue of some kind; to turn to or become something: vercor ne quoque haec laticia vana evadat, *Liv.*—**c.** To come to pass, be fulfilled: aliquando id, quod somniarimus, evadere, *Cic.*—**B. Act.: 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: To pass over or pass a thing; to get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar Evassisse viam, *Virg.*—**B. Esp.**: To get away, flee, escape from: angustias, *Liv.*—**2. Fig.**: To escape, get rid of: gravem casum, *Tac.* **II.**: *A. Neut.*: To go upwards; to mount up, ascend, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, *Virg.*—**B. Act.**: To mount, climb, ascend a place, etc.: gradus evaserat altos, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (s.) *ēvader*.****

ē-vāgin-o, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [c; vagin-a] To draw out of the scabbard, unsheathe: gladium, *Just.*

ē-vāgor, ātus sum, āri, *1. v. dep. n. and a.* **I. Neut.**: To wander forth, to roam about, to scatter or spread about, to extend: **A. Prop.**: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, *Liv.* **B. Fig.**: To wander: appetitus longius evagantur, *Cic.* **II. Act.**: To stray beyond, to overstep any thing: *Fig.*: ordinem, *Hor.*

ē-vālesco, vālūi, *no sup.*, vālescere, *3. v. n. incl.* **I. Prop.**: To become very strong, increase in strength, increase, grow: si non evahere (sc. rari), *Pl.* **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: To become strong, etc.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *Tac.* **B. Esp.**: Of a word or expression: To prevail, get intoogue: nationis nomen evalevisse paulatim, *Tac.* **III. Meton.**: In the Temp. Perf.: To have power or ability for any thing, to be able: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis locum Evaluit, *Virg.*

Ēvan (Euh-), *m.*, Εὐάν. *Ēvan* or *Euhan*; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence, **Ēvan-s**, *antis, adj.* *Crying Ēvan!* an epithet of the Bacchantes: *Cat.*—With *Acc.*: evantes orgia, cele-

brating the rites of Bacchus with the cry *Ēvan!* *Virg.*

Ēvander (-drus), *ri, m.*, Εὐάνδρος (Manly). *Ēvander*: 1. Son of *Carmentis*.—Hence, **Ēvander-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Evandrian*: ensis, *i. e.* of *Pallas*, the son of *Evander*, *Virg.*—**2.** A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by *M. Antony*.

ē-vānescō, vānūi, *no sup.*, vānescere, *3. v. n. incl.* To vanish or pass or die away; to disappear. **I. Prop.**: In tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (s.) *ēvanouir*.

ēvān-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [evanesco] Vanishing, passing away: *Ov.* evans, *antis, v.* *Ēvan*.

ē-vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* To lay utterly waste, to devastate: evastatur Africa, *Liv.*

Ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry] Oh oh! hurra! bravo! *Plant.*

ēvec-tus (for evēh-tus), *a, um, P.* of evēh-o.

ē-vēho, vexti, vectum, vēhēre, *3. v. a.* **I.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: To carry out; to convey out, lead forth: signa ex fanis, *Cic.*—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron.: To throw one's self out of a place; to rush out: *Liv.*—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: To ride out or forth; to move out, move forth: *Liv.*; *Tac.* **B. Fig.**: To carry out or away, to carry forth: e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, *Cic.* **II.**: **A. Gen.: To carry upwards; to raise aloft or on high; to elevate: palmaeque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *Hor.* **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To raise one's self up; to mount, ascend: *Liv.***

ē-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To tear, pull, or pluck out: ferrum, *Cæs.* (with *Dat.*) linguam Catoni, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: aculeum severitatis, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: Of scent: To remove, eradicate: odorem e turis glebis, *Lucr.*

ē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, *4. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: To come out, come forth: merses profundo; pulchrior eventit, *Hor.* **II. Fig.**: *A.* To fall out, come to pass, happen: timebam ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, *Cic.* (*Impers.*) evenit, senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, *Ter.*—**B.** Of things: To proceed, follow, result (as a consequence) from any thing; to turn out, issue, end in any way: quid ex quoque re eveniret, eveniat, *Cic.*

ēven-tum, *i, n.* [even-īo] 1. (That which happens to or befalls one; hence) **a.** An occurrence, event: *Cic.*—**b.** The external condition of persons or things: *Lucr.*—**2.** The issue, consequence, result, effect of an action, etc.: *Cic.*

ēven-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] 1. An occurrence or event; fortune, fate, lot: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—**2.** The issue, consequence, result of an action: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

Ēvēnus, *i, m.*, Εὐένος. *Ēvenus*; a river of *Ætolia*, near *Calydon* (now

Fidari).—Hence, **Ēvēn-īnus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Ēvenus*.

ē-verbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* To violently strike, flap: clipeum alis, *Virg.*

ē-vergo, *no perf.* nor sup., ēre, *3. v. a.* To send out or forth: rivus, *Liv.* **ēverr-icūlum**, *i, n.* [everr-o] (That which serves for sweeping out; hence) *A sweep-net, draw-net.* **I. Prop.**: *Var.* **II. Fig.**: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net, *i. e.* the sweep-net of all baseness, *Cic.*

ē-verro, rī, sum, rēre, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: To sweep out: stercus ex aede Vestae, *Var.* **II. Fig.**: To clean out, plunder completely: fanum, *Cic.*

ēver-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for evert-sio; fr. evert-o] 1. An overthrowing: *Cic.*—**2.** A turning out or expulsion from one's possessions, etc.: *Flor.*—**3.** Subversion, ruin: *Cic.*—**4.** An overthrowing or destroying of any thing; subversion, destruction: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ēversion*.

ēver-sor, ōris, *m.* [for evert-sor; fr. id.] A subverter, destroyer: *Cic.*

1. ēver-sus (for evert-sus), *a, um, P.* of evert-o.

2. ever-sus (for everr-sus), *a, um, P.* of everr-o.

ē-verto (-vorto), tī, sum, tēre, *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.: To turn, drive, or thrust out: aequora ventis, *Virg.* **B. Esp.**: 1. To overturn any thing from its position; to overthrow, upset, throw down: naviculam in portu, *Cic.*—**2.** To turn out, drive out, expel a man from his possessions: *Plaut.* **II. Fig.**: *A.* To overturn, overthrow: aliquem non iudicio, sed vi, *Cic.*—**B.** To overthrow completely, subvert, ruin, destroy: funditis amicitiam, *Cic.* **III. Meton.**: Of things: To overthrow, subvert, destroy: urbes, *Cic.***

ē-vestigā-tus, *a, um, adj.* [e; vestig(a)-o] Traced out, discovered: ingenis evestigata priorum, *Ov.*

Evias, adis, *v.* *Evius*.

evic-tus, *a, um, P.* of evi(n)c-o.

ē-vide-nus, ntis, *adj.* [e; vide-o] Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear: res, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) multo evidentius, *id.*: (*Sup.*) evidentissimum id fuit, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *evident*.

ēviden-ter, adv. [for evident-ter; fr. evidens, evident-ī] Evidently, manifestly, etc.: *Liv.* (*Sup.*) evidentissime, *Snet.*

ēvidēt-ia, ē, *f.* [fr. id.] (*A being evidens; hence*) Plainness, clearness in speech, *i. e.* distinctness: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *evidēce*.

ē-vigilo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. and a.* **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: To wake up, awake: *Suet.*; *Pl.* **B. Fig.**: To be wakeful, vigilant: evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, *Cic.* **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To watch through, pass without sleeping a certain time: nox evigilianda, *Tib.* **B. Meton.**: To elaborate wakefully, *i. e.* carefully; to compose, prepare: libros, *Ov.* **C. Fig.**: To watch, etc.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *ēveiller*.

ē-vilescō, vilūi, *no sup.*, vilescere,

2. v. n. inch. *To become quite vile, worthless, despicable; Suet.*

ē-vincio, vīxi, vinctum, vincire,
4. v. a. *To bind up, bind, etc.: diademate caput evinxit, Tac. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) suras evincta cothurno, Virg.*

ē-vincio, vici, victum, vincere,
3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.: A. Prop.: To conquer completely, to vanquish utterly:** *Eduos, Tac. B. Fig.: To entirely prevail, or get the superiority, over; to completely conquer or get the better of: evicit omnia assuetos praedae miles, Liv. II. Act.: To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively; to evince: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. III. To carry one's point, to prevail upon, to succeed in doing something, etc.: instando, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. évincer.*

evinc-tus, a, um, P. of evincio-
ē-vir-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; vir] *To enslave: corpus, Cat.*

ē-viscē-ō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [e; i. viscus, viscer-is] *To take the bowels out from one; to disembowel: columbam, Virg.*

ēvitā-bilis, e, adj. [1. evit(a)-o] *Avoidable: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. évitable.*

1. ē-vit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To shun, avoid, etc.: causas suspicionum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. éviter.*

2. ē-vit-o, āvi, ppas, no sup., āre, 1. v. a. [e; vit-a] *To deprive of life, destroy, etc.: Enn.*

Evūs (Euh-), ī, m., Ἐβίος (The one pertaining to the cry, *ēva*, or *ēvōi*). *Evūs, a surname of Bacchus.*—Hence, **Evī-as, ādis, f. A Bacchante.**

ēvōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [evoc(a)-o] 1. *A calling out or forth; an evoking: inferorum, Pl.—2. a. A summoning of a debtor: Hirt.—b. A calling out, summoning of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. évocation.*

ēvōcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who calls (to arms): servorum, Cic.

ēvōcā-tus, a, um, P. of evoc(a)-o.—As *Subst.: evocatus, 1. m. 1. Prop.: One called out or forth (a term applied to soldiers who, after having served their full time, were called upon to do military duty on an emergency): Cæs.—2. Meton.: The evocati; a name given by Galba to equestrian youths forming his body guard: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. évocal.*

ē-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To call out or forth from a place; to bring out, draw forth, summon, etc.: virum e curia, Liv. B. Fig.: To call forth, etc.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Relig. t. t.: To call a deity out of a besieged city: Liv.—B. Civil Law or Milit. t. t.: To call out, summon to appear: evocat ad se magistratūs, Cic.: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. évouer.

ēvōe (euh-) (dissyll.), interj. [a natural sound] *Evoe! a joyous shout at the festival of Bacchus: Virg.*

ē-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly out or forth, to fly up:

ex queror, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To fly out or forth: quorum animi evolvant foras, Cic.—B. To come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: quum rus ex urbe evolavissent, Cic.

ēvōlū-tio, ōnis, f. [for evolv-tio; fr. evolv-o] (An unrolling or opening of a book; hence) *A reading: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. évolution.*

ēvōlū-tus (for *evolv-tus*), a, um, P. of *evolv-o*.

ē-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre (by *diacresis* *ēvōlūam*, Cat.: *ēvōlūtisse*, Ov.), 3. v. a. **I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To roll out, roll forth: silvas, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force, To roll out, roll forth, glide away: evolvere posset In mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, roll themselves along, Tac.—b. To unroll, unfold, open: volumen epistolaram, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To unroll and read: librum, Cic.: pōitās, id.—2. Of the Fates: A. Gen.: To unroll a ball of thread, etc.; to spin: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, to have spun out, i. e. decreed, Prop.—b. Esp.: To spin out, i. e. to spin to an end: fusos, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To unfold, unroll, develop: animi notionem, Cic.—2. To unfold, disclose, narrate: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. II. To roll away from: evolvere corpore montes, Ov.**

ē-vōmo, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To vomit forth: conchas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To vomit forth, cast out: orationem ex ore, Cic.—B. To disgorge, give up: pecuniam, Cic.

ē-vulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bring forth among the people; to publish, divulge: civile jus, Liv.

ēvul-sio, ōnis, f. [evello, through root EVUL.] A pulling out: dentis, Cic. evul-sus, a, um, P. of *evello*, through id.

ēx, or ē (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*), *prep. c. Abl. [akin to Gr. ἐξ, ἔξ] I.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. a. Out of, from: e Gracia, Cic: ex hoc fonticulo, Hor.—b. From, down from: ex spelunca, Cic.: ex equis, Cæs.—c. Out of, up from: globus terrae emittens e mari, Cic.—2. a. To denote the country, and, in gen., the place from which any thing comes: From: ex Aethiopia, Ter.: ex eodem municipio, Cic.—b. From, down from: ex loco superiore, Cæs.: ex quā villā, Cic.—B. Fig.: 1. Of time: a. Immediately after, directly after, after: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: (a) Alius, etc., ex alio, etc., One after another: Ter.; Cic.—(b) Dies ex die, Day after day: Cic.—b. From and after a point in a given space of time: From . . . onward: *fron, since: ex eo tempore resse in vadimonium cepit, Cic.—c. From, after: ex Kalendis, Cic.—2. a. With verbs of taking out, or of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, etc.): From, out of, qf: solem e mundo tollere videntur,**

qri amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic.—b. In specifying a multitude out of which something is taken, or of which it forms a part: Out of, of: ex numero disertorum, Cic.—c. To denote the material of which any thing is made or consists: Of: pocula ex auro, Cic.—d. To denote the material or ingredient, etc.: Out of, i. e. with: quo pacto ex jure hesternum panem atrum vorent, Ter.—e. (a) From, through, by, by reason of, on account of: ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.—(b) From, after, on account of: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov.—f. To denote transition, i. e. a change, alteration, from one state or condition into another: From out of: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic.—g. To denote the measure, standard, or rule: According to, after, in conformity with which any thing is done: ex omnium sententiā constitutum est, etc., Cic.—h. To form adverbial expressions: Ex aequo, in an equal degree, equally: Ov.: ex improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.—j. Out of: ex tam gravi casu, Liv.—k. To denote a change of feeling or character: Out of: ex beato miser, Cic.—m. For, etc.: Aliquid facere bene et e (not ex) re publica, for the good, the safety of the state, Cic. II.: A. In composition, the x regularly remains only before the vowels and before h, c, p, q, s, t (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro; exhauro, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho).—It is assimilated to a following f (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in: ex: epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscendo: exhibit as well as ebibo, etc.—Moreover, in many words with xs, the s is elided; so, regularly in excidium for excisidium (from excindere): the forms vary in exsul, expecto, exspolio, exstinguo, etc.—B. Signification: 1. Prop.: Of place or position: a. Gen.: Of the interior: Out of, from, forth from: exeo, elabor.—b. Esp.: Of motion from a lower to a higher position: Up, upwards: erigo, escendo.—2. Fig.: a. Of change of nature: effluo.—b. Of a source or originating cause: From, out, forth: excogito.—3. Meton.: a. Of removal: (a) Gen.: Away from, from, out: ejaculo.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of a surface: From, away from: extero.—(b) In space: Apart, out, abroad, asunder: expando.—(y) Of a physical state or condition: Out of, up from: expergo.—(δ) Of copying: Off, from, out: exscribo.—b. Of number: Out of, from among: eligo, egregius.—c. (a) Of the material from which anything is made: Of, out of, from: efficio.—(b) Of the standard or measure according to or in conformity with which any thing is done: exinde.—d. Pregn.: connected with the idea of coming away from, and so leaving or being separated from: (a) Completeness: (a) Gen.;

Quite, thoroughly, entirely, effectually: edisco, edoceo.—(B) *Esp.*: To the end or close, through: edormio.—(b) Increase of the power of the simple word: (a) *Very, exceedingly, extremely:* eürms, efferns.—(B) *Somewhat, a little:* egelidus.—(c) *Cessation or leaving off:* elugeo, eluido.—(d) *Negation or opposition to the idea of the simple word:* enormis.—(e) *Of time:* After: exhinc. **Ex** placed after its case: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.: quibus es sumus inter apti, id.

ex-acerbo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict: animos, Liv.

exac-tio, ónis, f. [for exag-tio; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] 1. A driving out, expelling: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: A calling in, collecting of debts: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: Tax, tribute: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaction*.

exac-tor, óris, m. [for exag-tor; fr. id.] 1. A driver-out, expeller: regum, Liv.—2. a. A demander, exactor: Liv.; Tac.—b. Of taxes: A collector: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exacteur*.

exac-tus (for exag-tus), a, um: 1. P. of exig-o, through true root EXAG.—2. Pa.: (Measured; hence) Precise, accurate, exact: numerus, Liv.: (Simp.) exactissimus vir, Pl.: (Comp.); also, with Gen.: morum fabrice exactior artis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exact*.

ex-ác-tio, ñi, átum, ñere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To sharpen exceedingly, to make very sharp or pointed: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To sharpen the mind, or a person in mind, feeling, etc.; to excite, stimulate, inflame: aliquem, Cic.: animos in bella, Hor.—B. To stimulate the palate, etc.: Ov.—C. To give or impart a pungent flavour to any thing: Pl.

ex-adversum (-advorsum, -adversus), adv. and prep. (From opposite; hence) Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis. I. Adv.: apud ipsam lacum este pistrilla, et exadvorsum fabrica, Ter.: (with Dat.), exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quedam, id. II. Prep. c. Acc.: exadvorsum eum locum, Cic.

exadifíc-tio, ónis, f. [exadifíc(a)-o] A building to an end or completely, a finishing: Fig.: Cic.

1. **ex-adifíc-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To build to an end; to finish building; to erect, construct: A. Prop.: Capitolium, Cic. B. Fig.: To finish: opus, Cic.

2. **ex-æd-i-fíc-o**, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [for ex-æd-i-fac-o; fr. ex; æd-es; (i); fac-io] (To make one be out of the house; hence) To turn out of doors: me ex his ædibus, Plaut.

exæquá-tio, ónis, f. [exæqu(a)-o] A making equal, an equalizing: Liv.

ex-æquo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make quite equal or level with any thing: tumulos tumulis exæquabant, Hirt. II. Fig.: A. To place on a level, regard as equal; to equal: se cum inferioribus, Cic.—B. To equal, be equal to: Sabina, Ov. III. Met-

on.: To balance: argentum argento, Plaut.

ex-æstúo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: I. Gen.: To boil up, foam up, ferment: exæstuat mare, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. To effervesce, to glow with heat: Ægyptus calore solis exæstuat, Just.—b. To be scorched with heat: exæstuat, had overheated himself, Suet. B. Fig.: To boil up, etc.: mens exæstuat irā, Virg. II. Act.: To boil up with, to give forth, exhale: tellus exæstuat æstus, Lucr.

exaggrá-tio, ónis, f. [exagger(a)-o] I. (Prop.: A heaping up; hence) Meton.: A mound: Just. II. Fig.: Elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exagération*.

ex-aggró, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up: terram, Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To heap up: mortem morti, Hirt. B. Esp.: 1. Of property: To increase by heaping up; to accumulate, enlarge: rem familiarem, Cic.—2. To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: beneficium verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exagérer*.

exagítá-tor, óris, m. [exagit(a)-o] One who severely blames; a censurer, reprehender: Cic.

ex-ágíto, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. a. Prop.: Of animals: To disturb, chase, hunt, pursue: leporem, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To rouse up; to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment: iudices, Cic.—2. To disturb by soulding or jeering; i. e. to violently attack, severely censure, criticize, satirize, rally: fraudes, Cic.—3. To stir up, urge on, excite one: plebem, Sall.: mororem, Cic.: tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda, Sall. II. To put into great or violent motion, to agitate greatly: vim venti, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *exagiter*.

exágogá, æ, f. = ἐξαγωγή. An exportation of goods, export: Plaut.

ex-albesco, albú, no sup., albescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Gen.: To become white: Gell. II. Esp.: To grow white, turn pale from fright, etc.: Cic.

1. **ex-á-men**, inis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. ex; ag-o] (That which puts itself in motion out of a place; hence) I. Prop.: Of bees: A multitude issuing forth, or flying out; a swarm: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *examín*.

2. **ex-á-men**, inis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. EXAG, true root of exig-o] (That which examines; hence) 1. The tongue of a balance: Virg.—2. Consideration, examination: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *examen*.

exámín-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [examen, examin-is] I. Prop.: To weigh; pondera, Cic. II. Fig.: To weigh, ponder, examine: verborum pondera, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *examiner*.

ex-amplexor, no perf., ári, 1. v. dep. To clasp, embrace: Anct. Her.

ex-ámsus-im, adv. [ex; amnsus-is] (Thoroughly according to rule; hence) Exactly, precisely, perfectly: Plaut.

ex-anclo (-antlo), ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw out a liquid: vinum poculo, Plaut. II. Fig.: To go through, suffer, endure (esp. a misfortune, grievance): quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., Cic.

ex-áním-ális, e, adj. [ex; anim-a] 1. Lifeless, dead: Plaut.—2. Killing, destructive: Plaut.

exánímá-tio, ónis, f. [exanim(a)-o] Terror, fright: Cic.

ex-áním-is, e, -us, a, r, m [ex; anim-a] Lifeless, dead. I. Prop.: exanimem labentem ex equo Scirionem vidit, Liv. II. Fig.: Lifeless or dead with fear: audit exanimis, Virg.

ex-áním-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [ex; anim-a] I. Prop.: A. Act.: To deprive of life, to kill: se taxo, Cæs.—B. Pass.: To be deprived of life, be killed, to die: quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. II. Meton.: Pass.: To be deprived of strength; to be weakened, exhausted: exanimati pervenerunt, Cæs.: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, without life or spirit, feeble, lame, Cic. III. Fig.: To deprive of life or spirit; to alarm or terrify greatly; to trouble, or discourage; to put out of one's senses with fright, horror, etc.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis, Hor.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis. **exantlo**, áre, v. exancio.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, ardescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To blaze up, to take fire: materias faciliis ad exardescendum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of war, civil commotions, etc.: To be kindled, inflamed; to break or burst out: bellum, Cic.: in additionem milites, Liv.—B. Of the passions, desires, etc.: To break or burst out, to be inflamed, to burn: both in a good and bad sense: benevolentie magnitudo, Cic.—C. Of speech: To break or burst out: in omni genere amplificationis exarsimus, Cic.—D. To rise, increase in value, admiration, etc.: Of value: vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, Suet. III. Meton.: To be burning; to become heated or very hot: cotibus exarsit mucro, Luc.

ex-áresco, arú, no sup., are-scere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To dry up, become completely dry: amnes, Cic. II. Fig.: To pass away, disappear, decay: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, Cic.

ex-armo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. II. Fig.: To disarm; to render mild or harmless: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-áro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To plough or dig up: sepulchra, Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. To raise, produce by tillage: tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic.—2. To plough, till, cultivate: iugerum vocabatur, quod uno iugo borum in die exarari posset, Pl.—B. To write, note, set down something on tablets: hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic. III. Fig.: To ferrow the

brow, etc.: quum . . . rugis vetus
Frontem senectus exaret, Hor.

ex-asciā-tus, a, um, adj. [ex; asci(a)-o, to heat] (Prop.: *Heaven out*; Fig.) *Properly prepared*: opus, Plant.

ex-aspero, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To make rough, to roughen*: mare fluctibus, Liv. II. Fig.: *To make rough or sharp*; to exasperate, make fierce or savage: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaspérer*.

ex-auctōr, ōvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. Milit. t. l.: *To discharge from the military oath*; hence) 1. In a good sense: a. *To discharge from service*, to dismiss: milites, Liv.—b. *To discharge from the military oath* (but return the discharged in the army as vexillarius): Tac.—2. In a bad sense: *To dismiss from the service*, to cashier: tribunos, Cic.

ex-audio, ōvi or ōi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. *To hear thoroughly or distinctly*: clamorem, Cæs.: omnes, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To hear, perceive by hearing*: multa, Cic.: (without Object) exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. B. Esp.: *To hear or hearken to*; to pay attention to; to regard, grant, etc.: vota precesque, Virg.: III. *To give heed to*, to obey: ridebit monitor non exauditis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exaucer*.

ex-augēo, ōni, per f. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To increase exceedingly*: Ter.

ex-augūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [exaugur(a)-o] A *desecrating, profaning*: Liv.

ex-augūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; augur] (To *dis-augur*; i. e.) *To desecrate, profane*: fana sacellaque, Liv.

ex-auspīco, āvi, ōni sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To take an auspice or augury from any thing*: Plant.

ex-ballist-o, ōni, per f. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [ex; ballist-a] *To settle with by the ballista*, to overcome by force: Plant.

ex-bībo, bībi, ōni sup., bībēre, 3. v. a. *To drink up completely*: Plant.

ex-cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To blind, make blind*: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a plant, etc.: *To deprive of the eyes or buds*: Pl.—B. *To stop up a river, a channel, etc.*: Ov.—C. *To darken or dull a bright colour*: Pl.

ex-calcēo (-to), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To unshoe, relieve of shoes*: pedes, Suet. II. Esp.: A. Pass. in reflexive form: *To take off one's shoes, go unshod*: Vell.—B. Of tragedians: *To relieve of the cothurni*: Sen.

ex-candesc-ens, entis, P. of ex-candesc-o.

ex-candescēt-ia, æ, f. [ex-candescens, ex-candescēt-is] *Heat, passion*: Cic.

ex-candesc-o, cendūi, ōni sup., candescēre, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to glow*: Cato. II. Fig.: *To glow, to burn, esp. with anger*; to be irritated, inflamed: ira excaudit fortuito, Cic.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. a.

To charm out or forth, to bring out by enchantment: sidera, Hor.

ex-carnifico, ōni per f., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To tear to pieces*: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: *To rack, torment, torture, trouble*: animum, Sen.

ex-cavo, ōni per f., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hollow out, excavate*: trulla excavata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excaver*.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere (Subj. Perf. syncop. excēssis, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go out, go away, depart, retire, withdraw*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop a certain boundary*: Cic.; Just. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To depart*: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excessisset, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To depart from life, etc.*; to *decease*, to *die*: e vitā, Cic.—b. (a) *To go beyond or exceed a certain boundary or a certain measure, to advance, proceed*; to *transcend*: ut primum ex pueris excessit, Cic.: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., advance to such a degree or height of praise, Tac.—(b) *To depart, disappear*: cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic.—(c) Of the mental powers: *To slip or escape the memory*: e memoria, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To depart from, to leave a place*: (Impers. Pass.) urbem, Liv.: excessum est, id. B. Fig.: *To go beyond, surpass, exceed a certain limit*: modum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excéder*.

excell-ens, entis, 1. P. of excell-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *High, lofty*: excellentia loca, Hirt. b. Fig.: *Distinguishing one's self both in good and bad sense*: distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent: excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil excellentissimū, Nep.: (Sup.) excellentissima virtus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

excellēter, adv. [for excellent-ter; fr. excellens, excellent-is] *Excellently*: excellenter gesta sunt, Cic.: (Comp.) se excellentius gerere, id.

excellēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *Superiority, excellence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excellence*.

ex-cello, lūi, sum, lēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To rise, elevate itself*: So only in the Pa. excellens. II. Fig.: A. *To lift itself up, be elated*: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato.—B. *To be eminent*; to *distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; to *surpass, excel*: 1. In a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: qui singulis vitis excellunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exceller*.

excels-e, adv. [excels-us] *Highly, grandly, loftily*: ornat excelsē, Pl.: (Comp.) excelsius, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissime, Vell.

excels-itas, atis, f. [id.] (The quality of the excelsus; hence) *Loftiness, height*: I. Prop.: montium, Pl. II. Fig.: animi, Cic.

excel-sus, a, um, adj. [for excell-sus; fr. excell-o] I. Prop.: *Elevated, lofty, high*: locus, Cic.: (Sup.) excelsissimus mons, Cæs.—As Subst.: **excelsus**, i, n. A *height*: Cic. II.

Fig.: *High, noble, lofty, sublime, grand* (Comp.) excelsior humanitas, Cic.—As Subst.: **excelsus**, i, n. A *high station*; a *conspicuous or lofty position*. Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *excelse*.

ex-cēptio, ōnis, f. [for excap-tio; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] I. Gen.: An *exception, restriction, limitation*: Cic. II. Esp.: Law t. l.: The *exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exception*.

ex-cēp-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for excap-to; fr. EXCAP, true root of excip-io] *To take out, to take up*: I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the air: *To catch up, snuff up*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excepter*.

ex-cēp-tus (for excap-tus), a, um, P. of excip-io, through true root EXCAP.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To cleanse or separate by sifting*; to *sift*: Meton.) *To separate, pick out, choose, select*: excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Virg.

ex-cerpo, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-carpo] I. Prop.: *To pick or take out*: semina pomis, Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. u. f. compositions: *To select, extract, make extracts from*: quod quisque commodissime precipere videbatur, excerpimus, Cic.—b. *To select, bring prominently forward, render conspicuous*: paucos, Quint.—B. *To take out in order to omit*; to *strike out, omit, leave out, except*: me illorum numero, Hor.

ex-cerp-tus, a, um, P. of excerp-o. **exces-sus**, ūs, m. [for exced-sus; fr. exced-o] A *departure from life*; euphemistic for *death*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exces*.

excētra, æ, f. [prps. corrupted from exētra] A *snake, serpent*: I. Prop.: Plant. II. Fig.: A reproachful epithet for a bad woman: Liv.

excid-io, ōnis, f. [for excid-io; fr. excidi(n)d-o] A *destroying, destruction*: Plant.

excid-ium, ūi, n. [for excid-ium; fr. id.] *Overthrow, demolition* (especially of cities, buildings, etc.): Virg.; Tac.

1. **ex-cido**, cidi, ōni sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for ex-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To fall out or down, to fall from*: de manibus, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a lot: *To fall or come out*: sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To fall out, slip out, escape* (involuntarily and suddenly): vox excidit ore, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To slip out, escape from the memory, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—2.: a. Of personal subjects: *To pass away, perish, die, be lost*: excidit illa metu, Ov.—b. Of things as subjects: *To pass away, perish, be lost*: nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit, etc., Hor.—3. Of persons: *To fall out of a possession*; hence) *To be deprived of, lose*.

ex familiā, Plant. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of personal subjects: *To slip from, slip out of, escape from*: vinculis Excidet, Virg.—**B.** To come forth from: quod primum sorte nomen excidit, Liv.

2. ex-cido, cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, **3. v. a.** [for ex-cado] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Gen.: *To cut or hew out or off or down*: arborem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To cut out or prepare by cutting*: latus rupis in antrum, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *To extirpate, remove, take out, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** Gen.: *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: domos, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To castrate, geld*: Ov.

ex-cio, ere, v. excio init.
ex-cio, Ivi or Ii, Itum or Itum, Ire, **4. v. a.** [Imperf. Indic. excitat, Liv.: —also, acc. to cicio, ere; Indic. Pres. exciet, Plant.: —Inf. exciere, Liv.]. **I. Prop.**: *To call out or forth, to bring or get out*: consulem ab urbe, Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To rouse, excite: dictatorem ex somno, Liv.—**B.** Of abstract objects: *To stir up, excite*: terrorem, Liv. **III. Meton.**: Of things as objects: *To bring out or forth; to call forth, produce*: sonitum pedibus, Lucr.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, **3. v. a.** [for ex-capio] **I. A. Prop.**: *To take or draw out*: aliquos e mari, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** To withdraw: servitute exceptus, *i. e.* rescued from slavery, Liv.—**2.** (To take out from a whole anything as not belonging to it, *i. e.*) *To except, make an exception of*: homines, Cic. (Part. Pass. in concord with clause) excepto, quod non simul esset, cetera latus, Hor. **II. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To take a thing from any where to one's self* (in good or bad sense); *to catch, capture, take, receive*: Of persons or things as subjects: potius excipiebatur Arcton, Hor.: sanguinem patērā, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *To take up a thing in the order of succession, i. e.* *To come next to, to follow after, succeed a thing*: linguam excipit stomachus, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1.** To take or catch up, to intercept: Cic.: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinatione, Cic.—**2.** To catch with the ear, esp. eagerly or secretly; *to catch up, listen to, overhear*: voces, Liv.—**3.** To follow after, to succeed a thing or person in time or order: hunc Labienus excipit, Cæs.: (without Object) turbulentior inde annus excipit, Liv. **C. Meton.**: *To continue, prolong a thing in the order of succession*: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciper.

ex-ci-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for ex-cido; fr. ex-cido] **A.** destroying, destruction, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excision.

excitā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of excit(a)-**2. Pa.**: (Kindled, excited; hence) *Animated, lively, powerful, vehement, strong*: sonus, Cic.: (Comp.) excitator clamor, Liv.: (Sup.) excitatissimus odor, Pl.

exci-to, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** **intens.** [exci-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**:

To call out or forth; to bring or send out or away; to command or make to go forth; to summon forth: patrem ejus dicendo a mortuis excitātes, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To call upon to stand up; *to call upon, summon*: reum consularum, Cic.—**2.** Of wild beasts: *To rouse, hunt, or scare up*: cervum latibulis, Phæd.: (without Object) si excitaturus non sis, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: Of things: *To raise*: vapores, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To raise, erect, construct, produce: aras, Virg.—**2.** To produce, cause, bring forth, etc.: novā culturā sarmata excitantur, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To rouse up, to awaken: aliquem e somno, Cic.—**B.** To arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, spur on, kindle: animus ad lætitiā, Cæs.—**C.** To cause, excite, kindle: iras, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exciter.

exci-tus, a, um, *P.* of exci-o.
exclāmā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [exclam(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: *A loud calling or crying out*: Auct. Her. **II. Esp.**: In Rhet.: *An exclamation*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamatio.
ex-clāmō, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n.** and **A. I. Nent.**: *To call or cry aloud, to call or cry out*: in stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A.** Of things as objects: *To call out, say aloud, exclaim*: multa memoriā digna, Quint.: (with foll. clause as Object) mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic.—**B.** Of personal objects: *To call upon*: Brutus Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclamer.

ex-clūdō, clusi, clusum, cludēre [Perf. sync., exclūsti for exclūstisti, Ter.], **3. v. a.** [for ex-claudo] **I. Prop.**: *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate from any thing*: laurea fervidus Excludet ictūs (sc. solis), Hor.: aliquem a portu, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent*: consuetudinem dicendi, Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** To drive out, to put or take out: excludito mihi hercle oculum, *i. e.* knock out, Plant.—**B.** Of birds: *To hatch*: pullos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. excludere.

exclū-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for exclud-sio; fr. exclud-o] **A.** shutting out, exclusion: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusion.

exclū-sus (for exclud-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of exclūd-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Shut out, locked out*: (Sup.) exclūssissimus, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. exclusus.

excogitā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [excogit(a)-o] **A.** contriving, devising, inventing: Cic.

excogitā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of excogit(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Choice*: (Sup.) excogitativissimæ hostiæ, Suet.

ex-cōgitō, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** (To think out; hence) *To find out by thinking; to contrive, devise, invent*: aliquid male, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) excogitatum est, Nep.

ex-cōlō, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, **3. v. a. I. Prop.**: *To tend very much; to cultivate, till, work with great care*: rura, Claud. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of food: *To prepare or obtain by careful tillage*: Loves victum hominum ex-

colunt, Pl.—**B.** Of wool: *To prepare with attention, to spin with care*: lanas, Ov.—**C.** To improve, polish, adorn, finish: prætoris xystis et memoribus, Suet. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To improve, enoble, refine, perfect: animos doctrinā, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To honour*: aliquem, Ov.

ex-cōquō, coxi, coctum, cōquēre, **3. v. a. I. A. Prop.**: *To cook away; i. e. to remove by the operation of cooking or dressing; to boil away*: Cato. **B. Meton.**: Of the effects of fire: *To remove*: per ignem Excoquitur vitium, Virg. **II. A. Prop.**: *To boil or cook very much or thoroughly*: testudinem vino, Pl. **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of the effects of fire: *A. To form, make*: arenas in vitrum, Tac.—**B.** To temper, harden steel or iron: ferrum ignis, Ov.—**2.** To dry up: terram sol excoquit, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: *To concoct, devise*: malum alicui, Plant.

ex-cōr-s, cordis, adj. [for ex-cord-s; fr. ex; cor, cord-is] *Without heart; i. e. without intelligence, senseless, silly, stupid*: Cic.

excrē-mentum, i, n. [EXCRE, true root of excer-o] (Prop.: *That which is sifted out*; Meton.) *That which passes from the body; excrement*: oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, mucus of the nose, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. excrément.

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, **3. v. n. incho. I. Prop.**: *To grow forth; to grow up, rise up*: **A. Gen.**: in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, ex-crescunt, Tac. **B. Esp.**: Of morbid excrescences on the body: excreverat in latere caro, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To grow immoderately, grow large*: litium series, Suet.

1. ex-crē-tus, a, um, *P.* of ex-cer-o, through true root EXCRE.

2. ex-crē-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of ex-cresco.—**2. Pa.**: *Grown up, full grown*: bædi, Virg.

excruciā-bilis, e, adj. [excruci(a)-o] *Deserving of torture*: Plant.

ex-crūcio, āvi, ātum, āre, (Inf. Pass., excruciarier, Ter.), **1. v. a.** *To torture or torment greatly; to rack, excruciate*: **I. Prop.**: Physically: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interfecit, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: Mentally: Hibido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) me excruciat animi, Ter.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) id excrucior, Plant.

excub-ia, ārum, *f.* [excub-o] **I. Gen.**: *A lying out of doors*: Plant. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A lying out on guard; a watching, keeping watch*: militares, Tac.: capitis mei, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard*: Suet.

excub-itor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who keeps guard; a watchman, guard, sentinel*: Cæs.; Virg.

excub-itus, ās, *m.* [id.] *A watching, keeping watch*: Hirt.

ex-cūbō, ūi, itum, āre, **1. v. n. I. Gen.**: *To lie or sleep out of doors*: in agro, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to be on guard*: **A. Prop.**: in armis, Cæs. **B.**

Fig. curam reipublice summæ defendendæ jam pridem apud vos excubare, Script. ap. Cic. **C. Meton.** Of things as subjects: To be stationed or posted, to be placed: naves ad portum excubant, Cæs.

excūdo, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To strike or drive out: silici scintillam, Virg. **II. Meton.** A. To prepare by striking, to forge: excudent alii spirantia mollis æra, Virg.—**B.** To prepare, make any thing: ceras, Virg. **III. Fig.** Of a writing: To compose: Cic.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-culco] **I.** To tread or beat out: Plant. **II.** (To tread much; hence) To tread down, to stamp firm or close: Cæs.

excultus (for excol-tus), a, um, P. of 1. excol-o.

ex-cūrā-tus, a, um, adj. [ex; cur(a)-o] Carefully attended to, taken good care of: Plant.

ex-curro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To run out or forth, to hasten forward: excurrat aliquis, Cic.—**2. Esp.** Milit. t. t.: To sally forth, to make an excursion or irruption: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic.—**B. Meton.** Of localities: To run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, Liv. **C.** Fig.: 1. To run out or forth: ne oratio excurrat longius, i. e. become prolix: Cic.—**2. To run on, run out, extend, etc.** in quinque syllabas, Quint. **II. Act.** To run through a place; Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter.

excur-sio, ōnis, f. [for excurr-sio; fr. excurr-o] 1. A running out or forth: Cic.—**2. A. Prop.** Milit. t. t.: A sally, onset, attack: an excursion, inroad, invasion: Cæs.; Cic.—**B. Fig.** Outset, commencement of a speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excursion*.

excur-sor, ōris, m. [for excurr-sor; fr. excurr-o] A skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

1. **excur-sus** (for excurr-sus), a, um, P. of excurr-o.

2. **excur-sus**, ūs, m. [for excurr-sus; fr. excurr-o] 1. A running out or forth: excursusque breves tentant (sc. apes), Excursions, Virg.—**2. Milit. t. t.** A sally, charge, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: Cic.; Tac.

excūsā-bilis, e, adj. [excus(a)-o] That may be excused, excusable: delicti pars, Ov. (Comp.) excusabilior error, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusable*.

excūsāt-e, adv. [excusat-us] Without blame: fieri excusate, Quint. (Comp.) excusatus, Pl.

excūsā-tio, ōnis, f. [excus(a)-o] An excusing, excuse: Cic.; Læul. ¶ Hence, Fr. *excusation*.

excūsā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of excus(a)-o.—**2. Pa.** Excused: (Comp.) ego excusator, Pl.: (Sup.) excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex; caus-a] (To release from a charge, to free from blame; hence) **I. Prop.** To excuse a person or thing: aliquem aliqui per

literas, Cic.: dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor. **II. Meton.** A. To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.—**B. To excuse, absolve one from any thing; to discharge, dispense with one: cui excusari mallet, Tac.** ¶ Hence, Fr. *excuser*.

excus-sus (for excut-sus), a, um, 1. P. of excut-io.—**2. Pa.** Striched out, extended: lacertus, Ov.

excū-sus, a, um (for excud-sus), P. of excud-o.

ex-cutio, cussi, cussum, cūtēre (old Perf. Subj. excussit, for excusserit, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for ex-quatio] **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: To shake out or off; to drive, throw, or cast out or forth or away: equus excussit equitem, Liv.: Tencros Vallo, Virg. **B. Esp.** 1. Of things as objects: To shake out, shake, e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hidden under it: Plaut.—**2. Of personal objects: To search or examine a person: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.** **II. Fig.** A. To shake out, etc.: delicias, i. e. discard: Cic.: corde metum, Ov.—**B. To search, examine, inspect:** verbum, Cic.—**C. To throw off, reject, discard:** si flava excutitur Chloë, Hor.

ex-dorsti-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-dorso-o; fr. ex; dorsum (uncontr. Gen.) dorso-i] (To deprive of the back; hence) Of fishes: To take out the back-bone, to bone: murrænam exdorsua, Plaut.

execo, execor, etc., v. exse.

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre (Præs. Subj. exedint, Plaut.), 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** To eat up, devour, consume: tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. **II. Fig.** A. To consume, corrode: agritudo exest animum, Cic.—**B. To eat up, consume, devour, destroy:** exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, to have destroyed, Virg.

exēdra, æ, f.=ξέδρα. A hall furnished with seats: a hall for conversing or debating in: Cic.

exēdrium, ī, n.=ξέδριον. A sitting-room, parlour: Cic.

exemplar, āris, n. (=āre, Læul.) [exemplar-is] 1. a. Prop.: A transcript, copy: Script. ap. Cic.—**b. Fig.** An image, likeness, impression: Cic.—**2. A pattern, model, exemplar, original; an example:** exemplaria Græca Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemplaire*.

exemplum, i, n. (etym dub.; acc. to some, eximo; acc. to others, ex; amplius) (That which is taken out of a larger quantity as a sample; hence) **I. Prop.** A sample: tritici, Læul. Her. **II. Meton.** A. An imitation, image, portrait, taken from something: a draught, transcript, copy: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** 1. For imitation, etc.: A pattern, model, original, example, case: Cic.; Cæs.—**2. A warning example; an example, warning, punishment:** Ov.; Tac. **C.** 1. A way, manner, kind, nature: Plaut.; Cæs.—**2. Of the tenour, purport, contents of a letter, etc.:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exemple*.

exem-ptus, a, um, P. of exim-o, through true root **EXEM**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exempt*.

ex-entē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ē; ētrep-a] **I. Prop.** To disembowel, draw: lepus, Just. **II. Fig.** To torture, torment a person: Plaut. **III. Meton.** To empty a thing: marsupium, Plaut.

ex-ēo, ī (rarely Ivi), Itum, Ire, v. n. and a. **I. Neut.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go out or forth, to go away. Of persons or things as subjects: e patriā, Cic.: per septem portās in maris exit (sc. Nilus) aquas, Ov. (Impers. Pass.) exitur foras, Plaut.—**2. Esp.** a. Milit. t. t.: To move out, march out: non paludati exant, Cæs.—**b. To go out or forth in any manner; to issue, escape:** Of persons or things as subjects: e ludo meri principes exierunt, Cic.: corrente rotā cur urocs exit? Hor.—**c. To mount upwards, ascend, rise:** ad celum arbor, Virg. **B. Fig.** 1. Gen.: To go forth, etc.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.—**Particular expression:** Exire de vitā or e vitā, To depart from life, decess: Cic.—**2. Esp.** a. Of time: To run out, end, expire: quinto anno exeunte, Cic.—**b. To pass away, perish:** memoria, Liv. **II. Act.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go or pass beyond a thing: valles, Ov.—**2. Esp.** To avoid, evade, ward off: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. **B. Fig.** To exceed: modum, Ov.

exequi, etc., v. exsequ.

ex-ercō, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo] (To thrust or drive out of the inclosure; hence) **I. Prop.** To drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to overlook, superintend; also with an inanimate object, to work, work at, employ, employ one's self about a thing: exerceite, viri, tauros, Virg.: humum in messem, id. **II. Fig.** A. 1. Gen.: To engage busily, occupy, employ, exercise a person or thing in some action: quid te exercuit? Cic.—**2. Esp.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force (also, once, simply exerceo): To employ or exercise, etc., one's self: Plaut.; Cic.—**B. To practise, follow, exercise any employment; to employ one's self about, to make use of anything:** medicinam, Cic.; seelus, Liv.—**C. To disturb, disquiet, vex:** aliquem odiis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercer*.

exercitā-tio, ōnis, f. [exercit(a)-o] Exercise, practice: Cic.; Cæs.

exercitā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of exercit(a)-o.—**2. Pa.** A. Well exercised, practised, versed, trained: (Sup.) exercitissimi ostentorum interpretes, Cic.: (Comp.) exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, id.—**b. Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated:** Syrtis exercitata Noto, Hor.

exercitum, ī, n. [exerc-eo] Exercise: equitum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exercice*.

exerco-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.

mens. [id.] To exercise diligently or frequently: Quint.

exerc-itor, ōris, m. [exerc-eo] An exerciser, trainer: Plaut.

1. **exerc-itus**, a, um, i. 1. P. of **exerc-eo**.—2. Pa.: (Vexed; hence) vexatious, severe: Tac.

2. **exerc-itus**, ūs, m. [exerc-eo]: 1. a. Prop.: Exercise: Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Milit. t. t.: (a) Gen.: A trained or disciplined body of men, an army: contrahere, Cæs.; Cic.—(B) Esp.: (a a) Of a land army, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: Liv.—(Bβ) Of infantry, in opposition to cavalry: Cæs.—(b) A multitude, host, swarm, flock: corvorum, Virg.—2. Trouble, affliction: Plaut.

exert-us, a, um, etc., v. **exser**.

exē-sor, ōris, m. [for exed-sor; fr. **exed-o**] That which eats away any thing: murorum, i. e. an underminer, Lucr.

exē-sus (for **exed-sus**), a, um, P. of **exed-o**.

ex-fūtū-tus, a, um, a. v. [ex; futū-o] Exhausted with venery: Cat.

exhālā-tio, ōnis, f. [exhal(a)-o] An exhalation, vapour: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhalation, exhalation.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: To breathe out, exhale, evaporate: A. Act.: nebulam fumosque, Virg.—B. Neut.: hic illic . . . exhalantes, expiring, Ov. II. Meton.: Neut.: To steam: vapores altaria, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhaler.

ex-haurio, si, stum, rere, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: Of liquids: To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust: sentinae, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things not liquid: To take out, empty out, make empty, exhaust: ararium, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To take away, remove: alicui dolorem, Cic.—B. To exhaust, bring to an end: amicorum benignitatem, Cic.

exhaust-us (for **exhaur-tus**), a, um, P. of **exhaur-io**.

exhēd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [exheres, exhered-is] To disinherit: fratrem exheredis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exheréder.

ex-hēres, ōdis, adj. Disinherited: I. Prop.: exheres sit, Quint.: (with Gen.) bonorum, Cic.: (with Dat.) bonis, Plaut. II. Fig.: nī exheredem fecero vitæ suæ, i. e. deprived him of life, Plaut.

ex-hībō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-habeo] I. Prop.: To hold forth, to present; to deliver, give up, produce: librum, Cic. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: To show by holding forth; to display; to exhibit: linguam paternam, Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or simply exhibere, To show or exhibit one's self: Cic.; Suet.—B. To maintain, support, sustain a person or thing: vitam, Just. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause: alicui molestiam, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., To show one's self, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhiber.

exhib-itus, a, um, P. of **exhibeo**.

ex-hūāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To gladden greatly, to make exceedingly merry or joyous, to rejoice, to delight: miraris tam exhibitratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, horrūi, no sup., horrēscere, 3. v. inch. n. and a. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified: metu, Cic.: equis instat, Ov. II. Act.: To tremble or shudder at any thing; to be terrified at; to dread: vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortā-tio, ōnis, f. [exhort(a)-or] An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhortation.

ex-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To exhort, encourage: trepidosque obitume timentes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. exhorter.

exhibilo, **exiccio**, etc., v. exs.

ex-igo, ūgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for ex-go] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To drive out or forth, to thrust out, to take or get out: reges ex civitate, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Stage t. t.: To hiss off the stage: fabulas, Ter.—b.: (a) To demand, require, enforce, exact payment of a debt, taxes, etc., or the performance of a duty: tributa, Cic.—(b) Exigi aliquid, To be solicited, asked, or dunned for something: Plaut.—c. Mercant. t. t.: To dispose of, sell: agnorum fructus, Liv.—d. (To apply to a standard or measure, i. e.) To examine, try, measure, weigh by any thing: ad perpendicularum columnas, Cic. B. 1. Prop.: To drive out, expel: lassitudinem ex corpore, Plaut.—2. To require, demand, claim any thing due: omnibus res rebus voluptatem, Cic.: huic penas, Ov.—3. Of trouble: To undergo: ærumnam, Plaut.—4. To bring to an end; to conclude, finish, complete a thing: exegi monumentum ære perennius, Hor.—5. To weigh accurately, ponder, consider: summum jus, Script ap. Cic.—6. To treat, consult, deliberate respecting something: hæc, Liv. II. To drive, plunge, thrust a weapon: enssem Per medium juvenem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiger.

exigū-e, adv. [exigu-us] Shortly, briefly, slightly, sparingly: Cic.

exigū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the exiguus; hence) Scarciness in measure or number; smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exiguité.

exig-ūus, a, um, adj. [prob. exig-o] (Exactly measured; opp. to abundant, beyond measure; hence) Scanty in measure or number; small, little, petty, short, poor, mean: cor, Cic.: mus, Virg.: (Comp.) exiguius cytismum, Col.: (Sup.) pars exiguiusima, Ov.—As Subst.: **exigūum**, i, n. A little, a trifle: exiguum campī, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. exigu.

ex-ilio, ire, v. exsilio.

ex-ilis, e, adj. [for exig-lis; fr. exig-o] Small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor: jecur, Cic.: (Comp.) exillior caro prunorum, Pl.

exil-itas, ātis, f. [exil-is] (The

quality of the exilis; hence) Meagreness, weakness, poorness: Cic.

exil-itor, adv. [id.] Meagrely, poorly: annales exiliter scripti, Cic.: (Comp.) exilius dicere, Var.

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exin.

eximī-e, adv. [eximi-us] Exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently: Cic.

exim-ius, a, um, adj. [exim-o] (Taken out from a mass, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Excepted: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: facies, Cic. III. Fig.: Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select: virtus, Cic.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-emo; v. emere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take out, take away, remove: aliquem de reis, Cic. B. Esp.: To free, release, deliver: aliquem e vinculis, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To take away, remove, banish: curas, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. To free, release, deliver from any thing: alios ex culpa, Cic.—2. Of time: To consume, waste: diem dicendo, Cic.

exin, v. exinde.

ex-ināno, iui or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: To make thoroughly empty; to empty quite; to empty: domos, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To make empty of property, to strip, to impoverish: reges atque gentes, Cic.—B. To exhaust, weaken: ubertatem partu, Pl.

ex-inde (apocopated **exin**), adv. 1. a. Of space: From that place or quarter; thence: Tac.—b. Of local succession: After that, next: Cic.—2. a. Of time: After that, thereafter, then: Virg.—b. In an enumeration or succession of events: After that, then, next, furthermore: Virg.—3. To denote the standard or rule according to which any thing is done: Hæc, accordingly: Plaut.

existimā-tio, ōnis, f. [existim(a)-o] I. Prop.: A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: Reputation, good name, honour, character: Cæs.; Cic.

existimā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A judge of any thing: Cic.

ex istimo (—**ūmo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-astimo] (To estimate the value of a thing; hence) To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: (with second Acc. of further definition) eum avarum, Cic.: (Pass. followed by Nom.) domi suæ honestus existimatus est, id.: (with Objective clause) si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, id.: (Impers. Pass.) exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenii potest, id.

existo, ere, v. exsisto.

exiti-ālis, e, adj. [exiti-um] Destructive, fatal, deadly: bellum civibus, Cic.

exiti-ālis, e, adj. [id.] Destructive, fatal, deadly: donum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. exitial.

exi-tio, ōnis, f. [exi, true root of ex-e-o] A going or coming out: Plaut.

exiti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [exiti-um]

(Full of exitium; hence) Destructive, pernicious, deadly: conjuration, Cic.: (Comp.) extiorior, Tac.

exi-tium, *li*, *n*. [exi, true root of exe-o] (*A* going to nought, i. e.) Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief: Cic.

exi-tus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] *L* Prop.: *A* going forth or out, egress, departure: Caus.; Cic. *II*. Meton.: *Place of egress, outlet, passage*: Liv.; Phaed. *III*. Fig.: *A*. Gen.: *End, close, conclusion, termination*: Caus.; Cic.—*2*. Esp.: *End of life, end*: Cic.; Pl.—*B*. Issue, result, event: Caus.; Cic.

exlecebra, *a*, *v*. clecebra.
ex-lex, *lēgis*, *adj*. Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless: Sulla, Cic.: potior, Hor.

ex-obscro, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n*. To entreat exceedingly: Plant.

ex-ocul-ō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. [ex-ocul-us] To knot the eyes out from one, to deprive of eyes: Plant.

exōdium, *li*, *n*. = ἐξόδιον. An afterpiece or interlude of a comic description: Liv.

ex-olesco, *olēvi*, *olētum*, *olēscere*, *3. v. n*. *inch*. *I*. *A*. Gen.: *To grow or attain to full size; only in Part. Perf.*, *Grown up, full grown, mature*: exoleta virgo, Plant. *II*. (*To grow out or away from a thing; hence*) *A*. *To grow out of use or out of date; to pass away, disappear*: ne disciplina per desidia exolisceret, Tac.—*B*. *To disappear, to be rubbed off, etc.*: litterae, Suet.

ex-onēro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. *I*. Prop.: *A*. Gen.: *To free from a burden; to disburden, unload, discharge*: plenas exonerare colos, i. e. to spin off, Ov. *B*. Esp.: *To get rid of (that which constitutes the burden); to remove, send off or away*: exoneratā plebe colonias deductis, Liv. *II*. Fig.: *A*. *To free, release, lighten, ease*: urbem metu, Liv.—*B*. *To remove, get rid of*: laborum partem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. exonerer.

exoptā-bilis, *e*, *adj*. [exopt(a)-o] Very desirable, greatly desired: Plant.

exoptā-tus, *a*, *um*, *1. P*. of exopt(a)-o.—*2*. Pa.: *Greatly wished or desired, longed for*: nuncius, Cic.: (Comp.) nihil exoptatus, id.: (Sup.) exoptatissima gratulatio, id.

ex-opto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. *To wish greatly, to long for a thing*: tibi pectem exoptant, Cic.

exorā-bilis, *e*, *adj*. [exor(a)-o] Easily entreated or moved, exorable: exorabiles fratrunder, Cic.: (Comp.) in suis exorabilior, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. exorable.

exorā-būla, *ōrum*, *n*. [id.] Means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Plant.

exorā-tor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] One who obtains by entreaty, a successful suppliant: Ter.

ex-ordior, *sus* sum, *diri*, *4. v. dep*. *I*. *To weave, spin, etc.*: funem, Cato: telum, Plaut. *II*. *To begin, commence, etc.*: causam, Auct. Her.: dicere, Cic. *III* Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Begun, commenced: Cic.—As Subst.: ex-

orsa, *ōrum*, *n*. Beginnings, commencements: Virg.

exord-ium, *li*, *n*. [exord-ior] *1*. The beginning, the warp (of a web): Quint.—*2*. *a*. Gen.: *A* beginning, commencement: Cic.; Virg.—*b*. Esp.: *As part of a speech or writing*: The introduction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. exorde.

exōrī-ens, *entis*, *P*. of exori-or.—As Subst.: *m*. (sc. sol). The rising sun, the morning: Prop.

ex-ōrior, *ortus* sum, *oriri*, *3*. and *4. v. dep*. *I*. Gen.: *To come forth, to spring up, to rise*: *A*. Prop.: jubare exorto, Virg. *B*. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic. *II*. Esp.: *To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become*: *A*. Prop.: annū beneficium rex exortus est, Cic. *B*. Fig.: exoritur tropidis inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornā-tio, *ōnis*, *f*. [exorn(a)-o] Of speech: Embellishment: Cic.

exornā-tor, *ōris*, *m*. [id] Of speech: An adorner, embellisher: Cic.

exornā-tus, *a*, *um*: *1. P*. of exorn(a)-o.—*2*. Pa.: *Decked out, adorned*: (Sup.) cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her.

ex-orno, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. *I*. *A*. Prop.: *To fit out, equip, furnish, supply with any thing*: aciem, Sall. *B*. Meton.: *To employ, suborn, set up, instruct*: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, Plant. *II*. *A*. Prop.: *To deck out thoroughly; to adorn, embellish, etc.*: domum, Cic. *B*. Fig.: *1*. (*To dress a person; to give a person a good dressing, i. e.*) *To beat or thresh a person*: Ter.—*2*. *To adorn, embellish*: orationem, Cic.

ex-oro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre* (*Inf. Præs. Pass. exorari*, Plant.), *1. v. a*. (*To effectually entreat; hence*) *To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty*: pacem dūm, Virg.: (with *ut* c. Subj.) ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: (with double Acc.) te veniam, Plant.

exors, *ortis*, *v*. exors.
1. **exor-sus** (for exord-sus), *a*, *um*, *P*. of exord-ior.

2. **exor-sus**, *ūs*, *m*. [for exord-sus] *Fr. exord-ior*: *A* beginning, commencement: Cic.

1. **exor-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P*. of exor-ior.
2. **exor-tus**, *ūs*, *m*. [exor-ior] *A* coming forth, rising: solis, Auct. Her.

ex-os, *ossis*, *adj*. Without bones, boneless: Lucr.

ex-oscūlor, *ātus* sum, *āri*, *1. v. dep*. *To kiss very much, kiss fondly*: vulnus manūque ejus, Tac.

exoss-ō, *āvi* *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. [exos, exoss-ō] *I*. Prop.: *To deprive of the bones, to bone*: congrum, Ter. *II*. Meton.: *A*. Part. Perf. Pass.: *Flexible, pliant*: fluctus, Lucr.—*B*. *To clear of stones*: exossatus ager, Pers.

exostra, *a*, *f*. = ἐξώστρα (That which thrusts forth). The exostra; a machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: Cic.

ex-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [for ex-od-

sus; fr. ex; od-] *1*. *Hating exceedingly, detesting*: exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg.—*2*. *Hated exceedingly, hateful, odious*: universis exosus, Enn.

exōticus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. = ἐξωτικός. Foreign, exotic: unguenta, Plaut.—As Subst.: **exoticum**, *i*, *n*. (sc. vestimentum). *A foreign garment*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. exotique.

ex-pallesco, *pallidi*, *no sup.*, *pallēscere*, *3. v. n*. and *a*. *inch*. *I*. Neut.: *To grow, turn, or become very pale*: expalluit ore, Ov. *II*. Act.: *To grow, turn, or become pale at*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, Hor.

ex-palli-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [ex; palli-um] *Robbed of a cloak*: Plaut.

ex-pallidus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Exceedingly pale or wan: color, Suet.

ex-palpo, *prps*, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. *To coax or wheedle effectually*: Plaut.

ex-pando, *pandi*, *passum* or *pansum*, *pandere*, *3. v. n*. *I*. Prop.: *To spread out, spread abroad, expand*: expasse fores, Tac. *II*. Fig.: *To lay open, unfold, explain*: rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expan-sus (for expand-sus), *a*, *um*, *P*. of expand-o.

ex-pāpil-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [ex; papill-a] *Bared from the breast*: expapillato brachio, Plaut.

expas-sus (for expa(n)d-sus), *a*, *um*, *P*. of expand-o.

ex-pātro, *āvi*, *no sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. *To finish quick, to squander*: Cat.

expāve-sco, *pāvi*, *no sup.*, *pāvescere*, *3. v. n*. and *a*. *inch*. [expave-o] *I*. Neut.: *To become greatly terrified; to be very much afraid*: quum ad id expavisset, Liv. *II*. Act.: *To become greatly terrified at; to be very much afraid of*: muliebriter ensem, Hor.

expectatio, *o*, *v*. exs.

ex-pectōr-ō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. a*. [ex; pectus, pector-is] (Prop.): *To drive from the breast*; Fig.) *To expel, banish (from the mind)*: pavor sapientiam ex animo expectator, Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. expector.

ex-pēcūl-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [ex; peculi-um] *Stripped of property*: Plaut.

ex-pēd-ō, *ivi* or *ii*, *ūtum*, *ire* (*Ful. expedito*, Plant.), *4. v. a*. [ex; pes, ped-is] (*To free the feet from a snare, etc.*; hence) *I*. Prop.: *A*. Gen.: *To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate*: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. *B*. Esp.: *Pass*. in reflexive force: *To clear or extricate one's self*: Virg. *II*. Fig.: *A*. *To deliver, extricate, release, free from any evil, obstacle, etc.*: se curā, Cic.—*B*. *To put in order, arrange, set right*: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, Cic.—*C*. *Of speech*: *To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate*: pauca tibi, Virg.—*D*. *Aliquid expedit, or Imperis*. expedit: (*It*) *is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient*: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic.: *si ita expedit*, id. *III*. Meton.: *A*. Gen.: *To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready*,

prepare any thing folded up, put away, etc.: virgas, Cic.: Cereorum canistris, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To prepare one's self, to get ready, etc.*: Cæs.; Tac. — 2. Without Object: *To arm one's self for battle*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédier*.

expédit-e, adv. [expedit-us] *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly*: Cic.: (Comp.) expeditus, id.: (Sup.) expeditissime, id.

expédi-tio, ónis, f. [expedi-o] (*A disentangling or liberating one's self, etc., from any thing that will prove a hindrance, etc.*; hence) *A military excursion, expedition, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expédition*.

expédi-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of expedi-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand*: Of persons or things: *ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset*, Cic.: (Comp.) via expeditior ad honores, id.: (Sup.) pecunia expeditissima, id. — *Adverbial expression*: *In expedito, Near at hand*: Liv.

ex-pello, pŭlli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To drive or thrust out or away; to eject, expel, etc.*: aliquem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive or force itself, etc., out; to force us, etc., way out*: Ov. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *To force or drive out or away, etc.*: vitam, Tac.: aliquem vitā, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To drive one's self away from, i. e. to extricate or deliver one's self from*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expeller*.

ex-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To weigh out, weigh; aliquem*, Plaut. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To weigh out money, etc., in payment; to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend*: aurum, Cic.: nummos, Hor. — *Particular phrase*: Ferre (aliqui) pecuniam expensam, *To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account a sum as paid*: Cic. — 2. *To put in the balance with any thing; to weigh against*: hominem auro, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *A. To weigh mentally; to ponder, estimate, consider, decide*: casus, Virg.: testem, Virg. — **B.**: 1. *To pay as a penalty, to suffer as a punishment*: supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. — 2. *To pay for; i. e. to atone for, expiate, pay the penalty of, etc.*: scelus, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *A. To measure out, etc.*: gradus expensus, Prop. — **B. Perf. Part.**: *Transferred*: legio, Script. ap. Cic.

expen-sa, æ, f. [for expend-sa; fr. expend-o] *A disbursement, outlay, expense*: Claud.

expen-so, Ævi, no sup., Ære, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for expend-so; fr. id.] *To pay; argentum*, Plaut.

expen-sum, i, n. [for expend-sum; fr. id.] *Mercantile L. i.*: *That which has been disbursed; expenditure*: Plaut. — *Particular phrase*: Expensum alieni ferre, *To set down, or enter, for any one a thing or sum as paid, etc.*: Cic.

expen-sus (for expend-sus), a, um, *P. of expend-o*.

experge-facio, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [experge-o; (c); facio] **I. Prop.**: *To awaken, rouse*: expergefactus e somno, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *To arouse, stir up, excite*: Italiam terrore, Auct. Her.: expergefācia (sc. melle), Lucr.

experge-iscor, perrectussum, pergisco (*Inf. Præs.* expergisce, Plaut.), 3. v. dep. [experge-o] **I. Prop.**: *To be awakened, become awake; to awake*: si dormis, expergisce, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To awake; to rouse or bestir one's self*: experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

ex-pergo, pergi, pergitum, pergere, 3. v. a. (*To make quite straight; hence*) *To awaken, rouse up*: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, Lucr.

experī-ens, entis: 1. *P. of experi-or*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious*: (Sup.) experientissimus arator, Cic.: (with Gen.) genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov.

experīent-ia, æ, f. [experiens, experient-is] **I. Prop.**: *A trial, proof, experiment*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Knowledge gained by repeated trials; experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expérience*.

experī-mentum, i, n. [experi-or] *A proof, trial, experiment*: Cic.

ex-pērior, pertus sum, pēiri, 4. v. dep. (*To try thoroughly; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *By way of testing*: *A. In Temp.* Præs.: *To try, prove, put to the test a person or thing*: amicos, Cic.: vim veneni, id. **B. In Temp.** Perf.: *To have tried, tested, experienced, i. e. to find or know by experience*: virum, Hor.: (without Object) experti scire debemus, Cic. **II. By way of attempt: *A. Gen.*: *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of*: omnia, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. *Prop.*: *Law i. l.*: *To try or test by law, to go to law*: ego experiri non potui, Cic. — 2. *Meton.*: *To contend with*: Romanos, Nep.****

experrec-tus (for experreg-tus), a, um, *P. of expergiscor, through EXPERGEO, true root of its primitive expergo*.

ex-pers, tis, adj. [for ex-pars] **I. Prop.**: *Having no part in; not sharing in; not privy to*: (with Gen.) expertes juris et consilii, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Having nothing of; destitute or devoid of; free from; without*: (with Gen.) vis consilii expertes, Hor.: (with Abl.) fama atque fortunæ expertes, Sall.

exper-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of experi-or*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus experta, Cic.: (with Gen.) expertos belli juvenes, Virg.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expert*.

expēt-esso (-isso), no perf., nor sup., Ære, 3. v. a. [expet-o] *To desire, long for*: Plaut.

expēt-itus, a, um, *P. of expet-o*.

ex-pēto, ivi or ii, itum, Ære, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: *To long for, seek*

after, aspire to, desire, wish for: **A. Prop.**: *Of personal subjects*: nihil, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition): unum ad id bellum imperatorem, id. **B. Fig.**: *Of things as subjects*: mare medium terræ locum expetens, i. e. *tending towards*, Cic. **II.**: *A. Act.*: *To reach, attain to any thing*: ætatem, Plaut. — **B. Neut.: *To light upon, fall upon, befall*: ut in eum expetant hujusce clades belli, Liv.**

explā-tio, ónis, f. [expl(a)-o] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiation*.

expic-tus (for expig-tus), a, um, *P. of expi(n)-o*.

explā-tio, ónis, f. [expl(a)-o] *A pillaging, plundering*: Cic.

explā-tor, óris, m. [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, Ære, 1. v. a. *To pilage, rob, plunder*: Cic.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To paint; to depict in or by painting*: pericula, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *To picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic.

ex-pio, avi, atum, Ære, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To make complete satisfaction, atone, or atonement for a crime or a criminal; to purify any thing or person defiled with crime; to atone for, expiate*: scelus, Hor.: forum, Cic.: filium, Liv. **B. Esp.**: *With the accessory notion of punishment*: *To atone*: tua scelerā dii immortales in nostros militas expiaverunt, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. To atone for, make amends for, make good*: incommodum virtute, Cæs. — **B.**: *To appease*: manes mortuorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiar*.

expiro, are, v. expiro.

ex-piscor, piscatus sum, piscari, 1. v. dep. (*To fish out; hence*) *To search out, find out*: nihil expiscatus est, Cic.

explānāt-e, adv. [explānat-us] *Plainly, clearly, distinctly*: (Comp.) explanatus, Cic.

explānā-tio, ónis, f. [explan(a)-o] 1. *An explanation*: Cic. — 2. *A plain, i. e. distinct, pronunciation*: Quint.

explānā-tor, óris, m. [id.] *An explainer*: Cic.

explānā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of explan(a)-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Plain, distinct*: explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, Ære, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To flatten or spread out*: cortex in denos pedes explanatus, Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Of speech*: *To make plain or clear; to explain*: rom obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.

ex-plēo, ēvi, etum, Ære (*Inf. Præs.* Pass. explerier, Lucr. — *Contr. forms*: explēris, Cic.: explēssent, Liv.: explēssē, Virg.), 2. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To fill up, fill full*: filli rimas, Cic.: palinodem cratibus, Cæs. — 2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To fill one's self quite full, to cram one's self*: Plaut. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To fill up, complete, finish*: sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic. — 2. *a. Gen.*: *To satisfy, satiate, glut, appease a longing, or one who longs*: desiderium, Cic.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.)

expler mentem, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. In reflexive force: *To glut or satiate one's self*: Cic.; Virg.—**3.** *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform a duty*: amicitia minus, Cic.—**4.** *Of time: To complete, finish, bring to a close*: expletus annus, Cic. **II.** *To unload*: navibus explebant sese, i. e. *disembarked*, Eun.

exple-tio, ōnis, f. [exple-o] *A satisfying*. Cic.

exple-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of exple-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Full, complete, perfect*: comprehensio, Cic.: aliquid expletum numeris, id.

explicat-e, adv. [explicat-us] *Plainly, clearly*: dicere, Cic.

explicat-tio, ōnis, f. [explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, uncoiling*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *An unfolding, expounding*: an explication, exposition, explanation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explication*.

explicat-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An explainer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicateur*. **explicat**-rix, icis, f. [id.] *She that explains*: Cic.

1. **explicat**-us, a, um: **1.** P. of explic(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Prop.: *Spread out*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *Well ordered, regular*: causa, Cic.—(b) *Plain, clear*: (Comp.) nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliqué*.

2. **explicat**-us, ūs, m. [explic(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, stretching apart*: crurum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of speech*: An explication, exposition: Cic.

explic-itus, a, um: **1.** P. of explic-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Disentangled, i. e. free from obstacles, easy*: (Comp.) explicatius videbatur, Hierdam reverti, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explicite*.

ex-plico, āvi or ūi, ātum or itum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo*: vestem, Cic.: frontem, Hor. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To extricate or free one's self*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *(To unfold; hence) A. To display, make a show of, etc.*: intelligentiam tuam, Cic. **B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To liberate, set free, etc.*: Siciliam, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To set one's self free, to release or disentangle one's self from business, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.—**C.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust any thing complicated or difficult*: negotia, Cic.—**D.** *Of speech: To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: vitam alioquin, Cic.: funera fando, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A. Gen.**: *To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display*: aciem, Liv.: per catervas arma, Hor. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron. or Pass. In reflexive force: *To extend one's self, etc.*: *to stretch out*: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expliquer*.

ex-plōdo, plōsi, plōsum, plōdēre, z. v. a. [for ex-plaudo] **I.** Prop.: *To drive out or off by clapping*:—Of a player, to hoot off: explosa Arbuscula, Hor.: aliquem scenā, Cic. **II.** Met-

on.: **A.** *To drive out or away; to chase away, expel*: noctem, Lucr.—**B.** *To reject or disapprove*: hoc genus divinationis vix exposit, Cic.

explōrāt-e, adv. [explorat-us] *With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely*: Cic.: (Comp.) exploratus, id. **explōrāt**-tio, ōnis, f. [explor(a)-o] *An examination, exploration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exploration*.

explōrāt-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A searcher out, examiner, explorer*: a prying person, a spy: Plaut.—*As Adj.*: Searching: foci, Mart. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. t. t.: *A spy, scout*: Cæs.—**B.** *Explorer viæ, One who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorateur*.

explōrāt-or-ius, a, um, adj. [explorator] *Of, or belonging to, a spy or scout*: Suet.

explōrāt-us, a, um: **1.** P. of explor(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: *(Ascertained; hence) Established, confirmed, certain, sure*: (Comp.) exploratio devitatio, Cic.: (Sup.) exploratissima victoria, Vell.—Particular phrase: Pro explorato, *As a sure or ascertained fact; as a certainty*: Cæs.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *(To call aloud or greatly; hence, as a result)* **I.** Gen.: **A.**: Verb. Fin.: *To search out, seek to discover; to examine, explore, investigate, ascertain*: rem totam, Cic.—**B.** Part. Perf.: *Examined ascertained, known*: omnia explorata, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. t. t.: *To spy out, reconnoitre, ascertain by scouts, etc.*: African, Cic.—**B.** *To examine as to quality; to try, test, put to the proof*: explorat robora fumus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *explorer*.

explōd-sio, ōnis, f. [for explod-sio; fr. explod-o] *A clapping off; a driving off the stage, etc., by clapping*: Script. ap. Cic.

explōd-sus (for explod-sus), a, um, P. of explod-o.

ex-plōlo, ivi or li, itum, ire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To smoothe off thoroughly, polish off, polish up, polish thoroughly*: aedes, Plaut.—**B.** Esp.: Pass. In reflexive force: *To polish one's self thoroughly; i. e. to be very neat, clean, etc.*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To polish, finish, embellish, improve, refine*: nox te expolivit, Cic.

explōl-tio, ōnis, f. [exploll-o] **I.** Prop.: *A smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing*: urbana, i. e. of a town house, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of style*: An adorning, embellishing: Cic.

explōl-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of exploll-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Polished, i. e. smooth, neat, clean*: (Comp.) dens expolitior, Cat.: (Sup.) villæ expolitissimæ, Script. ap. Gell.

ex-pōno, pōsū, pōsitum, pōnēre (Perf. exposivit, Plaut.—Part. Pass. sync. expōstus, Virg.), z. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To put or set out, to expose*: vasa, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of children: To expose*: pueros, Liv.—**2.** Naut. t. t.: *To set on shore; to land, disembark*: frumentum, Cic.: quartā vix demum exponitur horā,

Hor.—**3.** Mercant. t. t.: *To offer a sum to one, to be ready to pay*: ei DCCC. exposuisti, Cic.—**4.** *To leave exposed or unprotected; to expose*: provincias, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To set out or forth; to expose, lay open, or bare*: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of speech: To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: mandata in senatu, Cic.: eadem multitudinē, Cæs.: (with out Object) hoc, de quo modo exposuit Antonius, gave an explanation, Cic.: (Naut. Part. Pass. in concord with clause) exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposer*. **expor**-ge, v. exporrigi inil.

exporrec-tus (for exporreg-tus), a, um, P. of exporrig-o, through true root EXPORREG.

ex-porrig-o, exi, ectum, Igere (Imper. exporger, Ter.), z. v. a. *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: exporger frontem, i. e. *smoothe your brow*, Ter.: equites, Hirt.

exportā-tio, ōnis, f. [export(a)-o] *Exportation*: rerum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exportation*.

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *To bear or carry out; to convey away, export*: corpora luce carentium Exportant tectis, Virg.: frumentum in fame, in a time of famine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exporter*.

ex-posco, pōposci, no sup., pōscere, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore*: signum prolii, Cæs.: Iliaos iterum demens audire labores Exposit, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To demand to be delivered up for punishment, etc.*: ad exposcendos eos, Liv.

expos-it-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. [expono, (Sup.) expositum] *Exposed, founding*: puella, Plaut.

expos-itio, ōnis, f. [EXPOS, true root of expo(s)-no] **1.** *An exposing of an infant*: Just.—**2.** *Of speech: A setting forth, exposition; an exhibiting, showing; a narration*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exposition*. **expos**-itus, a, um: **1.** P. of expo(s)-no, through true root EXPOS.—**2.** Pa.: *(Publicly set out; hence) a. Pr. op. Open, free, accessible*: limen, Stat.—**b.** F. g.: (a) *Accessible, affable*: mores, Stat.—(b) *In a bad sense, Common, vulgar*: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, etc., Juiv.

expostulā-tio, ōnis, f. [expositul(a)-o] *An expostulation, complaint*: Cic.

ex-postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. **I.** Gen.: *To demand urgently, to require*: primas sibi partes, Tac. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To require to be delivered up; to demand one for punishment*: Celsum ad supplicium, Tac.—**B.** *To find fault, quarrel, dispute, expostulate with; to complain of*: **1.** Act.: aliquid cum aliquo, Cic.—**2.** Neut.: de cupiditatibus, id.

express-e, adv. [1. express-us] *Expressly, distinctly*: Auct. Hier.: (Comp.) expressus, Col.

expres-sus (for exprem-sus), a

am. 1. P. of *exprim-o*, through true root **EXPREM**.—**2. Pa.** Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, plain, express: **a. Prop.** species decorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic.—**B. Fig.** (Comp.) expressoria et illustriora, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprès*.

ex-prim-o, pressi, pressum, primère, 3. v. a. (for *ex-premo*) **I. Prop.** To press or squeeze out: **A.** With that which is pressed out, etc., as object: lacrimulam oculos torendo, Ter.—**B.** With that from which any thing is pressed out, etc., as object: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To form by pressure, etc. (i. e. to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, etc.); to represent, form, mould, cast, etc.: ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.—**B.** To represent, pourtray: vercedidit roborem, Pl.—**C.** To show the form of: vestis singulos artus exprimens, Tac. **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1.** To squeeze or wring out; to extort, wrest, elicit: vocem, Cæs.; pecuniam vi, Cic.—**2.** To devise, invent, etc.: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.** To imitate, copy, represent, pourtray, describe, express, esp. in words: bellum ab hoc expressum est, Cic.—**2.** To express or render by translating into another language: verbum e verbo experimentes, Cic.—**3.** To pronounce or articulate: literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exprimer*.

exprobrā-tio, ōnis, f. [*exprob(a)-o*] A reproaching, upbraiding: Ter. **ex-probr-o**, probāvi, probātum, probāre, 1. v. a. [*ex; prob-um*] (To make a matter of reproach out of something; hence) To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge any thing against any one; also to charge, upbraid, reproach a person with something: officia, Cic.: castus bellicos tibi, id.

ex-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, promēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To take out or forth, to bring forth: heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To show forth, discover, exhibit, display: vim eloquentiae in eā causā, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: To speak out, utter, declare, state: leges, Cic.

exprom-ptus, a, um, **P.** of *exprom-o*.

expugna-bilis, e, adj. [*expugn(a)-o*] That may be taken, carried, or reduced: urbs terrā marique, Liv.

expugna-nis, ntis: **1. P.** of *expugn(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.** Efficient, efficacious: (Comp.) expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugna-tio, ōnis, f. [*expugn(a)-o*] The taking, carrying, storming of a place: Cæs.; Cic.

expugnā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: A taker, stormer, conqueror of a place: Cic. **II. Fig.**: A violator: pudicitiae, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugnateur*.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre [*Inf.* Fut. expugnassere, Plaut.], 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To take by assault; to storm,

capture, reduce, subdue entirely: urbem, Liv.: naves, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To take by assault, to capture, etc.: alicui aurum, Plaut.—**B.** To conquer, subdue, overcome, etc.: fortunas patris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *expugner*. **expul-sio**, ōnis, f. [*expello*, through root **EXPUL**] A driving out, expulsion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expulsion*.

expul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] To drive out, expel: Mart. **expul-sor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] A driver out, expeller: Cic.

expul-sus, a, um, **P.** of *expello*, through root **EXPUL**.

expul-trix, icis, f. [*expello*, through *id.*] She that drives out or expels: Fig.: expultrix vitiūrum, Cic.

expunc-tus (for *expung-tus*), a, um, **P.** of *expung-o*.

ex-pungo, xi, etum, gēre, 3. v. a. (To prick out; hence) **I. Prop.**: To strike, cross, or blot out; to erase from a list by points (set above or below); to expunge a debt; to discharge a soldier: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: To get out of the way, remove: pupillum, Pers.

expurgā-tio, ōnis, f. [*expurg(a)-o*] A justification, vindication, excuse: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expurgation*.

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To purge quite, cleanse, purify: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicuta? i. e. to cure of poetic ecstacy, Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To cleanse, purify: sermonem, Cic.—**B.** To clear from censure; to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse: me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut.

ex-pūtesco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *incho.* To rot: Plaut.

ex-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** To consider well, to examine: utramque rem, Plaut. **II.** To fathom, comprehend: aliquid, Cic.

Exquiliæ, etc., v. *Esquiliæ*.

ex-quiro, sivi, situm, rēre [*ex-quæris*, Plaut.: exquiesvero, id.: exquæsitum, id. [for *ex-quæro*]] To search diligently, to seek for any thing; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask: sententias, Cæs.: ex te causas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *exquérir*.

exquisit-e, ade. [*exquisit-us*] Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely: Cic. (Comp.) exquisitius, id.: (Sup.) exquisitissime, Gell.

exquis-itus (for *exquæsit-us*), a, um: **1. P.** of *exquiro*, through old root **EXQUES**.—**2. Pa.**: Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite: (Comp.) exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic.: (Sup.) laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exquis*.

exradicatus, etc., v. erad.

ex-sacrifico, (ex-a-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 1. v. n. To sacrifice much or greatly: Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-sevilo (ex-sev-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 4. v. n. To cease raging, spend itself: Liv.

ex-sanguis (ex-ang-), e, adj. **I.** Prop.: Deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless: umbræ, Virg. **II. Meton.**:

A. Pale, wan: exsanguis metu, Ov.—**B.** Making pale: cunilum, Hor. **III. Fig.**: Powerless, feeble, weak: orationis genus, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ex-sanguin*.

ex-sarcio (ex-ar-, ex-ser-, ex-er-), no perf., tum, cire, 4. v. a. (To patch up thoroughly, mend; hence) To amend, repair, restore: sumptum, Ter.

ex-satio (ex-at-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To satisfy fully; to satiate, glut, sate: exsatiati cibo, Liv.

exsättür-bilis, e, adj. [*exsatur(a)-o*] That may be satiated: pectus, Virg.

ex-sätturo (ex-a-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To satisfy fully, satiate, sate: supplicio animum, Cic.

exscend-sio (excen-), ōnis, f. [for *exscend-sio*; fr. *exscend-o*] A debarkation, landing: Liv.

ex-scindo (ex-cindo), scidi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. (To tear out or away from; hence) To extirpate, destroy: **I. Prop.**: ferro gentem, Virg. **II. Fig.**: intestinum malum, Pl.

ex-screo (creo), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To hawk or cough up; to spit out by coughing: pura, Pl.

ex-scribo (ribo), scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To write out, write off, copy: tabulas, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of paintings: To copy: imagines, Pl.—**B.** To write or note down: nomina, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: To copy or take after; to resemble: filia totum patrem mirā similitudine exscriperat, Pl.

exscrip-tus (for *exscriptus*), a, um, **P.** of *exscribo*.

ex-sculpo (culpo), psi, ptum, pēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To scratch, chisel, carve, or scoop out: nescio quid e quercu, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To get out, elicit, extort: ex aliquo verum, Ter. **II.** To scratch out, erase: versūs, Nep.

ex-sēco (-sico, -sco), scēti, sectum, scēcare, 1. v. a. **I. Gen.**: To cut out or away: **A.** Prop.: vitiosas partes, Cic. **B.** Fig.: quas hic capit mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal, Hor. **II. Esp.**: To cut, castrate, geld: Cic.

exsecrā-bilis (execra-), e, adj. [*exsecr(a)-o*] **1.** Execrable, accursed, detestable: (Comp.) nihil execrabilius, Pl.—**2.** Execrating: preacuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, the formula of execration, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécration*.

exsecrā-tio (execra-), ōnis, f. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: Execration, malediction, curse: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A solemn oath (containing an imprecation in case of its infringement): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécration*.

exsecrā-tus (execra-), a, um: **1. P.** of *exsecr(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: Accursed, execrable, detestable: (Sup.) execratissima auguria, Pl.

ex-sec-or (ex-ecr-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for *ex-sacr-o*; fr. *ex; sacr-o*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Act.: To curse greatly, execrate: Cic.—**B.** Neut.: verba execrantia lingua Edidit, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To take a solemn oath

with imprecations (in case of its infringement): eamnis omnis execrata civitas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

exsec-ōtio (exec-), ōnis, f. [exsec-o] *A cutting out of Cic.*

exsec-tus (exec-), a, um, P. of **exsec-o**.

exsec-ūtio (exec-), tōnis, f. [for exsequ-ūtio; fr. exsequ-or] 1. *A. Accomplishing, performing; performance, execution*: Tac.—2. *Administration*: Tac.—3. *A relating or describing; description, discussion, etc.*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécution*.

exsec-utor (exec-), tōris, m. [for exsequ-utor; fr. exsequ-or] 1. (Prop.) *A pursuer of an enemy; hence, Fig. A prosecutor, revenger*: Suet.—2. *A performer, executor, accomplisher*: Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

exsec-ūtus (exec-), (for exsequ-ūtus), a, um, P. of **exsequ-or**.

exsequ-ia (exsequ-), ōrum, f. [exsequ-or] (The following a corpse; hence) 1. Prop.: *A funeral procession, funeral; funeral rites or obsequies*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The mortal remains*: Eutr.

exsequi-ālis (exsequi-), e, adj. [exsequi-ā] *Of, or belonging to, a funeral; funeral*: carmina, Divg.

exsequor (-equor), ōcūtus sum, ōcūi, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To follow to the end, to pursue; sectam*, Cat. B. Esp.: 1. *To follow or accompany to the grave; aliquem omni laude*, Poet. ap. Cic.—2. *To pursue as an enemy; aliquem ferro*, Liv. II. Fig.: *A. To follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue; aternitatem*, Cic.: *spem, consilia*, Liv.—B. *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil; mandata*, Cic.—C. *To accomplish or go through with in speaking; to relate, describe, say, tell; mellis coelestia dona*, Virg.—D. *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge; violata jura*, Liv. 33. Perf. Part. In Pass. force: *Executed, performed*: *executo regis imperio*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exécuteur*.

ex-sēro (-sēro), ōi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To stretch out or forth; to thrust out, put forth*: enses, Ov.: *linguam ab irrisu, from, i. e. for the purpose of, ridicule*, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *With Personal pronoun, in reflexive force: To thrust one's self out, to force one's way out, to come forth*: Ov.—2. *Pass. Part. Perf.* *Of parts of the body: Thrust out, protruding from the dress; i. e. bare, uncovered*: *humeri exserti*, Caes. II. Fig.: *A. To thrust forth: secreta mentis ore*, Sen. B. Esp.: *To reveal, show: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. showed himself as*, Suet. III. Meton.: *Pass. Part. Perf.* *Of persons: Bare, uncovered: nunc exserta latus Camilla*, Virg.

ex-ser-to (exer-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [exser-o] 1. *To stretch out, thrust forth: ora*, Virg. II. *To uncover, to bare: humeros*, Stat.

ex-ser-tus (exer-), a, um: 1. P. of **exser-o**—2. Pa.: *A. To thrust forth, projecting: dentes* Pl.—b. *Open, evident*.

conspicuos: (Comp.) *exsertior opera*, Pacat.

ex-sibŭlo (-ibŭlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. *To hiss out or forth: dirum quiddam*, Sen. II. *To hiss off an actor from the stage: histrio exsibilatur*, Cic.

exsiccā-tus (exicca-), a, um, 1. P. of **exsicco(a)-o**—2. Pa.: *Dried up, dry, jejune: orationis genus*, Cic.

ex-sicco (-icco), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To dry up, make quite dry: arbores*, Cic. II. Esp.: *To drain dry, to empty a vessel, etc.: vina cullulis*, Hor.

ex-signo (-igno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To write out, note down, record: sacra*, Liv.

ex-silio (-silio), siliŭi, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for ex-salio] *To spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up: perturbatus exsiluisti*, Cic.: *domo, out of the house*, Hor.

exsil-ium (exil-), ūi, n. [for exsilium; fr. exsil] (The condition of an exile; hence) 1. Prop.: *Banishment, exile*: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: *A. A place of exile, a retreat: Tac.—B. Plur.: Those who are banished; exiles: plenum exsilis mare*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exil*.

ex-sincēr-ātus, a, um, adj. [ex; sincer-us] *Deprived of its genuineness, corrupted*: *tergum, i. e. beaten*, Plaut.

ex-sisto (-isto), stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To step out or forth; to come forth, emerge, appear: submersus equus vorangibus non exstitit*, Cic. B. Esp.: (To come forth; i. e.) *To spring, proceed, arise, become: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdificilis*, Cic. II. Meton.: *To be visible or manifest in any manner, to exist, to be: timeo, ne in eum existam crudellior*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exister*.

exsolv-ātus (for exsolv-tus), a, um, P. of **exsolv-o**.

ex-solv-o, solvi, solūtum, solvère (by diæresis exsoluatur, Lucr.: *exsoluisse*, Ov.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To loose, unloose, unbind, untie, undo: pugionem a latere*, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. *To set loose, release, deliver, free, liberate: paulatim se corpore*, Virg.—2. *Mercant. t. t. To discharge, pay a debt, etc.: nomina mea*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of a thing: legis nexūs*, Tac.—B. *To release, free from any thing: animos religione*, Liv.—C. *To discharge, pay: exsolvit quod promiserat*, Cic.: *poenas aliquid*, Liv.—D. *To solve, explain any thing: Lucr.*

ex-somn-is (-omn-is), e, adj. [ex; somn-us] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful*: Virg.

ex-sorbēo (-orbeo), ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: sanguinem*, Cic. II. Fig.: (To suck out; i. e.) *A. To swallow up, destroy: animam amborum*, Plaut.—B. *To drain to the dregs: difficultates*, Cic.—C. *To exhaust: viros*, Juv.

ex-sors (-ors), sortis, adj. (With-

out sors; hence) 1. *For which a lot has not been cast; chosen, or obtained without lot: honor*, Virg.—2. *Having no share in, free from, deprived of (with Gen.) amicitiae et foderis*, Liv.: (with *Gerund* in di) *secandi*, Hor.

ex-spātor (-pator), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I. Prop.: *A. Of living subjects: To wander from the course or out of the way: expatiantur equi*, Ov.—B. *Of things as subjects: 1. Of rivers: To quit the channel, to overflow: flumina expatiata*, Ov.—2. *To spread abroad, extend, spread out, etc.: brachium in latus*, Quint. II. Fig.: *Of speech: To wander from the point; to digress*: Quint.

expectā-bilis (exp-), e, adj. [expect(a)-o] *To be expected, expected: opera*, Tac.

expectā-tio (exp-), ōnis, f. [id.] *An expecting, expectation*: Cic.; Hirt.

expectā-tus (exp-), a, um, 1. P. of **expect(a)-o**—2. Pa.: *Expected, longed for, desired, welcome (Comp.) expectator venire*, Plaut.: (Sup.) *expectatissimē litera*, Cic.—As Subst.: **expectatum**, i, n. *That which is, etc., expected; expectation*: Cic.

ex-specto (-pecto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To look out for a thing very much; hence) 1. A. Prop.: *To await, expect something that is to come or to take place, to wait for it, etc.: transitum tempestatis*, Cic.: *haud animo aequo Expectans comites*, Hor. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To await one: me tranquilla senectus Expectat*, Hor. II. (To look for a person or thing, with hope, desire, expectation, or fear; hence) A. Prop.: 1. *To look, hope, or long for; to desire, etc.: longiores epistolas*, Cic.: *puellam*, Hor.—2. *To look for, anticipate, apprehend, fear, dread, etc.: dedecus*, Cic. B. Meton.: *Of things as subjects: To have need of, require any thing: silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcūs Expectant*, Virg.

ex-spergo (-pergo), no perf., sum, gēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-spargo] 1. *To scatter abroad, disperse: expersgi quo possit vis animal, be dispersed, diffused*, Lucr. II. *To besprinkle: sanie Limina*, Virg.

ex-spes (-pes), adj. (only in Nom Sing.) *Without hope, hopeless: fracta enat expes Navius*, Hor.: (with Gen.) *vitae*, Tac.

exspirā-tio (exp-), ōnis, f. [exspir(a)-o] *A breathing out, exhalation: terrene*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expiration*.

ex-spiro (-piro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *A. Prop: To breathe or blow out; to exhale, give out, etc.: flammās pectore*, Virg. B. Meton.: *To put forth, send out, produce, etc.: odorem de corpore*, Lucr. II. Neut.: *A. 1. Prop: To breathe forth or out: vis fera ventorum . . . Exspirare aliqua cupiens*, Ov.—2. Fig.: *To breathe forth: ira pectoris expirantes*, Cat.—3. Meton.: *To rush or burst forth as if by breathing: ignis foras*, Lucr.—B. 1. Prop.: *To breathe one's last, to expire: atram Fundit*

humum expirans, Virg.—2. Fig.: *To expire, come to an end, cease*; meum expiratura res publica erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *expirer*.

ex-splendescō (-plendescō), splēndē, *no sup.*, splendescēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To shine forth, glitter*: I. Prop.: ignis, Sen. II. Fig.: clarus exsplendescobat, quam condiscipuli equo animo ferre possent, Nep.

ex-spoliō (-poliō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To spoil, pillage, or plunder thoroughly*: fana atque domos, Sall. II. Fig.: A. *To spoil, take away*: dignitatem, Hirt.—B. *To deprive or strip off*: exercitu Pompeium, Cic.

ex-spūō (-puo), spūi, spūtum, spūēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To spit out, to spit*: in mare, Pl. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To spit out or forth*: sanguinem, Pl. B. Meton.: *To cast out, eject, emit*: lacrimam, Plaut. C. Fig.: *To expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

exsta-ns, ntis, P. of exst(a)-o. **ex-sterno (-terno)**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To terrify greatly, affright*: exterната fugam tentabat, Ov.

ex-stillo (-tillō), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. *To drop or trickle out*: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut.

exstimulā-tor (-ext-), ōris, m. [exstimul(a)-o] *An inciter, instigator*: Tac.

ex-stimulō (-tīmūlō), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To prick, to goad*: aliquem aculeo, Pl. II. Fig.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov.

exstinctio-tio (-ext-), ōnis, f. [for exsting-tio; fr. exst(n)-g] *Extinction, annihilation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extinction*.

exstinctōr, ōris, m. [for exsting-tor; fr. id.] 1. *An extinguisher*: Cic.—2. *A destroyer*: patrie, Cic.

exstinctus (-ext-) (for exstinctus), a, um, P. of exsting-uo. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteint*.

ex-stinguo (-tinguo), stīnxi, stinctum, stīngēre (Perf. Subj. exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut.—Contracted forms exstinxisti, Virg.: exstinxem, id., 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem, Ov. II. Fig.: *(To extinguish or put out; i. e.)* A. *Of living objects*: *To kill, deprive of life, cut off*: vir egregius exstinctus, Cic.—B.: 1. *Of concrete things as objects*: *To destroy in any way*: aquam Albanam, i. e. get rid of, or dry up, Liv.—2. *Of abstract things as objects*: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate, etc.*: amicitias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éteindre*.

ex-stirpō (-tirp-o), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; stirps, stirp-is] I. Prop.: *To pluck up by the stem or root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. II. Fig.: *To root out; eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extirper*.

ex-sto (-to), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*: exstare capite solo ex aqua, Caes.: exstat ferrum de pectore, Ov. II. Fig.: *To stand forth*: quō magis id exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. III. Meton.: *To be visible, show itself, etc., appear; to be extant, to exist, to be*: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic.

exstruc-tio (-ext-), ōnis, f. [EXSTRUC, true root of exstru-o] *A building up, erecting, structure*: Cic.

ex-strūō (-truo), xī, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To pile or heap up thoroughly*: acervum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *To build up, raise, rear, construct, erect*: rogam, Cic.: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, Caes. B. Fig.: *To construct, build up, etc.*: disciplinam, Cic. C. Meton.: *To cover with buildings, etc.*: mare, Sall.

exsusc-lus (-exuc-) (for exsug-tus), a, um, P. of exsugo.

ex-sūdo (-udo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To come out by sweating; to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To sweat out*; Fig.) *To perform with sweating or toil; to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor.

ex-sūgo (-ugo), suxi, suctum, sūgēre (Fut. Ind. acc. to 2. conj., exsugebo, Plaut.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To suck out*: sanguinem, Plaut. II. Meton.: *To dry or empty by sucking*: vultus, Cels.

ex-sul (-ul), ūlis, *comm. gen.* [for ex-sol; fr. ex; sol-um] (*One who quits, or is banished from his native soil; hence*) *A banished person, exile*: I. Prop.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: *mentis, deprived of reason*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé*.

exsulā-tio (-exula-), ōnis, f. [exsul(a)-o] *Banishment, exile*: Flor.

exsul-o (-exul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be an exile or banished person; to live in exile*: I. Prop.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. II. Fig.: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exilé*.

exsulā-bundus (-exulta-), a, um, adv. [exsul(a)-o] *Leaping for joy, exulting*: Just.

exsul-tim (-exul-), adv. [for exsul-tim; fr. exsul(a)-o] *Leaping about, frisking*: Hor.

exsul-to (-exul-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *intens.* [for exsal-to; fr. EXSAL, true root of exsil-io] I. Prop.: *To spring, leap, or jump up*: A. Prop.: *Of living subjects*: equi forcite exsultantes, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: vada, Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To gambol about, move freely*: in reliquis orationibus exsultavit audacius, Cic.—B. *To exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, Cic.

exsūpērā-bilis (-exu-), e, adj. [exsuper(a)-o] 1. *That may be overcome, surmountable*: Virg.—2. *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: Auct. ap. Gell.

exsūpērā-ns (-exu-) ntis: 1. P. of exsuper(a)-o.—2. *Surpass-*

ing, excellent, supreme: forma, Gell. (Comp.) exsuperantior, id.: (Sup.) exsuperantissimus, App.

exsūpērā-tia (-exu-), ae, f. [exsuperans, exsuperant-is] *Pre-eminence, superiority*: Cic.

exsūpērā-tio (-exu-), ōnis, f. [exsuper(a)-o] *Exaggeration as a fig. of speech*: Auct. Her.

ex-sūpēro (-upero), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To mount up, appear above*: exsuperant flammæ, Virg. B. Fig.: *To get the upper hand; to overcome, prevail, excel*: virtute, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To project or tower over or above any thing; to surmount, rise above*: jugum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To surpass, exceed*: laudes alioquius, Liv.—2. *To be too much for; to overpower, overcome*: vires meas, Ov.

ex-surdo (-urdo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex; surd-us] I. Prop.: *To render deaf, to deafen*: aures, Val. Max. II. Meton.: *Of the taste*: *To dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (-urgo), surrexi, surrectum, surgēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To rise up, rise, get up, stand up*: exsurge, quæso, Cic. II. Fig.: *To raise up, raise its, etc., head, rise*: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, Cic.

exsuscitā-tio (-exu-), ōnis, f. [exsuscit(a)-o] *An awakening, arousing, as a fig. of speech*: Auct. Her.

ex-suscito (-uscito), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To rouse from sleep, awaken*: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of fire*: *To kindle*: flammam aurā, Ov. III. Fig.: *To stir up, rouse up, excite*: animos, Cic.

exta, ōrum, n. (Gen. Plur. extōm, Auct. ap. Cic.) *The higher internal organs of the body (such as the heart, lungs, liver); the inwards*: Virg.; Pl.

ex-tābesco, tābūi, *no sup.*, tābescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To pass away entirely, vanish, disappear*, pine away: Cic.

ext-āris, e, adj. [ext-a] *Of, or belonging to, exta or the inwards*: Plaut.

ext-emptio (original uncontracted form *intemptio*), ade, [ex; tempt-um] *Immediately, straightaway, forthwith*: Cic.; Virg.

ext-empor-ālis, e, adj. [ex; tempus, tempor-is] *On the spur of the moment, extemporary, extemporaneous*: Tac.; Quint.

extemporāl-itas, ātis, f. [extemporāl-is] *The quality of the extemporālis; hence* *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking, etc.*: Suet.

extempūlo, adv., v. extemplo. **ex-tendo**, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Per extensum funem ire, To walk on a stretched or tight rope, i. e. to perform a difficult feat*: Hor. B. Esp.: *Pass, in reflexive force*: *To stretch or spread one's self, etc., out; to spread out, extend*: Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. *To extend, spread, etc.*: famam

factis, Virg.—**B.** To extend, stretch out: *spem in Africam*, Liv.—**C.** To extend, increase, enlarge, etc.: *cupiditatem glorie*, Liv.—**D.** To extend, draw out, prolong, continue, etc., in respect to time: *vivere extento Proculius avo*, Hor.—**E.** To pass, spend, etc.: *statem in latebris locis*, Plaut.—**F.** With Personal pron.: (To stretch one's self out; i. e.) To exert one's self: *Cæs.*; Liv.—**G.** With words denoting a march, the act of running, etc., as object: To do or perform vigorously, etc.: *extensis itineribus, per vigoros marchas*, Liv.: *extendere cursus, to run vigorously*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendre*.

extensus (for extend-sus), a, um, P. of extend-o.

exten-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [for extend-o; fr. extend-o] To stretch out, extend: **I.** Prop.: *nervos*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *vires*, i. e. to exert, Plaut.

extensus (for extend-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of extend-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Extended, extensive, wide: (Sup.) *quam extensissima vallis*, Liv.—b. Drawn out, prolonged, extended: *sonus*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étendu*.

extenuā-tio, ōnis, f. [extenu(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A thinning: *vitium*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: A lessening, diminution, extenuation, as a figure of speech: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *exténuation*.

extenuā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of extenu(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: a. Thinned, weakened, weak: a. Prop.: (Sup.) *copulæ extenuatissimæ*, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Fig.: *extenuata ratio*, Auct. Her.

ext-nūō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To make very thin, fine, or small; to thin, reduce, diminish: *aër extenuatus in sublime fertur*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To diminish, lessen, weaken: *consūs*, Cic.: *vires*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exténuer*.

ext-er (—tērus), tēra, tērum, adj. [ex] **I.** Pos.: A. On the outside, outward: *res externa sese Insinuat*, Lucr.—B. With respect to one's family or country: *Foreign, strange*: *nationes*, Cic. **II.** Comp.: **exterior**, us, Outward, outer, exterior: *collis*, Cæs.: *comes*, i. e. on the left side, Hor. **III.** Sup.: **A.** **extremus**, a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: *a. The outermost, utmost, extreme*: *extrema pars epistolæ*, Cic.—As Subst.: **extremum**, i, n. The end, extremity: *Cic.*; Liv.—b. The last part, the close of a thing: *litteris in extremis*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: (a) Of time or the order of succession: (a) *The latest, last*: *mensis extremus*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Ad extremum, At last, finally*: *Cic.*—As Subst.: (a) **extremus**, i, m. The last one, the last: Hor.—(b) **extremum**, i, n. The end or close: *Cic.*; Liv.—(b) The last part, the close of a thing: *hiems*, Cic.—b. Extreme in quality or degree: (a) *The utmost, highest, greatest*: *fames*, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: *Ad extremum, To the utmost degree, utterly*,

Liv.—As Subst.: **extrema**, ōrum, n. *Extremities*: *Script.* ap. Cic.—(b) *The lowest, vilest, meanest*: *ingenium*, Liv.—**B.** **extimus**, a, um, *The outermost, furthest, most remote*: *orbis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrêmeur, extrême*.

ex-tēbro, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To extract by boring, to bore out: *aureum*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To extort, obtain by force: *aliquid*, Plaut.

ex-tergeo, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To wipe out or off; to wipe dry, wipe: *baxeas*, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: To strip clean, to plunder: *fannum*, Cic.

exterior, us, v. exter.

extērius, v. extra.

ex-termin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ex; termin-us] (To drive out from the boundaries; hence) **I.** Prop.: To drive out; to expel, exile, banish: *aliquem*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: To put away, set aside, remove: *questiones*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *exterminer*.

exter-nus, a, um, adj. [exter] **1.** Outward, external: *tepor*, Cic.—As Subst.: **externum**, i, n. Something external: *Cic.*; Hor.—**2.** With respect to one's family or country: *Foreign, strange*: *auxilia*, Cæs.: *amor*, i. e. for a foreigner, Ov.—As Subst.: **a.** **externus**, i, m. A stranger, foreigner: *Cic.*—b. **externa**, ōrum, n. Outward or external things: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *externe*.

ex-tēro, trivi, tritum, tēre, 3. v. a. To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing; to rub off or away: *congestas exteret ille nives*, i. e. will dash aside, Ov.: *extritur viribus ignis*, Lucr.

ex-terrō, terrū, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To alarm, terrify, etc., greatly: *præter modum exterreri*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To rouse up, make wild, madden through terror: *exterritis (sc. angulis) æstu*, Virg.

exter-sus (for exterg-sus), a, um, P. of exterg-o.

exter-us, a, um, v. exter.

ex-toxo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. (To unweave; Fig.) To cheat of one's money: *Plaut.*

ex-timesco, timūi, no sup., timēscere, 3. v. inch. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To fear greatly, to be greatly afraid or terrified: *equi gladiatorum sibilis extimescebant*, Cic. **II.** Act.: To fear greatly; to be greatly afraid of or terrified at; to dread: *adventum nostrum*, Cic.

extimus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, etc., v. exs.

ext-i-spex, spicis, m. [for ext-i-spec-s; fr. ext-a; (i); spec-i-o] (An inspector of entrails; hence) *A diviner, soothsayer*: *Cic.*

ext-i-spici-um, ii, n. [for ext-i-spec-ium; fr. id.] An inspection of the entrails (for the purpose of divination): *Suet.*

exto, are, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, no perf. nor sup., tollēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To lift up, raise up, elevate: *cruciatum pagi-*

onem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To rear, erect* a building: *Plaut.* **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, exalt, lift up*: *animos*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To raise one's self, etc., up, to rise, etc.*: *Cic.*—**B.**: *To put off, defer*: *res serias in alium diem*, Plaut.

ex-torquō, si, tum, quēre, 2. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To twist out, wrench out, wrest away*: *sicam de manibus*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To put to the rack; to rack, torture*: *aliquem in servilem modum*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *To wrest out or away, obtain or take away by force; to tear away, to extort*: *opinionem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extorquer*.

ex-torr-is, e, adj. [for ex-terr-is; for ex; terr-a] *Driven out of the country, exiled; banished*: *extorres profugerunt*, Cic.

extor-tor, ōris, m. [for extorquor; fr. extorqu-o] *An extorter*: *bonorum*, Ter.

extor-tus (for extorqu-tus), a, um, P. of extorqu-o.

extrā, adv. and prep. [exter] [contr. from extra-; Abl. of exter] **I.** Adv.: *On the outside, without*: **A.** Prop.: *quoniam extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs.* (Comp.) *exterioris sitas* (sc. urbes), Ov. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Except, besides, (so constantly in the expression extra quam, Except that, unless that): *Cic.*; Liv.—**2.** Besides, in addition, extra: *aliquid mihi extra pro illis debes*, Sen. **II.** Prep. c. Acc.: **A.** P. Prop.: *Outside of, without, beyond*: *extra ostium limenque carceris*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *With abstract substantives*: *Beyond*: *extra ordinem*, Cic.: *extra consuetudinem*, Cæs. **C.** Meton.: *Excepting, except*: *extra ducent paucosque preterea*, Cic.

extrac-tus (for extrah-tus), a, um, P. of extrah-o.

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, hēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To draw out or forth; to drag out*: *telum e corpore*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate*: *ex animis hominum extraxit* (sc. Epicurus) *radicitus religionem*, Cic.—**B.** *To draw out, protract, prolong*: *res calamitūs*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraire*.

extrā-nēus, a, um, adj. [extra] *That is without; external, extraneous*: *causa*, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: **extraneus**, i, m. *A stranger*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *étranger* (-ger), (mod.) *étranger*; whence, Eng. *stranger*.

extra-ordin-ārius, a, um, adj. [extra; ordo, ordin-is] (Pertaining to that which is extra ordinem; hence) *Out of the common order, extraordinary*: *pecunia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *extraordinaire*.

extrā-rīus, a, um, adj. [extra] **1.** Outward, external, extrinsic: *res*, Cic.—**2.** As respects one's family: *Strange, not related*: *aliquis*, Ter.

extrēm-itas ātis, f. [extrēm-us] (The quality of the extremus; hence) *The extremity or end of a thing*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *extrémité*.

extrēm-o, ade. [id.] *At last, at the last*: *Nep.*

extrēm-um, adv. [id.] **I.** At last: **Ov.**—**2.** For the last time: **Ov.**
extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.
ex-tric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ex; tric-o] (To free from hindrances; hence) **I.** Prop.: To disentangle, extricate, free, clear, etc.: extricata densis Cerva plagis, **Hor.** **II.** Fig.: To disentangle, unravel, clear up: nihil, **Phaed.** **III.** Meton.: To procure with difficulty, hunt up: mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, **Hor.**
ex-tric-or, prps. no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [id.] = extrico, **no. II.**: Plant.
extri-n-sēcus, adv. [constr. fr. exter-i-n-sēcus; fr. exter, exter-i; (i); (n); secus] **I.** From without, from abroad: **Cic.**—**2.** a. Prop.: Without, on the outside: **Cic.**—**b.** Fig.: Moreover: **Butr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** extrinsèque.
extri-tus, a, um, P. of exter-o, through root **EXTRI**; v. **tero init.**
ex-trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To thrust out or forth; to drive out or away: te in viam, **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: To crowd, fill out, etc.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, **Lucr.**
extruo, ēre, v. extruor.
extrū-sus (for extrud-sus), **a, um, P.** of extrud-o.
ex-tūmo, no perf., nor sup., tumēre, 2. v. n. To swell up: **Plant.**
ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre, 3. v. a. To beat out, strike out, force out. **I.** Prop.: calcibus frontem, **Phaed.** **II.** Fig.: quum labor extuderit fastidia, has driven off, **Hor.**
ex-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turb-

āre, i. v. a. To drive or thrust out or away. **I.** Prop.: homines e possessionibus, **Cic.**: alieui oculos atque dentes, **Plaut.** **II.** Fig.: mentem, i. e. to disturb, **Cic.**
ex-ūbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. To be in great abundance, to abound: spumis exuberat amnis, **Virg.**
exuccus; exuctus; exudo, are; exugo, ere; exul, ulis, v. exs.
ex-ulcēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To make very sore, to cause to ulcerate: ventrem, **Cels.** **II.** Fig.: To make worse, exasperate, aggravate: dolorem, **Pl.**: ea, quas sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** exulcerer.
exulo, are; exulto, are, v. exs.
ex-ūtilo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To hovel or cry out greatly; to hovel violently: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, **Ov.** **II.** Act.: To call or invoke with howlings: Phrygis exulata modis, **Ov.**
ex-ūtilor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. = exululo, **no. I.**: **Ov.**
exunc-tus (for exung-tus), **a, um, P.** of exung-o.
ex-undo, undāvi, undātum, undāre, i. v. n. I. To flow out or over; to overflow: tura balsamque vi tempestat in adversa litora exundant, **Tac.** **II.** To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth, to overflow: eloquentia, **Tac.**
ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, ungēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To anoint: **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: To spend or

squander in purchasing unguents, **Plaut.**
ex-ūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub., prps. ex-ūto] **I.** Prop.: To draw out or off; to pull off, put off: aliquem ex laqueis, **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: To lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of any thing: silvestrem animum, **Virg.** **III.** Meton.: To strip, deprive, deprive of any thing: hostem armis, **Liv.**
ex-urgēo, no perf., nor sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. To squeeze out: **Plaut.**
ex-ūro, nssi, ustum, ūrēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To burn up, consume: vicos, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: To scorch, to dry up by scorching: paludem, **Virg.** **III.** Fig.: To consume, destroy, ravage, waste, etc.: exustus flos veteris uber-tatis, **Cic.**
exus-tio, ōnis, f. [for exur-tio; fr. exur-o] **I.** A burning up, a consuming by fire: terrarum, **Cic.**—**2.** A scorching: solis, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** exustion.
exustus (for exur-tus), **a, um, P.** of exur-o.
exū-tus, a, um, P. of exu-o.
exūv-lae, ārum, f. [for exu-lae; fr. exu-o] **I.** Prop.: A. That which is laid aside or taken off from the body, as clothes, equipments, arms, etc.: **Plaut.**; **Virg.**—**B.** Spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, etc.: **Virg.**; **Tib.** **II.** Meton.: Of animals: A. Of a snake: The slough: **Virg.**—**B.** Of wild beasts: The skin or hide: **Virg.**—**C.** Hair cut from the head: **Cat.**—**D.** Of cattle: The hide. **Plaut.**

F

F, f, n. indecl. or f. The sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape answering to the Æolic digamma, and in very ancient times occasionally put for it; so the Lat. frango, root **FRAG**, answering to the Gr. φραγ; and as among the Æolians the digamma took the place of the aspiration, so in the Sabine and in the rustic language of the Romans **f** and **h** were frequently interchanged, so that we have both fodus and hedus (hædus), fasena and barena (arena), fordeum and bordeum, etc.—**F** is interchanged sometimes also with **b**; so rufus, and ruber; of fremo, from βρέμω.—**F** has arisen by assimilation from **b, d, p, s, x**, in offero, affero, officina, differo, effero, etc.
fā-ba, æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **BHAKSHI**, edere, vorare; Gr. φάειν] (That which is eaten; hence) **A** bean; prps. our hog's bean or horse-bean (not eaten by the Pythagoreans): **Hor.**—**Prov.**: Istec in me cudetur faba, That bean will be threshed on me, i. e. I shall have to smart for it: **Ter.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** fève.
fāb-ālis, æ, adj. [fab-a] **Of, or belonging to, beans, bean:** **Ov.**
Fābāris, is, m. The Fabaris; **a**

small tributary of the Tiber, otherwise called Farfarus (now Farfaro or Farfa).
fābel-la, æ, f. dim. [for fabul-la; fr. fabul-a] **I.** Gen.: A brief narrative, a short history, story: **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: A. A short fable, a tale: **Tib.**—**B.** A short play: **Cic.**
1. fā-ber, bri (Gen. Plur. mostly fabrum), **m.** [for fac-ber; fr. fac-io] (A maker; hence) An artificer (in hard materials): **I.** Prop.: **Cic.** (Hor. **II.** Fig.: parentes fabri liberum sunt, **Plaut.**
2. fā-ber, bra, brum, adj. [id.] Workmanlike, skilful: ars, **Ov.** (Sup.) faberrimum signaculum, **App.**
Fāb-lus, li, m. [fab-a] (One pertaining to beans). Fabius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fabi-us** (-ānus), **a, um, adj.** **Of, or belonging to, a Fabius; Fabian.**
fābr-e, adv. [2. faber, fabri] In a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously: **Plaut.**: (Sup.) faberrime, **App.**
fābr-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fēcere, 3. v. a.—**Pass.**: fio, factus sum, fieri [2. faber, fabri; (e); facio] To make or fashion skilfully: classem, **Sext.** **Aur. Vict.**: fabrefactis pavigiis, **Liv.**

fābr-ica, æ, f. [1. faber, fabri] (The thing pertaining to a faber; hence) **I.** The workshop of an artisan (who works in hard materials): **Cic.**—**2.** a. Prop.: The art, trade, or profession of an artisan: **Cic.**—**b.** Meton.: An artistic production, a fabric: **Cic.**—**c.** Fig.: A crafty device, trick, stratagem: **Plaut.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** fabrique.
fābrīca-tio, ōnis, f. [fabrie(a)-or] A making, framing, structure, construction (by the rules of art): **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** fabrication.
fābrīca-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: An artificer, framer, contriver, fabricator: **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: A causer, producer: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** fabricateur.
fābr-īci-us, li, m. [1. faber, fabri] (One pertaining to a faber). Fabricius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fabrici-us** (-ānus), **a, um, adj.** **Of, or belonging to, a Fabricius; Fabian.**
fābrīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [fabrie-a] (To make a fabrica of any thing; hence) To frame, forge, make, construct, build, etc.: arma, **Hor.**: cratera, **Ov.**: machinam, **Virg.**
fābrīc-or, ātus sum, āri (Inf. fabricarier, **Poet.** ap. **Cic.**), **i. v. dep.**

[Id.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: To frame, forge, construct, build: signa fabricari, Cic.: Jovi fulmen, id. **II. Meton.**: To prepare, form, fashion: hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabricuer*.

fābrīlis, e, adj. [f. faber, fabr-] *Of, or belonging to, an artificer (in hard material):* dextra, Ov.—As Subst.: **fabrilia**, ium, n. (sc. instrumenta) *A workman's tools:* Hor.

1. **fā-bŭla**, ae, f. [f(a)-or] (*The thing brought about by speaking; hence*) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: A narration, narrative, account, story: Liv.; Tac. **B. Meton.**: *Affair, concern, matter:* Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A.** A fictitious narrative tale, story: Cic.; Ov.—**B.**: 1. A dramatic poem, drama, play: Cic.; Hor.—2. A fable: Cic.—Prov.: Of a person who appears just when he is mentioned: Lupus in fabulā, *The wolf in the fable* (like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*): Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fable, fabliau*.

2. **fāb-ŭla**, ae, f. dim. [fab-a] *A small beam:* Plaut.

fābŭl-āris, e, adj. [fabul-a] *Fabulous: historia*, Suet.

fābŭlā-tor, ōris, m. [fabul(a)-or] *A narrator, story-teller:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *fabulateur*.

fābŭl-ōr, ōtis sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (*Inf. Pres. fabularier, Plaut.; Ter. [1. fabul-a] To speak, converse, talk, chat: reliqua alia, Plaut.*

fābŭl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of fabula; hence*) *Fabulous, fabled; renowned in story:* Hydaspes, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *fabulosior, Pl.: (Sup.) fabulosissimus, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *fabuleux*.

fāc-esso, 1. itum, ere, 3. v. intens. a. and n. [fac-io] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To do eagerly or earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish:* jussa, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *In a bad sense: To bring on, cause, occasion, create: innocent periculum, Cic. II. Neut.*: *To go away, retire, depart: ab omni societate, Cic.*

fācēt-e, adv. [facet-us] **1. Finely, properly, elegantly:** facete dictum, well said! good! Plaut.—2. Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously: (*Comp.*) *facetius, Cic.: (Sup.) facetissime, id.*

fācēt-tæ, ārum (-ia, æ), f. [id.] **1. A witty or clever thing in action or behaviour: Plaut.—2. *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness:* Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Facétie*.**

fācētus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **1. Courteous, polite:** quemque facetus adopta, Hor.—2. *Of speech: a. Elegant, fine:* Hor.—b. *Merry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious:* (*Sup.*) *facetissimus poëta, Cic.*

fācēs, ei (old form of *Gen. Sing.* *facies* and *faci*, acc. to Gell.:—*Dat. Plur.* does not occur), f. [prob. faci-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Make, form, figure, shape:* Hor.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Face, visage, countenance:* Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *External form, look, condition, appearance:* Plaut.; Cic. **B. Esp.**: *In Tac.: External appearance (as opposed to reality), pre-*

tence, pretext: Tac. **III. Meton.**: *Look, sight, aspect:* Virg.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *face*.

fācīl-e, adv. [facil-is] **1. a. Easily, without trouble or difficulty: (*Comp.*) *facilius persuadere, Cæs.: (Sup.) facillime evolare, Cic.—b. Certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute:* facile principes, Cic.—c. With a negative: *Not easily, i. e. hardly:* Sall.; Cic.—2. *Readily, willingly, without hesitation:* Cic.—3. *Pleasantly, agreeably, well:* Cæs.**

fācīlis, e, adj. [faci-o] (*That may, or can, be done or made; hence*) **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty:* (*Sup.*) *quod est facillimum facis, Plaut.—A* adverbial expressions: *In facile, ex (e) facili, Easily:* Liv.; Ov. **B. Meton.**: *Ready, quick:* ad dicendum, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Of character: Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable:* in causis recipiendis, Cic.—**B.** *Of fortune: Favourable, prosperous:* (*Comp.*) *res et fortuna tunc faciliores videntur, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *facile*.

fācīl-itas, ātis, f. [facil-is] (*The quality of the facilis; hence*) **1. Easiness, ease, facility in doing any thing: Pl.—2. *Facility or fluency of expression:* Quint.—3. *Of character: a. In a good sense: Willingness, readiness, good-nature, courteousness, affability:* Cic.—b. *In a bad sense: Levity, heedlessness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facilité*.**

fācīnōr-ōsus, a, um, adj., [facinus, facinor-is] (*Full of facinus; hence*) *Criminal, atrocious, vicious:* vita, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *facinorosior, Just.: (Sup.) facinorosissimī scarii, Cic.—As Subst.: facinorosus, i, m. A criminal or vicious person, one full of crime:* Cic.

fācīnus, ōris, n. [faci-o] (*The thing done, performed, or made; hence*) **1. a. Gen.**: *A deed, act, action:* Cæs.; Cic.—b. *Esp.*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *A bad deed, misdeed, crime:* Sall.; Cic.—(*b*) *Meton.*: *An instrument of villainy:* Ov.—2. *A thing:* Plaut.

1. **fācī-o**, feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. and n.—Pass. **fio**, factus sum, fieri (*Impr.* face, which, as well as face, is freq. in Plaut. and Ter.—*fāxo*, Plaut.: *faxim*, Ter.: *faxit*, Plaut.: *faximus*, id.: *faxitis*, Liv.: *faxint*, Cic.: *faxem* (=fecissem), Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root bhū, esse, existeri, Greek φύ, Lat. fu-i, fu-turus] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word: to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, perform, commit, carry out or into effect, etc.: pecuniam, to make or get money, Cic.: pontem in Arari, Cæs.: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.), What can I (or one) do? What is to be done? Plaut.; Cic.—2. Fit, etc., aliquo or aliquā re, (It) happens to, becomes of a person or thing: Plaut.; Cic.—3. Ut fit, As it usually happens, as is commonly the case: Cic.—4. As an expression of assent: Fiat, So be it, very good:*

Plaut. **B. Esp.**: **1. a. Act.**: *To make or render a person or thing something: (with second Acc. of further definition) vectigalia deteriora, Cæs.: heredem filiam, Cic.—b. Pass.*: *To be made or become something, etc. (foll. by Nom.)* hi consules facti, Cic.—2. *To value, esteem, regard a person or thing in any manner: quanti Brutum facerem, Cic.—3. To represent a thing in any manner; to feign, assert, say, represent: (with second Acc. of further definition) Xenophon facit... Socratem disputantem, Cic.—4. To make believe, to pretend: facio me alias res agere, Cic.—5. Imperat.: Fac, Suppose, assume: Cic.—6. Mercant. t. t.: To practise, exercise, follow a trade, etc.: mercaturas, Cic.—7. Relig. t. t.: To perform or celebrate a religious rite; to offer sacrifice, make an offering: to sacrifice: sacrificium publicum, Cic.: (without Object) quum faciam vitulā pro frugibus, Virg. **II. Neut.**: **A.** *With adverbs: To do, deal, or act in any manner: bene fecit Silius, Cic.: Dalmatis di male faciant, id.—B. To take part, to side: secum facere Sullam, Cic.—C. To be good or of use for any thing; to be useful, of service to or for a thing, etc.: nec cōlum nec aquae faciunt, Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *faire*.*

2. **facio**, are, v. arefacto.

fac-tēon [faci-o] *Must be made (formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verb λέν in réos):* Cic.

fac-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1. A making, doing, preparing: Cic.—2. (*Prop.*) *A taking part or siding with any one:* Meton.: **a. Gen.**: *A company of persons associated or acting together; a class, order, sect, party:* Plaut.; Pl.—b. *Esp.*: (*a*) *A company of political adherents or partisans; a party, side, faction:* Cæs.; Cic.—(*b*) *Scenic t. t.: A division, company, or party of charioteers at the Roman races:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faction, façon*.**

facti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for facti-on-ōsus; fr. factio, faction-is] (*Full of factio; hence*) **1. Full of doing, mighty: linguā factiosi, i. e. full of great promises, Plaut.—2. *Factious, seditious:* factiosus tyrannus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *factiosior mulier, Sext. Aur. Vict.: (Sup.) factiosissimus quisque, Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *factieux*.**

fact-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [fact-o] **I. Gen.**: *To make or do frequently; to be wont to make or do: versūs, Hor.: haec apud majores nostrōs factitata, Cic. II. Esp.*: *To make or declare a person something: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem palam heredem semper factitātar, Cic.*

fac-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [faci-o] *To make, do, perform:* operis quicquam, Plaut.

fac-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A maker, doer, etc.*; in ball-playing, he who strikes the ball; the batsman: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *facteur*.

fac-tum, i, n. [id.] *That which is done; a deed, act, exploit:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fait*.

fac-tus, a, um: **1. P. of fac-to**.—

2. Pa.: Done, accomplished: (Comp.) *factus nihilo*, Plant.

fāc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [fax, fac-is] *A little torch*: Cato.; Plant.

fāc-ūl-tas, ātis, f. [old adj. *facul*=*facilis*] (The quality of the *facul*; hence) **I. Prop.:** Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity of doing anything easily: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.:** A sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faculté*.

fācund-e, adv. [facund-us] *Eloquently, with eloquence*: alioqui, Liv.: (Sup.) *facundissime*, Gell.

fācund-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the *facundus*; hence) *Eloquence*: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faconde*.

fācund-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) *Eloquence*: Plant.

fā-cundus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] (Full of speaking; hence) *That speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: Mercuri, *facunde* nepos Atlanta, Hor.: (Comp.) *alio ali facundior*, Quint.: (Sup.) *facundissima libertas*, id.

fāc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [fæx, fac-is] *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug)*: Lucr.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fécule*.

Fēsūla (Fes-), ārum, -a, æ, f. *Fesule, or Fesula: a city of Etruria (now Fiesole)*.—Hence, **Fēsūl-ānus** (Fesul-), a, um, adj. *Fesulan*.

fæx, fecis, f. [etym. dub.] **1. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids**: A. Prop.: *poti fæce tenuis*, Cat., Hor.—**B. Fig.:** apud sordem urbis et fæcem, Cic.—**2. Burnt tartar or salt of tartar**: Hor.—**3. The liquor or brine of pickles**: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fèces*.

fāg-inūs, a, um, adj. [fag-us] *Of beech, beechen*: alveus, Ov.

fāg-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: pocula, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *faine*, "beech-mast."

fāgus, i, f. = φηγός. *A beech-tree*: Virg.

fāla, æ, f. [old Etrurian word = *cælum*] (Heaven; hence) *A lofty thing*; hence) *A scaffolding of boards or planks, a scaffold*: Plant.—**2. One of the seven wooden pillars in the spina of the circus**: Juv.

fālārīca (pha-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A falaria; a missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when ignited, was thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *falarique*.

fāl-ārius, ī, m. [fāl-, falc-is] (One pertaining to a *fāl*; hence) *A sickle*—or *scythe-maker*: Cic.

fāl-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.:** Furnished with *scythes*: currus, Liv. **II. Meton.:** *Scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov.

fāl-ī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [fāl-, falc-is; (i); fer-o] *Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: manus, Ov.

Fālērī, ōrum, m. *Falerii; the capital of the Falisci, a Tuscan people (now Civita Castellana)*.

Fālernus ager. *The Falernian*

territory, famed especially for its wines, situate at the foot of the Massicus.—Hence, **Fālern-us**, a, um, adj. *Falernian*.—As Subst.: **Fālernum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Falernian wine*: Hor.

Faliscā, æ, f. -ī, ōrum, m. *Faliscia or Falisci; the capital of the Falisci*: Pl.; Entr.—Hence, **Falisc-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Falisci*.

Fālisci, ōrum, m. **1. The Falisci; a people of Etruria**.—**2. = Faliscā**.

fāl-lāc-ia, æ, f. [fallax, fallac-is] (The quality of the *fallax*; hence) *Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue*: Plant.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fallace*.

fāl-lāc-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fall-ax, fallac-is; (i); loqu-or] *Speaking deceitfully or falsely*: Script. ap. Cic.

fāl-lāc-īter, adv. [fallax, fallac-is] *Deceitfully, fallaciously*: Cic.: (Sup.) *fallacissime*, Pl.

fāl-lāx, ācis (Gen. Plur. *fallacūt*, Cat.), adj. [fall-o] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: (Comp.) *fallacior* undis, Ov.: (Sup.) *fallacissimus*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *homines amicitiae fallaces*, Tac.

fallo, fēfelli, falsum, fallere [Inf. Pres. Pass. fallier, Pers., 3. v. a. [for sfallo, akin to Gr. σφάλλω, Sanscrit root SPHAL-, se movere, trepidare] *To cause to fall or stumble*; hence) **I. Gen.:** To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat: fidem, Cic.: aliquem in scribendo, id.: (without Object) *quum maxime fallunt*, id. **II. Esp.:** **A. 1. Pass.** in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Cic.; Virg.—**2. Impers.:** *Fallit* (me), *It deceives me*, I am mistaken: Cic.—**B. To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely** by: *expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor.—**C. 1. a. Gen.:** To lie concealed from, to escape the notice, or elude the observation of a person: aliquem, Cic.—**B. Esp.:** Pass. in reflexive force: *To deceive one's self*: Plant.—**2. Fallit (me), *It is, etc., concealed from me, unknown to me*; I do, etc., not know; I am, etc., ignorant of: Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—**D. To beguile, cheat, lighten; to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly, a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable**: Ov.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fallir*.**

fāl-ārius, ī, m. [fāl-us] (One pertaining to *falsum*; hence) *A forger of wills, etc.*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fausaire*.

fāl-s-o, adv. [fals-us] *Falsely, untruly*: Cic.

fāl-s-i-dīc-us, a, um, adj. [fāl-sus; (i); dic-o] *Speaking falsely, lying*: Plant.

fāl-s-i-fīc-us, a, um, adj. [for fāl-s-i-fac-us; fr. fāl-sus; (i); fac-i-o] *That acts falsely; working deceit*: Plant.

fāl-s-i-jūr-ius, a, um, adj. [fāl-sus; (i); jur-o] *That swears falsely*: Plant.

fāl-s-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fāl-sus; (i); loqu-or] *False speaking, lying*: Plant.

fāl-s-imōnīa, æ, f. [fāl-sus] *A trick, imposition*: Plant.

fāl-s-i-pārens, entis, adj. [fāl-sus; (i); parens] *That has a pretended father*: Cat.

fāl-s-o, adv. [fals-us] *Untruly, wrongly, erroneously, falsely*: Cæs.; Cic.

fāl-sus (for *fall-sus*), a, um: **1. P. of fall-o**.—**2. a. Prop.:** Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious, false: spes, Cic.: nihil falsius, Petr.: (Sup.) id falsissimum, Col.—As Subst.: **falsum**, i, n. *A falsehood, a fraud*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faux*.

fāl-x, falcis, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls, or the enemy stationed on the walls; a hook*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauz*.

fāma, a, f. = φήμη. **1. a. Prop.:** *That which people say; the common talk, report, saying, tradition*: Cic.—**B. Meton.:** Personified: *Fame; a goddess, daughter of Terra*: Virg.—**2. The voice or judgment of the many; public opinion: Cæs.; Cic.—**3. a. Gen.:** *Fame, character, reputation of a person*: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Esp.:** (a) In a good sense: *Fair fame, reputation, renown*: Cic.; Hor.—(b) In a bad sense: *ill-repute, infamy, scandal*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *fame*.**

fām-ātus, a, um, adj. [fām-a] *Having or labouring under ill-repute; in bad odour, notorious, disreputable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famé*.

fāmē-licus, a, um, adj. [fames, (unconfr. Gen.) *fame-is*] *Suffering from hunger, famished, starved*: Plant.—As Subst.: **famelicus**, i, m. *A hungry, starved, famished person*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *famélique*.

fā-mēs, is (Abl. scanned *fāme*, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.), f. [akin to Gr. φάειν] *That which eats or is voracious; hence* **I. Prop.:** *Hunger*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. Famine: Cic.—**B. Poverty, indigence: Ter. **III. Fig.:** **A. A violent longing for any thing; greediness, greed, avidity: Virg.—**B. Of speech:** *Poverty of expression*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faim*.******

fāmīgēr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [fāmiger(a)-o, to spread a report] (A spreading a report; hence) *A report, rumour*: Plant.

fāmīgēr-ā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A tale-bearer*: Plant.

fāmīl-ia, æ (when connected with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the Gen. Sing. usually takes the old form *familias*, although *familie* and *familiarum* occur also in this connection), f. [for *famul-ia*; fr. *famul-us*] (The thing pertaining to the *familias*; hence) **I. Prop.:** *The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, family-servants, domestics*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. 1. A house and all belonging to it; a family estate, family property, fortune: Ter.; Cic.—**P. A particular combinations:** *Paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, etc., or paterfamilie, materfamilie, etc. (also separately, paterfamilia, materfamilie, etc.), The master of a house in respect to ownership the proprietor of an estate*, etc.**

head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.; Sall.; Tac.—2. A family, as part of a gens: Cic.—B. A company, sect, troop: Particular expression: Ducere familiam, To lead a company, i. e. to be at the head, be the first: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. famille.

fāmil-āris, e, adj. [famili-a] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a house, household, or family; household, domestic, family, private: res familiares, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Familiar, intimate, friendly: (Sup.) homo familiarissimus, Cic.: (with Dat.) (Comp.) familiarior nobis, id.—As Subst.: I. familiaris, is, m. (sc. amicus) A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance: Cic.—2. familiarissimus, i, m. A very familiar friend, a most intimate acquaintance: Cic.—B. Relig. t. t.: Of, or belonging to, one's self, or to one's own people or country: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. familier.

fāmilār-itas, -itās, f. [familiar-is] (The state or condition of the familiaris; hence) I. Prop.: Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: Intimate acquaintances, friends: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. familiarité.

fāmilār-iter, adv. [id.] Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms: Cic.: (Comp.) familiaris, id.: (Sup.) familiarissime, id.

fām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fam-a] (Full of fama; hence) I. In a good sense: Famous, renowned: ponet famose mortis amorem, Hor.—2. In a bad sense: A. Prop.: Infamous, notorious: largitio, Sall.—B. Meton.: Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fameux.

famul, v. l. famulus.
fā-mūla (or **fām-ūl-a**), æ, f. [from same root as famulus, v. famulus int.] A maid-servant, handmaid, etc.: Cic.; Virg.

fāmūl-āris, e, adj. [l. famul-us] Of, or belonging to, servants: vestis, Cic.

fāmūl-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] (The condition of a famulus; hence) Servitude, slavery: Cic.

fāmūl-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [id.] To be a servant, to serve: hī famulantur, Cic.: (with Dat.) tibi, Cat.
1. **fā-mūlus** (or **fām-ūl-us**), i (old form **famul**, Lucr.), m. [usually referred to fā-lo; so, for fac-mulus] (He who does a thing;—acc. to Curtius, fr. Oscan faam-a, a house (?), whence fam-el, Lat. fam-ul-us, One pertaining to a house; hence) A servant, attendant: Cic.; Ov.

2. **fāmūl-us**, a, um, adj. [l. famul-us] Serving, serviceable, servile: Ov.
fān-ātus, a, um, adj. [fan-um] (Of, or belonging to, a temple; hence) I. Prop.: Inspired by a divinity: Liv. II. Meton.: Frantic, furious, mad: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fanatique.

fa-ndus, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] I.

That may be spoken or uttered; right: Virg.—2. Predicting: Script. ap. Cic.

Fannius, il, m. Fannius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fanni-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Fannius; Fannian.

1. **fā-num**, i, n. [f(a)-or] (A thing spoken; hence) A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration; a sanctuary, temple: Cic.

2. **Fanum**, i, n. Fanum; a city of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea (now Fano).

far, **farris**, n. [prob. for fer; fr. fer-o] (The supporting thing; hence) A species of grain; spell: Virg.

farcio, farsī, fartum, farsum, or fartum, farelre, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to root φαγ, in φαγίσσω] To stuff, cram, fill full: pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

farcō-tus, a, um, P. of farcio.

1. **farfārus** (-ērus), i, m. The plant coltsfoot: Plant.

2. **Farfārus**, i, m. Farfarus; a river in the territory of the Sabines, called also Fabaris.

farr-āgo, imis, f. [far, farr-is] (That which comes or is made from far; hence) I. Prop.: Mixed food for cattle, mash: Virg. II. Meton.: A. A medley, hodgepodge: Juv.—B. A trifle: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. fouflage.

farr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with far; hence) 1. Filled with corn: olla, Pers.—2. Made of corn: omnia, Juv.

far-sus (for farc-sus), a, um, P. of farcio.

far-tor, ōris, m. [for farc-tor; fr. farcio] (One who crams or stuffs a thing into something; hence) A sausage-maker: Hor.

far-tum (farc-), i, n. [for farc-tum; fr. id.] Stuffing, filling into: Plant.

far-tus (for farc-tus), a, um, P. of farcio.

fas, indecl. n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some f(a)-or, and so, that which is spoken; acc. to others, akin to Gr. θῆναι τῆν-μν, and so the thing laid down] I. Prop.: That which is right in the sight of heaven; divine law: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Personified: Fas, as a deity: Liv.—B. Right, justice, equity; a lawful, fit, or allowable thing: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. (with Supine in u) si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.

fas-cia, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root BADH, ligare] I. Prop.: A band, bandage, girth, fillet, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A streak of cloud in the sky: Juv.

fas-ciūlus, i, m. dim. [fasc-is] A small bundle, packet: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fascicule.

fascino, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. a. [akin to βασκαίνω] To enchant, bewitch, fascinate by the eyes or the tongue: oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.: malā linguā, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. fasciner.

fascin-um, i, n. [fascin-o] I. Prop.: A bewitching, witchcraft: Pl. II. Meton.: = membrum virile, Hor.

fasci-ōla, æ, f. dim. [fascis, (un-

contr. Gen.) fasci-is] A small bandage: Hor.

fasc-is, is, m. [akin to fasc-ia] I. Gen.: A bundle, packet, parcel: Virg. II. Esp.: Plur.: A Prop.: A bundle of rods and an axe carried by the lictors before a chief magistrate, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded: Cic. B. Meton.: A high office, esp. the consuls: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. faiz, faisciau, fascine.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fas-sus (for fat-sus), a, um, P. of fat-eor.

fasti, orum, v. l. fastus.

fastidi-o, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [fastidi-um] I. Prop.: To feel disgust, loathing, or nausea; to shrink or flinch from any thing unpleasant; to loathe, dislike, despise: A. Neut.: majus infundam tibi Fastidientia poculum, Hor.—B. Act.: Fastidis omnia, Hor. II. Fig.: To be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn: A. Neut.: in recte factis sepe fastidium, Cic.—B. Act., preces, Liv.

fastidios-e, adv. [fastidios-us] Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously: Cic.: (Comp.) fastidiosius, id.

fastidi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [fastidi-um] (Full of fastidium; hence) I. That feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, nice: in pares fastidiosus, Auct. Hor.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) fastidiosior literarum, Cic.: (Sup.) fastidiosissimum mancipium, Pl.—2. That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable: copia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fastidieux.

fas-tidium, il, n. [for fast-tæd-ium; fr. fast-us; tædium] (Weariness of splendour; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: (a) Of food: Loathing, distaste; nausea: Cic.; Virg.—(b) Of the sight: Loathing: Cic.—b. Fig.: Dislike, aversion, disgust: Cic.; Hor.—2. Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride: Cic.; Virg.

fastig-ium, il, n. [fastig-o] (A making pointed; concr. that which is made pointed; hence) I. Prop.: A. A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. The extreme part, extremity of a thing; top, height, summit: Cæs.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. Depth: Virg.—B. A slope, declivity, descent: Cæs. III. Fig.: A.: 1. The highest point or summit; the highest degree, most exalted rank or dignity: Liv.; Quint.—2. Dignity, rank, condition in gen.: Tac.—B. A leading or chief point; a head in a discourse: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. faîte.

fastigo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To make pointed, sharpen to a point, raise or bring up to a point: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Pl. II. Meton.: Part. Perf.: Sloping to a point; sloping down, steep, descending: tigna, Cæs.: collis, id.

1. **fa-stus**, a, um, adj. [f(a)-or] (Speaking; hence) Law t. t.: On which it is allowed to speak: dies (so, only), a

day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court day: Liv.; Ov.—As Subst.: Plur.: fasti, ōrum, m. (Prop.: Court-days; Meton.) I. A list of court-days; a table of the sittings of judges: Cic.—2. A list of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistracies, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fastes*.

2. fa-stus, ōs, m. [prps. akin to Gr. φα-ίω, Sanscrit root BHĀ, splendēre] (Shining, splendour; hence, in a bad sense) Scornful contempt of others, haughtiness, arrogance, pride: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauste*.

fāt-ālis, e, adj. [fat-um] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, fate; ordained by fate or destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal: annus, Cic. II. Esp.: In a bad sense: Dangerous, destructive, deadly: telum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatal*.

fātāl-iter, adv. [fatalis] According to fate, fatally: Cic.

fā-tēor, fassus sum, fātēri [Inf. Præs. fateri, Hor.], 2. v. dep. [f(a)-or] I. Prop.: To confess, own, acknowledge: paupertatem, Ov.; si quis contra rempublicam se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic. II. Meton.: To discover, show, indicate, manifest: vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.; mors sola fateatur, Quanta sint hominum corporcula, Juv. ¶ In pass. signif.: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov.

fāt-i-cānus (cīn-us), a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); can-o] Announcing fate, i.e. prophesying, prophetic: sortes, Ov.

fāt-i-dīc-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); dic-o] That points out fate, prophesying, prophetic: vates, Virg.; anus, Cic.—As Subst.: fatidicus, i, m. (sc. homo) A prophet: Cic.

fāt-i-fēr, fēra, fērum, adj. [fat-um; (i); fer-o] That brings death, deadly: arcus, Virg.

fātīgā-tio, ōnis, f. [fatig(a)-o] I. Prop.: Weariness, fatigue: Liv. II. Fig.: Jeer, banter: Eutr.

fāt-īgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub., prob. akin to fat-iscor] I. Prop.: To employ to weariness; to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: quos nulla fatigant Prælia, Virg. II. Fig.: To weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex: aliquem verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatiguer*.

fāt-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); leg-o] Gathering or collecting death: Sabel, Lucr.

fāt-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [fat-um; (i); loqu-or] Fate-speaking, prophetic: Liv.

fātīm, adv. Sufficiently: acc. to Serv. Virg., from FĀTIS, from which also comes affatim.

fāt-iscō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to root xa in xa-ίω, to yawn, gape] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: area nū pulvere victa fatiscat, Virg. II. Fig.: To grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: donec fatisceret seditio, Tac.

fā-tiscor, no perf., 1, 3. v. dep. [id.] I. Prop.: To open in chinks or clefts; to gape or crack open; to fall apart, tumble to pieces: Lucr. II. Fig.: To grow faint, become exhausted; to droop, faint, decrease: Lucr.

fātū-itās, ātis, f. [fatu-us] (The quality of the fatuus; hence) Foolishness, silliness, fatuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fatuité*.

fā-tum, i, n. [f(a)-or] (The thing spoken; hence) I. A prophetic declaration; an oracle, prediction: Cic.; Virg.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: That which has been inevitably decreed; destiny, fate: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) The will or determination of the gods: Virg.—(b) The eternal, immutable, law of nature: Cic.—(c) Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) One who causes misfortune, a plague, pest: Cic.—(b) A cause or source of fate or destruction: Plaut.—c. Plur.: Personified: The Fates: Hor.—d. Sing. or Plur.: Death: Cic.; Ov. fātūus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: Foolish, silly: fatuus et amens es, Cic. II. Meton.: Of food: Insuper, tasteless: betes, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fate, fat*.

fauc-es, lum, f. (in the poets also sometimes in the Abl. Sing. fauce) [Sanskrit root BHAKSH, edere, vorare; Gr. φα-σ-ειν] (The eating or devouring thing; hence) I. Prop.: The upper part of the throat, from the tongue to the gullet; the pharynx, throat, gullet: Cic. II. Meton.: A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet; a defile, pass: Cic.; Liv.—B. The jaws of the earth, Gulf, abyss: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faucel*.

Fau-nus, i, m. [for Fav-nus; fr. fav-eo] (The Favourer) I. Prop.: Faunus; a mythic personage, regarded as the tutelary deity of agriculture and of shepherds. After the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan. II. Meton.: Plur.: The Fauni, asylvan deities. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Faune*.

faust-e, adv. [faust-us] Favourably, fortunately: evenire, Cic.

Faust-itās, ātis, f. [1. faust-us] (The quality of the faustus; hence) (Prop.: Happy condition; Meton.) Personified: Faustitas; the goddess of fertility of the soil.

Faust-ūlus, i, m. dim. [faust-us] (The favourable or auspicious one) Faustulus; the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

1. fau-stus, a, um, adj. [for fav-stus; fr. fav-eo] (Favouring; hence) (Of favourable or fortunate omen, fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky: Cic.; Hor.

2. Faustus, i, m.; -a, e, f. [1. faustus] Faustus and Fausta; Roman names.

fau-tor (fāv-i-), ōris, m. [for fav-tor; fr. fav-eo] A favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauteur*.

fau-trix, icis, f. [for fav-trix; fr. id.] A patroness, protectress: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fautrice*.

fāv-ō, fāvi, fautum, fāvēre, 2. v. n. [prps. akin to Gr. θά-ω, Sanscrit root DHU or DHĀ, commovere, agitare] I. Gen.: To be favourable; to be well disposed or inclined towards; to favour, promote, befriending, protect: assis, O Tegeae, favens, Virg. (with Dat.) qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) favetur, id.—Particular expression: Favere linguis (rarely lingua, ore, etc.), To be favourable, etc., with the tongue, etc.; hence, to keep still, be silent, etc.: Hor.; Tib.; Virg. II. Esp.: To applaud: tu Veneri dominæ plande favente manu, Ov.

fāvil-la, æ, f. [prob. for favul-la; fr. facul-a, by substitution of i for u, and of v for c] (A small torch, i.e. a small shining or glowing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Hot cinders or ashes, embers: Lucr.; Suet. B. Esp.: The ashes of the dead still glowing: Hor. II. Fig.: A glimmering spark, i.e. beginning, origin: favilla mali, Prop.

favitor, oris, v. fautor.

Fāv-ōnius, ii, m. [fav-eo] (The favouring one) Favonius; the west wind (also called Zephyrus), which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Cic.; Hor.

fāv-or, ōris, m. [fav-eo] (That which favours; hence) I. Gen.: Favour, good-will, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party: Cic. II. Esp.: Acclamation, applause: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *faveur*.

fāvōrā-bilis, e, adj. [favor, through obsol. verb favor(a)-o, "to favour"] Favoured, in favour, popular, pleasing, agreeable: civitas, Tac. (Comp.) id enim favorabilis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *favorable*.

fāvus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A honey-comb: Cic.; Virg.

fāx, facis, f. [akin to Sanscrit root BHĀ, splendēre; Gr. φα-ειναι] (The shining or brilliant thing; hence) I. Prop.: A torch, flambeau, link: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. On account of the use of torches at weddings: A wedding, marriage: Hor.—B. The light of the heavenly bodies: Lucr.—C. A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star: Lucr.; Cic. III. Fig.: Flame in good or bad sense; any thing that inflames or incites; incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction: Cic.; Hor.

fāxim, faxo, v. facio.

fēbr-icūla, æ, f. dim. [febr-is] A slight fever: Cic.

fēbricūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [febr-icūl-a] (Full of febricula; hence) Feverish: Cat.

fēbris, is (Acc. Sing. varies between februm and febrim; Abl. most frequent), f. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ferveo] I. Prop.: A fever: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Febris or Fever; a deity with three temples in Rome: Cic. III. Fig.: Of a source of uneasiness, torment: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fièvre*.

Fēbrū-ārius, ii, m. [febru-um]

(*The thing pertaining to februum*; hence) *The month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held): *February*; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: *Ov.*; *Cic.*—Hence, **FEBRUARIUS**, a, um, adj. *Of February*: ab Idbus Februariis, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Fevrier*.

februum, i, n. [*Sabine word*] (*Prop.*: *A purgative*; *Meton.* 1. *An expiation, atonement*: *Ov.*—2. *Plur.*: *The Roman festival of lustration and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month then called February*: *Ov.*

Feciales, v. *Fetiales*.

fecunditas, ātis, f. [*fecundus*] (*The quality of the fecundus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity*: *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *A. Of style: Luxuriance*: *Cic.*—*B. Of mind: Fertility, richness, etc.*: *Pl.* *III. Meton.*: *A. Personified: Fecunditas or Fertility: a deity*: *Tac.*—*B. Plenty, abundance*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécondité*.

fecundo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] *To make fruitful, to fertilize*: *Aegyptum*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. féconder*.

fecundus, a, um, adj. [*fe-o*] (*Greatly producing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *Fruitful, fertile*: (*Comp.*) *sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius*, *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Rich, abundant, abounding in anything*: (*with Gen.*) *Æmilium genus fecundum bonorum civium*, *Tac.*: (*with Abl.*) *uberibus fecundus (sc. specus) aquis*, *Ov.*—*B. Making fruitful, fertilizing*: *aliquam*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant*: (*with Gen.*) *culpe secula*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*; also, *with Abl.*) *amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fécond*.

fel, fellis, n. [*akin to bilis and yelg*] *I. Prop.*: *The gall-bladder*; *gall, bile*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *For Poisonous liquid, poison*: *vipereum*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *A. Bitterness, acrimony, animosity*: *Plaut.*—*B. Anger, wrath*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fiel*.

fēles (-is), is, f. *I. Prop.*: *A cat*: *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: *A thief, robber*: *feles vaginalis*, *Plaut.*

fēlicitas, ātis, f. [*1. felix, felix-is*] (*The quality or condition of the felix*; hence) 1. *Fruitfulness, fertility*: *torræ*, *Pl.*—2. *a. Prop.*: *Happiness, felicity, good fortune*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: *Personified: Felicitas or Good Fortune; a deity*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. félicité*.

fēliciter, adv. [*id.*] 1. *Fruitfully, abundantly*: (*Comp.*) *veniunt felicitus aue*, *Virg.*—2. *a. Uspiciously, favourably*: *Cic.*—*b. Luckily, happily*: (*Sup.*) *felicitissime*, *Cæs.*

fēlix, icis, adj. [*fe-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: *felix arbor*, *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *A. That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious*: *Virg.* *B. Lucky, happy, fortunate*: *ver*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *felicitissima facilitas*, *Quint.*: (*with Gen.*) *felices operum dies*, *Virg.*

fēmel-la, æ, f. dim. [*for femin-la*; *fr. femin-la*] *A young female; a girl*; *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. femelle*; *Eng. female*.

fēmina, æ, f. [*fe-o*] (*She that brings forth or produces*; hence) 1. *Of human beings: A female, woman*: *Cic.*—*As Adj.*: *Female: femina turba*, *Prop.*—2. *Of beasts: A female, she*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. femme*.

fēmin-ūs, a, um, adj. [*femin-a*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a woman; womanly, feminine, female*: *pæna, i. e. executed on a woman*: *Virg.*—2. *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: *amor prædæ*, *Virg.*

fēmur, ōris or Inis, n. [*etym. dub.*] *The upper part of the thigh; the thigh*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fémur*.

fēnē-bris (fœn-), e, adj. [*for fenor-bris*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *Of, or relating to, interest or usury*: *leges*, *Liv.*

fēnērā-tio (fœn-), ōnis, f. [*fenor* (a)-or] *A lending on interest, usury*: *Cic.*

fēnērāt-o (fœ-), adv. [*fenorat-us*] *With interest*: *Plaut.*

fēnērā-tor (fœ-), ōris, m. [*fenor* (a)-or] *One who lends on interest; a money-lender, capitalist; with odious secondary idea, a usurer*: *Cic.*

fēnēr-o (fœ-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*for fenor-o*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *I. Prop.*: *To lend on interest: fenerat immo magis*, *Mart.* *II. Meton.*: *To lend, impart, furnish*: *sol suum lumen sideribus fenerat*, *Pl.*

fēnēr-or (fœ-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*for fenor-or*; *fr. id.*] *I. Prop.*: *To lend on interest: binis centesimus feneratus est, took 2 per cent. per month, i. e. 24 per cent. per annum*: (*Comp.*) *II. Meton.*: *To drain by usury*: *provincias*, *Cic.* *III. Fig.*: *To practise usury: neque enim beneficium feneramus, practise usury with benefits*, *Cic.*

Fenestella, æ, f. *Fenestella*; *a gate of Rome*: *Ov.*

fēn-ēstra, æ, f. [*akin to Sanscrit root BHA, lucere, splendore*; *Gr. φανερός*] *The accomplisher of showing; hence* *I. Prop.*: *An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (*orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the time of the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis*): *Cic.*: *fenestre bifores, a window with two leaves or doors opening from top to bottom*: *Ov.*: *junctæ, i. e. closed*, *Hor.*: *patulæ, i. e. open*, *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *A hole through the tip of the ears*: *Juv.*—*B. Of a breach in a wall*: *Virg.*—*C. Of a recess*: *Plaut.* *D. Of a loop hole in the walls of a fortress*: *Cic.* *III. Fig.*: *An opportunity, opening, occasion*: *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fenêtre*.

fēn-ūs (fœn-), a, um, adj. [*fen-um*] *Of hay*: *Cic.*

fēn-illa (fœn-) lum, n. [*id.*] (*Places or things pertaining to hay*; hence) *A hay-loft*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fénil*.

fēn-i-sēc-a, æ, m. [*fen-um*; (i);

sec-o] (*Prop.*: *A haycutter, mower*; *Meton.*) *A countryman, rustic*: *Pers.*

fēn-i-sex (fœn-), ōis, m. [*for fen-i-sec-s*; *fr. id.*] *A haycutter, mower*: *Pl.*

fē-num (fœ-), i, n. [*fe-o*] (*That which is produced*; hence) *Illy*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*—*P r o v.*: *Fenum habet in cornu, Ille has hay on his horn, i. e. he is a dangerous fellow (the expression being taken from an ox apt to gore, the horns of which were bound about with hay)*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. foin, fane*.

fē-nus (fœ-), ōris, n. [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: (*That which is produced*; hence) *The proceeds of capital lent out, interest*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Capital lent on interest*: *Plaut.*; *Cic.*—*B. Gain, profit, advantage*: *Cic.*; *Prop.*

fēnus-cūlum (fœnus-), i, n. dim. [*for fenor-culum*; *fr. fenus, fenor-is*] *A little interest*: *Plaut.*

feo [*causative of fui or fio*] *To cause to be, to produce*: *found only in derivatives*.

fera, æ, v. *ferus*.

fērāc-ius, comp. adv. [*ferax, ferac-is*] *More fruitfully*: *Liv.*

fērālis, e, adj. [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, the dead or corpses*: *feralia munera, offerings to the dead*, *Ov.* *B. Esp.*: *Of, or belonging to, the festival of the dead (celebrated annually in the month of February)*: *dies*, *Ov.*—*As Subst.*: *Fērālia*, lum, n. *The general festival of the dead, kept in February*: *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*: *Ov.*

fēr-ax, ācis, [*fer-o*] (*Bearing*; hence) *Fruitful, fertile*. *I. Prop.*: (*Sup.*) *feracissimi agri*, *Cæs.*: (*with Gen.*) *venenorum ferax*, *Hor.*: (*with Abl.*) *ferax oleo*, *Virg.* *II. Fig.*: (*Comp.*) *feracior in philosophia locus est*, *Cic.*

ferctum, i, v. *fertum*.

fer-cūlum, i, n. [*fer-o*] (*That which serves for carrying or bearing*; hence) 1. *A barrow, litter, bier* (*for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions*): *Cic.*; *Liv.*—2. (*Prop.*) *A frame on which dishes were brought to table, or even a single dish on which food is served*; *Meton.*: *A dish or mess of food; a course*: *Hor.*

fērē, adv. [*etym. dub.*] 1. *To indicate that to which any thing comes near, esp. a number, quantity, multitude*: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about*: *quintā ferē horā, about the fifth hour*, *Cic.*—2. *To indicate that which has come close up to a thing*: *a.*: (*a*) *Quite, entirely, just*: *paria ferē peccata, quite equal*, *Ilor.* (*b*) *With negatives*: *Scarcely, hardly*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—3. *Of time*; to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things: *In general, ordinarily, usually, commonly*: *hoc ferē sic fieri solere accepimus*, *Cic.*

fēr-ēns, entis, f. *fer-o*.

fērēnt-ārius, a, um, adj. [*ferens, ferent-is*] (*Pertaining to the ferens*;

nence) **I. Prop.**: Carrying arms: ferentarii equites, a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons: equites, Var.—As Subst.: ferentarius, li, m. (sc. eques or miles) A light-armed javelin man: Sall. **II. Meton.**: Active or ready: amicus, Plaut.

Ferētīnum, i, n. Ferentinum: **1.**: a. Prop.: A small town of the Hernici, in Latium (now Ferentino).—Hence (a) **Ferētīnus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ferentinum.—As Subst.: **Ferētīna**, æ, f. (dea) Ferentina; a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum.—(b) **Ferētīn-as**, ātis, adj. m. Ferentine.—b. Meton.: For a little old town: si ledet capuona, Ferentinum tre jubebo, Hor.—2. A small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emperor Utho.

fērētum, i, n. = φέρετον (That which bears or carries; hence) A litter, bier, etc.: Ov.; Virg.

fērīe, ārum, f. [prob. from the same root as festus: cf. festus init.] (Bright days—days of rejoicing—days of supplication; hence) Days of rest, holidays, festivals: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férie*.

fērīa-tus, a, um: 1. P. of feri(a)-or.—2. Pa.: A Prop.: Of persons: Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure: deus feriat, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: machæra feriat, unemployed, idle: Plaut.

fēr-inus, a, um, adj. [fer-us] Of, or belonging to, wild beasts or animals: caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.—As Subst.: ferina, æ, f. (sc. caro) The flesh of wild animals, game: Virg.

fērīo, no perf., nor sup., tre, 4, v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A Gen.: To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust: Of living beings or things as subjects: quum feriunt adversarium, Cic.: (without Object) cornu ferit ille, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. a. To kill by striking, to give a death-blow: to smite, slay, kill: aliquem securi, Cic.—b. To kill or slaughter animals in sacrifice: nos humilem ferienus agnam, Hor.—2. Of money: To stamp, coin: asses, Pl. **II. Fig.**: A. To strike, etc.: sole ferē radis feriente cacumina montis, Ov.: (without Object) binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic.—B. To cozen, cheat, gull: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: From slaying the victim in making a compact is formed the phrase *Fœdus ferire*, To make a compact, covenant, or treaty: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *férir*.

fērī-or, ātus sum, āri, 1, v. dep. [ferī-æ] To keep holiday: Hor.

fēr-ītas, ātis, f. [fer-us] (The quality of the ferus; hence) Wildness, savageness; wild or savage state; fierce disposition, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fiercé*.

fēr-mē, adv. [akin to fere] 1. To indicate that which comes near to any thing: Nearly, almost, for the most part, about: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo, etc., Liv.—2. To indicate that which has approached a

thing, or is like it: a. Quite, precisely, just: ferme ut pueri, Ter.—b. With negatives: Scarcely, hardly: Cic.—3. Generally, usually, for the most part, commonly: quod ferme evenit, Cic.

fer-mentum, i, n. [for fervermentum; fr. ferv-eo] (The warm thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: That which causes fermentation; leaven, ferment: Cels. **II. Fig.**: A ferment, i.e. anger, passion: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: A. A drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer: Virg.—B. Of the cause of anger or vexation: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. ferment.

fēr-o, tūli (sometimes tētūli), lātum, ferre, v. a. and n. irreg. [akin to Gr. φέρω, Sanscrit root BHRI; -tul-i and te-tul-i are perf. forms of TUL-O, TOL-O, i. e. tollo;—and la-tum stands for TLA-TUM, which is akin to τλάω, τληρός] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, bring: arma, Cæs.: faces in Capitolum, Cic.: nuces sinu, Hor.—Particular expression: Ferre (aliquem in) oculis, To carry one in one's eyes, i. e. to love exceedingly: Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. With the idea of motion predominating: To move (in any direction) by carrying, to set in motion, esp. to quickly or rapidly move onward; to bear, lead, or drive away; to raise, lift;—and of things, to flow, mount, run down: signa, Cæs.: cœlo supinas situleris manūs, Hor.: (without Object) quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Cæs.—2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bear one's self along; to move or go quickly; to haste or speed: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—3. To carry off, take away by force, as a robber, etc.: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.—4. To bear, produce, yield: quibus jugera Fruges et Cerecerum ferunt, Hor.—5. Of women or female animals: A. Ferre ventrem, To be pregnant; to be big with child or with young: Liv.—b. To bear, bring forth, produce: Tib.—6. To offer as an oblation: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg.—7. To get, receive, acquire, obtain, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc.: partem præda, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A. To bear, carry, bring: aliquid opem, Cic.—B. 1. To move in any direction; to bring, drive, raise: laudibus aliquid in cœlum, Cic.—Particular expression: Animus fert, The mind moves, i. e. I, etc., feel moved, disposed to, intend, will: Ov.—2. To carry off, take away: omnia fert ætas, Virg.—3. To bear, bring forth, produce: hæc ætas oratore prope perfectum tulit, Cic.—4. To bear away; to get, obtain, receive: gloriam annonæ levate, Liv.: centuriam, i. e. to obtain its votes, Cic.—5. a. To bear, support any thing unpleasant; to bear in any manner: si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic.—b. To bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, Cic.—6. With the accessory notion of publicity: (To carry about in public; hence) To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius,

Cic.—Particular phrase: Præ se ferre (To carry before one, i. e.) To show, to let be seen: Cic.—7. Of speech: a. To report, relate, make known, assert: hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs.—b. Ferunt, fertur, etc., They relate, tell, say, it is said, etc.: Cic.—c. Pass.: To be accounted, held, deemed, etc.: non sat idoneus Pugne ferebaris, Hor.—d. To give out, pass off, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) hunc (sc. Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Cæs.—8. a. Polit. or Law l. i.: Ferre suffragium or sententiam, To give one's vote, etc.; to vote: Cic.—b. Ferre legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or simply ferre, To bring forward or make a motion, etc.; to propose a law, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—c. (a) Ferre aliquem judicem, To offer or propose one as judge to the defendant: Cic.—(b) Ferre judicem alieni, To propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv.—9. Mercant. l. i.: To enter; to set or note down a sum in a book: aliquid expensum, Cic.—10. Of abstract subjects: To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer: quid causa, quid res, quid tempus ferat, Cic.: (without Object) quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, id.

fērōc-īa, æ, f. [ferox, feroc-is] (The quality of the ferox; hence) 1. Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Savageness, fierceness, ferocity: Cic.; Ov.

fērōc-ītas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the ferox; hence) 1. Boldness, spirit, courage, etc.: Cic.—2. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferocité*.

fērōc-īter, adv. [id.] 1. Courageously, valorously, bravely: facta, Liv.: (Sup.) ferocissime, Liv.—2. Fiercely, savagely, insolently: (Comp.) paulo ferocius, Cic.

fērōc-ūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat fierce: Hirt.

Fērōnīa, æ, f. Feronia; an Italian deity, the patroness of plants and of freedmen.

fēr-o-x, ōcis, adj. [acc. to some akin to fero, fer-us, and so pertaining to a wild animal; but rather from fero, and so, Bearing one's self along; rushing onwards; hence] 1. In a good sense: Impetuous, courageous, spirited, bold, warlike: gens, Cic.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) ferocissimi auxilium, Tac.—2. In a bad sense: Wild, fierce, savage, headstrong, un-lameable, insolent: (Comp.) victoria civilis eos ipsos ferociore reddit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feroce, farouche*.

ferr-amentum, i, n. [ferr-um] (A thing made of iron; hence) An iron implement, tool, or weapon: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ferrement*.

ferr-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Plaut.—As Subst.: ferrāria, æ, f. (sc. vena) An iron mine, iron works. Cæs.

ferr-ātīlis, e, adj. [id.] Pertaining

iron: In comic poets said of slaves who are ironed, fettered. Plant.

ferr-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with iron; covered with iron*: *sudes, i. e. tipped with iron*, Virg.: *hasta*, Liv.—As *Subst.*: *ferrati*, *drum*, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers in iron armour*: Tac.

ferr-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] *I. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *Pertaining to iron*: *fabrica*, *the art of working iron*, Pl. B. *Esp.*: *Made of iron*, *iron*: *talei ferrei*, Cæs.: *ager, i. e. glistening with weapons*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: A. *Hard, unfeeling, iron-hearted, cruel*: *ferreus essem*, si te non amarem, Cic.—B. *Shameless, impudent*: os, Cic.—C. *Firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: Liv.; Ov. *¶* Hence, Fr. *ferré*.

ferr-i-crōp-inus, a, um, adj. [ferr-um; i; crop-o] *That clanks with iron*: Plaut.

ferr-i-tēr-ium, ī, n. [ferr-um; i; ter-o] *(That which pertains to iron-rubbing; hence) The place of those who are galled with irons or feters*: Plaut.

ferr-i-trīb-ax, ācis, adj. [hybrid word: ferr-um; i; trīb-w] *Iron-galled, i. e. galled with feters*: Plaut.

ferrūgin-ēus (-us), a, um, adj. [ferrugo, ferruginus] *Of the colour of iron-rust, dusky*: *cymba*, Virg. *¶* Hence, Fr. *ferrugineux*.

ferr-ūgo, īnis, f. [ferr-um] *(That which springs from iron; hence) I. Prop.*: *Iron-rust*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *The colour of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky colour*: Virg.

fer-um, ī, n. [prps. akin to firmus: strong metal] *I. Prop.*: *Iron*: Cic.; Hor. *II. Meton.*: A. *Of things made of iron*: *An iron implement*: 1. *Of a plough*: Virg.—2. *Of a hatchet*: Hor.—3. *Of an axe*: Hor.—4. *Of a dart*: Hor.—5. *Of the tip of an arrow*: Ov.—6. *Of an iron stylus*: Ov.—7. *Of hair-scissors*: Ov.—8. *Of curling-irons*: Virg.—9. *Of a sword*: Cic.—B. *Arms, for battle, war, etc.*: Cic.; Virg. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fer*.

ferr-ūmen, īnis, n. [akin to ferrum] *Cement, binding*: Pl.

ferrūmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [ferrumen, ferrumīnis] *To cement, solder, bind, join*: Plaut.; Pl.

fer-tilis, e, adj. [fer-o] 1. a. *Prop.*: *Fruitful, fertile*: *agri fertiles*, Cic. (Comp.) *fertilior*, *seges*, Ov.—b. *Fig.*: *Fertile, productive*: *fertile poetus*, Ov.—2. *That makes fruitful or fertile, fertilizing*: (Sup.) *maiores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt*, Pl. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fertile*.

fertl-itas, ātis, f. [fertl-is] *(The quality of the fertilis; hence) Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: Cic.; Ov. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fertilité*.

fer-tum (-ctum), ī, n. [fer-o] *(That which is brought; hence) An oblation-cake*: Pers.

fer-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Beating; hence) Fertile*: *arva*, Poet. ap. Cic.

fērūla, ē, f. *I. Prop.*: *The plant fenice-grant, in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; for which reason it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus*.

when he stole the fire from heaven. *II. Meton.*: A. *For a rod to punish slight offences of slaves or school-boys*: Hor.—B. *For a whip or stick or driving draught cattle*: Ov. *¶* Hence, Fr. *ferule*.

fēr-us, a, um, adj. [akin to *thip*, *Æol. thip*] *I. Prop.*: *Of animals and plants*: *Wild*: *belue*, Cic.: *fructus*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: A. *ferus*, i, m. *A wild animal, wild beast*: Virg.; Phaed.—B. *fera*, ē, f. 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A wild animal, wild beast*: Cic.—b. *Esp.*: A. *(sea-) monster*: Ov.—2. *Meton.*: *Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear*: Ov. *II. Fig.*: A. *Of places*: *Wild, uncultivated*: *montes*, Virg.—B. *Of persons, etc.*: *Wild, rude, uncultivated*: *savage, barbarous, cruel*: Cic.; Hor. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fer*.

fervē-fācio, feci, factum, facēre, 3. v. a. [fervē-o; facio] *I. Gen.*: *To make hot, to heat, to warm thoroughly*: *ex ipsa sese patinas fervescunt illico*, Plaut. *II. Esp.*: A. *Perf. Part.*: *Heated in the fire, made red-hot*: *jacula*, Cæs.—B. *To make to boil, to boil*: *up*: *pice fervescat*, Cæs.

fervēns, ntis, 1. P. of *fervē-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. (a) Gen.: (a) *Prop.*: *Burning hot, glowing, burning*: (Sup.) *sol ferventissimus*, Sen.—(β) *Fig.*: *Hot, heated, inflamed, violent, furious* (Comp.) *animus ferventior*, Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: *Red-hot*: *glandes*, Cæs.—b. (a) *Prop.*: *Boiling hot, boiling*: *aqua*, Cic.—(b) *Fig.*: *Impetuous, furious, raging*: *ingenium*, Hor.—c. *Boiling, raging, impetuous*: *fluvius*, Ov. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fervent*.

fervē-ter, adv. [for fervent-ter; fr. *fervens*, *fervent-is*] *Hotly, warmly*: *loqui*, Script. ap. Cic. (Sup.) *ferventissime*, id.

fer-vō, būi, no sup., vōre, 2. v. n.; also *fer-vo*, vi, no sup., vōre, 3. v. n. [akin to *thip-w*, to heat or warm] *I. Prop.*: *To be hot*: *quæcunque immundis fervent illata popinis*, Hor. *II. Fig.*: A. *To burn or glow, to be heated, to rage, to rave*: *avaritia*, Cic.; Hor.—B. *To boil, rage, be agitated*: *animus tumida fervet ab ira*, Ov.—C. *To burn, eagerly desire*: *spectrum capessere fervet*, Claud.—D. *Of an undertaking*: *To glow, be carried on briskly*: *fervet opus*, Virg. *III. Meton.*: A. *To boil up, burn, foam, rage*: *omnia tunc pariter vento nimisque videbīs Fervēre*, Virg.—B. *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth*: *fervent examina putri De bove*, Ov.

fervē-scō, no perf. no sup., scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [fervē-o] *I. To become hot, to glow, to grow hot*: *ventus Mobilitate sua*, Lucr. *II. To glow, etc.*: *animus fervescit*, Lucr. *III. To rage, boil up*: *ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ*, Lucr.

ferv-idus, a, um, adj. [id.] *I. Prop.*: *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing*: (Sup.) *fervidissimum tempus diel*, Curt. *II. Meton.*: A. *Of the taste*: *Hot, pungent, biting*: (Comp.)

fervidius merum, Hor.—B. *Boiling, raging, furious*: *æquor*, Hor. *III. Fig.*: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent*: *genus dicendi*, Cic. *ferv-or*, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a. *Prop.*: *A raging or violent heat; a raging burning*: Cic.; Virg.—b. *Fig.*: *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: Cic.—2. *Of wine or must*: *Fermentation, fermenting*: Pl. *¶* Hence, Fr. *fervoreur*.

Fescennia, ē, f. *Fescennia; a city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of facetious and satirical verses*.—Hence, **Fescenn-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fescennia; Fescennine*: versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [akin to *fatia*, *fatiscor*] *Wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble*: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.

festina-ns, ntis, P. of *festin(a)-o*. **festinan-ter**, adv. [for *festinante*; fr. *festinans*, *festinant-is*] *Hastily, speedily, quickly*: *festinante dictum*, Cic. (Comp.) *festinantis*, Tac.

festina-tio, ōnis, f. [festin(a)-o] *A hastening, haste, speed*: Cic.

festino, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [etym. dub. acc. to some akin to *φθ-ω*: acc. to others from *festus*, an old part. of *fero*] *(To get before another; to bear one's self along; hence) I. Neut.*: *To hasten, make haste, be quick*: *solent nante festinare quantū sui causā*, Cic.: *ad Antonii factum festinat oratio*, id. *II. Act.*: *To make haste with a thing; to hasten, hurry, accelerate*: *festinata missio*, Tac.

festin-us, a, um, adj. [festin-o] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy*: *cursum festinus anheho*, Ov.

festiv-e, adv. [festiv-us] 1. *Joyously, gaily, cheerfully*: Plaut.—As a particle of assent: Cic.—2. *Humorously, facetiously, wittily*: Cic.

festiv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the festivus; hence) 1. Festive gaiety, festivity*.—2. *A pleasant or kind demeanour; kindness*: Ter.—3. *Humorous, peasantry*: Cic. *¶* Hence, Fr. *festivité*.

fest-ivus, a, um, adj. [1. fest-um] *(Feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence) I. Prop.*: *Lively, gay, festive*: *ludi*, Plaut. *II. Meton.*: A. *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, fine, beautiful*: *festiva copia librorum*, Cic. (Sup.) *redes festivissimæ*, Plaut.—B. 1. *Of behaviour, character, etc.*: *Well behaved, polite, pleasant, agreeable*: *quibus (sc. pueris) nihil potest esse festivius*, Cic.—2. *Of speech*: *Humorous, pleasant, witty*: oratio, Cic.

festica, ē, f. [acc. to Pott akin to *festula*, from *findo*; acc. to Benfey, akin to Sanscrit *badh* or *bandh*, to bind] *I. Prop.*: A. *stalk, stem, straw*: Var. *II. Meton.*: A. *rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Plaut. *¶* Hence, Fr. *festu*.

festus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *according to some, akin to Sanscrit root *rihā*, splendore, whence Greek *φαιρ*, root of *φαίρω*—acc. to others, akin to *χαρ*, root of *χαίρει*—and acc. to others, akin to *θεσ*, root of *θεσφα* = *ατρεψ*, *increvere*] *(Bright;—**

Rejoicing;—**Supplicating**; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, holidays; solemn, festive, festival*: dies, Cic.—As **Subst.**: **festum**, i, n. : **A.** A holiday, festival: Ov.—**B.** A *festal banquet, a feast*: Ov.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things relating to holidays: *Festal, solemn*: chori, Ov.—**B.** *Public, festal, festive, joyous*: (Comp.) *festior annus*, Claud.: (Sup.) *festissimi dies*, Vop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *féte*.

Fesulæ, **Fesulanus**, v. **Fesul.**
feteo, ere, etc., v. *fast*.

Fétiales, lum, m. *The Fetiales; a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*: Cic.—Hence, **Fétialis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Fetiales; fetial*: *ceremoniæ*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Fétial*.

fē-tūra (fœ-), æ, f. [fe-o] **I.** Prop.: *A bringing forth, bearing, or dropping of young; a breeding*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *The production of a literary work*: Pl. **III.** Meton.: *Young ones, offspring, brood*: Cic.

1. **fē-tus** (fœ-), a, um, adj. [id.] (*Fructifying or fructified*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *That is, or was, filled with young; pregnant, breeding*: *pecus*, Virg.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of the soil*: *Fruitful, productive, fertile*: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) *Filled with anything; full*: *machina feta armis*, Virg.—**2.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered*: *fetā trunculentū urā*, Ov.

2. fē-tus (fœ-), ūs [id.] m. **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of living beings: A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching of young*: Plaut.; Cic.—**B.** *Of the soil, etc.: A bearing, producing*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood*: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** *Fruit, produce*: Cic.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Progeny, offspring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fetus, fœtus*.

1. **f.**, interj. *Pah! foh!* an expression of disgust: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *f!*

2. **f.**, imperat. *Of; v. facio*.

fibra, æ, f. [pprs. akin to *filum*]
I. Prop.: *A fibre, filament, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc.*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *For Entrails in gen.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fibre*.

Fibrēnus, i, m. *Fibrēnus; a small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's (now the Fibrēno)*.

fi-bŭla, æ, f. [for *fig-bula*; fr. *fig-o*] (*That which serves to fasten two things together*; hence) **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *A brooch*: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *The head-band or fillet (which confines the hair, and which was fastened by a buckle)*: Virg.—**2.** *A clasp*: Virg.—**3.** *A buckle*: Virg.—**4.** *In carpentry: A brace or trenail*: Cæs.

Ficāna, æ, f. *Ficana; a small town of Latium, near Rome*.

fic-ēd-ŭla, æ, f. [fic-us; ed-o] (*Fig-eater*) *The fig-pecker*; *beastie*: Juv.; Mart.

fi-ct-e, adv. [fi-ct-us] *Feignedly, fictitiously*: Cic.

fi-ct-ilis, e, adj. [fingo, (Sup.) *fi-ctum*] (*That is moulded*; hence) *Made*

of clay, earthen, fictile: *figuræ*, Cic.—As **Subst.**: **fictile**, is, n. *An earthen vessel*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fictil*.

fictitius, a, um, v. *ficticius*.
fi-ctor, ōris, m. [for *fig-tor*; fr. *fi(n)g-o*] **1.** *One who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc.; an image-maker, statuary*: Cic.—**2.** *One who makes, forms, fashions*: Plaut.—**3.** *A feigner, counterfeiter*: Virg.

fi-ctrix, icis, f. [for *fig-trix*; fr. id.] *She that forms or fashions*: Fig.: Cic.

fi-ct-tūra, æ, f. [for *fig-tura*; fr. id.] *A forming, fashioning*: Plaut.

fi-ctus (for *fig-tus*), a, um: **1.** P. of *fi(n)g-o*.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** *Of things: Feigned, fictitious, false*: Cic.—As **Subst.**: **fictum**, i, n. *Deception, fiction*: Virg.—**b.** *Of persons: Dissembling, false*: Hor.

fi-ctŭ-la, æ, f. dim. [ficus (uncontr. Gen.) *fi-ctus*] *A little fig*: Plaut.

Ficulēla, æ, f. *Ficulea; a small town of the Sabines*.—Hence, **Ficulēnensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ficulea*; *Ficulean*.

ficul-nus (-nŭs), a, um, adj. [fi-ct-a] (*Pertaining to a ficula*; hence) *Of a fig-tree*: Hor.

ficus, i and ūs, f. and m. **I.** Prop.: *A fig-tree*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *figue, fig*; Eng. *fig*.

fidēlla, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *An earthen vessel, pot*: Plaut.

fid-ēlis, e, adj. [1. *fid-es*] (*Of, or belonging to, fides*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be trusted or relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere*: (Sup.) *fid-ēlissima* conjux, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) *sibi fidelis*, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: *Fidele, Faithfully*: Plaut.—As **Subst.**: *Fidelis*, is, m. *A trusty person, a confidant*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of things: To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: *navis*, Cic.: (Comp.) *fideliŏr*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fidèle, fœal*.

fidēl-itas, atis, f. [fidēl-is] (*The quality of the fidelis*; hence) *Faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fidélité*.

fidēl-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*: *vivere fideliter*, Cic.: (Comp.) *servit-e fideles ægro*, Ov.: (Sup.) *narrare fidelissime*, Pl.—**2.** *Surely, strongly, firmly*: *Script. ap. Cic.*

Fidēnæ, ūrum (also *Sing.* -a, æ, f.). *Fidēnæ or Fidēna; a town of Latium, on the Tiber (now Castro Gubileo)*.—Hence, **Fidēn-as**, atis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fidēnæ*.—As **Subst.**: **Fidēnates**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Fidēnæ*.

fid-ens, entis: **1.** P. of *fid-o*.—**2.** Pa.: (*Trusting to one's self, self-confident*; hence) *Confident, courageous, bold*: *idem est fidens*, Cic.: (Comp.) *fidentiŏr*, Amm.: (Sup.) *fidētissimus*, id.: (with *Gen.*) *animi*, Virg.

fidēt-er, adv. [for *fidēt-ter*; fr. *fidens, fidēt-is*] *Confidently, fearlessly*,

boldly: (Comp.) *fidētus*, id.: (Sup.) *fidētissime*, Amm.

fidēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *Confidence, self-confidence, boldness*: Cic.

1. fid-es, ūi (Gen. *fidēi*, Lucr.: *fidē*, Ov.; Hor.: *Dat. fidē*, Hor.), f. [fid-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust in a person or thing; faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief*: Ter.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Mercant. i. t. t. Credit*: Cic.—**2.** *Of the soil, etc.: Faithfulness*: i. e. *Return, yield*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which produces confidence or belief, viz.*: **1.** The quality that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: (a) *In a person: Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*: Cic.; Ov.—(b) *Of things: Credibility, truth, trustworthiness, authority*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *Law t. t.*: (a) *Good faith, sincerity*: Cic.—Particular expression: *Ex fide bonā*, *In good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: Cic.—(b) *Mala fides, bad faith, deception, dishonesty, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** An assurance that produces confidence: **a.** Gen.: *A promise, engagement, word*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *A given promise of protection or security; hence, protection, guardian care*: Cic.—**3.** *Personified: Fides or Faith; a goddess*: Hor.—**B.** *Faithful realization; result, or issue*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foi*.

2. fid-es, is, f. [φιδ-η] (Prop.: *A gut-string*; Meton.) *A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern, guitar*: Cic.; Hor.; Ov.

fid-i-cen, inis, m. [for *fid-i-can*; fr. 2. *fid-es*; (i); can-o] **I.** Prop.: *A lute-player, harper, minstrel*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A lyric poet*: Hor.

fid-i-cin-a, æ, f. [for *fid-i-can-a*; fr. id.] *A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*: Plaut.

fidēcin-us, a, um, adj. [fidēcin, fidēcin-is] (*Of, or pertaining to, a fidēcin*; hence) *Of, or for, playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: Plaut.

fid-icŭla, æ, f. dim. [2. *fid-es*] (*A small fides*; hence) *A small stringed instrument; a small lute or cithern*: Cic.

fidēssim-o, sup. adv. [fidēssim-us sup. of *fidus*] *Most faithfully*: Cic.

Fid-us, ūi, m. [1. *fid-es*] (*The one pertaining to fides*) *Fidius*; a surname of *Jupiter*: Plaut.; Cic.

fid-o, fisis sum, fidēre, 3. v. n. [akin to *fid*, root of *fid-o*, *fid-ŏ-ŭat*, and prps. to Sanscrit root *badh* or *bandh*, *ligare*] *To trust, confide, put confidence in a person or thing*: *puer bone sibi fidens*, Cic.

fidŭc-ia, æ, f. [from obsol. *fiduc-*, or *fiduc-s* (=fidux), *trusting*; fr. *fidō*] (*The quality of the fiducius or fidux*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal or Possess. pron.; or simply fiducia*: *Self-confidence, boldness, courage*: Plaut.; Virg.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Trustiness, trustworthiness*: Plaut. **B.** *Law t. t.*: *A deposit, pledge, security, mort-gage*: Cic.

fiduciarius, a, um, adj. [fiduci-] (Prop.: *Of, or relating to, fiducia*; Meton.) *Intrusted, given, or held in trust*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fiduciaire*.

fidus, a, um, adj. [fid-o] *Relied on*; hence) I. Prop.: *Trusty, faithful, reliable, sure*: amici, Cic. (Comp.) *fidora genera hominum*, Liv. (Sup.); also, with Gen.) *regina tui fidissima*, Virg. II. Meton.: *Of things*: *Sure, certain, safe*: pons, Tac.

figo, fixi, fixum, figere (Part. Perf. acta, Lucr., 3. v. a. [prob. akin to σφίγγω]) I. Prop.: *To fix, fasten, drive in, etc.*: *scuta sublimia fixa*, Cic.: *humo plantas*, Virg. II. Meton.: *To fix by piercing through; to transfix*: *cervos*, Virg. III. Fig.: *A. To fix, fasten*: *nequitia fige modum tui*, Hor.—B. *Of speech*: *To prick, taunt a person*: *adversarios*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fixer, fixer*.

figul-aris, e, adj. [figul-us] *Of, or belonging to, a potter; potter's*: Ota, Plaut.

figulus, i, m. [fi(n)g-o] (*A moulder*; hence) 1. *A potter*: Pl.—2. *A brick-maker*: Juv.

figura, ae, f. [id.] (*The thing formed*; hence) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A form, shape, figure of bodies, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *With the Epicureans*: *The atoms or molecular parts of bodies*: Lucr.—2. *A form, shade, ghost of the dead*: Virg. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: 1. *A figure of speech*: Cic.—2. *A figure; that which contains hints or allusions*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. figure*.

figuratus, a, um: 1. *P. of figur(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Formed, fashioned, shaped*: Cic.; Tac.

figur-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [figur-a] *To form, fashion, shape any thing*: *mundum*, Cic.: (without Object) *formare, figurare, colorare*, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. figur*.

fil-ātim, adv. [fil-um] *Thread by thread*: Lucr.

filia, ae (Dat. and Abl. Plur. sometimes filiabus), f. [akin to filius] I. Prop.: *A daughter*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Of animals*: *Female offspring*: *filia Picenae porcae*, Mart.—B. *Of trees*: *Offspring, offshoot*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fille*.

filic-ātus, a, um, adj. [filix, filic-is] (*Provided with or having filix*; hence) *Adorned with fern*: Cic.

filii-ola, ae, f. dim. [filii-a] *A little daughter*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. filleule*.

filii-olus, i, m. dim. [filii-us] *A little son*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. filleul*.

filius, ii, m. [akin to Greek φύς, Sanscrit bhū, *existere*] (In passive sense, *One caused to be or procreated*; hence) I. Prop.: *A son*: Cic.—Particular expressions: *A. Terrae filius*, *A son of mother earth*, i. e. *a man of unknown origin*; hence, *an obscure, mean person*: Cic.—B. *Fortunae filius*, *A child of fortune*; *fortune's favourite*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A. Of a country, etc.*: *A native, inhabitant*, etc.: Cat.—

B. Plur.: *Children*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fils*.

filix (fe-), icis, f. Fern: Virg.

filum, i, n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root RADH or BANDH, *ligare*; but prps. for fig-lum, fr. fig-o] (*The fastening thing*; hence)

I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A thread, etc.*: Virg.; Ov. B. Esp.: *Of the thread of life spun by the Fates*: Virg.; Hor.

II. Meton.: *A. A fillet of wool wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap*; hence, *for a priest's fillet*: Liv.—B. *Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread*: *A string, cord, filament, fibre*: Ov.—C. *Outline, contour, form, shape of an object*: *mulieris*, Plaut. III. Fig.: *Texture, sort, quality, nature, style of speaking or writing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fil, file, filon*.

fimbria, arum, f. [akin to fibra] *Fibres, threads, fringe*: Cic.

fimbri-ātus, a, um, adj. [fimbri-ae] (*Provided with fimbriae*; hence) *Fibrous, fringed*: Suet.; Pl.

finis, i, m., or -um, i. [etym. dub.] *Manure, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in Sing.): Virg.

fin-do, fidi, fissum, findere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root BHID, *to cleave*]

I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: *patrios findere sarculo Agros*, Hor.—B. *With Personal pron., or Pass.* In reflexive force: *To cleave, etc., one's self*, i. e. *to split, burst*: Plaut.; Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: *To divide*: *qui dies mensum Veneris marinae Fendit Aprilum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fendre*.

finig-o, finxi, factum, fingere, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to σίγω, *to touch*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To form, shape, fashion, frame, make*: *nidos*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Of the plastic art*: *To form or fashion in wax, clay, stone, etc.*; *to mould or model*, as a statuary: *imagine*, Cic.—2. *To set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim*: *facta*, Plaut.: *crinem*, Virg.—3. *To alter, change*, for the purpose of dissembling: *vultum*, Cæs. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To form, fashion, make*: *animos*, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi*, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *To form by instruction*: *to instruct, teach, train*: *voce paternā Fingeris ad rectum*, Hor.—2. *A. To form mentally or in words; to represent to one's self; to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to represent to others, to sketch out*: in summo oratore fingendo, Cic.—b. *To contrive, devise, invent, feign something*: *fingeri qui non visa potest*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. feindre*; Eng. *feign*.

fin-io, i, vi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [fin-is] I. Prop.: *To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries*: *populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire*, Cæs.—Particular phrase: *Finis orbis* or *circulus*, *The horizon*: Cic.; Sen. II. Fig.: *A. To set bounds to, restrain, check*: *an potest cupiditas finiri?* Cic.—B. *To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign*: *Hercyniae silvae latitudinem*, Cæs.: *sepulchris*

finivit modum, Cic.—C. *Logic. t. t.*: *To define*: Quint.—D.: 1.: *a. Act.*: *To put an end to; to finish, terminate*: *labores*, Hor.—b. *Pass.*: *To come to an end, to end*: *in sententia verbis finiantur*, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *a. To come to an end, to cease*: Ov.; Tac.—b. *Pass.*: *To be brought, or to come to, an end; to die*: *qui morbo finiantur*, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. finir*.

finis, is (Abl. regularly fine; sometimes fini), m. and f. [prob. for finis; fr. fi(n)d-o] (*The dividing or separating thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A boundary, limit, border*: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *A limit, bound*: *ingenii*, Cic. III. Meton.: *A. Plur.*: *Borders*, and hence, *territory, land, country* inclosed within borders: Cæs.; Liv.—Particular expression: *Fine, Up to, as far as*, a certain point: *pectoris finis*, Cæs.—B.: 1.: *a. Gen.*: *An end, close, termination, conclusion*: *quando finem habet motus*, Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) *Ad eum finem*, *Until that*: Cic.—(b) *Quem ad finem*, *Till when? how long?* Cic.—b. *Esp.*: *A. End of life, latter end, death*: Hor.; Tac.—(b) *The end, extremity of an ascending series. i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit*: Cic.; Tac.—(c) *An end, purpose, intention, design*: Cic.; Tac.—2. In Rhetor.: *A definition, explanation*: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fin*.

finit-e, ade, [finit-us] *To a certain extent, within limits*: Cic.

fin-ītus, a, um, adj. [fin-is] (*Partaining to a finis*; hence) I. Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*: *summus enim finitimi Atinatus*, Cic.—As Subst.: *finitimi*, *orum*, m. *Neighbours*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, near akin, like*: (with Dat.) *falsa veris*, Cic. (with Gen.) *ejus*, id.

fini-tor, oris, m. [fini-o] *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor*: Cic.

fini-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of fin-i-o*.—2. *Pa.*: Rhet. t. t.: *Of words*: *That terminate properly; well rounded, rhetorical*: Cic.

fi-o, eri, v. facio.

firmā-men, inis, n. [firm(a)-o] (*That which strengthens*; hence) *A prop, support, stay*: Ov.

firmā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*That which strengthens*; hence) I. Prop.: *A support, prop, stay*: Cæs. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *A support, prop, stay*: Cic. B. Esp.: Rhetor. t. t.: *The chief support of an argument, the main point*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "sky"), *Fr. firmament*.

firmā-tor, oris, m. [id.] *A confirmer, establisher*: *pacis*, Tac.

firm-e, ade, [firm-us] 1. *Firmly, with firmness, strongly*: (Sup.) *pulvinus quam firmissime statuator*, Vitr.—2. *Firmly, strongly, powerfully, energetically*: Cic.—3. *Lastingly, for a long time*: (Comp.) *firmius*, Ov.—4. *Steadfastly, fixedly, firmly*: Cic.—5. *Firmly inflexible, immovably*: Pl.

firm-itas, atis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the firmus*; hence) 1. (*The quality*)

Firmness, solidity, durability, strength: Cæs.—2. **Strength, power:** Cic.—3. Of mental qualities: *Firmness, endurance, constancy:* Cic.

firm-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Firmly, with firmness, strongly:* Cæs.—2. *Lastingly, for a long time:* Gell.—3. *Certainly, surely:* Plaut.

firm-túdo, ñis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the firmus;* hence) 1. (*Material*) *Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:* Cæs.—2. Of physical qualities: *Strength, power:* Auct. Her.—3. Of mental qualities: *Firmness, constancy, strength:* Cic.; Tac.

firm-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [firm-us] I. Prop.: *To make firm or fast; to strengthen, support:* dentes Pl. II. Meton.: *To make strong, to strengthen:* corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.—B. *To refresh, recruit, nourish:* milites quiete, Curt. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: *To fortify, strengthen, secure;* to make lasting, durable, permanent: opes, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To strengthen in resolution;* to encourage, animate: Cæs.; cunctos alloquo, Tac.—b. In fidelity: *To make sure of, secure:* civitates obsidibus, Hirt.—B. *To confirm, show, or prove;* to affirm, assert, declare the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc.: fidem, Ter.: vim fati ex divinationis ratione, Cic.

firm-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans. root *dhri*, "to bear"] I. Prop.: (*Be-coming;* hence) (*Materially*) *Firm, strong, solid, durable, stable:* robora, Virg. II. Meton.: A. (*Physically*) *Strong, i. e.:* 1. *Possessing strength:* Cic.—2. *Durable, lasting:* vina, Virg.—B. *Imparting strength, strengthening, nourishing:* (Comp.) *firmus* est triticum, quam millium, Cels. III. Fig.: A. *Firm, powerful, strong:* civitas, Cic.—B. *Strong, proper, suitable, fit* for any thing: *fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus*, Hor.—C. *Durable, lasting, sure, established:* (Sup.) *vitæ præsidia firmissima*, Cic.—D. *Steadfast, immovable, fixed, steady:* Cic.—E. *Certain, sure, to be depended upon:* literæ, Cic.—F. *Firm, inflexible, immovable:* accusator, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ferme*.

fisc-ális, c, adj. [fisc-us] Of, or relating to, the public or the imperial treasury, *fiscal:* Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fiscal*.

fisc-ella, æ, f, dim. [id.] I. Gen.: *A small basket:* Virg. II. Esp.: *A wicker muzzle for cattle:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fscelle*.

fisc-ína, æ, f, [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a fiscus;* hence) I. Gen.: *A small basket:* Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A. *As a basket for leaves, fodder, etc.:* Ov.—B. *As a muzzle:* Pl.

fisc-us, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A basket (woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.):* Col. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *A money-basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse:* Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *The state treasury, public revenue:* Cic.—2. Under the empire, *The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse:* Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fisc*.

fis-silis, c, adj. [for fid-silis; fr.

fi(n)d-o] 1. *That may be cleft or split, fissile:* robur, Virg.—2. *Cleft, split:* caput, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fissile*.

fis-sio, ñis, f. [for fid-sio; fr. id.] *A cleaving, dividing:* Cic.

fis-sum, i, n. [for fid-sum; fr. id.] *A cleft, split, fissure (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver):* Cic.

fis-sus (for fid-sus), a, um, P. of fi(n)d-o.

fistúla, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A rammer, beetle:* Cæs.

fis-túla, æ, f. [prob. for fid-tula; fr. fi(n)d-o] (*The splitting thing; i. e. capable of being split;* hence) I. Prop.: *A hollow reed or stalk of plants:* Pl. II. Meton.: A. Of things made of reeds, etc.: 1. *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe:* Virg.—2. *A reed-pen:* Pers.—B. Of things similar to a reed in shape, whether externally or internally: 1. *A water-pipe (usually of lead):* Cic.—2. *A small pitch-pipe (for the voice):* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fistule, flûte*.

fistúl-átor, ñis, m. [fistul-a] *A player on the shepherd's pipe:* Cic.

fistúl-átus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Furnished with pipes:* Suet.

fixus (i. e. fig-sus), a, um, 1. P. of fig-o.—2. Pa.: *Fixed, fast, immovable:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fixe*.

flábel-i-y-fer-a, æ, f. [flabel-lum; (l); fer-o] *A fan-bearer (a female slave):* Plaut.

flábel-lum, i, n. dim. [for flabellum; fr. flabrum, flab(e)r-i] *A small fan or fly-flap:* I. Prop.: Ter. II. Fig.: Of the tongue: Cic.

flá-bilis, c, adj. [fl(a)-o] (*That can be blown;* hence) *Airy, of the nature of air:* Cic.

flá-bra, orum, n. [id.] (*Things which effect the blowing;* hence) 1. *Blasts, esp. of wind:* Lucr.—2. *Breezes, winds:* Virg.

flacc-éo, no perf. nor sup., ére, 2. v. n. [flac-us] *To wither, dry up;* hence) Fig.: *To be faint, languid, weak;* to flag, droop: Cic.

flacce-sco (flacci-), flaccúi, no sup., flaccescere, 3. v. n. incl. [flacc-o] I. Prop.: *To wither, dry up:* stercus, Var. II. Fig.: *To become faint, or feeble;* to droop, languish: *flaccescere* oratio, Cic.

flacco-ídus, a, um, adj. [flacc-o] I. Prop.: *Flabby, flaccid:* aures, Col. II. Fig.: *Languid, feeble:* (Comp.) *flaccidior turbo*, Lucr.

flac-cus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *MLAI*, to fade] I. P. Prop.: (*Withered;* hence) *Flabby:* auricularia, Var. II. Meton.: Of persons: *Flacc-eared:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flasque*.

flágel-l-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [flágel-lum] *To whip, scourge, lash:* quæstorem, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flageller*.

flágel-lum, i, n. dim. [for flagellum; fr. flagrum, flag(e)r-i] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A whip, scourge:* Virg. B. Esp.: *A driving-whip:* Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot:* Virg.—B. *The arm (of a polytus):* Ov.—C. *The thong (of a jave-*

lin): Virg. III. Fig.: *The lash or stings of conscience:* Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleau*.

flágit-a-tio, ñis, f. [flagit(a)-o] *An earnest request or demand, importunity:* Cic.; Tac.

flágit-a-tor, ñis, m. [id.] 1. *An importunate demander:* Liv.—2.: a. Prop.: *One who importunately demands a payment;* a dunning creditor: Plaut.—b. Meton.: *One who importunately reminds another of a promise:* Cic.

flágit-ös-e, adv. [flagitios-us] *Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously:* vivere, Cic.: (Sup.) *flagitiosissime*, id.

flágit-ös-us, a, um, adj. [flagitium] (*Full of flagitium;* hence) *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious:* Of persons or things: minus flagitiosum, Sall.: (Comp.) *flagitiosior*, Cic.: (Sup.) *flagitiosissimus*, id.

flágit-ium, i, n. [flagit-o] (*An earnestly desiring some bad thing; hence, effect for cause*) I. Prop.: *A shameful or disgraceful act done in the heat of passion;* a *disgraceful thing:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. Without the notion of passion: *A shameful or disgraceful act or thing:* Cic.; Tac.—B. *Shame, disgrace,* as a term of reproach; i. e. *rascal, scoundrel:* Plaut.—C. *Shame, disgrace:* Cic.

flág-ito, ávi, átum, áre (old *Inf. Pres. Pass.* *flagitarier*, Plaut.), 1. v. a. *intens.* [akin to *φλέγω*; cf. *flagro* init.] I. Gen.: *To demand any thing hotly, fiercely, violently;* to entreat, solicit a thing: *to press earnestly, importune, dun* a person for any thing: *consulis auxilium*, Cic.: (with double Acc.) *Cæsar æduos frumentum flagitare*, Cæs. II. Esp.: *To summon before the court, to accuse:* *peculatorum*, Tac.

flágra-ne, ntis: 1. P. of flagr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Flaming, blazing:* telum, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *Burning with heat, violently or excessively hot, burning:* (Sup.) *flagrantissimus æstus*, Liv.—(b) Of colour: *Glittering, shining:* Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) *Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement, eager:* cupiditas, Cic.: (Comp.) *flagrantior dolor*, Juv.—(b) *Restless, unquiet* (like a flickering flame): Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flagrant*.

flágran-ter, adv. [for flagrant-er; fr. flagrans, flagrant-is] *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly:* Front.: (Sup.) *flagrantissime*, Tac.

flágran-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *A burning, being on fire:* Gell. II. Fig.: *A burning, eagerness, eager desire:* Cic. III. Meton.: As a term of reproach: *Shame, disgrace:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) fragrance*.

flágr-i-tríb-a, æ, m. [hybrid word: flagrum; (i); τριβ-α] *A whip-rubber, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged (a term applied, in comedy, to a slave):* Plaut.

flág-ro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. [akin to Greek *φλέγ*, Sanscrit *bhrāṣ*, splendore] I. Prop.: *To flame, blaze,*

burn, be on fire: *flagrantes onerariæ*, Cic. II. Meton. To burn with heat: Lucr. III. Fig.: **A.** To be inflamed with passion (in good or bad sense); to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire; to be violently excited, stirred, provoked: *desiderio*, Cic.—**B.** To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at any evil; to suffer from it: *rumore malo*, Hor.

flāg-rum, *i. n.* [akin to *plecto* and *πλέσσω*] (That which beats; hence) *A whip, scourge*: Liv.; Juv.

flā-men, *īnīs, m.* [for *flēg-men*; fr. *φλέω*, to burn] (*The burner; i. e. the person who lights the sacrificial fires; hence*) *A flamen or priest (of a particular deity)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamine*.

flā-men, *īnīs, n.* [fl(a)-o] (*The blowing thing; hence*) *1. A gale, breeze*: Virg.—**2.** *A blowing, blast*: Ov.; Hor. **flāmin-ica**, *æ, f.* [1. *flamen, flāmin-is*] (*The one pertaining to a flamen; hence*) *The wife of a flamen*: Ov.; Tac.

flāmin-um, *ī, n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a flamen; hence*) *The office of flamen*: Cic.

Flāminius, *ī, m.* *Flaminius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Flāmin-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a *Flāminius*: *Flāminian*.—As *Subst.*: **Flāminia**, *æ, f.* (sc. *Via*) *The Flaminian Way or Road*.

flam-ma, *æ* (old *Gen. Sing.* *flam-mal*, Lucr.), *f.* [for *flēg-ma*; fr. *φλέω*] (*The burning thing; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A blazing fire, blaze, flame*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: Of colour: *Flame-colour, fiery colour*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an orator: *Flame, i. e. glowing or fervid delivery*: Cic.—**B.** Of any passion, esp. of love: *Flame, fire, glow, passion*: Cic.; Hor.—**C.** *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamme*.

flammē-āri-us, *ī, m.* [*flamme-um*] (*One pertaining to a flammeum; hence*) *A maker of bridal veils*: Plant.

flammē-ōlum, *i. n. dim.* [id.] *A small bridal veil*: Juv.

flam-m-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *escere*, *3. v. n. inch.* [*flamm-a*] *To become inflamed; colium, Lucr.*

flammē-um, *i. v.* *flammēis*.

flam-m-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [*flamm-a*] (*Of, or pertaining to, flamma; hence*) **1.** *Flaming, fiery*: Cic.—**2.** *Of colour*: *Flaming, flame-coloured, fiery, red*: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **flammē-um**, *i. n.* (sc. *velum*) *A (flame-coloured) bridal veil*: Juv.

flam-m-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [*flamm-a*; (i); fer-o] *Flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, burning, fiery*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flammi-fère*.

flam-m-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a.* [*flamm-a*] *I. Neut.*: *To flame, blaze, burn* (prps. only in *Part. Pres.*): *flammantia lumina*, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** *I. Prop.*: *To inflame, set on fire*: *fax nubila flammans*, Val. Fl.: *ut interirent aut crucibus affixi, aut flammantia*, Tac.—**2.** *Fig.*: *To inflame, stimulate, fire, etc.*: *omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium*

a Vitellio militum, Tac.—**B.** *To make flame-coloured or red; to redden*: *flammata toga, i. e. bright-red*, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flamber*.

flam-m-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [id.] *A little flame*: Cic.

flā-t-us, *ūs, m.* [fl(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *A blowing, breathing, smothering*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A breath, breeze*: *fortune, Cic.*—**B.** *Mostly Plur.*: *Inflatedness, haughtiness*: Virg.

flāv-ēo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 2. v. n.* [*flav-us*] *To be golden-yellow or gold-coloured*: Virg.

flāv-esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre, 3. v. n. inch.* [*flav-o*] *To become golden-yellow or gold-coloured*: Virg.; Ov.

Flāv-i-us, *ī, m.* *Flavius; a Roman name*.

flāv-us, *a, um, adj.* [akin to *φλέω*] (*Burning; hence, of colour*) *Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen coloured*: Lucr.; Ov.

flē-bilis, *e, adj.* [flē-o] *1. To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable*: (*Comp.*) *nulli flebilior, quam tibi*, Virgili, Hor.—**2.** *a. That makes or causes to weep, that brings tears*: *ultor*, Ov.—**b.** *Weeping, tearful, doleful*: Cic.; Hor.—*Adverbial expression*: *flebilis, dolefully, etc.*: Ov.

flēbil-iter, *adv.* [*flēbil-is*] *Mournfully, dolefully*: Cic.; Hor.

flēc-to, *flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. and n.* [prob. akin to *πλέω*] *I. Act.*: **A. Prop.**: *1. Gen.*: *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*: *tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum*, Hor.: *membra, quocunque vult, flectit*, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *a.* *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To turn one's self, to turn*: Cæs.; Ov.—**b.** *Naut. t. t.*: *To go round or double a promontory*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: *1. Gen.*: *To bend, turn, direct*: *vitam*, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *a.* *With Personal pron.* or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To bend or turn one's self; to bend, turn*: Enn.; Hor.—**b.** *To bend in opinion or in will; to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften*: *quibus rebus ita flectebat animo*, Cic.: *desine fata deflexi spectare precando*, Virg.—**c.** *To turn aside from, to avoid a thing*: *ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo*, Cic. **II.** *Neut.*: **A. Prop.**: *To turn, go, or march in any direction*: *quum procihi hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *To turn in any direction*: in ambitionem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fléchir*.

flē-o, *evi, ētum, ēre* (contr. forms *flecti*, Ov.: *flectus*, Prop.: *flectunt*, Virg.: *flectet*, id.: *flesse*, Ov.; Liv.): *2. v. n. and a.* [akin to *φλέω*, “to gush”] *I. Neut.*: **A. Prop.**: *To weep, cry*: *ille me complexus atque osculans fere prohibebat*, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *Of things*: *To drop, trickle down*: *uberibus flent omnia guttis*, Lucr. **II.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: *To weep for, bewail, lament a person or thing*: *filii necem*, Tac. **B. Meton.**: *To sing any thing mournfully or in mournful strains*: *amorem testudine*, Hor.

1. flē-tus, *a, um*: *1. P. of flēo*.—

2. Pa.: *Dripping*: *sanguine flecti*, Lucr.

2. flē-tus, *ūs, m.* [flē-o] *I. Prop.*: *A weeping*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A. Lamentation: *Phæd.—B. Tears*: Ov. **flex-ānim-us**, *a, um, adj.* [1. *flex-us*; *anim-us*] *1. That bends or sways the heart; moving, affecting*: *oratio*, Cic.—**2.** *Bent or swayed in heart; touched, moved, affected*: *Auct. ap. Cic.***

flex-ibilis, *e, adj.* [2. *flex-us*] (*Pertaining to bending; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *That may be bent, pliant, flexible*: *materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable*: *nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem*, Cic.—**B.** *In a bad sense*: *Fickle, wavering, inconstant*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexible*.

flex-ilis, *e, adj.* [id.] (id.) **1.** *Pliant, pliable, flexible*: *circulus*, Virg.—**2.** *Of the hair*: *Curled*: *coma*, Ov.

flex-i-lōqu-us, *a, um, adj.* [2. *flex-us*; (i); loqu-or] (*Speaking winding things; hence*) *Ambiguous, equivocal*: *oracula*, Cic.

flex-iō, *ōnis, f.* [for *flec(t)-sio*; fr. *flec(t)-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A turning, winding, etc.*: Cic.—**B.** *Of the voice*: *Modulation, inflection, change*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexion*.

flex-i-pes, *pēdis, adj.* [1. *flex-us*; (i); pes] *Curve-footed*: *hederæ*, Ov. **flex-i-ōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [2. *flexus*. (uncontr. *Gen.*) *flexu-is*] *Full of turns or winding, tortuous, flexuous*: *iter*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *flexuosissimi orbes*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flexueux*.

flexūra, *æ, f.* [for *flec(t)-sura*; fr. *flec(t)-o*] *A bending, winding*: Lucr.

1. flexus (for *flec(t)-sus*), *a, um*: **1. P.** of *flec(t)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Prop.*: *Bent, curved*: *error* (*sc. Labyrinthi*), Ov.

2. flexus, *ūs, m.* [for *flec(t)-sus*; fr. *flec(t)-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A bending, turning, winding*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: *A turning, changing, transition from one state to another*: Cic.

flēc-tus, *ūs, m.* [for *flig-tus*; fr. *flig-o*] *A striking, dashing together, collision*: Virg.

flēg-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v. a.* *To strike, strike down*: Liv. Andron.

flō-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *dhmā*, *flare*] *I. Neut.*: **A. Prop.**: *To blow*: *belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus*, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To give forth a sound by being blown*: *tibia cornu* Flabit, Ov. **II.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: *To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away any thing*: *flammam*, Lucr. **B. Meton.**: *Of an instrument*: *To blow; to cause to sound by blowing*: *tibia* flatur, Ov.

flōc-cus, *i. m.* [prps. *πλέω*] (*The weaving thing or thing for weaving; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A flock or lock of wool; a wool-like substance, on clothes, etc.*: Cels. **II.** Meton.: *Something trifling, a bagatelle, trifle*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *flocon*.

Flōr-a, *æ, f.* [*flōs, flōr-is*] (*Th*

one with, or having flowers) *Flora*; the goddess of flowers.—Hence, *Floralis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flora*; *Floral*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Florae*; *floral*.

flōre-ns, ntis: 1. *P. of flore-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Shining, glistening, glittering*: catervæ ere, Virg.—b. *Flourishing, blooming, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent* (Comp.) quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa, Cic. (Sup.) florentissima Samnitium castra, id.

Flōrentia, æ, f. *Florentia*: a city of Etruria (now Florence).—Hence, **Flōrent-ini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Florentia*; *Florentines*.

flōr-ſo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [*flōs*, *flor-is*] 1. Prop.: *To bloom, blossom, flower, be in flower, etc.*: narcisso florebat alnus, Virg. II. Fig.: *To be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to be in good repute; to be eminent, distinguished, etc.*: Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Of wine: To froth*: Ov.—B. *To be filled with, or abound with, anything*: tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr.: (with Gen.) arbes puerum flore videmus, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleurir*.

flōre-sco, no perf., nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [*flore-o*] 1. Prop.: *To begin to blossom or flower, to come out in blossom*: Cic. II. Fig.: *To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute*: Cic.

flōr-ſus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] (*Of, or pertaining to, flowers*; hence) 1. *Composed or made of flowers*: coronæ, garlands of flowers, Plant.—2. *Abounding in flowers, flowery*: rura, Virg.

flōr-id-ſus, a, um, adj. dim. [*flōr-is*] *Somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōr-id-us, a, um, adj. [*flōr-o*] 1. Prop.: *With flowers, flowery*: sorta, garlands of flowers, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *Of personal appearance: Blooming, beautiful*: puellula, Cat.—B. *Of style*: *Florida, flowery* (Comp.) Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, Cic. (Sup.) floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. ¶ Hence, *Fr. floride*.

flōr-i-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*flōs*, *flor-is*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Bearing flowers, flowery*: saltus, Lucr.

flōr-i-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [*flōs*, *flor-is*; (*i*); *leg-o*] *Flower-culling*: apes, Ov.

flōs, flōris, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *PHAL*, *ex* expandere, *florescere*, Gr. φλέω] (*That which expands or bursts forth*; hence) 1. Prop.: *A blossom, flower*: Cic. Hor. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *The flower, crown, prime ornament of any thing*: Cic. Liv. B. Esp.: *Of speech: A flower, embellishment, ornament*: Cic. III. Meton.: A.: 1. *Flower-juice, honey-jew* (sucked out by the bees): Virg.—2.: a. *The prime or best part, also the best kind of any thing*: Plant.—b. *The highest part, top, crown, head of a thing*: (a) *Of the froth of wine*: Cat.—(b) *Of the first hairs of the beard*: Virg.—(c) *Of the tip of a flame*: Lucr.—B. *Flos ætatis, Maidenly or youthful innocence* (said of girls or boys); *virginity*: Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleur*.

flōs-cŭlus, i, m. dim. [*for flōcus*; fr. *flōs*, *flor-is*] 1. Prop.: *A little flower, floweret*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Of persons: Floweret, pride, ornament*: Cat.—B. *Of the bloom or early part of life*: Juv.—C. *Of speech: Flower of rhetoric, ornament*: Cic.

fluct-i-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [*fluct-us*; (*i*); *fra(n)g-o*] *Wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr.

fluctŭa-tŭo, ōnis, f. [*fluctu(a)-o*] *Of the mind: Wavering, vacillation*: animorum, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuation, flottaison*.

fluctu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [*fluctus*, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *fluctu-is*] 1. *To be in a state of waves, to be billowy*: Plant. II.: A. Prop.: *To move like a wave; to wave, undulate, move to and fro, be driven hither and thither*: quadremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. B. Fig.: *To be restless, inquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate*: animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctuer, flotter*.

fluctŭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] 1. Prop.: *To wave, undulate*: Pl. II. Fig.: *To be restless, inquiet, uncertain; to waver, etc.*: Liv.

fluctŭ-ōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Full of waves, billowy*: mare, Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluctueux*.

flu-o-tus, ſis [*for* *fluv-tus*; fr. *FLUVI*, root of *flu-o*; v. fluo init.] m. 1. Prop.: *Of fluids: A flowing, waving*: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. *A flow, flood; waving water, wave, billow, surge*: Cic. Virg.—B. *Of odours, fire, etc.*: A stream: Lucr.; Val. Fl. III. Fig.: A. *A wave*: barbarie fluctus, Cic.—B. *Turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flot*.

flū-sens, entis: 1. *P. of flu-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Laz, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: Quint.; Sen.—b. *Of speech, or the speaker: (a) Flowing, fluent*: Cic.—(b) *Laz, unrestrained, diffuse, prolix*: Cic.

flū-en-ter, adv. [*for* *fluent-ter*; fr. *fluens*, *fluent-is*] *In a flowing, waving manner*: Lucr.

flūent-i-ſon-us, a, um, adj. [*fluent-um*; (*i*); *son-o*] *Stream resounding*: litus, Cat.

flū-entum, i, n. [*flu-o*] (*That which flows; hence*) *A stream, running water*: Virg.

flū-idus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] 1. Prop.: *Flowing, fluid*: liquor, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Soft, slack, lax, languid*: frondes, soft, ripe, Lucr.: corpora, Liv.—B. *Dissolving*: calor, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluide*.

flū-itŭ, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [*id.*] 1. Prop.: *To flow*: pericitus aurum fluitare, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *To float, swim, sail, be tossed about on the water*: navis fluitans, Cic.—B. *To move in a waving or unsteady manner; to move, undulate*: summo fluitantia (sc. vela) malo, Ov. III. Fig.: *To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver*: spe, Hor.

flū-men, inis, n. [*id.*] (*That which*

flows or streams along, hence) 1. *Q. s. fl.* *A flood, stream, flowing water*: flumen vivum, i. e. a living, running stream, Virg. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *A river*: Cæs.; Cic. B. Meton.: *Of things which flow in streams or like streams*: A stream, flood: Lucr.; Virg. C. Fig.: *Of style: A flow, fluency, flood, stream*: Cic.

flūmī-nŭs, a, um, adj. [*flumen*, *flumin-is*] (*Of, or belonging to, a river in a river, river*: aqua, Ov.

flū-o, xi, xum (old form, ctum), ēre (*Fut. Perf.* fluieris, Lucr.), 3. v. n. [root *FLU* or *FLUGV*, akin to Sanscrit root *PLU*, *fluere*] 1. Prop.: *Of fluids*: *To flow*: fluvius Eurotas, propter Lacedæmonem fluit, Cic.: nudo sub pede musta fluint, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Of bodies: To flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid*: madidæque fluens in veste Menotes, Virg.—B.: 1. *Of things moving in the manner of fluids: To flow, stream, pour, wave, undulate*: ramos compesce fluentes, Virg.—2. *To pass away, fall away, fall off or out, vanish, disappear*: fluint arma de manibus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To flow, spring, arise, come forth*: to go, proceed: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, etc., Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *To be wandering, rambling*: ne fluit oratio, Cic.—2. *To dissolve, vanish, perish*: fluit voluptas corporis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluir*.

flū-to, no perf., nor sup., tāre, 1. v. n. [*flu-o*] 1. Prop.: *To flow*: aqua fluit, Lucr. II. Meton.: *To undulate, wave*: vela, Lucr.

flūvi-ālis, e, adj. [*fluvius*] *Of, or belonging to, a river; river*: arundo, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluvial*.

flūvi-ātſilis, e, adj. [*id.*] (*Of, or belonging to, a river; river*: testudines, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluviale*.

flūv-idus, a, um, adj. [*for* *fluv-idus*; fr. *FLUVI*, root of *flu-o*] *Flowing, fluid*: Lucr.

flūv-iŭs, ſi (*Gen. Plur.* flūviorum scanned as a trisyllable, Virg.), m. [*for* *fluv-iŭs*; fr. *FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*] (*The flowing thing; hence*) 1. *A river*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Running water, stream*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fleuve*.

fluxio (i. e. fluv-sio), ōnis, f. [*fr. FLUGV*, root of *flu-o*] *A flowing, flow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fluxion*. 1. *fluxus* (i. e. fluv-g-sus), a, um [*id.*] 1. *P. of fluo*.—2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Flowing, fluid*: succus, Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) Gen.: *Flowing, loose, slack* (Comp.) fluxior cinctura, Suet.—(b) Esp.: (a) *Of a vessel for liquids*: Leaking, leaky: vas, Lucr.—(c) *Frail, perishable*: corpora, Tac.—c. Fig.: (a) *Laz, loose, dissolute, remiss, careless, negligent*: animus, Suet.—(b) *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res in secundis fluxe, Cic.

2. *fluxus* (i. e. fluv-g-sus), ōs, m. [*id.*] 1. Prop.: *A flow, flux*: fluxus aris, Pl. II. Fig.: *A flowing or passing away of a space of time*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. flux*.

flō-āle, is, n. [*for* *fanc-āle*; fr. *fauces*] (*A thing pertaining to the*

throat; hence) *A wrapper for the neck*: Hor.

fōc-illo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [foc-us] *To revive or refresh; to cherish*: societatem, Suet.

fōcū-lus, i, m. (Plur. heterocl. -a, ōrum, n., Plaut.), dim. [for focu-lus; fr. focus, (*unconstr. Gen.*) focu-lus] (*A small focus*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A small fire-place or hearth*: Pl.—b. Meton.: *Fire*: Juv.—2. *A small altar*: Liv.—3. *A fire-pan, brazier*: Plaut.

fōc-us, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root धृष्, *flagrare, ardere*] (*The burning thing, or thing for fire*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A fire-place, hearth*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The house or family*: Hor.—2. *A funeral pile*:—3. *An altar*: Ov.—4. *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. feu.

fōd-ico, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [fod-ico] I. (Prop.: *To dig*; hence) Meton.: *To dig, punch*: laevum Qui fodiet latus, Hor. II. Fig.: *To hurt, grieve, sting, vex, etc.*: animum, Plaut.: (*without Object*) fodicantibus iis rebus, Cic.

fōd-īo, fōdi, fossum, fōdere (Inf. Pres. Pass. fodiri, Plaut.), 3. v. a. and n. [akin to fōd-ō, fūd-ō] (*To make a pit, deep place, etc., in the ground*; hence) I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To dig, delve, dig up*: arva, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of the effects of digging, etc.: a. *To dig, or excavate by digging*: scrobes, Cæs.—b. *To overthrow by digging*; to undermine: murum, Ov.—c. *To raise or obtain by digging*; to dig up: argentum, Liv.—2. Of a state corresponding to that produced by digging: *To prick, pierce, stab*: ora, Tac.: armos, Virg.—Of the water as object: *To dig through, to throw up*: ungula fudit aquas, Ov. C. Fig.: *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite*: aliquem, Cic. II. Nent.: A. Prop.: *To dig, to be employed in digging*: fodit; invent auri aliquid, Cic. B. Meton.: *To punch, etc.*: noli fodere, Ter. C. Fig.: Of pain: *To dig into one*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fouiller, four.

focunde, etc., v. foc.

fōd-e, adv. [1. fōd-us] *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: Lucr.: (Comp.) fōditus, Liv.: (Sup.) fōditissime, Cic.

fōdēr-ātus, a, um, adj. [2. fōd-us, fōder-is] (*Provided with or having a fodus*; hence) *Leagued together, confederate, allied*: civitates, Cic.—As Subst.: *federatī*, ōrum, m. *Allied persons, confederates, allies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fédéré.

fōdī-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [for fōder-fragus; fr. fōd-us, fōder-is; fra(n)g-o] *League-breaking, perfidious*: Pempti, Cic.

fōd-itas, ātis, f. [1. fōd-us] (*The quality of the fodus*; hence) *Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness*: physical or mental: Cic.

fōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to render unsightly; to defile, disfigure, deform*: physically or mentally: agros, Liv.: Romam, Cic.

1. fōd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to

fōteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible*: physically or mentally: pestilentia, Liv.: (Comp.) nihil fōditus, Cic.: (Sup.); also, with *Dal.* luxuria senectutis fōditissima, id.

2. fōd-us, ēris, n. [for fōd-us; fr. fōd-o] (*A trusting*; hence) 1. Polit. t. t.: *A league, treaty, compact*: Cæs.; Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *A compact, covenant, agreement*: Cic.; Ov.—b. Meton.: Of things: *A law*: Lucr.; Virg.

fōn, v. fen.

fōt-ō (fāt-, fet-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To have an ill smell, to stink*: Plaut. II. Fig.: fil fōtet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut.

fōt-īdus (fāt-, fet-), a, um, adj. [fōt-ic] *That has an ill smell, stinking, fetid*: Cic.: (Comp.) fōtidior, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. fétide.

fōtor (fāt-, fet-), ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *An offensive smell, a stench*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Foulness, noisomeness*: Script. ap. Suet.

fōt-us, v. fet.

Fōlla, ā, f. *Folia*; the name of a witch of Ariminum: Hor.

fōll-ātus, a, um, adj. [foll-um] *Provided with or having leaves; leafy*: caulis, Pl.—As Subst.: *foliatum*, i, n. (sc. unguentum) *An unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard*; nard-ōl: Juv.

fōll-um, ū, n. [akin to φύλ-λον] I. Prop.: *Of plants, etc.*: *A leaf*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *Of a leaf of paper*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. feuille, folio.

fōll-icūlus, i, m. dim. [foll-is] (*A small follis*; hence) 1. *A ball inflated with air, an air-ball*: Suet.—2. a. Prop.: *A small bag or sack*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: Sen.—(b) *Of the shell of an egg*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. follicule.

fōll-is, is, m. [akin to φύλ-α, φύλ-ακος, "a bag" or "pouch"] 1. a. Prop.: *A pair of bellows*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Of puffed cheeks*: Juv.—2. *A leather money-bag*: Juv.

fōll-itim, adv. [foll-is] *By money-bags*: Plaut.

fōmentum, i, n. [for fōv-mentum; fr. fōv-o] 1. (*That which warms*; hence) a. Prop.: *A warm application, lotion, or poultice*; a fomentation: Hor.—b. Fig.: *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation*: Cic.; Tac.—2. (*That which fosters*; hence) *Nourishment*: Hor.

fō-mes, itis, m. [for fōv-mes; fr. fōv-o] (*That which fosters*; hence) *Touchwood, fuel*: Virg.

fōn-s, fontis, m. [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o] (*A pouring forth*; Concr.: *That which pours itself forth*; hence) I. Prop.: *A spring, fountain*: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: *Fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A. For spring-water, water*: Virg.—B. Personified: *Fons*; as a deity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. font.

fōnt-ānus, a, um, adj. [fons, font-is] *Of, or from, a spring; spring-*: ora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. fontaine.

Fōntēius, ū, -a, ē, f. [id.] (*One*

pertaining to a fons) *Fontēius* and *Fontēia* (Roman names).

fōnt-icūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] *A little spring or fountain*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. fonticule, "an issue."

fōnt-inālis (-analis), ē, adj. [id.] *Of, or from, a spring or fountain*: aqua, Vitr.—Hence, *fontinalis* (fonta-), is, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a spring*: porta (prps. = Porta Capena), Liv.—As Subst.: *Fontinalis*, is, m. *Fontinalis*; the god of fountains: Plaut.

fōr, fātus sum, āri (Inf. Pres., farier, Virg.), 1. v. defect. n. and a. [akin to φά-ω, φη-μι] I. Gen.: *A. Nentut. To speak, say*: ad eos deus fatur, Cic.: data copia fandi, Virg.—B. Act.: *To speak, utter, say a thing*: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. II. Esp.: A. *To utter in prophecy; to foretell, predict*: labor enim, quando, etc., Virg.—B. *To sing in verse, to celebrate*: Tarpeia turpe sepulcrum Favore, Prop.

fōrā-bilis, ē, adj. [for(a)-o] *That may be pierced*: Ov.

fōrā-men, inis, n. [id.] (*That which is pierced*; hence) *An opening or aperture made by boring, a hole*: Cæs.; Hor.

fōras, adv. [akin to θύρα, "a door"] (*To the doors*; hence, with accessory notion of motion beyond) *Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out*: Cæs.; Cic.

fōr-cep-s, cipis, m. and f. [etym. dub.] either, for form-cap-s; fr. form-us; cap-io, and so, the thing taking hold of that which is hot;—or for fōr-cap-s; fr. fōr-is; cap-io; and so, the thing for taking forth or out; hence) 1. *A pair of tongs or pincers for taking hold of metal, etc.*: Virg.—2. *A pair of pincers, in gen.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. forceps.

fōr-dus, a, um, adj. [for fer-dus; fr. fer-o] (*Bearing*; hence) *With young, pregnant*: bos, Ov.

fore and **forem**, v. sum.

fōr-ensis, ē, adj. [for-um] *Of, or belonging to, the market or forum; public, forensic*: oratio, Cic.: factio, Liv.—As Subst.: *forensia*, ūm, n. (sc. vestimenta) *A state-dress*: Suet.

Fōrentum, i, n. *Forentum*; a town of Apulia (now Forenza).

1. **fōr-is**, is, f. [akin to Gr. θύρα; Sanscrit dār and dvāra; Goth. dār; Germ. Thür; Engl. door] I. Prop.: *Of a house, etc.*: *A door, gate*;—Plur., the two leaves of a door: Plaut.; Cic. II. Meton.: *Of a door, opening, entrance of other things*: Cic. III. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: *A door*: amicitia, Cic.

2. **fōr-is**, adv. [id.] 1. *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *From without, from abroad*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. fors, "except."

fōr-ma, ā, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *contour, figure, shape, etc.*: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *A fine form, beauty*: Hor.—2. *A model or mould after which any thing is made*; a pattern

or stamp; a last of a shoemaker, etc.: Hor.; Tac.—3. A rescript, formulary: Capitol.—4. A frame, case, etc.: Pl. II. Fig.: Shape, form, nature, manner, kind: tempus, Cic.; scelerum, Virg. III. Meton.: A beauty, beautiful girl: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *forme*.

form-ālis, e, adj. [form-a] (Pertaining to forma; hence) 1. Pertaining to a rescript; circular: epistola, Suet.—2. Pertaining to a form or mould: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formel*.

formā-mentum, i, n. [form(a)-o] (That which is formed; hence) A shape, form: Lucr.

formā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A shaping, forming; a form, design, plan. I. Prop.: Virg. II. Fig.: morum, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formation*.

formā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A former, fashioner: I. Prop.: universi, Sen. II. Fig.: morum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formateur*.

formā-tūra, e, f. [id.] A forming, fashioning, shaping: Lucr.

Formiæ, ārum, f. *Formiæ*; a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Læstrygones (now Mola di Gaeta).—Hence, **Formi-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Formiæ*; *Formici*.—As Subst.: 1. **Formiānum**, i, n. (sc. prædium) An estate in *Formiæ*.—2. **Formiāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The *Formiāns*.

formica, e, f. [fr. βύμη, Æol. for μύμη] An ant, emmet, pismire: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourmi*.

formic-inus, a, um, adj. [formic-a] Of or like ants: gradus, i. e. creeping, crawling: Plaut.

formidā-bilis, e, adj. [formid(a)-o] Causing fear, terrible, formidable: lumen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formidable*.

1. **formid-ō**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [prps. form-us, akin to θερμός] (To be heated or agitated about something; hence) I. Act.: To fear, dread: illius iracundiam formidant, Cic.: classe formidatus, Hor. II. Neut.: To be afraid, terrified, frightened: neque prius desinam formidare, quam, etc., Script. ap. Cic.

2. **formid-ō**, inis, f. [1. formid-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A fearing; fearfulness, fear, terror, dread: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: Awe, reverence: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: That which produces fear; a frightful thing, a fright, horror: Virg. B. Esp.: A scarecrow (made of different coloured feathers): Hor.; Virg.

formidōlōs-e, adv. [formidolos-us] Fearfully, terribly: Cic.

formidōl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prob. for formidin-ōsus; fr. formido, formidin-is] (Full of formido; hence) 1. Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific: Scorpis formidolosus, Hor.: (Sup.) formidolosissimum bellum, Cic.—2. Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) formidolosior hostium, Tac.

form-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [form-a] I. Prop.: To shape, fashion, form: pueros, Cic.: classem, Virg.: (without Object) formare, Cic. II. Fig.: To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose, etc.: orationem, Cic.: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarium habitum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *former*.

formōs-itas, ātis, f. [formos-us] (The quality of the formosus; hence) Beauty: Cic.

form-ōsus, a, um, adj. [form-a] (Full of forma; hence) Finely formed, beautiful, handsome: (Comp.) formosior (sc. forma), Cic.: (Sup.) virgines formosissimæ, id.: formosa æstas, Ov.

form-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] (A little forma; hence) 1. A fine form, beauty: Plant.—2. a. Prop.: Law &c.: A form, formula for regulating judicial proceedings: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A lawsuit, action, process: Suet.; Quint.—(b) In diplomacy: Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation: Liv.—3. A rule, principle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *formule*.

for-mus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit gharṇa, "calor"; Gr. θερμός; Germ. and Engl. warm] Warm: Fest.

formā-ālis, e, adj. [formax, form-ac-is] Of, or belonging to, an oven or ovens: dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.—As Subst.: **Formācālia**, ium, n. (sc. sacra) The festival of the goddess Fornax; the oven-festival: Ov.

form-ax, ācis, f. [form-us] (A thing pertaining to a fornus; hence) I. Prop.: A furnace, kiln: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of the crater of Ætna: Ov.—B. Personified: Fornax: the goddess who presides over ovens; the oven-goddess: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fournaise*.

formic-ātus, a, um, adj. [formix, formic-is] (Provided with or having a fornix; hence) 1. Vaulted, arched: paries, Cic.—2. As an Adj. Prop., Via Formicata (Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius): Liv.

fornix, icis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An arch or vault: Virg.; Cic. II. Meton.: A brothel (situate in underground vaults): Hor.

fornus, i-furnus.

for-s, fortis, f. [prob. for fer-tis; fr. fer-o] (A bringing; Concr. That which brings; hence, with the accessory notion of casualty) I. Prop.: Chance, hap, hazard (only in Nom. and Abl.); Cic.; Liv.: Particular adverbial expressions: A. Fors (ellipt. for fors sit, It might occur, might happen; hence) Perchance, perhaps, peradventure: Virg.; Hor.—B. Forte: 1. By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally: Cic.; Tac.—2. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Fors; the goddess of chance (also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was on the Tiber, outside of the city: Cic.; Ter.

for-s-an, adv. [ellipt. for fors sit an] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Liv.; Virg.

for-sit, adv. [for fors sit] Perhaps:

for-sit-an, adv. [for fors sit an] Perhaps, peradventure: Cic.; Virg. **fort-an**, adv. [fort-e; an] Perhaps: Cic.

fort-as-se (-sis), adv. [for forte; an; sit] 1. Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly: Cic.—2. Perchance, indeed; perhaps so, forsooth: Cic.—3. In designating numbers: About: Plaut.; Cic.

forte, v. fors.

fort-icūlus, a, um, adj. dim [fort-is] Somewhat bold or brave: Cic.

for-tis, e, adj. [Sans. root DHRIŠ, "to be courageous"] I. Prop.: Of persons: Courageous, brave, stout-hearted, steadfast: (Sup.) vir fortissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: Physically: Strong, powerful: fortes tauri, Virg. III. Fig.: Of things: Strong, powerful, etc.: (Comp.) ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fort* (Subst.) force.

fort-iter, adv. [fort-is] I. Prop.: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously: a stringere, Plaut.: (Comp.) fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. Fig.: Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully: (Sup.) injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

fort-itūdo, inis, f. [id.] (The quality of the fortis; hence) I. Prop.: Strength: Phad. II. Fig.: Firmness, manliness shown in enduring or undertaking hardship or trouble; fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity: Cic.

fortūit-o, adv. [fortuit-us] By chance, accidentally, fortuitously: Cæs.; Cic.

fort-ūitus, a, um, adj. [fort-e] (That takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental) fortuitus: nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem, Hor.: nam neque fortuitos ortus surgentibus astris, etc., Manil.—As Subst.: **fort-uita**, ōrum, n. Accidental circumstances, fortuitous events: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortuit*.

fort-ūna, æ [fors, fort-is] (That which belongs or appertains to fors; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune: Cic. B. Meton.: Personified: Fortuna or Fortune (the goddess of fate, luck, or fortune): Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: Cic.; Hor.—2. Ill-luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity: Hor.—B.: 1. Prop.: State, condition, circumstances, fate, lot: Hor.—2. Meton.: Property, possessions, goods, fortune (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortune*.

fortūnāt-e, adv. [fortunat-us] Fortunately, prosperously: Cic.

fortūnā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of fortun(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate: (Comp.) fortunatior fortuna, Cic.: (Sup.) qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id.: (with Gen.) fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, Virg.—b. Esp.: In good circumstances, well

off, wealthy, rich: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortuné*.

fortūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fortun-a] *To make fortunate, prosper, bless:* tibi patrimonium dei fortunet, Cic.

1. **fōrū-lī**, ōrum, m. dim. [for foro-lī; fr. *forus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) foro-lī] *A book-case:* Suet.

2. **Fōrū-lī**, ōrum, m. *Foruli:* a village of the Sabines (now *Civita Tomassa*).

1. **fōr-um**, i, n. [usually considered akin to *foris* and *foras*, and so, that which is out of doors; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root *nop*, whence *nop-ōs*, "a passage," and so that which is passed through; hence] I. *The open space or area before a tomb:* Cic. II. *A:* 1. Prop.: *A market, as a place for buying and selling:* piscarium, Plant.—2. Meton.: *A market-town, market-place:* Cic. Sall.—B. 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: *The market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: Cæs.—b. Esp.: At Rome: Forum Romanum or *The Forum*; a long, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers: Cic.; Hor.—2. Meton.: a. For affairs of state: Cic.—b. For the administration of justice in the forum: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize:* Cic.—c. For the transaction of business in the forum: Cic.—C. As a name of towns:

1. Forum *Appii*, a market town in Latium on the Via Appia, near *Tres Tabernæ* (now *S. Donato*).—2. Forum *Aurelium*, a town near Rome, on the Via *Aurelia* (now *Monte Alito*).—3. Forum *Cornelium*, a town in *Gallia Cispadana* (now *Imola*).—4. Forum *Gallorum*, a town in *Gallia Cispadana*, between *Mutina* and *Bononi* (now *Castel Franco*).—5. Forum *Julii*, a town in *Gallia Narbonensis*, colony of the eighth legion (now *Fréjus*).—Hence, **Foro-juli-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Forum Julii*.—As Subst.: **Forojuli-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Forum Julii*.—6. Forum *Voconii*, a town 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees (now, acc. to some, *Cauet*; acc. to others, *Luc*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *forum, foire, for*.

fōr-us, i, m., -um, i, n. [akin to *for-um*] *(That which is passed through; hence)* I. Prop.: *A gangway in a ship:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A row of seats in the circus:* Liv.—B. A cell of bees: Virg.

Fōsī, ōrum, m. *The Fosi; a Germanic tribe (near the modern Celles)*.

fos-sā, æ, f. [for fod-sā; fr. fod-īo] *(The dug thing; hence)* *A ditch, trench, fosse:* Cic.; Līv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fosse*.

fos-siō, ōnis, f. [for fod-siō; fr. id.] *A digging:* Cic.

fos-sor, ōris, m. [for fod-sor; fr. id.] I. Prop.: *A gen.*: *A digger, dicer, ditcher:* Virg. B. Esp.: *A*

sapper, miner, etc.: Stat. II. Meton.: *A labouring man, a clown:* Pers.

fos-sūra, æ, f. [for fod-sura; fr. id.] *A digging:* Suet.

fos-sus (for fod-sus), a, um, P. of fod-īo.

fō-tus (for fod-tus), a, um, P. of fod-ēo.

fōv-ēa, æ, f. [for fod-ēa; fr. fod-īo] *(A dug thing; hence)* I. Gen.: *A pit:* Virg. II. Esp.: *A Prop.*: *A pitfall:* Cic. B. Fig.: *A snare:* Plaut.

fōv-ēo, fōvi, fōtum, fōv-ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To warm, keep warm:* pullos, Cic.; terram, Lucr. II. Meton.: *A*, Of diseased parts of the body: *To foment (whether with warm or cold applications):* corpus refovent-que foveant, Ov.—B. *To cherish, foster, etc.*: aliquem gremio, Virg. III. Fig.: *To cherish, caress, love, favour, support, assist:* hoc regnum dea gentibus esse . . . jam tum tendit-que fovete, Virg.

frac-tūra, æ, f. [for frag-tura; fr. fra(n)g-o] *A breach, fracture, cleft:* Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fracture*.

frac-tus (for frag-tus), a, um: 1. P. of fra(n)g-o.—2. Pa.: *Weakened, weak, feeble, faint:* (Comp.) spes amplificanda fortunæ fractior, Cic.

fræno, frænū, etc., v. fren.

frāg-a, ōrum, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] *(The fragrant things; hence)* *Strawberries:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraise*.

frāg-ilis, e, adj. [fra(n)g-o] *(That may or can be broken; hence)* I. Prop.: *Easily broken, brittle, fragile:* rami, Virg.; aquae fragiles, i. e. ice, Ov. II. Fig.: *Weak, frail:* res humane fragiles, Cic. (Comp.) vite fragilior, Pl.—As Subst.: *fragile*, is, n. *A fragile, or easily broken, substance or body:* Hor. III. Meton.: *Resembling a breaking sound; crackling, etc.*: sonitus, Lucr.: laurus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragile, frêle*; Eng. *frail*.

frāg-il-itas, ātis, f. [fragil-is] *(The quality of the fragilis; hence)* I. *Brittleness, fragility:* Pl.—2. *Weakness, frailness, frailty:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragilité*.

frag-men, inis, n. [fra(n)g-o] 1. *(That which breaks; hence)* *A fracture:* Val. Fl.—2. *(That which is broken; hence)* *A fragment, broken piece (mostly plur.):* Virg.; Ov.

frag-mentum, i, n. [id.] *A piece broken off; a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly plur.):* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fragment*.

frāg-or, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A breaking, breaking to pieces:* Lucr. II. Meton.: *A crashing (as when something is broken to pieces); a crash, noise, din:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg.—B. Poet. for report, rumour: Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frayeur*.

frāg-ōsus, a, um, adj. [for fragor-ōsus; fr. fragor, fragor-is] *(Full of fragor; hence)* 1. *A Prop.*: *Apt to be broken, fragile:* Lucr.—b. Meton.: *Rough, uneven:* silvæ, Ov.—2. *Crashing, rushing, roaring:* torrens, Virg.

frāg-ro, āvi, nō sup., āre, 1. v. n.

and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *ghṛā*, odorari] I. Neut.: *To emit a smell; to smell well or ill; to emit fragrance; to reek:* fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl.: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. II. Act.: *To emit a scent of:* fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, Mart.

frāmā, æ, f. [old Germ. word] *A spear or lance of large size:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *framée*.

frā(n)g-o, frēgi, fractum, frang-ēre, 3. v. a. [pay, root of *phry-nūm*, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver:* anulus aureus fractus est, Cic.: quum corpora . . . Frangeret (sc. Cyclops) ad saxum, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of the soil: *To break into small pieces, to crush:* fractia glebis, Virg.—2. Of corn, etc.: *To crush, grind, bruise, etc.*: fruges robore saxi, Lucr.—3. Of food: *To crush in the mouth, etc.*: glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis, Virg. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* nationes, Cic.: diem, Hor. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*, or Pass. in reflexive force: 1. Of persons: *To restrain, check one's self, etc.*: Cic.—2. Of things: *To check, etc., itself; i. e. to diminish, abate, etc.*: dum se calor frangat, Cic. III. Meton.: A. 1. Of a cough, etc.: *To press or weigh down:* Mart.—2. Of the hair: *To divide, separate, part, etc.*: Quint.—3. Of the waves, etc.: *To break the force or form of; to repel, drive back, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.—A. Of water: *To beat or dash apart in swimming:* Luc.—5. Of a road: *To turn away or off from:* iter, Stat.—B. *To make supple:* bovis exuvias, Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *franchir*.

frāter, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit *bhrātri*, "frater;" Goth. *brōthar*; Engl. brother; Germ. *Bruder*; Gr. *φάτρης* or *φάτρης*, clansman] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A brother:* Cic.; Virg.; Ov. B. Esp.: Plur.: *Brother and sister:* Tac. II. Fig.: *Brother, as a familiar or honorary appellation:* Cic.; Hor.; Ov. III. Meton.: *A. Frater patruelis, or simply frater, a cousin:* Cic.—B. Prps. also for a brother-in-law, sister's husband: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frère*.

frāter-cūlus, i, m. dim. [frater, frater-is] *A little brother:* I. Prop.: Juv. II. Fig.: *As a familiar appellation:* Cic.

frātern-e, adv. [fratern-us] I. Prop.: *In a brotherly manner:* facere, Cic. II. Meton.: *Heartily, affectionately:* Cic.

frātern-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the fraternus; hence)* *Brotherhood, fraternity:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fraternité*.

frāter-nus, a, um, adj. [frater, frater-is] *(Of, or belonging to, a frater; hence)* 1. *Of, or belonging to, a brother; brotherly, fraternal; a brother's:* Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. *Of, or belonging to, a relative or kinsman:* Ov.

frātr-i-cid-a, æ, m. [for fratr-i-cid-a; fr. frater, frater-is; (1); cæd-o]

A brother's murderer, a fratricide: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fratriicide*.

frauda-tio, ōnis, f. [fraud(a)-o] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud:* Cic.

frauda-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder:* Cic.

fraud-o (in Plaut. also *frudo*), *āvi, ātum, āre* (*Perf. Subj. fraudāssis*, Plaut.; and in the depon. form *fransus* siet, id.), *1. v. a.* [fraus, fraud-is] **I.** Prop.: *To cheat, beguile, defraud:* socium, Cic.: (with Abl. of thing taken away by fraud) quum Cæcilius a Vario magnā pecuniā fraudaretur, id. **II.** Meton.: *To embezzle a thing from a person; to purloin, steal, withdraw; to diminish; stipendium*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frauder*.

fraud-ulentus, a, um, adj. [fraus, fraud-is] (*Full of fraud; hence*) *Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent:* Carthaginenses fraudulentissimi, Cic. (*Sup.*) pessimi et fraudulentissimi, Plaut.

fraus (*frus*), *fraudis* (*Gen. Plur. fraudum*, Cic.: *frandum*, Tac.), *f.* [etym. dub.] **1. a.** Prop.: *Deceit, deception, guile, imposture, fraud:* Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of persons, as a term of reproach: A cheater, deceiver, cheat:* Plaut.; Ter.—(b) *A bad action, offence, crime:* Cic.—(c) *Personified: Fraus or Fraud; as a deity:* Cic.—**2. a.** Prop.: *A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* Cic.; Virg.—**b.** Meton.: *Injury, detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fraude*.

fraxin-ūs, a, um, adj. [1. *fraxinus*] *Of ash-wood, ash-en, ash:-sudes*, Virg. **1. fraxinus, i, f.** **I.** Prop.: *An ash-tree, ash:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *An ash-en spear or javelin:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frêne*.

2. fraxin-us, a, um, adj. [1. *fraxinus*] *Of ash-wood, ash-en, ash:-virga*, Ov.

Frégellæ, ārum, f. *Frégellæ; a very old city of Latium, on the Liris (now Ceperano).*—Hence, *Frégell-ānus, a, um, adj.* *Frégellan.*—As *Subst.: Frégellāni, ōrum, m.* (*cives*) *The Frégellans.*

Frēgēnæ, ārum, f. *Frēgēnæ; a town of Etruria (now Castel Guido).*

frēm-ōbundus, a, um, adj. [from-ō] *Making a low roaring; growling, muttering, murmuring:* Ov.

frēm-itus, ūs, m. [id.] *A dull roaring; a rushing, resounding, murmuring; a droning or humming:* Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.

frēm-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to βρέω-ω] **I.** Neut.: *To make a low roaring; to growl, murmur, rage, roar: fremant omnes licet, dicam quid sentio*, Cic.: *fremit* (*c. lupus*) *ad caulas*, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To murmur, grumble, growl, rage at or after anything: arma amens fremit*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frémir*.

frēm-or, ōris, m. [from-o] *A low roaring, murmuring:* Virg.

frendo, no perf., frēsūm or fressūm, frēndēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To gnash with the teeth: gravior*

frendens, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To crush, bruise, or grind to pieces: fabam*, Var.

freni (*fræ-*), *ōrum, v. frenum init. frēn-o* (*fræn-o*), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [fren-um] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle: frenati equi*, Hirt. **II.** Meton.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, check: tempestates... carcere frenat*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, govern: furores nullis judicibus frenare poteramus*, Cic.

Frentāni, ōrum, m. *The Frentani; an Italian tribe in Sannium.*—Hence, **Frentān-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, the Frentani.*

frē-num (*fræ-*), *i* (in Plur. sometimes *-i, ōrum, m.*) [akin to Sanscrit root *fr̥nuh, tenere*] (*The holding or restraining thing; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: *A bit, curb:* Hor.—*Prov.*: *Frenum mordere, To bite the bit, i. e. to take the bit in one's teeth, to offer opposition, to resist:* Script. ap. Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *A bridle (including bit, head-piece, and reins; the several parts by which the animal is held in):* Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Sing.: *A curb, restraint:* Virg.—**B.** Plur.: *Bridle, restraint, limit, hindrance, check:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frein*.

frēquens, entis, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of persons: Often, frequent, constant in doing something, or in going or being somewhere: auditor*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *frequentior cum aliquo*, Liv.—**B.** *Of things: Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual:* (*Sup.*) *apud oratores frequentissimum*, Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of a multitude: Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous: frequentes cives*, Cic.—**B.** *Of places: Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented: frequens municipium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquent*.

frēquentā-tio, ōnis, f. [frequent-(a)-o] **1.** *A repeating; hence* In Rhet.: *A condensed recapitulation of arguments:* Auct. Her.—**2.** *A crowding together:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquentation*.

frēquentā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P. of frequent(a)-o*.—**2.** *P. a.* Prop.: *Frequent, common, much used:* Pl.—**b.** Fig.: *Full of, rich or abounding in any thing:* Cic.

frēquen-ter, adv. [for frequent-ter; fr. frequens, frequent-is] **1.** *Often, frequently: frequenter ventitæ, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *occidere frequentius ignes*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *frequentissime uti*, Cic.—**2.** *Numerously, in great numbers, by many:* Cic.

frēquent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] **I.** Prop.: *An assembling in great numbers:* Q. Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons: A numerous assembly; un assemblage, multitude, crowd, throng, etc.*: Sall.; Cic.—**B.** *Of things: A large number, abundance, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquence*.

frēquent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fr. id.] **I.**: *A. To visit, or resort, frequently to, a person or place; to frequent a place: domum*, Cic.—**B.** *To do, etc., repeatedly or frequently; to repeat in any way: hæc frequentat*

Phalereus maxime, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To fill with a great number or multitude; to crowd, people, stock a place; to assemble or bring together in numbers in or at a place: templa frequentari... Nunce decet, be crowded*, Ov.: *quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarum frequentasset, etc., had assembled in great numbers*, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To celebrate or keep in great numbers, esp. a festival:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fréquenter*.

Fresilia, æ, f. *Fresilia; a city of the Marsi.*

Frēt-sensis, e [fret-um] *Belonging to the straits (of Sicily): mare*, Cic.

fretum, i, n., -us, ūs, m. [prob. akin to fer-veo, βέω-ω, like the Germ. Brandung, surge, from brennen, to burn] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A strait, sound, channel:* Sall.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: *The Straits, for the Straits of Sicily: Cæs.; Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *The sea: Virg.; Hor.* **III.** Fig.: **A.**: *1. Division, separation, line of demarcation: Luc.; Cic.*—**2.** *Of debt: Straits, dangerous circumstances:* Cic.—**B.** *A raging, swelling, heat, violence: Luc.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fret*; Eng. *frith*.

1. frē-tus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *fr̥nuh, tenere, sustinere*] (*Held or supported by something; hence*) *Relying or depending upon, trusting to:* (with Abl.) *fretus intelligentiā vestrā*, Cic.: (with Dat.) *nulli rei fretus*, Liv.

2. frētus, ūs, m., v. fretum.
fric-o, cūi, cātum and etum, cāre, 1. v. a. [akin to fri-o] *To rub, rub down: fricat arbor costas*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frayer*.

1. fric-tus, a, um, P. of fric-o.
2. fric-tus, tūs, m. [fric-o] *A rubbing:* Juv.

3. fric-tus (for frig-tus), *a, um, P. of frig-o.*

frig-ēo, frixi (only in old Grammarians, no sup., frigēre, **2. v. n.** [βρύω, root of βρύω-ω, with the digamma prefixed; hence, with esp. reference to cold] **I.** Prop.: *To shiver with cold, to be cold and stiff; to be cold, chilly: corpusque lavant frigentis, of him who was cold and stiff, i. e. of the dead*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Of persons: To be inactive or at a standstill; to have no thing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: valde metuo, ne frigens in hibernis*, Cic.—**2.** *Of things: To be dull, frigid, half, droop: ubi friget sermo*, Ter.—**B.** *To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded: concio Pompeii frigebat*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. froidir*.

friger-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for frigor-o; fr. frigus, frigor-is] *To make cold, cool, refresh with coolness:* Cat.

frige-sco, frixi (no sup., frigescere, **3. v. n. incho.** [frige-o] **I.** Prop.: *To become or grow cold, to be chilled: ubi frigescere pedes mandisque intelligit*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint:* Cic.—**B.** *To grow cold towards any one: Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. fraichir*.

frigid-e, *adv.* [frigid-us] 1. *Inactively, slowly, feebly*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: (Comp.) sunt dicta frigidus, Quint.: (Sup.) infantem frigidissime reportavit, id.

frigidū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for frigidulo-lus; fr. frigidus, (constr. Gen.) frigidulo-l] 1. *Somewhat cold and stiff*: puella, Virg.—2. *Somewhat feeble or faint*: singultus, Cat.

frigid-us, *a, um, adj.* [frigid-eo] Cold, cool, chill: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: frigida rura, Hor.: (Comp.) frigidus flumen, Cic.: (Sup.) loca frigidissima, Cæs.—As Subst.: 1. *frigida*, *æ, f.* (æ. aqua) Cold water: Cels. B. Esp.: Of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *Without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: litore frigida, Cic.—2. *Cool, deliberate, in cold blood*: Hor.—B. *Without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid, insipid, vain, etc.*: genus acuminis frigidum, Cic.—C. *Of things*: Cold, shuddering, numbed, frozen: frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

frigid-ū, *frigi* (only in one old Grammatician), *frictum* or *frixum*, *frigere*, 3. *v. a.* [akin to φρύγ-ω] *To roast, parch, fry*: frictum cicer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frire*.

frigus, *ōris, n.* [akin to φρύγ-ω, with the digamma prefixed] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Cold, coldness, coolness: Cic.: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *The cold weather, the cold of winter, winter*: Virg.—2. *The coldness of death*: Virg.—3. *A cold shudder (produced by fear)*: Virg. II. Fig.: A. *Coldness in action, i. e. inactivity*: Script. ap. Cic.—B. *A cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. of a discourse; coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour*: Hor. III. Meton.: A cold or cool place: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froid*.

fri-o, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to φρύγ-ω] *To rub, break, or crumble into small pieces*: Lucr.: Pl.

Frīsl, *orum, m.* *The Frisii*; a people of Northern Germany.

frivō-lus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.] Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, pitiful, sorry, worthless: sermo, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: *frivola*, *orum, n.* Wretched furniture, paltry things: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frivole*.

frīxus (for frīg-sus), *a, um, P.* of frīg-o.

frond-ātor, *ōris, m.* [frons, frond-is] *One who attends to leaves; a vine-dresser*: Virg.

frond-ō, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 2. v. n.* [id.] *To have or put forth leaves, to be in leaf*: nunc frondent silvæ, Virg.

fronde-seo (*frunde-*, *Lucr.*), *frondū* (acc. to Prisc.), *no sup.*, *frond-ēre*, 3. *v. n. incho.* [frondo-o] *To become leafy, to begin to put forth leaves, to shoot out*: verno tempore frondescere, Cic.: similis frondescit virga metallo, Virg.

frond-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Pertaining to a leaf or leaves; leafy*: nemora, Virg.

frond-i-fer (*frund-*), *fēra, fērum, adj.* [frons, frond-is; (i); fer-o] *Leaf-bearing, leafy*: nemus, Lucr.

frond-ōsus (*frunde-*), *a, um, adj.* [frons, frond-is] *Full of leaves, leafy*: frondoso vertice collis, Virg.: (Comp.) taxus frondosior, Sil.

1. **frons** (*fruns*), *frondis, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A leaf; — Plur.: Leaves, foliage: Hor.; Cic. II. Meton.: A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, a leafy chaplet: Hor.

2. **frons**, *frontis, f.* [akin to Sanscrit bhṛā, "an eyebrow"; Gr. ὀφρύς, Eng. "brow"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The forehead, brow, front of men or animals: frontem contrahere, to contract or knit the brows, Cic.: explicare frontem, to smoothe the brow, i. e. to cheer up, Hor.: frontem ferire, to smite the forehead (as a sign of vexation), Cic. B. Esp.: The brow: 1. As a mirror of the feelings: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.: lata, Virg.—2. As the seat of shame: exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, i. e. shame, Pers. II. Meton.: A. The fore part of any thing, the front: castrorum, Cæs.—Particular expression: A fronte, In front, before: Cic.—B. The outer end of a book-roll or volume: Ov.—C. The breadth or frontage of land: Hor. III. Fig.: The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *front*.

front-ālla, *rum, n.* [2. frons, front-is] (Things pertaining to the frons; hence) An ornament for the forehead of horses: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frontal*.

front-o, *ōnis, m.* [id.] That has a large forehead: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fronton*.

fructū-ārus, *a, um, adj.* [fructus, (unconstr. Gen.) fructu-is] (Of, or belonging to, fructus; hence) For which a portion of the produce is paid; fructuary: agri, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruitier*.

fructū-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (Full of, or abounding in, fructus; hence) 1. *Abounding in fruit or produce; fruitful, productive*: A. Prop.: (Sup.) locus fructuosissimus, Cæs.—B. Fig.: philosophia, Cic.—2. *Abounding in profit or advantage; advantageous, profitable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fructueux*.

1. **fruc-tus** (for frug-tus), *a, um, P.* of frug(o)-or.

2. **fruc-tus**, *ūs* (old Gen. Sing. fructus, Var. fructi, Ter.), *m.* [for frug-tus; fr. frug(o)-or] I. Prop.: An enjoying, enjoyment of a thing: Cic.; Plaut. II. Meton.: (That which is enjoyed; hence) Fruit, produce of the soil, trees, cattle, etc.: Cic.; Liv. III. Fig.: A. Proceeds, profit, advantage, income, etc.: Cic.—B. Fruit, consequence, result, effect: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fruit*.

frūg-ālis, *e, adj.* [frug-i] (Of, or pertaining to, the frugi; hence) Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal; and

in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in Comp. and Sup.): ut frugalior sim, Ter.: homines frugalissimi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugal*.

frūgāl-itas, *atis, f.* [frugal-is] (The quality of the frugalis hence) 1. A. Prop.: Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality: Cic.—B. Fig.: Of speech: Moderation, sparingness, measure: Quint.—2. Worth, virtue: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frugalité*.

frūgāl-iter, *adv.* [id.] I. Prop.: Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally: Cic. II. Fig.: Moderately, with moderation, etc.: Cic.

frūg-i, *indecl. adj.* [most prob. a Dat. of frux, frug-is] (For food, fit for food, etc.; hence) Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal (for Comp. and Sup. the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used): Of persons or things: frugi severaque vita, Cic.: tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor.

frūg-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); fer-o] I. Prop.: Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: agri, Cic. II. Fig.: Fruitful, profitable: philosophia, Cic.

frūg-i-fērens, *ferentis, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); ferens] Fruit-bearing, fruitful: terre, Lucr.

frūg-i-lēg-us, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); leg-o] Fruit-gathering: formica, Ov.

frūg-i-pār-us, *a, um, adj.* [frux, frug-is; (i); par-io] Fruit-bearing, fruitful: lectus, Lucr.

frū-tus, *a, um, P.* of frug-o.

frument-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [frumentum] Of, or belonging to, corn; corn: —in milit. language, of, or belonging to, provisions; provision: res, corn, provisions, Cic.: loca, i. e. abounding in corn, Cæs.: navis, a store-ship, id.: lex, respecting the distribution of grain at low rates, Cic.—As Subst.: **frumentarius**, *ī, m.* (se. negotiator) 1. A corn-dealer, corn-factor: Cic.—2. Milit. t. t.: A purveyor of corn, commissary of stores, Hirt.

frumentā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [frument(a)-or] 1. A providing of corn: Milit. t. t.: A foraging: Cæs.—2. A distribution of corn: Suet.

frumentā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] 1. A provider or purchaser of corn: Liv.—2. A forager: Liv.

frument-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. e. dep.* [frument-um] Milit. t. t.: To fetch corn, forage: Liv.

frū-mentum, *i, n.* [fru-or] (The thing eaten; hence) 1. Corn, grain: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. Plur.: The small seeds or grains of figs: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *froment*.

frū-or, *fructus and frūitus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep.* [fr. root FRU or FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, to enjoy; also, to eat and drink; also, still further, to possess] I. Gen.: To derive enjoyment from a thing; to enjoy, delight in: (with Abl.) recordatione nostræ amicitie, Cic.: (with Acc.) ingenium, Ter.: (Abs.) di tibi divitias dederint artemque fruenti, Hor. II. Esp.:

Law 11.: To have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct of it: Cic. Liv. **E-3** Part. Fut. in Pass. force: nobis hæc fruenta, Cic.

Frūsino, ōnis, *f.* **Frūsino**; a city of Latium (now *Frosinone*).—Hence, **Frūsino-as**, ātis, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Frūsino*.—As *Subst.*: **Frūsinate**s, um, *m.* (sc. cives). The inhabitants of *Frūsino*.

frustrā, adv. [akin to *fraudo*] **I.** Prop.: In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error: ut neque vos caplaminī, et illi frustra sint, Sall. **II.** Meton.: A. Without effect, in vain: auxilium frustra implorare, Cic.—B. Without cause, groundlessly: frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrā-men, Inis, *n.* [frustr(a)-or] Deception: Lucr.

frustrā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] A deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration: Liv.

frustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [frustr-a] To deceive, disappoint, frustrate: ego me frustror, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. frustrer*.

frustr-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate: Tarquinio spe auxilii, Liv.: (Abs.) Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To make vain, of no effect, or useless: arborum rami frustrabantur lictis, Curt.

frustum, *n.* [etym. dub.] A piece, bit: **I.** Prop.: Of food: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech, etc.: Quint.

frū-tex, icis, *m.* [prob. akin to *βρύω*, to sprout forth] (That which sprouts or shoots forth; hence) **I.** Prop.: A Gen.: A shrub, bush: Ov. B. Esp.: Collectively in Sing.: A shrubbery: Phaed. **II.** Meton.: The lower part of the stem of a tree; the trunk: Suet. **III.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Loggerhead, blockhead: Plaut.

frūtic-ētum, *n.* [frutex, fruticis] A place provided with, or having, shrubs or bushes; a thicket, covert: Hor.

frūtic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [id.] To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy, etc.: spatiose fruticeare, Pl.

frūtic-or, ātus sum, āri, *l. v. dep.* [id.] To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy: **I.** Prop.: fruticator arbor, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv.

frūtic-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] Full of shrubs or bushes; shrubby, bushy: vimina, Ov.: (Comp.) rūtæ rami fruticosiores, Pl.: (Sup.) calamus fruticosissimus, id.

frax, frūgis (and more freq. in the plur., fruges, um), *f.* [for frug-; akin to *fru(g)-or*; *v. fruor* in *fru*] (The thing eaten; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fruits of the earth; produce of the fields, pod-fruit, i.e. pulse, legumes; sometimes, also, fruits (grain, tree-fruit, etc.): Cic.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: Result, success, value: Cic.—Particular expression: Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, To (turn or bring one's self to) moral worth, excellence, virtue: Cic.

fūcā-tus, *a, um*, *1. P. of fūc(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: Painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit: nitor, Cic.: (Comp.) versus fucator, Gell.

fūc-inus, *i, m.* [1. fuc-us] (A thing pertaining to fucus; Orchil-lake). **Fucinus**; a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi (now *Lago di Celano*): Virg.: Liv.

fūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: To colour, paint, dye of a red colour: Assyrio fucator lana veneno, Virg. **II.** Esp.: To paint, to colour: composita est aliis fucandi cura coloris, Ov.

fūc-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (Full of fucus; hence) (Prop.: Painted or dyed of a red colour; Meton.) Coloured, counterfeit, spurious: vicinitas non fucosa, Cic.

1. fūcus, *i, m.* = *φύκος*. **I.** Prop.: *Rock-lichen, orchil*, used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks: Pl. **II.** Meton.: A. Red or purple colour: Hor.—B. Rouge: Plaut.—C. The (reddish) juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive; bee-glue: Virg. **III.** Fig.: Pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: Cic.

2. fūcus, *i, m.* a drone: Virg.

Fūfidius, *ii, m.* *Fufidius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūfid-i-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a *Fūfidius*; *Fufidian*.

Fūfius, *ii, m.* *Fufius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūf-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Fufius*; *Fufian*.

fūg-a, *æ* (Gen. Sing. *fuga*, Lucr.), [fug-o] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A fleeing, flight; a running away: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, Cic.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, Cæs. B. Esp.: Flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. A flying; swift course or motion; speed: Virg.; Hor.—B. Disappearance, departure, etc.: Hor. **III.** Fig.: A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape an evil; dissimulation, aversion to: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugue*.

fūgāc-i-us, *comp. adv.* [fugax, fugacis] In a more fleeing manner: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

fūg-ax, ācis, *adj.* [fug-o] **I.** Prop.: Apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: (Comp.) ventis volucricus fugacior aurā, Ov.: (Sup.) fugacissimus hostis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. Fleeing, transitory: Cic.—B. Fleeing, shunning, avoiding a thing: (with Gen.) sollicitaque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugace*.

fūg-i-ens, entis, *1. P. of fug-i-o*.—**2. Pa.**: A. Fleeing, fleeing, vanishing: vinum fugiens, i.e. growing flat, Cic.—B. Averse to any thing: (with Gen.) nemo erat adeo fugiens laboris, quā, etc., Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugant*.

fūg-i-o, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, *3. v. n. and a.* [akin to Gr. root *φύω*, whence *φυ-γ*, *φύω-ω*] **I.** Nunt.: A. Prop.: To flee or fly; to take to flight, flee away, run away: fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor.: ex pralio, Cic.—Prov.: Ita fugias ne præter

casam, So flee, that you do not (flee) pass the hut; i.e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another, Ter. B. Fig.: To flee, run away, etc.: ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To pass quickly; to speed, hasten away, flee away: Of things or persons: fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.—2. To hasten out of sight; to vanish, disappear, pass away, perish: fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. **II.** Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun any thing: concilia conventusque hominū, Cæs.: percontatore fugito, Hor.—2. Esp.: To avoid or leave one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To flee from, etc.: vituperationem tarditatis, Cic.—2. To avoid doing something; to omit, forbear, beware: (with Inf.) quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. Meton.: To flee away from, to escape: aciem, Cic.: iudicium, Hor.—Particular expression: Fugit, etc., me, *It escapes, etc., me or my notice*; I, etc., do not observe it, do not know it, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fuir*.

fūgita-nus, ntis, *1. P. of fugit(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: Fleeing, avoiding: (with Gen.) fugitans litium, Ter.

fūgiti-v-ārus, *ii, m.* [fugitiv-us] (One pertaining to a fugitive; hence) One employed to catch fugitive slaves; a slave-catcher: Flor.

fūgiti-vus, *a, um, adj.* [fug-i-o] Fleeing away, fugitive: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: 1. A runaway or fugitive slave: Cic.; Hor.—2. Milit. t.t.: A runaway soldier, a deserter: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. fugitif*.

fūg-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [akin to *fug-i-o*] To cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, rout, discomfit: fugato omni equitatu, Cæs.

fūci-men, Inis, *n.* [fūci-o] A prop, support, pillar: Ov.

fūcio, fūsi, fūlitum, fūlire, *4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To prop up, keep upright by props, stay, support: porticum Stoicorum, Cic.: Atlas, celum qui vertice fūcit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. To support, sustain, uphold: rempublicam, Cic.—B. To besiege, oppress: Antiope erumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. **III.** Meton.: To make strong or fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen: appositā janua fulta sera, Ov.

frul-crūm, *n.* [for *fūc-crūm*; frul-cio] (That which serves for supporting; hence) **I.** Prop.: The post or foot of a couch, a bed-post: Virg. **II.** Meton.: A couch bed: Prop.

fūge-nus, ntis, *1. P. of fūge-o*.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: Shining, glittering: (Sup.) fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.—

b. Fig.: *Illustrious* fulgentissimo ore, Vell.

fulg-ō, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre (acc. to 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgēre, Virg.). 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root वृष्टि, *splendore*; Greek ἀέω] I. Prop.: *To flash, to lighten*: Jove fulgent cum populo agi nefas esse; Cic.: (*Impers.*) si fulserit, id. II. Meton.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine*: micantes nulsere gladii, Liv.: qui fulgent purpura, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of oratory: *To flash, to lighten*: Cic.—B. *To shine, glitter*: intaminatis fulget (sc. virtus) honoribus, Hor.

fulg-īdus, a, um, adj. [fulg-eo] *Flashing, glittering, shining*: Lucr.; Claud.

fulgo, ēre, v. fulgeo inii.

fulg-or, ōris, m. [fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Lightning, a flash of lightning*: Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness*: Cic.; Hor.—B. Concr.: 1. Plur.: *Glittering utensils, plate*: Hor.—2. A shining star: Cic. III. Fig.: *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: Hor.; Ov.

fulg-ur, ūris, n. [id.] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A flash of lightning*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *Lightning that strikes, a thunderbolt*: Lucr.; Hor.—2. Relig. t. t.: *A thing struck by lightning*: Juv.—B. *Brightness, splendour*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudre*.

fulgur-ālis, e, adj. [fulgur] *Of, or relating to, lightning*: Cic.

fulgurā-tor, ōris, m. [fulgur(a)-o] (*The lightning*; hence) A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter: Cic.

fulgur-o, l. v. n. (only in 3rd pers. or as part.) I. Prop.: *To lighten*: Jove fulgurante, Cic.: (*Impers.*) fulgurat, Pl. II. Fig.: *Of oratory*: *To flash, lighten*: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foudroyer*.

fulica, e, -ix, icis, f. 1. A cool, water-hen, or dabchick: Ov.—2. A (sea-) cool: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *foulque*.

fū-ligo, ōnis, f. [prob. akin to fumus] I. P. op.: *Soot*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *Black paint*: Juv.

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] A fuller, cloth-filler: Mart.

ful-men, inis, n. [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-eo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Lightning that strikes or sets on fire; a lightning-flash, thunderbolt*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A. *Thunderbolt, bolt, i. e. Destructive power, crushing calamity*: Cic.; Juv.—B. Of oratory: *Mighty or crushing power*: Cic.—C. *Destruction, murderous power*: Ov.—D. Of the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: A thunderbolt, i. e. a ravager, etc.: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic.

fulmin-ōus, a, um, adj. [fulmen, fulmina-is] (*Of, or belonging to, fulmen*; hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to, lightning*:

Lucr.; Hor.—2. *Destructive, murderous, killing*: Virg.; Ov.

fulmin-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: *To lighten, to hurt lightning*: A. Prop.: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor.: (*Impers.*) aut Boreæ de parte truci quum fulminat, Virg. B. Fig.: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. II. Act.: *To strike or blast with lightning*: celestis flamma . . . fulminat ornos, Cland. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fulminer*.

ful-tūra, æ, f. [for fulc-tura; fr. fulc-io] (*A supporting*; hence) A prop, stay, support. I. Prop.: Vitr. II. Fig.: *Of food*: Hor.

ful-tus (for fulc-tus), a, um, P. of fulc-io.

Fulvius, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. *Fulvius* and *Fuleia*; Roman names.

fulvus, a, um, adj. [akin to furvus and fuscus] *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: Lucr.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fauve*.

fūm-ēus, a, um, adj. [fum-us] (*Pertaining to smoke*; hence) *Smoking, smoky, emitting smoke*: fumida tædis Lumina, Virg.

fūm-īdus, a, um, adj. [fum-o] I. Prop.: *Smoky, smoking*: piceum ferit fumida lumen Tæda, Virg. II. Meton.: *Sending forth vapour or steam; steaming*: furit intus aquæi Fumidus . . . annis, Virg.

fūm-l-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [fum-us; (i); fer-o] 1. *Producing smoke, smoking*: ignes, Virg.—2. *Produced, or caused, by smoke; smoky*: glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, Virg.—3. *Producing, or sending forth, steam, or exhalations; steaming*: Aponus, Luc.

fūm-y-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for fum-i-fac-us; fr. fum-us; (i); fac-io] *Making smoke, smoking*: Ov.

fūm-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. n. [fum-us] I. Prop.: *To smoke*: villarum culmina fumant, Virg. II. Meton.: *To steam*: to emitt vapour, exhalations, a smoke-like appearance, etc.; to reek: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumer*.

fūm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, fumus*; hence) 1. *Smoking, emitting smoke, smoky*: ligna, Cato.—2. a. Prop.: *Well-smoked*: imagines, Cic.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.—b. Meton.: *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumeux*.

fū-mūs, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root धु or धु, *agitate*; whence, dhāma, fumus; Greek θύω, *to rush*] (*The rushing or agitated thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Smoke*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Fig.: *Smoke, i. e. nothingness, destruction*: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. had consumed, squandered, Hor. III. Meton.: *Steam, vapour, fume*, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fumée*.

funale, is, v. funalis.

fūn-ālis, e, adj. [fun-is] *Pertaining or relating to a rope or cord*: equus, a trace-horse. Suet.—As Subst.:

funale, is, n.: 1. *A cord or thong of a sling*: Liv.—2. a. Prop.: *A waz-torch*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *A chandelier*: Ov.

fūn-ambūl-us, i, m. [fun-is; ambul-o] *A rope-walker or dancer*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funambule*.

func-tio, ōnis, f. [for fung-tio; fr. fung-or] *A performing, executing, discharging*; a performance, execution: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonction*.

func-tus (for fung-tus), a, um, P. of fung-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. *feu*, "late" or "deceased."

fund-a, æ, f. = σ-φενδ-ων: 1.: a. Prop.: *A sling*: Cæs.—b. Meton.: *The hollow in which a jewel is set*; the bezel: Pl.—2. *A casting-net, drag-net*: Virg.

fundā-men, inis, n. [2. fund(a)-o] (*That which is founded*; hence) *A foundation*: Virg.; Ov.

fundā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *A foundation, ground-work*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondement*.

Fundānūs, ii, m. *Fundantius*; a Roman name.

Fundanus, a, um, v. Fundi.

fundā-tor, ōris, m. [fund(a)-o] *A founder*: urbis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondateur*.

fundā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of fund(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Firm, durable*: a. Prop.: (*Comp.*) fundator directura, Vitr.—b. Fig.: (*Sup.*) fundatissima familia, Cic.

Fundi, ōrum, m. *Fundi*: a sea-coast town of Latium (now Fondi).—Hence, **Fund-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fundi*.

fund-ītor, ōris, m. [fund-a] *One who slings, a slinger*: Cæs.

fund-itus, adv. [fund-us] I. Prop.: *From the very bottom, from the foundation*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely*: Cic.; Virg. III. Meton.: *At the bottom, below*: Lucr.

1. fund-o, fudi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [root fud, akin to Gr. χύω, whence χύω, etc.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To pour, pour out, shed*: fundit Onigros aquas, Ov.: sanguinem e patērā, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour itself, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—2. Of liquefying metals: *To make by melting; to cast or found*: glandes, Hirt. II. Fig.: A. *To pour out or forth*: vitam cum sanguine, Virg.—B.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To lay out or display one's self, etc.*: Cic.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread itself out, spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.—3. Of speech, sound, etc.: *To pour forth, utter*: inancs sonos, Cic.: oreloquas, Virg. III. Meton.: A. *To wet, moisten, bathe any thing with a liquid*: tempora funde mero, Tib.—B. Of things not liquid: 1. a. Gen.: *To pour forth in abundance; to scatter, cast, hurl*: segetem coribus fundere in Tiberim, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour one's self forth, etc.*; *to spread abroad, extend, etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—2. With the accessory notion of production: *To bring forth, bear, or produce in*

abundance: ut aut flores, aut fruges fundat (sc. terra), aut baccas, Cic.—**3.** With the notion of depth or downward direction: *To throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate*: nec prius abstitit, quam septem ingentia viri Corpora (sc. cervorum) fundat humi, Virg.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish an enemy*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fondre*; Eng. *found* (= cast).

2. fund-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [fund-us] **I. Prop.**: *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing*; *to found*: arces, Virg.: naves, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To found, establish*: imperium, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To fasten, secure, make firm*: ancora fundabat naves, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonder*; Eng. *found* (= establish).

fund-us, *m.*, [Greek *βυθ-ός*; Sanscrit *budh* na, "depth," "ground"] **I. Prop.**: *A. The bottom of any thing*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** *Of the ground*: (*The soil*, hence): *A piece of land with all that stands upon it; a farm, estate*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.*: *The foundation*: Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *Law t. t.*: *One who lays, as it were, the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision or approval of a thing; the principal decider, approver*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fond, fonds*; Eng. *fund*.

fundē-bris, *e. adj.* [for *funer-bris*; fr. *funus*, *funer-is*] **I. Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal**: *epulum*, Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, death; deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: *funēbria ligna*, Ov.: *funēbre bellum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funébère*.**

funēr-ōus, *a, um, adj.* [funus, *funer-is*] **I. Of, or belonging to, a funeral**; hence **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, a funeral, funereal*: *faces*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *A. Deadly, fatal*: *torris*, Ov.—**B. Ill-omened, dismal**: *unbo*, Ov.

funēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [id.]. (*To make a funeral*; hence) **I. To bury with funeral rites, to inter**: *aliquem*, Pl.: *cadaver*, Suet.: (*Abs.*) *funerantium morecomitantur exsequias*, Pl. **II. (To make a dead body of one)**: *To kill, destroy, etc.* (prps. only in Part. Perf.): *prope funeratus Arboris ictu*, Hor.

funest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [funest-us] **I. A. Prop.**: *To render funestous*; hence **I. Prop.**: *To pollute, defile, contaminate, etc.*: *aras ac templa humanis hostiis*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To pollute, defile, contaminate, bring dishonour or disgrace upon*: *gentem*, Juv.

funēs-tus, *a, um, adj.* [for *funer-tus*; fr. *funus*, *funer-is*] (*Having funus*; hence) **1. Causing death, destruction, or calamity; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous; mournful, dismal**: (*Comp.*) *funestior dies*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *Caligula funestissimus*, Eutr.—**2. Filled with misfortune or with grief; fatal, mournful, sad: *manūs, t. e. polluted with blood*, Ov.: *familia, in mourning*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funeste*.**

fung-or, functus sum, fungi, *3. v. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I. Gen.**: *To busy*

one's self with or be engaged in something; *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do any thing*: (with *Abl.*) *ut dolore carcas et muneribus fungare corporis*, Cic.: *dapibus, to take food*, Ov.: *cæde, to murder*, id.: *morte or fato, to die*, id.: *fungar vice cotis, to serve instead of*, Hor.: (with *Acc.*) *militare munus fungere*, Nep.: (without *Object*) *at facere et fungisse corpore nulla potest res, t. e. to suffer*, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay any thing due from one*: (with *Abl.*) *eo sumptu res publica fungatur*, Tac.: (with *Acc.*) *quid aratore in republica fungi ac sustinere velitis*, Cic.

fungus, *i. m.* [=σ-φύγγος, σ-πόγγος] **I. Prop.**: *A mushroom, fungus*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A soft-palel fellow, a dolt*: *Plaut.*—**B.** *An excrescence on the wick of a candle or lamp; a broad candle-snuff*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fungus*.

fun-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [fun-is] *A slender rope, a cord*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funicula*.

fun-nis, *is, m. (fem., Lucr.)* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root *BADH* of *BANDH*, (*ligare*) (*The fastening thing*; hence) *A rope, line, cord*: Cæs.; Virg.—*Particular expression*: *Funem ducere or sequi, To lead or follow the rope, i. e. to command or to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *funin*.

fun-us, ēris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit root *HU*, whence Fr. *brû-er*, *to offer by throwing on the fire, to burn*] (*The thing burned*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A dead body, corpse*: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A. Funeral rites; a funeral, burial*: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** *A funeral procession*: Hor.—*C. Death, violent death, murder*: Virg.; Hor. **III. Fig.**: *Death, i. e. ruin, destruction*: Cic.; Hor.

fu-o, ēre, *v. sum inil.*

fūr, *is, comm. gen.* [Gr. *φύρ*; Sans. *chor-a*, "a thief;" fr. root *CHUR*, *to steal*] (*He who steals*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A thief*: *Plaut.*; Cic. **II. Fig.**: *As a term of vituperation*: *Thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: Virg.

fūrācissim-e, *sup. adv.* [fūrācissim-us, *Sup. of furax*] *Most thiefishly*: *scrutari*, Cic.

fūr-ax, ācis, *adj.* [1. fur-or] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish*: *servus*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *furacius illo*, Mart.: (*Sup.*) *furacissima manūs*, Cic.

furca, *re, f.* [etym. dub.]. **I. Prop.**: *A (two-pronged) fork*: Liv.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Of things shaped like a fork*: *A fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake*: Liv.—**B.** *A fork or yoke (an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II) which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends)*: Liv.; Hor.—**C.** *A fork-shaped gallows*: Pl.—**D.** *A fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile*: *Furcæ Caudine, the narrow pass of Caudium* (usually called *Furculæ*

Caudinæ). ¶ Hence, Fr. *fourche, fourchele*.

furc-i-fer, fēri, *m.* [furca-; (i); fer-o] *A yoke-bearer, as a term of vituperation*; *rascal, scoundrel*: Cic.

furcil-la, *re, f. dim.* [for *furcul-a*; fr. *furcul-a*] *A little fork*: Cic.

furc-ūla, *re, f. dim.* [fur-a] (*A little furca*; hence) **1. A small fork-shaped prop**: Liv.—**2.** *A little fork, i. e. a narrow pass or defile*: Liv.: *Furculæ Caudinæ, The Caudine Forks; two narrow defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year A.U.C. 534, was hemmed in by the Samnites* (now *Val d'Arpaja*).

fūr-ens, *entis, P. of fur-o*.

fūren-ter, *adv.* [for *furent-ter*; fr. *furens*, *furent-is*] *Furiously*: *irasci*, Cic.

furfur, ūris, *m. I. Prop.*: *Bran*: *Plant.* **II. Meton.**: *Scurf or scales on the skin*, etc.: Pl.

furia, *re, v. furia*.

fūr-ia, ārum (rare in sing.), *f.* [fur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury*: *Of persons or things*: Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Personified*: **A. Plur.**: *The Furies, or (three) goddesses of vengeance* (*Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone*): Cic.; Virg.—**B. Plur.**: *Avenge or tormenting spirits*: Cic.; Liv. **III. Fig.**: *Sing.*: *Of persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief*: *A fury, tormenting spirit*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furie*.

fūr-i-ālis, *e. adj.* [furi-ae] (*Pertaining to the Furia*; hence) **1. Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful**: *vox*, Cic.: *cædes*, Ov.—**2.** *Making mad, infuriating*: *Poet. ap. Cic.*

fūr-iāl-iter, *adv.* [furi-alis] *Furiously, madly, frantically*: *odit*, Ov.

fūr-ibundus, *a, um, adj.* [fur-o] **I. Gen.**: *Raging, mad, furious*: *taurus*, Ov.: *latronis impetus furibundus retardare*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired*: *prædictiones*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furibond*.

Fūr-ina (*Furr-*), *re, f.* [prob. fur-o] (*The raging one*) *Furina or Furrina*; a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome.

fūr-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [furi-ae] *To drive mad; to madden, enrage, infuriate*; *libido*, Quæ solet matres furariæ equorum, Hor.

fūr-iōs-e, *adv.* [furi-osus] *Furiously, madly*: *facere*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *furiusius*, Spart.

fūr-i-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [furi-ae] *Full of madness or rage; mad, raging, furious*: *mulier furiosa*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *furiusior amor*, Ov.: (*Sup.*) *conclones furiosissime*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *furieus*.

Fūr-ius (*Fus-*), *ii, m.* *Furius or Fusius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Fūr-i-us** (*Fusi-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Furius; Furian; Fusian*.

furn-āria, *re, f.* [furn-us] (*A thing pertaining to an oven*; hence) *Baking, the trade of a baker*: Suet.

Furnius, *li, m.* *Furnius*; a Roman name.

fur-nus, *i, m.* [akin to θερμαίνω] (*The heated thing*; hence) *An oven*: *Virg.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *fourneau*, *four*, *fournaise*.

fūr-or, *ūi, no sup., ēre, s. v. n. and a.* [akin to Sans. root BHUR, whence BHUR-ANYA, "to be active"] *I. Neut.*: *To rage, rave in sickness or in passion; to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: *A. Prop.*: *furere et bacchari*, *Cic.*: *furit illi dolore*, *Ov.*: (with cognate *Acc.*) *furorem*, *Virg.*—*B. Fig.*: *furit ardore len-di*, *Ov.* *II. Act.*: *To be enraged or feel rage at, or about a thing: furebat se contumaciter urbanique vexatum*, *Cic.*

1. fūr-or, *ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep.* [*fur*] *I. Prop.*: *To steal, purloin, pilfer*: *solet hæc, quæ furatus est, dicere se emisse*, *Cic.*: (without *Object*) in *furando*, *idi.* *II. Meton.*: *A. To secretly take away, withdraw*: *pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori*, *Virg.*—*B. To obtain by stealth*: *civitate*, *Cic.*—*C. To personate*: *speciem furatoris Iacchi*, *Prop.*—*D. To plagiarize*: *commentarium*, *Cic.*

2. fūr-or, *ōris, m.* [*fur-or*] *A raging or raving; rage, madness, fury of the mind, etc.*; also, of storms: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Hor.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *furieux*.

fur-tim, *adv.* [*1. fur-or*] *By stealth, secretly, privily*: *Q. Cic.*; *Tac.*

furtiv-e, *adv.* [*furtiv-us*] *Stealthily, secretly, furtively*: *Ov.*

furt-ivus, *a, um, adj.* [*furt-um*] (*Pertaining to a furtum*; hence) *I. Stolen, purloined, pilfered*: *lana*, *Hor.*—*2. Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: *iter*, *Cic.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *furtif*.

fur-tum, *i, n.* [*1. fur-or*] *1. (The*

stealing thing; hence) *Theft*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*2. a. Prop.*: *A stolen thing*: *Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: (a) *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: *Virg.*—(b) *Stolen or secret love, intrigue*: *Ov.*; *Cat.*

fūr-un-cūlus, *i, m. dim.* [*for furon-culus*; *fr. fur*, through *obol.* *furo, furon-is*, "a thief"] *I. Prop.*: *A petty thief, pilferer*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A pointed, burning sore on the human body; a boil, furuncle*: *Cels.*—*B. A knob (on a vine)*: *Pl.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *furuncle*.

fur-vus, *a, um, adj.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root USH, to burn*; whence *Lat. roots UR, US, UR-o, US-tus*] (*Burnt*; hence) *Dark, dusky, black, swarthy*: *antra*, *Ov.*: *Proserpina*, *Hor.*

fusc-ina, *æ, f.* [akin to *furo-a*] *A three-pronged spear, a trident*: *Cic.*; *Suet.*

fusc-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.* [*fusco-us*] *To make dark, swarthy, or dusky; to blacken, darken*: *dentes*, *Ov.*

1. fuscus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to *fur-vus*; *v. h. v.*] *I. Prop.*: *Dark, swarthy, dusky*: *purpura pene fusca*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *fraxinus fuscol*, *Pl.* *II. Meton.*: *Of the voice: Indistinct, husky, hoarse*: *Cic.*

2. Fuscus, *i, m.* *Fuscus*; a Roman name.

fus-e, *adv.* [*fus-us*] *1. Spread out, extended*: (*Comp.*) *fusus panlo*, *Quint.*—*2. Copiously, at length, diffusely*: *fuse dicendi facultas*, *Cic.*

fū-silis, *e, adj.* [*for fud-silis*; *fr. fu(n)d-o*] (*That can be poured out*; hence) *Molten, fluid, liquid*: *aurum*, *Ov.*: *argilla, softened clay*, *Cæc.*

fū-sio, *ōnis, f.* [*for fud-sto*; *f. id.*] *A pouring forth, outpouring*: *animi*, *Cic.*—*Hence* (*acc. to late Lat. meaning of "a smelting" or "founding"*), *Fr.* *fusion*.

fustis, *is* (*Abi. regularly fusti*; *fuste*, *Hor.*), *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *fût*.

fustū-ārium, *li, n.* [*for fusti-ārium*; *fr. fustis*, (*unconstr. Gen.*) *fustis*] (*A thing pertaining to a fustis*; hence) *As a punishment: A cudgelling to death*: *Cic.*

1. fū-sus (*for fud-sus*), *a, um*: *1. P. of fu(n)d-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: *a. Prop.*: *aër*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *fusior alvus, more relaxed*, *Cels.*—*b. Fig.*: *Æschines*, *Quint.*: *genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum*, *Cic.*

2. fūsus, *i, m.* *A spindle*: *Virg.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *fuséau, fusée*.

fū-tilis, *e, adj.* [*for fud-tilis*; *fr. fu(n)d-o*] (*That pours out*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *That easily lets loose, cannot contain: canes, that void their excrement through fear*, *Phæd.*: *glacies, brittle*, *Virg.* *II. Fig.*: *That cannot be relied upon, empty, poor, worthless, futile*: *haruspices*, *Cic.*: *sententie*, *id.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *futile*.

fūtil-itas, *ātis, f.* [*futil-is*] (*The quality of the futilis*; hence) *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: *Cic.*—*Hence*, *Fr.* *futilité*.

fū-tūrus, *a, um, p. of sum*, through root *FU*; *v. sum inii*.—*Hence*, *Fr.* *futur*; *Eng.* *future*

fuvi, *v. sum inii*.

G

G, g, indecl. n. or f. *I. The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by c. It was introduced about the time of the second Punic war.* *II. As an initial, g, in pure Latin words, enters into combination only with l and r; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination gn, the g was rejected in the classical age, and thus arose the classical forms natus, nosco, etc., from the original gnatus, gnosco, etc.; whereas in compounds the g again makes its appearance: cognatus, cognosco, etc.* *III. Commutation took place most freq. between g and c; v. the letter C*:—with j in *mejo* from *mingo*, major from *MAG* (*magis, maximus*). *IV. By assimilation, g was produced from b and d in oggero, suggero, aggero, etc., from ob-gero, sub-gero, ad-gero, etc.* *V. As an abbreviation, g sometimes denotes Gaius.* *Gālii*, *orum, m.* *The Gabali*; a

people of Gaul (about mod. Gevaudan).

Gābii, *orum, m.* *Gabii*; an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles from Rome (about mod. Lago di Castiglione).—*Hence*, *Gāb-inus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gabii*: *Gabine*.—*As Subst.*: *Gabini*, *orum, m.* *The Gabines*.

Gāb-in-us, *li, m.* [*Gabir-i*] (*One pertaining to the Gabini*). *Gabinus*; a Roman name.—*Hence*, *Gabini-us* (*-ānus*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Gabinus*; *Gabinian*.

Gādes, *ium, f.* *Gades*; a colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Bætica (now Cadiz).—*Hence*, *Gād-itānus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gades*.—*As Subst.*: *Gaditanus*, *i, m.* *A man of Gades*.

gæsum, *i, n.* [*a Celtic word*] *A gæsum; a long, heavy javelin used by the Gauls*: *Cæc.*

Gætūli, *orum, m.* *The Gætuli*; a people of northwestern Africa (in mod. Morocco).—*Hence*, *1. Gætūl-us*, *a,*

um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætuli*; *Gætulian*.—*2. Gætūl-icus*, *i, m.* (*One pertaining to the Gætuli*). *Gætulicus*; an agnomen of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, the conqueror of the Gætulians.

Gaius, *i, -a, æ, v. Caius*. **Gālaesus** (*-ēsus*), *i, m.*, Γαλαῖος. *Galeus or Galeus*; a river of Southern Italy, near Tarento (now Galeo).

Gālanthis, *īdis, f.* *Galanthis*; a female attendant of Alcmena, changed into a weasel.

Gālāte, *ārum, m.* *The Galatæ or Galatians (called also Gallogræci)*; a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia.

—*Hence*, **Gālāt-ia**, *æ, f.* *The country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia (now Eyalet Anadolu and Karaman).*

Gālātēa, *æ, f.*, Γαλαῖα. *Galatæa*: *1. A sea-nymph*.—*2. A rustic maiden, mentioned by Virgil*.—*3. A female friend of Ilorace*.

galba, *æ, f.* [*a Gallic word, pp. akin to the Germ. gelb (yellow) of Kalb (calif)*] *1. The galba; a small*

worm: the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-spinner: Suet.—2. In the Gallic= preputia. Fat paunch, big belly: Suet.—3. As a proper name: Galba: a. A chief of the Suesiones: Cæsar.—b. A cognomen in the gens Sulpicia, esp. of one of the Roman emperors: Suet.

galbān-ūs, a, um, adj. [galban-um] Of galbanum: odores, Virg. galbān-ūs, i, n. [χαλβάνη] Galbanum; the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. galbanus.

galbān-us (galbin-), (or galb-ānus, -īnus), a, um, adj. [either galban-um or galb-us] Greenish-yellow, yellowish: vestimenta, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. jaune.

galb-ūm, i, n.; -ūs (calb-), i, m. [galb-us] (A) thing pertaining to galbus; a yellow thing) An arm-band, fillet: Suet.

galbus, χλωρός, Gloss. Yellow. gāl-ēa, ēe, f. [καλ-ῆρτα, "to cover;"] cf. celo] (The covering thing; hence) A helmet, head-piece of leather or bronze: Cic.; Virg.

gālēa-tus, a, um, P. of gale(a)-o. —AsSubst.: gālēātus, i, m. A helmeted warrior: Juv.

gālē-o, āvi, ātōm, āre, i, v. a. [gale-a] To cover with a helmet, to helm: galeata Minerva, Cic.

Gālēōtæ, arum, m. Galeotæ; the name of certain interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.

gālēr-īdūm, i, n. dim. [galēr-um] I. Prop.: A small covering for the head; a cap: Mart. II. Meton.: A (kind of) peruke: Suet.

gālēr-ītus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with a galereum; hence) I. Prop.: That wears a hood. Prop. II. Meton.: Of a bird: Crested: galerita avis, The crested-lark, Pl.

Gālērīus, īl, m.; a, æ, f. Galerius, Galerius: Roman names.

gāl-ērus, i, m. [akin to galen] (The covering thing; hence) A covering for the head, made of undressed skin; a cap, hat: Virg.

Galeus, i, v. Galeus.

gallā, æ, f. Gall-nut: Virg.

Galli, ōrum, m. The Galli or Gauls; both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy (afterwards also in Phrygia as Gallo-Græci or Galatæ).—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m. A Gaul.—In Fem.: Gallā, æ. A female Gaul.—Hence, 1. Gall-ia, æ, f. Gallia or Gaul; the country of the Gauls.—2. Gall-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Gauls; Gallie: canis, o greyhound, Ov.—Hence, a. Gallic-a, æ (sc. soles), f. A Gallic shoe, prob. what is now termed "galosh," or "calosh."—b. Gallic-anus, a, um, adj. (A) Of, or belonging to, the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy), Gallican.—As Subst.: Gallicanus, i, m. An inhabitant of the province Gallia; a Gallian.—(b) Gallic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Gallicque, Gauloise, Gallique.

1. gall-ina, æ, f. [l. gall-us] (One pertaining to a gallus; hence) A hen: Hor.; Suet.—Prov.: Gallinæ albes

filius, Son of a white hen, i.e. child of fortune, fortune's favourite: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. géline.

2. Gallina, æ, m. Gallina; the name of a gladiator.

gallinā-cēus, a, um, adj. [gallina (uncontr. Gen.), gallina-] Of, or belonging to, domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gallinacé.

gallin-ārius, a, um, adj. [gallina-] a) Of, or belonging to, poultry: scala, a poultry-ladder (by which poultry mount to their roosting-place), Cels.—AsSubst.: gallinarius, īi, m. One who attends to poultry: Cic.

Gall-ō-græci, ōrum, m. [Gall-i-] (o); Græci] The Gallogræci or Gauls who migrated into Phrygia (called also Galatæ).—Hence, Gallōgræci-a, æ, f. Gallogræcia; the country of the Gallogræci (called also Galatia).

Gallōnus, īi, m. Gallonius; a Roman name.

1. gal-lus, i, m. [for gar-lus; akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere; whence Gr. γαρ-ῖος, Lat. garr-io] (The one uttering a cry; hence) A cock, poultry cock: Cic.

2. Gallus, i, v. l. Galli.

3. Gallus, īi, m. The Gallus, a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad (now Galivo).—Hence, 1. Gall-icus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Gallus; Meton.) Phrygian, Trojan.—2. Galli, ōrum, m. The priests of Galli or Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves.—In Sing.: Gallus, i, m.; and (on account of their emasculated condition) in the Fem., Gallā, æ.—Hence, Gall-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the priests of Isis; Gallic.

4. Gallus, i, m. Gallus; a Roman name.

gā-nēa, æ, f., -nēum, i, n. [prps. for gas-neā, -neum, akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, comedere] (The thing pertaining to eating; hence) An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary: Cic.; Plant. gānē-o, ōnis, m. [gane-a] (One with or having a ganea; hence) A frequenter of a ganea; a glutton, etc.: Cic.

ganga-ba, æ, m. [Persian word] A porter: Curt.

Gangārīdæ, arum (Gen. Plur., Gangaridūm, Virg.), m., Γαγγαρίδαι. The Gangaridæ; an Indian people on the Ganges.

Ganges, īs, m., Γάγγης. The Ganges; a river of India.—Hence (fr. uncontr. Gen. Gange-is), Gangē-ticus, a, um, and Gangē-tis, tidis, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Ganges; Gangetic.

gannio, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] (Prop.: To yelp, bark; Meton.) Of persons: To snarl, growl, grumble: Ter.; Cat.

ganni-tus, ūs, m. [ganni-o] I. Prop.: A yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A snarling, grumbling: Mart.—B. A whining, moaning: Pl.

Gānymēdes, i, m., Γανυμήδης.

Ganymede: 1. A son of Laomedon, who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.—2. A eunuch in the service of Arsinoe, an enemy of Cæsar.

Gāramantes, um, m. The Garamantes; a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa.—Hence, Gāramant-is, īdis, f. Garamantian.

Gargānus, i, m. Garganus; a mountain ridge in Apulia (now Monte Gargano or Monte di S. Angelo).—Hence, Gargān-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Garganus; Gargan.

Gargāphie, ēs, f., Γαργαφίη. Gargaphie; a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds.

Gargāra, ōrum, n. plur., Γάργαρα, γὰρ. Gargara; the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gargilius. Gargilius; a famous hunter.

Garites, um, m. The Garites; a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

garr-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root GAR, sonum edere] I. Prop.: To chatter, prate, chat, talk idly: quidlibet, Hor. (without Object) tanta est impunitas garrīendi, Cic. II. Meton.: Of frogs: To croak: Mart.

garrūl-itas, ātis, f. [garrul-us] (The quality of the garrulus; hence) 1. A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: Ov.—2. Of the crow: A constant croaking: Pl.

garr-ūlus, a, um, adj. [garr-īo] I. Prop.: Of persons: Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: garrulus idem est, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of birds: Chattering, noisy; or, with reference to their peculiar note, Croaking, calling, twittering, hooting, warbling, etc.: Ov.; Pl.—B. Of the cricket: Chirping: Phæd.—C. Of inanimate things: 1. Of streams: Babbling, murmuring: Ov.—2. Of musical instruments, etc.: Vocal, tuneless: Tib.

gārūm (-on), i, n. = γάρων. Garum; a thick sauce, fish-sauce: Hor.

Gārūma (-nna), æ, m. The Garumna; a river of Gaul (now Garonne).

Garumni, ōrum, m. The Garumni; a people of Gaul, on the Garonne (in the neighbourhood of the modern St. Bertrand de Comminges).

gaude-nis, ntis, i. P. of gaude-o.—2. P. Joyous, joyful: animus, Cic.

gau-d-ō, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. and a. [root GAU, or GAUD, akin to Gr. γαίω, γηθ-έω] I. Gen.: A. Of persons: To rejoice inwardly, be glad respecting any thing, to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in any thing: 1. Neut.: gaudendi locus, Cic.: gaudes si cameram pereisti forte, Hor.—Particular expression: Gaudere in sinu, or in se; To rejoice in one's bosom, or in one's self; i.e. to rejoice in

secret, to feel a secret joy: Cic.; Cat.—**2.** Act.: *gavisos homines dolorem*, *Script. ap. Cic.*: (with *Objective clause*) *quæ perfecta esse gaudeo*, Cic.—**B.** Of things: *To rejoice or delight*: Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *To greet, to express one's good will, etc.*: Celso gaudere . . . Mnsa rogata refer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joir*.
gaud-ium, *li*, *n.* [gaud-oe] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inward joy, gladness*: Cic.; Hor.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: *Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Joy, i.e. the beloved object which produces joy*: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *joie*.

gausape, *is*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = γαυσάπης. **I.** Prop.: *A shaggy woolen cloth, frieze, felt (having a long nap on one side, and being smooth on the other, used for clothing, covering, etc.); a garment or covering of frieze*: Hor.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A shaggy beard*: Pers.

gav-isus (for gau-isus), *a*, *nm*, *P.* of gau-deo.

Gavius, *li*, *m.* *Gavius*: *a Roman who was crucified by Verres*.

gāza, *æ*, *f.* [Persian word; Gr. γάζα] **I.** Prop.: *A royal treasure, in Persia*: Curt. **II.** Meton.: *Treasure, riches, wealth*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gaze*.

Gēbenna (Ceb- and Cev-), *æ*, *f.* *Gebenna, Cebenna, or Cevenna*: *a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cēvennes)*.

Geidūni (Gord-), *ōrum*, *m.* *The Geiduni, or Gorduni*: *a people subject to the Nervii*.

1. Gēla, *æ*, *f.* *Gēla*: *a city of Sicily, at first called Lindos, and afterwards Gēla, from the river Gēla or Gelas, on which it stood (now Alcatraz or Terra Nuova)*.—Hence, **1. Gēl-ōus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Gēla*.
2. Gēl-ensis, *ium*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gēla*.

2. Gēla, *æ*, *m.* *Gēla*: *a river of Sicily (now Fiume de Ghiizzo)*.

Gēldūba, *æ*, *f.* *Gēlduba*: *a castle on the Rhine (now Gelb or Gellep)*.

gēlid-æ, *adv.* [gelid-us] *Coldly, faintly, indolently*: Hor.

gēl-idus, *a*, *um* (Gen. Fem. Sing., gelidai, Lucr.), *adj.* [gel-oe] (*Freezing*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Ice cold, very cold, icy, frosty*: nemus, Hor.: (Comp.) multo gelidior, Cic.: (Sup.) gelidissimæ aquæ, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **gelida**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. aqua) *Water cold as ice*: Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Ice cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or fright*: Virg.; Ov.

Gellius, *li*, *m.* *Gellius*: *a Roman name*.

1. gēl-ō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [gel-u] **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause to freeze, to congeal*:—Pass.: *To be frozen, to freeze*: qui ferrum gulat, Mart.: gelatus caseus, Col. **B.** Esp.: *To freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror*: Juv.; Stat. **II.** Neut.: *To freeze*: Pl.; Stat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler*.
2. Gēlo (-on), *ōnis*, *m.* *Gelo, or tielion*: *a King of Syracuse*.

Gēlōni, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Γέλωνοι*. *The*

Geloni; *a Scythian people on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*.—Sing.: collect.: **Gelonus**, *i*, *m.* *The Gelonians*: Virg.

gēl-u, *ūs* (-um, *i*, Lucr.), *n.* [Sicilian γέλ-α] **I.** Gen.: *Ice coldness, frost, cold*: Virg.; Pl. **II.** Esp.: *Coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc.*: Virg.; Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. *geler*.

gēm-ōbundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gem-o] *Groaning, sighing*: Ov.

gēmell-i-pār-a, *æ*, *f.* *adj.* [gemell-us; (i); par-io] *Twin-bearing*: dea, i.e. Latona, Ov.

gēmell-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [for gemin-lus; fr. gemin-us] **I.** Prop.: *Born at the same time, twin-born, twin*: fratres, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **gemellus**, *i*, *m.* *A twin*: Cat. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Paired, doubled, double: legio, formed out of two legions, Cæs.—**B.** Resembling or like, as twins: pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *géméaux, jumeaux*.

gēmīnā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [gemin(a)-o] *A doubling*: verborum, Cic.

gēmīn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [gemin-us] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: *To double*: sole geminato, Cic.: decem vite frater geminaverat annos, i.e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. **B.** Meton.: *To pair, join, or unite two things together*: acuta Si geminant Corybantes aera, i.e. strike together, Hor. **II.** Neut.: *To be double*: Lucr.

gēmīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for gemin-us; fr. gemin-o] (*Brought forth or born with another*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Twin-born, twin*: fratres gemini, Cic. nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i.e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda, Hor.: (Sup.) frater geminissimus, Plaut.—**As Subst.**: **gemin-i**, *ōrum*, *m.* **A.** Gen.: *Of persons or animals*: *Twins*: Cic.; Pl. **B.** Esp.: *As a constellation*: *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules): Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: *1. Paired, double, twofold, both, two*: geminum lumen, Cic.—**2.** Both, two: geminae acies, both eyes, Virg.—**B.** Resembling, corresponding, similar, like, as twins: eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémîné*.

gēm-itus, *ūs* (Gen. Sing. gemiti, Plaut.), *m.* [gem-o] **I.** Prop.: *A sighing, sigh*: a groaning, groan: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *A groaning, roaring, roar*: Virg.

gem-ma, *æ*, *f.* [for gen-ma; fr. gen-o] (*The bearing or producing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A bud, eye, or gem on a plant*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** From similarity of form: *A precious stone, esp. one already cut; a jewel, gem*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Of things made of precious stones: **1.** *A drinking-vessel, goblet*: Ov.—**2.** *A seal ring, signet*: Ov.—**C.** Plur.: *The eyes of the peacock's tail*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gemme*.

gemm-ēs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gemm-a] **I.** Prop.: *Of precious stones; set or*

adorned with precious stones: trulla, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Jewel-shaped*: radix gemmæ rotunditatis, Pl.—**2.** *Jewelled, adorned with jewellike marks or spots*: cauda, Phaed.—**B.** *Glimmering, sparkling like gems*: Euripus, Pl.

gemm-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērū*, *adj.* [gemm-a; (i); fer-o] **1.** *Bearing or producing gems*: gemmiferi amnes, Pl.—**2.** *Carrying or having gems*: corona, Val. Fl.

gemm-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a.* [gemm-a] **I.** Neut.: *To put forth buds, to bud or gem*: gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: **1.** Prop.: *To be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (only in Part. Præs.): gemmantia spectra, Ov.—**2.** Meton.: *To glitter, sparkle, like gems*: herbae gemmantantes rore recenti, Lucr.—**B.** Act.: *To set or adorn with jewels* (only in Part. Perf.): gemmata monilia, Ov.: gemmati anuli, Liv.

gēm-o, *ūi*, *itum*, *ēre*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [pprs. akin to γέν-u] *To be full*; hence, with reference to the effects produced by fullness of grief: **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *Of living beings*: *To sigh, groan*: hos gemere videbam, Cic.; ab gemat in terris let him groan in the lower world, Prop. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the turtle-dove: *To utter a plaintive or mournful note*: nec gemere acris cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg.—**2.** *To groan, creak*: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. **II.** Act.: *To sigh over, bemoan, bewail any thing*: hæc gemebant boni, Cic.: (with *Objective clause*) mureta relinqui . . . Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémir, gémir*.

gēm-ōntus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gem-o] *Of, or pertaining to, sighing or groaning*: gemoniae scalæ, steps of sighs, i.e. steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the Tiber: Val. Max.—**As Subst.**: **gemoniæ**, *ārum*, *f.* (sc. scalæ) = gemoniae scalæ: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gémonies*.

gēm-a, *æ*, *f.* (mostly plur.) [akin to γέν-u, the chin] (*A jaw*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A cheek*:—Plur., the cheeks: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: Plur.: *The eyes*: Ov.

Gēnābum, *i*, *n.* *Genabum*: *a city of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards called Aurelianensis Urbis or Civitas Aurelianorum* (whence the modern name Orleans).—Hence, **Gēn-ab-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Genabum*: *Genabian*.—**As Subst.**: **Genabenses**, *ium*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Genabians*.

Gēnauni, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Genauni*: *a Germanic people in Rætia (in the lower Val d'Agno)*.

gēnēalōgos, *i*, *m.* = γενεαλόγος. *A genealogist*: Cic.

gēn-er, *ēri*, *m.* [Sans. jān-ātri; fr. root JAM = YAM, 'to marry'] (*One who marries*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A** son-in-law: Cic.; also of a daughter

bridegroom: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter (for progenitor): Tac.—**B.** Of a sister's husband, brother-in-law: Nep.—**C.** Of a (daughter's) paramour: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *gendre*.

gēnēr-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [genus, generis] (*Of, or belonging to, genus; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, a kind or species; generic: constitutio, Cic. Of, or relating to, all; general: generale quoddam decorum, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *général*.

gēnērāl-iter, *adv.* [general-is] *In general, generally: Cic.*

gēnēra-sco, *no perf. nor sup., ēre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gener(a)-o] *To be generated, produced: Lucr.*

gēnēr-ātim, *adv.* [genus, generis] **1.** *By kinds, species, or classes: Cic; Virg.—2.* *Generally, in general: Cic.*

gēnērā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [gener(a)-o] *An engenderer, producer: Cic; Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *générateur*.

gēnēr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* [genus, generis] **I.** Prop.: *To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create: in the Pass. also, to spring, descend from: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: quem generasse Telon Sobethide nymphā fertur, Virg.: (without Object) asina generare cepit, Pl. II.* Fig.: *To bring forth, create, produce: quæ nihil dum ipse ex se generare queunt, Quint.* ¶ Hence Fr. *génére*.

gēnērōs-iūs, *comp. adv.* [generosus] *More nobly: perire, Hor.*

gēnēr-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [genus, generis] (*Full of genus; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Of persons: Of good or noble birth; noble, eminent: virgo, Cic.: (Comp.) nemo generosior est te, Hor.: (Sup.) fortissimum quemque generosissimum existimo, Sall. II. Meton.: *Of animals or things: Of a good or noble species; noble, superior, excellent: pecus, Virg.: vinum, Hor. III.* Fig.: *Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: rex, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *généreux*.*

gēnēsīs, *is*, *f.* = γένεσις. **I.** Prop.: *Generation, birth; creation: Pl. II. Meton.: *The constellation that is rising at one's birth or nativity: Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *génése*.*

genēsta, *ā*, *v. genista*.

gēnē-ētrix (-itrix), *icis*, *f.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *She that has borne any one; a mother: Virg. II.* Fig.: *She that produces; mother: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Ov. III.* Meton.: *A mother-in-law: Ov.*

Gēnēva, *ā*, *f.* Geneva; a city of the Allobroges.

gēnī-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [Geni-us] *Of, or belonging to, Genius; hence* **1.** (*Of, or belonging to, the Genii, or tutelary spirits (who presided over marriage; hence) Bridal, marriage: lectus, Cic.: torus, Virg.—2.* *Of, or belonging to, enjoyment; jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial: festum, Ov.: hiems, Virg.*

gēnīāl-iter, *adv.* [genial-is] *Jovially, merrily, genially: Ov.*

gēnīcūl-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [geni-

cūl-um] *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated: culmus, Cic.*

gēnī-cūlum, *i*, *n. dim.* [for genuculum: fr. genu] **I.** Prop.: *A little knee: Var. II. Meton.: *Of plants: A little knot or joint: Pl.**

gēnīsta (-esta), *ā*, *f.* *The broom-plait, broom: Virg.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *genêt*.

gēnītā-blis, *e*, *adj.* [geno, through obsol. genit(a)-o] *That generates or begets; hence) Productive, fruitful, generative: Lucr.*

gēnīt-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [genit-us, a begetting] *Of, or belonging to, a begetting; causing generation or birth; fruitful, generative, genitil: semina, Virg.: dies, birthday (usually natalis dies), Tac.—As Subst.: Genitalis, is, f. (sc. dea) Genitalis; a surname of Diana, as presiding over births.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *genital*.

gēnītāl-iter, *adv.* [genital-is] *In a generative or fertilizing manner: Lucr.*

gēn-ītivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gen-o] (*Begetting; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, generation or birth. I.* Gen.: *imago, native, original nature, Ov. II.* Esp.: *Gramm. t. t.: genitivus casus, the genitive case, Quint.—As Subst.: genitivus, i, m. (sc. casus) The genitive case: Quint.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *génitif*.

gēn-ītor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *A begetter, parent, father, sire: I.* Prop.: *Cic; Ov. II.* Fig.: *genitor usus, Hor.*

genitrix, *icis*, *v. genetrix*.

gēn-ītūra, *ā*, *f.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *A begetting, bearing, birth, generation: Pl. II. Meton.: *In astrology, One's natal star or constellation, nativity: Suet.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *geniture*.*

gēn-ītus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of gigno, through root GEN.

Gēn-īus, *i*, *m.* [gen-o] (*The one pertaining to existence or being; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *The tutelary deity or genius of a person, place, etc.: Virg.; Tib. II. Meton.: *Wit, talent, genius: Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *génie*.*

geno, *ēre*, *v. gigno init.*

gen-s, *gentis*, *f.* [gen-o] (*A begetting; Concr.: That which is begotten; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A clan (or rather a house, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites): Cic; Hor.; Liv. II. Meton.: **A.** Of the gods: *A family: majorum gentium dii, i. e. the superior deities (the Consentes), Cic.—B.* Of a single descendant, offspring out of an entire race: *Virg.—C.* In a contemptuous sense: *Tribe, brood: Cic.—D.* Of beasts: *A race, breed, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—E.* **1.** *A race, nation, population: Cic.—Particular expression: Gen. Plur. in partitive force dependent on some adverb: In the world, on earth: ubinam gentium? Cic.: nusquam gentium, Ter.—2.* Plur.: *Foreign nations, foreigners: Tac.—F.* *A region, country: Nep.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gens, gent*.*

gent-īcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gens, gentis] *Of, or belonging to, a nation; national: more genitico, Tac.*

gentil-īcus (-itius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gentil-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a gent-*

ilis; hence) *Of, or belonging to, a particular clan or House: gentiliū a sacra, Liv.*

gent-īlis, *e*, *adj.* [gens, gent-is] **1.** *Of, or belonging to, a clan or House: nomen, Suet.: manus, Ov.—As Subst.: gentilis, is, m.* *A person belonging to the same clan or House; a clansman: Cic; Liv.—2.* *Of, or belonging to, the same people or nation; national: nationes, Tac.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *gentil*.

gentil-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [gentil-is] (*The state or condition of the gentilis; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *The relationship of those who belong to the same gens: Cic. II. Meton.: *Relatives bearing the same name: Sext. Aur. Vict.* ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "heathenism"), Fr. *gentilité*.*

gēnu, *ūs*, *n.* (*Neut. Nom. and Acc. Sing., genus, Cic.—Plur., gēnna, as a dissyllable, Virg.*) [akin to γόνυ] **I.** Prop.: *The knee: Cic; Hor.; Ov. II. Meton.: *Of plants: A knot, joint (usually called geniculum): Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *genu*.*

Gēnda, *ā*, *f.* Genua; a seaport town of Liguria (now Genoa).

gēn-ālla, *lūm*, *n.* [genu] (*Things pertaining to the knee; hence*) *Garters: Ov.*

1. gēn-ūnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gen-o] **I.** Prop.: *Innate, native, natural: virtutes, Cic. II. Meton.: *Genuine: comedia, Gell.**

2. gēn-ūnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gen-æ] *Of, or belonging to, the jaw or cheek: dentes, jaw-teeth, back-teeth, Cic.—As Subst.: genuinus, i, m. (sc. dens). A back-tooth or grinder: Juv.—Prov.: Genuinum frangere in aliquo, To break a grinder in any person, i. e. to criticize severely, Pers.*

1. gēn-ūs, *ērīs*, *n.* = γένος. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Birth, descent, origin; a race, stock, etc.: Cic; Hor. B.* Esp.: *High or noble birth: Cic; Hor. II.* Meton.: **A.** *A descendant, offspring, child; and collect., descendants, posterity, race: Virg; Hor.; Ov.—B.* **1.** *Of persons, animals, or things: A class, sort, species, kind: Cic; Hor.—Particular expression: In respect to Acc: Omne, hoc, id, quod genus (for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis) Of every, of this, of which kind: Cato; Var.; Cic.—2.* Philos. *t. t.: A general term, (logical) genus: Cic.—C.* Gramm. *t. t.: The gender of nouns and verbs: Quint.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *genre*.

2. gēnus, *ūs*, *v. genu*.
Gēntūs (-ūus), *i*, *m.* *Genus or Genusius; a river of Greek Ilyria (now Iskumi, acc. to others, Siomiri or Semno).*

gēōgrāphīa, *ā*, *f.* = γεωγραφία. *Geography: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *géographie*.

gēōmētres, *ās*, *(geōmētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv.)*, *m.* = γεωμέτρης (*Earth-measurer*). *A geometer: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *géomètre*.

gēōmetrīa, *ā*, *f.* = γεωμετρία (*Earth-measuring*). *Geometry: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *géométrie*.

gēōmetricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = γε-

μετρικός. *Of, or belonging to, geometry; geometrical*: rationes, Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. *geometricus*, i, m. *A geometrician*: Quint.—2. *geōmetrīca*, ōrum, n. *Geometry*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. géométrique*.

gēorgicus, a, um, adj. = γεωργικός. *Of, or pertaining to, husbandry; agricultural*: carmen, Col.—Hence, *Gēorgīca*, ōrum, n. *The Georgics (of Virgil)*: Gell. ¶ Hence, *Fr. géorgique, géorgiques*.

gēr-ens, entis: 1. *P. of ger-o*.—2. *Pat. Managing*: (with *Gen.*) negotii bene gerens, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gérant*.

Gērgōvia, æ, f. *Gergovia*: 1. *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul (now Jarjean)*.—2. *A town of the Boii (pprs. Charlieu)*.

germān-e, adv. [1. *german-us*] *Faithfully, truly*: rescribere, Cic.

Germāni, ōrum, m., Γερμανοί. *The Germans; a people between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea*.—*Sing.*: *Germanus*, i, a *German*.—Hence, 1. *Germān-us*, a, um, adj. *German*.—2. *Germān-ia*, æ, f. *Germany*: the country of the Germans—divided into *Upper and Lower Germany*.—*Plur.*: *Germāniæ*, arum, f. *The Germanies*, i. e. the whole of *Germany*.—3. *Germān-icus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Germans; Germanic*, *German*.—*As Subst.*: *Germanicus*, i, m. *Germanicus*: a. (sc. victor). *An agnomen of several generals who gained victories over the Germans*.—Hence, *Germānīo-lānus*, a, um, adj. (*Of, or belonging to, a Germanicus*; hence) *Stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus, Suet.—*As Subst.*: *Germānicīani*, ōrum, m. (sc. milites). *Soldiers stationed in Germany*: Suet.—*B.* (sc. nummus). *A germanicus; a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Germanique*.

germān-itas, ātis, f. [1. *german-us*] 1. *Prop.*: (*The condition, or state, of the germanus or germana*; hence) *Brotherhood, sisterhood*: Cic. II. Fig.: *The relationship of colonies from a common mother-city*: Liv.

1. *germ-ānus*, a, um, adj. [prob. for *germin-ānus*; fr. *germen*, *germinis*] (*Belonging to the same origin*; hence) 1. *Prop.*: *Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*: Full, oen: Cic.—*As Subst.*: *germanus*, i, n., and *germana*, æ, f. *Full brother, full sister*: *Of persons or animals*: Virg.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: A. *Of, or belonging to, brothers and sisters; brotherly, sisterly*: modus, Plant.—*B.* *Genuine, real, actual, true*: (Sup.) *germanissimus* Stoicus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (law) german, "brother," germane, "sister."*

2. *Germān-us*, a, um, f. *Germani*.

ger-men, inis, n. [prob. *ger-o*] (*The thing produced*; hence) 1. *Prop.*: *A sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud*: Virg. II. Fig.: *A germ, origin*: Lucr. III. *Meton.*: A. *Plur.*: *Fruits, productions*: Claud.—*B.*: *The embryo or fetus*: Ov.—*C.*: 1. *Child, offspring*:

Claud.—2. *Root, stock*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. germe*.

1. *gēr-o*, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] 1. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: *To bear, carry, or have anything about one, or on one's person, to carry about; to wear*: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, Liv.: qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. *To bear, carry, bring to a place*: saxa, Liv.—2. *With the accessory idea of production, To bear, bring forth, produce*: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *To bear, have, entertain, cherish*: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Virg.: inimicitias, Cic.: (without *Object*) aliter atque animo gerebat, Sall.—*Particular phrases*: 1. *Gerere se, To bear, deport, behave, or conduct one's self*: to act: Cic.—2. *Gerere aliquem, To behave or conduct one's self as any one*: Cland.—3. *Gerere se et aliquem, To treat one's self and another in any manner*: Sall.—4. *Gerere prae se aliquid, To carry something before one*: i. e. to show, exhibit, manifest: Cic.—*B.* *With the accessory idea of activity or exertion*: *To sustain the charge of any undertaking or business, whether public or private*; *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*: Pass.: *To happen, take place, be done*: rempublicam, Cic.: magnae res belli domique gerebantur, id.: (without *Object*) a spe gerendi absunt, id.—*Particular phrase*: *Morem gerere, To perform one's will; to comply with one's wishes; to humour or gratify one*: Cic.—*C.* *Of time*: *To pass, spend*: Script, ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gérér*.

2. *gēr-o*, ōnis, m. [1. *ger-o*] *A carrier*: Plant.

gerre, ōrum, f. = γέρρα (*Prop.*: *Wattled twigs*; *Meton.*). *Trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense*: Plant.

ger-r-o [ger-ræ] (*One having gerre*; hence) *A trifler, idle fellow*: Ter.

gēr-ilus, i, m. [ger-o] (*He that bears or carries*; hence) *A bearer, carrier, porter*: Hor.

Gērŷon, ōnis, -ōnes, æ (*Gen. Sing.*, *Geryon*, Lucr.), m., Γερῶνα and Γερῶνός. *Geryon, or Geryones; a mythic king in Spain, having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules*.

Gēsoriācus, i, m., -um, i, n. *Gesoriacum or Gesoriacum; a town and port of Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne)*.

gestā-men, inis, n. [gest-a-o] 1. *That which is borne or worn; a burden, load; ornament, accoutrements, etc.*: Virg. II. *That with or in which any thing is carried; a litter, sedan*: Tac.

gestā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *Prop.*: *A being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.)*; *a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure*: Suet. II. *Meton.*: *A place where one is carried to take the air; a promenade, drive*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gestation*.

gestā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A bearer, carrier*: Pl.—2. *One who rides out to take the air*: Mart.

gestātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [gest-

ator] (*Pertaining to a gestator*; hence) *That serves for carrying*: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet.

gesticūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [gesticula(o)-or] *Pantomimic motion, gesticulation*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gesticulation*.

gesticūl-or, ātussum, āri, i. v. dep. [gesticul-us, a *mimic gesture*] *To make mimic gestures, to gesticulate*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gesticuler*.

1. *ges-tio*, ōnis, f. [for *ger-tio*; fr. *ger-o*] *A carrying on, managing, doing, performing*: negotii, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gestion*.

2. *gest-lo*, ivi or fi, itum, ire (*Imperf.* *lat.*, *gestant*, Plaut.), 4. v. n. and a. [2. *gest-us*] 1. *Prop.*: *To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful or cheerful*: eloquentiā gesticules, Cic.: letitiā, id. II. *Meton.*: A. *Neut.*: *To desire eagerly or passionately; to long*: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.: studio incassum videam gestire lavandi, Virg.—*B.* *Act.*: *To desire, or long for, a thing*: (with *Objective clause*) ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectu, Ter.

gest-it-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *intens.* [gest-o] *To carry often or much; to be wont to carry or bear*: Plaut.

ges-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. *intens.* a. and n. [for *ger-to*; fr. *ger-o*] 1. *Act.*: A. *Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To bear, to carry, to have*: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg.: puerum in manibus, Ter.—2. *Esp.*: *Pass.*: *To be carried about in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.; to take the air; to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure*: Sen.; Mart.—*B.* *Fig.*: *To carry, bear*: gestandus in sinu, i. e. to be dearly loved, Ter. II. *Neut.*: *To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air*: Suet.

1. *ges-tus* (for *ger-tus*), a, um, P. of *ger-o*.

2. *ges-tus*, ōs, m. [for *ger-tus*; fr. *ger-o*] (*The bearing, i. e. motion of the body, or of a part of the body*; hence) 1. *Gen.*: *Carriage, posture, motion, gesture*: Cic. II. *Esp.*: *A studied gesture, gesticulation of actors or orators*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. geste*.

gesum, i, v. *gesum*.

Gētæ, ōrum, m., Γεταί: *The Getae; a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians*.—*Sing.*: *Gēta* (-es), æ, m. *One of the Getae*.—Hence, 1. *Gētes*, æ, adj., m. *Of, or belonging to, the Getae; Getan*.—2. *Gēt-icus*, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Getae*; *Meton.*) *Thracian*: Iyra, i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus, Stat.

Gētīc-e, adv. [Getic-us] *Like a Getan*: loqui, Ov.

Getuli, and its derivatives, v. Gæ.

gīb-bus, a, um, adj. [akin to κύρτω] *Hunched, humped, gibbous*: Cels.—*As Subst.*: 1. *gībbus*, i, m. *A hunch, hump*: Juv.—2. *gībba*, æ, f. *A hunch, hump*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gibbeus*.

Gigantes, um, m., Γίγαντες. *The Giants; fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, who stormed the heavens, but were struck by Jupiter with lightning and*

buried under *Ætna*.—Sing.: **Gigas**, antis, *m.* One of the *Gigantes*; a giant. —Hence, **Gigant-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, the giants: triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. géant*.

Gigas, antis, *v.* Gigantes.

gign-ens, entis, *P.* of **gign-o**.—As *Subst.*: **gignentia**, tum, *m.* (Bearing things; hence) *Organic bodies, things that grow as plants, trees, etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, *Sall.*

gign-o (old form **geno**, *Lucr.*), genūi, gēnitum, gignēre (*Perf.*, genuvit, *Enn.*:—*Inf. Pres. Pass.* gignier, *Lucr.*), *3. v. a.* [reduplicated from root **GEN** (akin to Sanscrit root **JAN**, nasci; *Gr. γένν*, *e. g.* gen-*o*, ge-gen-*o*, gē-gen-*o*, gi-gn-*o*; cf. γί-γνομαι, which is formed upon the same principle] *To beget, bear, bring forth, produce*: in the *Pass.* also to be born; to spring, arise, proceed. **I. Prop.**: omnia, quae terra gignat, *Cic.*: dis genite, et geniture deos, *Virg.* **II. Fig.**: hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, *Cic.*

gilvus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Germ. *gelb*] Pale yellow: equus, *Virg.*

Gindēs, *v.* Gyndes.

gingiva, *æ, f.* **A gum**: *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gencive*.

ginnus, *i, m.* = γίννος. **A little stunted mule**: *Mart.*

glāb-er, *ra, rum, adj.* [akin to *glabo*; *Gr. γλῶφ-ω, γλᾶφ-ω*] Without hair, smooth, bald: crure glaber, *Mart.*: (*Comp.*) gallus glabrior, *Plaut.*—As *Subst.*: **glaber**, bri, *m.* **A young (beardless) slave, favourite slave (of the Romans)**: *stac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glabre*.

glabrio, ōnis, *m.* [*id.*] (*One having a glaber*) *Glaborio*; *a Roman name*.

glāci-ālis, *æ, adj.* [**glaci-es**] (*Pertaining to glaciers*; hence) *icy, frozen*: hiems, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glacial*.

glācies, *ēi, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *Ice*: *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Hardness*: glacies aris, *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glace*.

glāci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [**glaci-es**] **To make or turn into ice**:—*Pass.*: *To be turned into ice, to freeze, congeal*: positas aut glaciēt nives Puro numine Jupiter, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glacier*.

glādī-ātor, ōris, *m.* [**gladi-us**] (*One using a gladius*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A swordsman in the public games*; *a gladiator*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: *A combat of gladiators*; *a gladiatorial show*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gladiateur*.

glādīātor-i-us, *a, um, adj.* [**gladi-ator**] *Of, or belonging to, a gladiator or gladiators*: *gladiatoriū*: *Idus*, *Cic.*: familia, a band of gladiators, *id.*—As *Subst.*: **gladiatorium**, *i, n.* (*sc.* premium or auctoramentum) *The hire or pay of gladiators*: *Liv.*

glādī-ātūra, *æ, f.* [**gladi-us**] (*A using of a gladius*; hence) *The calling or profession of a gladiator*: *Tac.*

glādus, *i, m.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *A sword*: *Cic.*—**PROV.**: *A. Aliquem suo gladio jugulare. To slaughter one with his own sword, i. e. to foil one with his own weapons*: *Ter.*—

B. Plumbeo gladio jugulari, To be slaughtered with a leaden sword, i. e. to be defeated, etc., with little trouble: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A. For Murder, death**: *Cic.*—**B. For gladiatorial combat**: *Sen.*—**C. A ploughshare**: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glaive*.

glæba, *æ, etc.*, **glæsum**, *i, v. gle.* **gland-i-fer**, fēra, ferum, *adj.*

[**glans**, gland-is; (*i*); fer-*o*] **Acorn-bearing**: *quercus*, *Cic.*

gland-i-um, *i, n.* [**glans**, gland-is] (*A thing pertaining to a glans*; hence) **A glandule in meat, esp. in pork**: *Plaut.*

glans, glandis, *f.* [akin to *βάλανος*] **I. Prop.**: *An acorn*; and, in gen., any *acorn-shaped fruit* (beech-nut, chestnut, etc.): *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: *An acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay*: *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gland, glande*.

glārēa, *æ, f.* **Gravel** [*etym. dub.*] *Cic.*; *Virg.*

glārē-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [**glare-a**] **Full of gravel, gravelly**: *Liv.*

Glauce, *ēs, f.*, *Ἰαλκή* (*The Blue One*). *Glauce*; the mother of the third *Diana*.

glaucoma, *ātis, n.* (*-a, æ, f.*, *Plaut.*) = γλαύκωμα. **An obscuration of the crystalline lens**; *a cataract*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glaucome*.

1. glaucus, *a, um, adj.* = γλαυκός. **Bluish gray**: *undæ*, *Lucr.*: *salix*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glauque*.

2. Glaucus, *i, m.*, *Γλαῦκος* (*The Blue One*). **Glaucus**: **1. A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.**—**2. The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomedes.**—**3. A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god.**

glēba (**glēb-**), *æ, f.* **I. Prop.**: *A small piece or lump of earth, a clod*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *A land, soil*: *Virg.*—**B. A piece, lump, mass of anything: *Lucr.*; *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glèbe*.**

glēb-ŭla (**glæ-**), *æ, f. dim.* [**glēba**] (*Prop.*) *A small clod or lump of earth*: *Meton.* **1. A little farn, small piece of land**: *Juv.*—**2. A small piece, little lump**: *Virg.*; *Pl.*

Gles-ariæ (**Gless-**) *insulae* [**glesum**] (*Things pertaining to glesum*) *The Glesariæ* (**Gless-**), or *Amber islands in the North Sea*.

glēsūm (**gless-**, **glæs-**), *i, n.* [*The German word* *Glās* (*Eng. glass*)] *Amber*: *Tac.*

glis, gliris, *m.* **A dormouse**: *Pl.* **gli-sco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v.* [*pprs.* akin to *cre-sco*] **I. Prop.**: *To grow, rise, swell, or blaze up*: *To burst out*: *ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, kindling*, *Lucr.* **II. Fig.**: *To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread*: *seditioem gliscere in dies*, *Liv.*

glōb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [**glob-us**] (*To make into a globus*; hence) **I. To make into a ball, to make round or spherical**: *Pl.* **II. To form into a body or crowd; *to crowd together in masses*: *Pl.***

glōb-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (*Full*

of globus; hence) **Round as a ball, spherical**: *mundus*, *Cic.*

glōbus, *i, m.* [*prob. akin to κάλος*] **I. Prop.**: *A round body, ball, sphere, globe*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A. A globular mass, ball, globe of things collected together**: *Virg.*—**B. A troop, crowd, body, or mass of people**: *Sall.*; *Liv.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. globe*.

glōmērā-men, inis, *n.* [**glomer-(a)-o**] (*That which is rounded*; hence) **A round body, ball**: *Luc.*

glōmēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [**glomus**, **glomer-is**] **I. Prop.**: *To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap*; *to conglobate*: *gressūs glomerare superbos, i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance, trot, or amble*, *Virg.*: *lanam in orbis*, *Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To roll together*: *omnia fixa tuos glomerans determinat annus, revolutus*, *Poet. ap. Cic.* **III. Meton.**: *To gather into a round heap or knot*; *to collect, press, crowd, or assemble together*: *glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem*, *Virg.*

glōmus, *ēris, n.* [akin to *globus*] **A ball or clue of yarn, etc.**: *Hor.*

glōr-ia, *æ, f.* [akin to *clārus*, from root *CLU*, *Gr. κλῦ-ω* and *κλέ-ω*, whence *κλέ-ος*] **I. Prop.**: *Glory, fame, renown*: *Cic.*; *Cæs.* **II. Meton.**: **A. A thirst or passion for glory**; *ambition*; *vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting, bragging*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**B. Plur.**: *Glorious deeds*. *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gloire*.

glōriā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [**glori(a)-or**] **A glorying, boasting, vaunting**: *Cic.*

glōri-ōla, *æ, f. dim.* [**glori-a**] **A small glory, little glory**: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gloriole*.

glōr-i-or, ātus sum, āri, *i. v. dep.* [*id.*] **To glory, boast, vaunt**; *to brag of any thing, pride one's self on any thing*: in eum hæc gloriantem impetum facit, *Liv.*: (*With objective clause*) *is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistrātūs sine repulsā assecutum?* *Cic.*: *vincere*, *Hor.*: (*Ads.*) *hæc defendendi causā, non gloriandi, loquor*, *id.*

glōrīōs-e, *adv.* [**glorios-us**] **1. Gloriously**: *triumphare*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *gloriosus*, *Sall.*; (*Sup.*) *gloriosissime*, *Cic.*—**2. Boastfully, vauntingly**: *Cic.*

glōri-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [**glori-a**] (*Full of glory*; hence) **1. Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned**: *aliquid*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *dies gloriosissimus*, *Tac.*—**2. Vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious**: *miiles*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. glorieux*.

glūbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v. a.* **To deprive of the bark**; *to bark, peel*: *ramos*, *Var.*

gluo συνήφω (*to draw together*), *Gloss.*

glū-ten, tīnis, *n.* [**glu-o**] (*That which glues*; hence) **Glue, gluten**: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gluten*.

glūtīnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [**glutin(a)-o**] **A gluer together of books**; *a book-binder*: *Cic.*

glūtīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [**gluten**, **glutin-is**] **I. Prop.**: *To glue, glue together*: *chartas* *Pl.* **II. Met.**

on.: *Medic. l. t.*: To close up an opening, esp. a wound: *Cels.*
glū-tio (-tīo), *ivi* or *ti*, *itum*,
ire, 4. v. a. [the root *glū* akin to
Sanscrit root gū, to devour]. I. Prop.:
To swallow or gulp down: *epulas*, *Juv.*
 II. Meton.: Of sound: *To utter in-*
terruptedly, as if swallowing: *vocem*,
Pl.

glūt-o (*glutt-*), *ōnis*, *m.* [*glut-io*]
 (One who gulps down; hence) *A glutton*,
gormandizer: *Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.*
glouton.

Glycēr-a, *æ*; -*e*, *es*, *f.* [*γλυκερ-ός*]
Glycera or *Glycere*; a woman's name.
Glycerium, *li*, *f.* *Glycerium*; the
 name of a female in the *Andria* of
Terence.

Glycon (-o), *ōnis*, *m.* *Glycon* or
Glyco: 1. *A wrestler*.—2. *A physician*.

Gnaeus, *i*, *v.* *Cnaeus*.

gnā-rus (na-), *a*, *um*; -*rūris*, *e*,
adj. [root *gna* = *gno* in *gno-scō*] 1.
Knowing or acquainted with a thing;
skilful, practised, expert in any thing;
 (with *Gen.*) *gnarus reipublice*, *Cic.*:
 (with *Acc.*) *gnarus hanc rem*, *Plaut.*:
 (with *Objective clause*) *gnarus Hanni-*
balē transiit quosdam mercatur-
um, *Liv.*: (with *Relative clause*) *gnarus*
quibus modis, etc., *Cic.*—2. *Known*:
palm gnara vincentibus, *Tac.*

gnascor, *i*, *v.* *nascor*.

Gnātho, *ōnis*, *m.* [*γνάθων*] (*A*
jaw) *Gnatho*. I. Prop.: *The name*
of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence.
 —Hence, **Gnāthō-ni**, *ōrum*, *m.*
Disciples of Gnatho, *i. e.* *parasites*:
Ter. II. Meton.: *A parasite*: *Cic.*

Gnatia, *æ*, *f.* (popular form for
Egnatia) *Gnatia*; a harbour and town
 of *Apulia* (now *Torre d'Agnazzo* or
d'Egnasio).

gnatus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *natus*.

gnavus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *navus*.

Gnidus (-os, *Cn-*), *i*, *f.*, *Knidos*.
Gnidus, *Gnidos*, or *Cnidus*; a city of
Caria (now *Chido*).—Hence, **Gnid-
ius (*Cnid-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or be-*
longing to, Gnidus; *Gnidian*.—As *Subst.*:
Gnidii (*Cn-*), *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabit-*
ants of Gnidus; *Gnidians*.**

gnobilis, *gnosco*, *ere*, *v.* *no*.

Gnōsus (-os, *Gnos-*, *Gnos-*),
i, *f.*, *Knossos*. *Gnosus*, *Gnosos*, *Gnosus*,
 or *Gnosus*; the ancient capital of *Crete*,
 the residence of *Minos* (now *Cnosson*).
 —Hence, 1. **Gnōs-iūs** (*Gnos-*), *a*,
um, *adj.*: *Of, or belonging to*,
Gnosus; *Gnosian*.—b. *Meton.*: (a)
Of, or belonging to, Crete; *Cretan*:
stella Coronae, i. e. *of Ariadne*, *Virg.*
 —(b) *Of, or belonging to, Minos*:
castra, *Qv.*—As *Subst.*: (a) **Gnosia**,
æ, *f.* (Prop.: *The Gnosian*; *Meton.*)
The Cretan maiden; *i. e.* *Ariadne*:
Prop.—(b) **Gnosii**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The inhabit-*
ants of Gnosus, *Gnosians*.—2.

Gnōs-iācus (*Gnos-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Gnosus*;
Meton.) *Of, or belonging to, Crete*;
Cretan: *rex, i. e.* *Minos*, *Qv.*—3.
Gnōs-ias (*Gnos-*), *adis*, *f.* (Prop.:
Gnosian; *Meton.*) *Gnosian*: *juvenile*,
Qv.—As *Subst.*: **Gnos-ias**, *adis*, *f.*
 (sc. *puella*) *The Gnosian, i. e.* *Ariadne*:
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Qv.—4. **Gnōs-is** (*Gnos-*), *Idis*, *f.*
 (Prop.: *Gnosian*; *Meton.*) *Cretan*: *coro-*
na, i. e. *the constellation of Ariadne's*
Crown, *Qv.*—As *Subst.*: **Gnōsis**, *Idis*,
f. (sc. *puella*) *The Gnosian, i. e.* *Ari-*
adne: *Qv.*

gnotus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *noscō* *init.*

gnōbius (cob-), *li*, -*ō*, *ōnis*, *m.* =
κνωβιος. *The gudgeon*: *Qv.* ¶ Hence,
Fr. *goujon*.

Gomphi, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Γομφοί*.
Gomphi; a town of *Thessaly* (now *Kal-*
abaki).—Hence, **Gomph-enses**, *ium*,
m. *The inhabitants of Gomphi*.

Gonni, *ōrum*, -*us*, *i*, *m.* *Gonni* or
Gonnus; a town of *Thessaly*.

Gordium, *li*, *n.*, *Γόρδιον*. *Gordium*;
 a city of *Phrygia Major*.

Gordius, *li*, *m.*, *Γόρδιος*. *Gordius*;
 a king of *Gordium*, in *Phrygia Major*,
 famous for the inextricable knot on his
 chariot, which *Alexander the Great* cut
 in two with his sword.

Gorgē, *ēs*, *f.* *Gorge*; a daughter of
Oeneus, who was changed into a bird.

Gorgias, *æ*, *m.*, *Γοργίας*. *Gorgias*;
 1. *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini*.
 —2. *A rhetorician of Athens, instructor*
of Cicero's son.

Gorgo (-on), *ōnis*, *f.*, *Γοργώ*.
A Goryon; esp. *Medusa, whose hair con-*
sisted of snakes, and who turned all she
looked upon to stone: she was killed by
Perseus. Her head was fixed on the
shield of Pallas; and from her blood
sprang the winged horse Pegasus: *Qv.*—
Plur.: *The Gorgons*.—Hence, **Gorg-**
ōn-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to*,
a Gorgon; *Gorgonian*. ¶ Hence, *Fr.*
Gorgone.

Gortyna, *æ*, *f.*, *Γορτύνη*. *Gortyna*;
 an important and ancient city of *Crete*.
 —Hence, 1. **Gortyn-iūs**, *a*, *um*,
adj.: *a. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to*,
Gortyna.—As *Subst.*: **Gortynii**, *ōrum*,
m. (sc. *cives*) *The inhabitants of Gortyna*.
 —b. *Meton.*: *Cretan*.—2. **Gortyn-**
iācus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Gortynian*;
Meton.) *Cretan*.

Gōthi, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Goths, the*
great tribe of Northern Germany: called
at an earlier period, Gothones
(Got-), um, m.: and *Gutones*, *um*,
m.

Gothini, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Gothini; a*
Teutonic tribe inhabiting the region about
the modern Cracoe.

grābātus, *i*, *m.* = *κράβατος*. *A*
(poor, low) couch to rest on; a pallet,
camp-bed: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *grabat*.

Gracchus, *i*, *m.* *Gracchus*; a Roman
 name.—Hence, **Gracch-ānus**,
a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a*
Gracchus.

grāc-ilis, *e* (*Plur.*, *gracilē virgin-*
es, Ter.), *adj.* [akin to *Sanscrit root*
KRIC, to become thin or emaciated] I. Prop.:
Physical: *Thin, small, in good*
or bad sense; slender, slim; meagre,
lean: *puer, Hor.*: (*Comp.*) *glans gracili-*
or, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *crura gracillima*,
Suet. II. Fig.: *Of style*: *Simple,*
plain, undorned: *Qv.* III. *Meton.*:
Meagre, scanty, poor; vindemiae, Pl.
 ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *grêle*.

grāc-il-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*gracil-is*]

(*The quality or condition of the gracilis*;
 hence) 1. *Slenderness, thinness, leanness,*
meagreness: *Cic.*—2. *Of style*: *Sim-*
plicity, plainness, want of ornament:
Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *gracilité*.

gracilus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *gracilis* *init.*
grācilis (*gracc-*), *i*, *m.* [*onoma-*
top.] *A jackdaw*: *Qv.*

grād-ātim, *adv.* [*grad-us*] *Step by*
step, by degrees, gradually: *Cic.*

grād-ātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] (Prop.:
The making of a staircase or series of
steps, as in a theatre: *Fig.*) *Rhetor.*
i. t.: *A gradation or climax in speak-*
ing: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *gradation*.

grād-i-or, *grosius* *sum*, *grādī*, 3. v.
dep. [*Sans. root KRAM, to step*] *To take*
steps; to step, walk, go: I. Prop.:
alia animalia gradiendo . . . ad pastum
accedunt, *Cic.* II. Fig.: *Of*
things as subjects: *Liv.*

Grādīvus, *i*, *m.* *Gradivus; a sur-*
name of Mars.

grād-us, *ūs* [*grad-i-or*] I. Prop.:
A step, pace: *Cic.*; *Liv.* II. *Meton.*:
A. Milit. and *gladiatorial i. t.*: *Station,*
position, ground (taken by a combatant):
Liv.—B. *Of that on which one steps*:
A step or round of a ladder; a stair
(mostly plur.): *Cic.*; *Virg.* III. Fig.:
A. A step, advance, etc.: *notitiam*
primosque gradūs vicinia fecit, *Qv.*—B.
A firm position or stand: *Cic.*—C. *Of*
age, rank, relationship, society, etc.:
A step: *Cic.*; *Qv.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.*
grade.

Grēcānicus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Græci*.
Græc-ē, *adv.* [*Græc-us*] *In the*
Greek language, in Greek: *Cic.*

Græci, *ōrum*, *m.*, *Γραικοί*. *The*
Greeks: *Cic.*—Sing.: **Græcus**, *i*, *m.*
A Greek.—Hence, 1. **Græcus**, *a*, *um*,
adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Greeks*;
Greek, Grecian.—Prov.: *ad Calendas*
Græcas, at the Greek Calends, i. e.
never, Script. ap. Suet.—As *Subst.*:
Græca, *ōrum*, *n.* (sc. *opera* or *scripta*)
Greek works: *Cic.*—2. **Græc-ia**, *æ*,
f.: *a. Prop.*: *Greece*.—b. *Meton.*:
 (a) *Magna Græcia, Lower Italy, in-*
habited by Greeks.—(b) *Major Græcia*:
 (a) *Magna Græcia*.—(b) *Italy*.—3.
Græc-ānicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Greek*
origin, in the Greek manner or fashion;
Grecian, Greek.—4. **Græc-ūlus**, *a*,
um, *adj.* *dim.* *Grecian, Greek*.—As
Subst.: **Græculus**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek, a*
paltry Greek. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Grec, Grég-*
eois.

Græcia, *æ*, *v.* *Græci*.

Græc-or, *ātus* *sum*, *ārī*, *i*, *v.* *dep*
 [*Græc-i*] *To imitate the Greeks, live in*
the Greek manner: *Hor.*

Græcostasis, *is*, *f.* = *Γραικόστασις*
 (*Greek station or place*). *The Græco-*
stasis; a building in Rome, where at first
Greek and afterwards other foreign
ambassadors took up their abode: *Cic.*

Græculus, *a*, *um*; **Græcus**, *a*,
um; **Græcus**, *i*, *v.* *Græci*.

Grāli, *ōrum* (*Gen. Plur.*, *Grālium*,
Lucr.), *m.* *The Grecians, Greeks*.
 Sing.: **Grāius**, *i*, *m.* *A Greek*.—
 Hence, **Grāi-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or*
belonging to, the Greeks *Grecian, Greek*;
Camena, Hor.

Graiocēli (Garoc-), ōrum, m. *The Graioci or Garoci; a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.*

Grāj-ū-gēn-a, æ, m. (Gen. Plur., Graiugenom, Virg.), m. [for Graiugen-a; fr. Grai-; (u); gen-o] *A Grecian by birth, a Greek; Virg.*

grā-men, inis, n. [akin to Sanscrit root GRAS, *devorare*] *The thing eaten by cattle, etc.; hence* I. Prop.: *Grass; Virg.; Hor.* II. Meton.: *A plant, herb; Virg.*

grāmin-ēus, a, um, adj. [gramen, gramin-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, grass; grassy; campus; Virg.* II. Meton.: *Of Indian reed, bamboo; hasta, Cic.*

grammaticus, a, um, adj. = γραμματικός. *Of, or belonging to, grammar; grammatical; ars, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: 1. grammaticus, i, m. (sc. homo) A grammarian in the widest sense of the word; a philologist, critic; Cic.—2. grammatica, æ; -e, es (sc. ars), f. Grammar in the widest sense of the term; philology, criticism; Cic.—3. grammatica, ōrum, n. (sc. studia) Grammar, philology; Cic.*

grammaticista, æ, m. = γραμματικιστής. *A teacher of grammar or languages; Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grammatisle.*

Grampius mons. *A mountain ridge in Scotland, now the Grampian mountains.*

grān-aria, ōrum, n. [gran-um] *(Things pertaining to granum; hence) A place where corn is kept, a granary, warehouse; Cic.; Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grenier.*

grand-æv-us, a, um, adj. [grand-is; æv-um] *(Having great age; hence) In years, old, aged; Nereus, Virg.; senex, Tac.*

grand-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [grand-is] *To become great or large; to grow; quæque suâ materia grandescere, Lucr.*

grand-ī-loqu-us, i, m. [grand-is; (i); loqu-ur] I. In a good sense: *One speaking grandly or loftily; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A grandiloquent person; a boaster; Cic.*

grandin-at, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. impers. [grando, grandin-is] *It hails; Sen.*

grand-īo, no perf. nor sup., īre, 4. v. a. and n. [grand-is] I. Act.: *To make great, increase; gradum, Plaut.* II. Neut.: *To become great, to grow; Cato.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. grandir.*

grandis, e, adj. [etym. dub.: prps. akin to cresco] I. Prop.: *A. Of things: Big, large, great, full, abundant; pecunia, Cic. (Sup.) grandissimæ olivæ, Pl.—B. Of persons: 1. Grown up, big, tall; puer, Cic.—2. Advanced in years, aged, old; grandis natu, Cic.; grandis ævo, Tac. (Comp.) grandior ætas, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Great, strong, powerful; mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor.—B. Of style or speaker: High, grand, lofty, sublime; Cic.—As Subst.: grandia, e, m. n. Grand, lofty, or*

sublime subjects; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. grand.*

grand-itas, ātis, f. [grand-is] *(The quality of the grandis; hence) Of speech: Grandeur, sublimity; Cic.; Pl.*

grand-ulus, comp. adv. [id.] *More sublimely; Ov.*

grandius-culus, a, um, adj. dim. [for grandior-culus; fr. grandior, Comp. of grandis] *Pretty well grown up; virgo, Ter.*

grando, inis, f. [etym. dub.] *Hail, a hail-storm; Cic.; Virg.*

Granicus, i, m., Γρανικός. *The Granicus; a river of Mysia, famous for the victory gained on its banks by Alexander the Great over the Persians.*

grān-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [gran-um; (i); fer-o] *Grain-bearing; Ov.*

grānum, i, n. [acc. to Max Müller, akin to Sanscrit jirna, "ground down"] *(The thing ground down; hence) I. Prop.: A grain, seed, kernel; Cic.; Ov.* II. Meton.: *Of things like a grain in form: a granule; salis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. grain, graine.*

grāph-arius, a, um, adj. [graphi-um] *Of, or belonging to, a writing-style; Suet.*

grāphium, īi, n. = γραφίον. *A writing-style; Ov.* ¶ Hence *Fr. greffe.*

grassā-tor, ōris, m. [grass(a)-or] 1. *An idle vagabond, idler; Cato.—2. A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about (esp. at night): a rioter, reveller; a waylayer, street-robber, footpad; Cic.*

grassā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] *A rioting, assassination; Suet.*

gras-sor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grad-sor; fr. grad-lor] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To go, go about; discolat ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To go loitering or rioting about: juvenis grassans in Saburra, Liv.—2. To go about with hostile designs, to lie in wait; Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To go, proceed, or act in any manner; obsequio, to act obsequiously, Hor.: dolo, to act cunningly, Tac. B. Esp.: To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly or rage against: placuit veneno grassari, Tac.: trecenti conjuravimus principes juvenitus Romanæ, ut in te hac viâ grassaremur, Liv.*

grāt-e, adv. [grat-us] 1. *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly; præterita grate meminit, Cic. (Comp.) gratius excipi, Just.—2. Thankfully, gratefully: natales grate numeras, Hor. (Sup.) munus gratissime acceptum est, Pl.*

grātes (usually only in the Nom. and Acc.; in the Abl. gratibus, Tac.), f. [grat-or] *(The thing manifesting joy; hence) Thanks, thanksgiving; Cic.; Virg.*

grāt-ia, æ, f. [grat-us] *(The quality of the grat-us; hence) 1. a. Favour exhibited by another towards one's self; esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship; Cæs.; Cic.—2. Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace; Ov.; Suet.—B. 1. Favour exhibited by one's self towards*

another: mark of favour, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation; Cic.; Liv.

—*Adverbial expressions: a. Gratiā (with Possessive pron., Gen. or Gerund in di), In favour of; on account of, for the sake of (mostly placed after the word with which it is connected); Ter.; Sall.; Cic.—b. Gratiis (contracted, gratis) (Out of favour or kindness; hence) Without recompense or reward; for nothing, gratuitously, gratis; Ter.; Cic.—2. A mark of favour shown for a service rendered, thanks (by word or deed); thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.: whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.); Cic.; Plaut.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. grâce.*

Grātīæ, ārum, f. [trans. of Gr. Χάρεις] *The (three) Graces (Aglaiæ, Euphrosynæ, and Thaliæ); the goddesses of loveliness, gracefulness, etc.—Sing. in collective force; Ov.*

gratificā-tio, ōnis, f. [gratific(a)-or] *A showing kindness, doing favours, obligingness, complaisance; Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gratification.*

grāt-ī-fic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for grat-i-fac-or; fr. grat-us; (i); fac-io] I. *To do a favour to a person; to oblige, gratify one: gratificandi voluntas, Cic. (with Dat.) alicui, id. II. To do a thing as a favour; to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice a thing: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gratifier.*

grāt-ūsus, a, um, adj. [grati-a] *(Full of gratia; hence) 1. Enjoying favour, in favour, regarded, beloved, agreeable, etc.: Of persons or things: (Comp.) homo gratosior, Cic. (Sup.) gratiosissimus in provincia, id. (with Dat.) prætoribus gratosi, id.—2. That shows favour, obliging, complaisant; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gracieux.*

gratis, v. gratiis in gratia.

Gratius, īi, m. *Gratius; a Roman name.*

grāt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grat-us] I. *To manifest or wish joy; to rejoice: ad gratandum, Tac. (with Dat.) gratare sorori, Virg. II. To wish joy to, to congratulate: gratatur reduces, Virg. III. To congratulate or wish joy about: incolumen fore gratatur, Tac.*

grātū-it-o, adv. [gratuit-us] *Without pay or profit, gratuitously; defendere, Cic.*

grātū-itus, a, um, adj. [for grati-tus; fr. grat-i] *(Having gratia; hence) That is done without reward or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous; Cic.; Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gratuit.*

grātūlā-bundus, a, um, adj. [gratula-or] *Congratulating; multitudo, Liv. (with Dat.) gratulabundus patriæ, Just.*

grātūlā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy; Cic.*

—2. *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: Cic.

grātūla-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A congratulator*: Cic.

grāt-ūlor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [grat-us]. *I. To manifest one's joy, i. e. to wish a person joy, to congratulate him; or to rejoice*: venire gratulatum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alicui, id.: (with *Objective clause*) ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, Ov. *II. To give thanks, render thanks, to thank any one, esp. a deity (=grates or gratias agere)*: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

grāt-us, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Gr. root *χαρ*, in *χαρ-ῖναι*, *χαρ-ρός*]. *1. Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable*: O! diva gratum quae regis Antium, Hor.: (Comp.); also, with *Dat.* quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat, aut, etc., Cic.—*As Subst.*: gratus, i, m. *A favourite, darling*: Suet.—*2. Thankful, grateful; thankful, deserving or procuring thanks*: (Sup.) gratissimi animi, Cic.

grāvāt-e, adv. [gravat-us] *With difficulty, unwillingly*: Cic.

grāvā-tim, adv. [grav(a)-o] *With difficulty; unwillingly*: Liv.

grāvēdīn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gravedo, gravedīn-is] (*Full of gravior*; hence) *Subject to colds or catarrhs, that easily takes cold*: Cic.

grāv-ēdo, luis, f. [grav-is] (*The being gravis; hence*) *Heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh*: Cic.

grāv-ō-ōle-nis also, written separately, grave olens), olentis, adj. [grav-is; (e); ole-o] *1. Strong-smelling; centaurea*, Virg.—*2. Ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces grave olentis Averni, Virg.

grāv-esco, no perf. nor sup., escere, 3. v. n. inch. [grav-is] *I. To become burdened or heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, i. e. becomes loaded, Virg. *II. To become grievous or bad, to grow worse*: publica mala in dies, Tac.

grāvīd-itas, ātis, f. [gravid-us] (*The state of the gravida; hence*) *Pregnancy*: Cic.

grāvīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [id.] *To make gravid; to impregnate*: I. Prop.: Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Fig.: Cic.

grāv-īdus, a, um, adj. [grav-o] (*Burdened, loaded; hence*) *1. Pregnant with child; with young*: uxor, Cic.—*2. Laden, filled, full*: uber, Virg.: (with *Abi.*) ubera gravida vituli rore, Cic.

grāv-is, e, adj. [prob. akin to Gr. βαρύς; Sanscrit guru] *I. Prop.: A. Act.: Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*: amiculum, Cic.: (Comp.) gravis dorso onus, Hor.—*Particular expression*: as *grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard*, in which an as weighed a full pound: Liv.—*B. Pass.*: *1. Gen.*: Loaded, laden, burdened: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, heavily laden, Liv.—*2. Esp.*: Pregnant: Virg.: Ov. II. Fig.: A. In a bad sense, *Heavy, burdensome*,

oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant: (Sup.) gravissimum supplicium, Cæs.—*B.* In a good sense: *1. Gen.*: Weighty, important, grave: causa, Cic.: sententia, id.—*2. Esp.*: With respect to character: *Of weight or authority, eminent, venerable, great*: homo, Cic.: vir, Virg. *III. Meton.*: A. Of value: *1. Of rate of interest*: Heavy, high, oppressive, burdensome: Suet.—*2. Of price or cost*: Heavy, high, large, great: Suet.—*B.* Of tones, etc.: Deep, grave, low, base: Cic.—*C.* Of smell or flavour: *Strong-smelling, powerful*: Virg.—*D.* Of food, etc.: Heavy, gross, indigestible: Cic.; Cels.—*E.* Unhealthy, dangerous, etc.: solet esse gravis cantibus umbra, Virg.—*F.* Sick, feeble, heavy, languid: Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. grave; (subst.) grief.

Grāvīscā, ārum (-ā, æ, Vell.), f. *Graviscæ or Graviscæ; a town of Etruria*.

grāv-ītas, ātis, f. [grav-is] (*The state or condition of the gravis; hence*) *1. Weight, heaviness*: Cæs.; Cic.—*2. Heaviness, severity*: Cic.; Liv.—*3. Weight, dignity, importance, gravity*: Cæs.; Cic.—*4. The fetus or embryo in the womb*: Ov.—*5. Of price*: Dearness; heavy or high price: Tac.—*6. Of smell*: Rankness, offensiveness, fetidness: Pl.—*7. Severity, vehemence, violence*: Cic.; Ov.—*8. Sickness, diseased state, heaviness*, etc.: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. gravis.

grāv-īter, adv. [id.] *1. Weightily, heavily, ponderously*: Lucr.—*2. Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter egrotare, Cic.: (Comp.) gravis dicere, more harshly, Ter.: (Sup.) de amplissimis viris gravissime deoritur, Cæs.—*3. In an impressive or dignified manner; impressively, with propriety or dignity*: Cic.—*4. Vehemently, strongly, violently*: Ter.; Virg. *5. Of tones*: Deeply: Cic.

grāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [id.] *I. Prop.*: To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. *II. Fig.*: To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor.

grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [id.] (*To be or feel burdened with anything; hence*) *To feel incommode, vexed, wearied, or annoyed at anything; to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly*: primo graviori cepit, quod inviliam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic.: Pegasus torrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, disdaining to bear, throwing off, Hor.

grēg-ālis, e, adj. [greg-, greg-is] (*Pertaining to a greg; hence*) *1. Of, or belonging to, the herd or flock*: Pl.—*2. (Belonging to the same) herd, or multitude*; hence *Of the common sort, common*: gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. a common soldier's, Liv.—*As Subst.*: gregales, lum, m. (sc. socii) Comrades, companions: Cic.

grēg-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to a greg; hence*) *Of the common sort, common*: milites, Cic.

grēgā-tim, adv. [greg(a)-o] *1. Of animals: In flocks, herds, or swarms*: Pl.—*2. Of persons: In troops or crowds*: Cic.

grēg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. greg-, greg-is] *I. Of animals: To collect into a flock or herd*: Stat. *II. To gather into a host, collect, assemble*: Stat. **grēm-ium**, ii, n. [etym. dub.] *The lap, bosom*: I. Prop.: Ter.; Cic. *II. Fig.*: Cic.

1. gres-sus (for grad-sus), a, um, P. of grad-lor.

2. gres-sus, ūs, m. [for grad-sus; fr. grad-lor] *I. Prop.*: *A stepping, going, step, course, way*: Virg. *II. Meton.*: *Of the course of a vessel*: Virg.

greg-, grēgis, m. (*sem.*, Lucr.) [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *Of animals: A flock, herd, drove, swarm*: Cic.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: *A. 1. Gen.*: *Of a number of persons together, in a good or bad sense*: A company, society, troop, band, crowd: Cic.; Hor.—*2. Esp.*: *Of actors or charioteers*: A company, troop, band: Plaut.; Ter.—*B.* *Of things*: *A bundle, etc.*: virgaurum, Plant.

Grosphus, i, m. *Grosphus, a Roman cognomen*.

grossus, i, f. and m. *An unripe fig*: Pl.; Cels.

gruis, is, v. grus. **Grudii**, ōrum, m. *The Grudii; a people in Gallia Belgica (in the locality now called Grade)*.

Grūmentum, i, n. *Grumentum, a town of Lucania (now Il Palazzo)*.

Grunium (Gry-), ii, n. *Grunium, or Grynum; a castle in Phrygia*.

grunn-o (grund-), ivior ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] *Of swine: To grunt*: Juven. ¶ Hence, Fr. grogner.

grunni-tus, ūs, m. [grunni-o] *A grunting of swine*: Cic.

gru-s, grūs (gruis, in *Noun Sing.*, Phaed.), f. [onomatop.] [akin to γρά-αος] *A crane*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. grue. **gryllus** (gri-), i, m. = γρύλλος. *A cricket*: Pl.

Grŷnia, æ, f.; -ium, ii, n. Γρύνια, and Γρύνιον. *Grynion or Grynium; a town in Æolia, with a temple of Apollo*.—Hence, **Gryn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Grynia; Grynian*: Apollo, Virg.

gryps, grŷphis, m. = γρύψ. *A griffin*: Virg.

gubernā-cŷlum (-cŷlum), i, n. [gubern(a)-o] (*That which serves for steering; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A helm, rudder*: Cic.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *Guidance, direction; esp. of the state, government (mostly plur.)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. gouvernail.

gubernā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *1. A steering, piloting of a ship*: Cic.—*2. Direction, management, government*: Cic.

gubernā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *1. A steersman, pilot*: Cic.—*2. A director, ruler, governor*: Cic.

gubernā-trix, trīcis, *f.* [id.] *A* conductress, directress: Cic.

gubern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* = κυβερνῶ. *I. Prop.*: To steer or pilot a ship: navem, Enn.: (without Object) tranquillo mari gubernare, Cic. *II. Meton.*: To direct, manage, govern: orbem terrarum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gouverner.

gubern-am, i, n. [gubern-o] (*The steering thing*; hence) *A helm, rudder*: Lucr.

gūla, æ, *f.* [akin to glutio: cf. Sanscrit gala, "collum;" Pers. gulu] (*The swallowing thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: The gullet, windpipe, throat: Cic. *II. Meton.*: Gluttony, gormandizing: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goulée, guele.

gūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gul-a] (*Full of gula*; hence) *Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty*: gulosum Fictile, i.e. containing dainty food, Juv.: (Comp.) nil est gulosius Santrā, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goulu.

Gulussa, æ, *m.* Gulussa; a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

gummī, indecl. n.; -is (cum-), is, *f.* = κόμμη. Gum: Col.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gomme.

gumm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [gumm-i] Full of gum, gummy: folia, Pl.

gurgēs, itis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: A raging abyss, whirlpool: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Waters, stream, sea*: Virg.—*B.* Of insatiable craving: An abyss: Cic.—*C.* Of persons: A spendthrift, prodigal: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gorge.

gurgulio, ōnis, *v.* curculio.

gurgulium, īi, *n.* [akin to gurgulio; prps. with reference to its narrowness] *A small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gargole.

gustātor-ium, īi, *n.* [gustator] (*The thing pertaining to a gustator*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A tray or waiter on which refreshments, previous to a meal, were placed: Mart. *II. Meton.*: The tables on the gustatorium; a collation: Pl.

gustā-tus, ūs, *m.* [gust(a)-o] (*A tasting*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The taste*, as one of the five senses: Cic. *II. Fig.*: Taste, appreciation: Cic. *III.*

Meton.: The taste, flavour of any thing: Cic.

gust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gust-us] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: To taste, to take a little of any thing: aquam, Cic. *B. Esp.*: To take a slight meal; to eat a little, to take something: nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. *II. Fig.*: To taste, partake of, enjoy: civilem sanguinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goûter. **gu-stus**, ūs, *m.* [akin to γεύομαι] *I. Prop.*: A tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little of any thing: Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A. A light dish at the beginning of a (Roman) meal*: Mart.—*B.* Taste, flavour of any thing: Cels. *III. Fig.*: *A. A fore-taste, specimen*: Pl.—*B.* Taste: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goût.

Gutones, um, *v.* Gothi.

gutta, æ (Gen. Sing., guttal, Lucr.), *f.* [onomatop.] *I. Prop.*: A drop of a fluid: Cic.; Ov. *II. Fig.*: A drop, i.e. a little bit, a little: dulcedinis, Lucr. *III. Meton.*: Plur.: Natural spots, specks (on animals, stones, etc.): Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goutte.

guttur, ūris, *n.* (also *m.* in the Acc. Sing.; gutturem, Plant.) *The gullet, throat*: Cic.; Hor.; Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* goître.

Gyāros, i (Gen. Sing., Gyāræ, Juv.; Abl. Plur., Gyaris, id.), *f.* Gyāros, Gyāros; a small island in the Ægean Sea (now Calairo).

Gyās, æ, *m.*, Γύας. Gyas: 1. (= Gyges). A giant with a hundred arms.—2. A companion of Æneas.—3. A Latin slain by Æneas.

Gyges, is or æ, *m.*, Γύγης. Gyges: 1. A giant with a hundred arms.—2. A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible.—Hence, **Gyḡ-æus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Gyges; Meton.) Of, or belonging to, Lydia; Lydian.—3. A Trojan.—4. A beautiful youth mentioned by Hor.

gymnasiarchus, i; -a, æ, *m.* = γυμνασιάρχος, -ης. The master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnasiarque.

gymnasiūm, īi, *n.* = γυμνάσιον. *I. Prop.*: A gymnasium; i.e. a public

school for gymnastic exercises (among the Greeks): Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. A public school (among the Greeks)*; a high school, college: Cic.—*B.* Of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnase.

gymnasticus, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός. Of, or belonging to, bodily exercise; gymnastic: ars, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnastique.

gymnicus, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός. Of, or for, bodily exercise; gymnastic: ludī, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gymnique.

gynæcēum (-ium), i, *n.* = γυναικείον = gynæceum; i.e. the women's apartments: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gynécée.

gynæcōnitis, Idīs, *f.* = γυναικωνίτις = gynæconitis; i.e. the women's apartments in a Greek house: Nep.

Gyndes (Gin-), is, *m.*, Γύνδης. Gyndes or Gindes; a river of Assyria (now Karasu).

gypsā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of gyps(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: Covered or coated with gypsum: (Sup.) manus gypsatisimæ, Cic.

gyps-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gyps-um] To cover or coat with gypsum, to plaster: gypsatus pes, the foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave: Tib.

gypsum, īi, *n.* = γύψος. *I. Prop.*: Gypsum: Pl. *II. Meton.*: A figure in gypsum, plaster image: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* gypse.

Gyrton, onis, *m.* Gyrtōn; a town of Thessaly.

gyrus, i, *m.* = γύρος. *I. Prop.*: *A.* Of horses: A circular course, ring: Tac.—*B.* Of other animals: A circle: Ov.—*C.* Of a top: A circle: Virg. *II. Fig.*: A circle, circuit, career, course: seu bruma nivalem Interiores diem gyro trahit, Hor. *III. Meton.*: *A. The place where horses are trained*; a course: Prop.—*B.* Of a circular race-course: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* giron.

Gythēum, ēi, -ium, īi, *n.*, Γύθειον or Γύθιον. Gythium or Gythium; a sea-port in Laconia (now Paleopolis).

H

H, h, *n.* indecl. or *f.* *I.* The eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, correspond. to the Latin H-sound. *II.* As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography in this respect was unsettled; thus we have *honus*, *honera* for *onus*, *onera*; *harundo* for *arundo*; and *haruspex* for *haruspex*, *crus* for *herus*. *III.* In the formation

of words, *h*: *A.* Was changed into *c* before *t*, as *trac-tus* for *trah-tus*, from *trah-o*; *vec-tus* for *veh-tus*, from *veh-o*. *B.* With a following *s* formed *x*; as *traxi*, *verxi*, for *trah-si*, *veh-si*. *C.* Was interchanged with *f*, *ph*, *x*, *th*, as *hircus*, *fircus*; *herb-a*, fr. *φῆρβ-α*; *hortus*, *xōrtus*; *hōēs*, *hes-ternus*. *H* The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; *v.* sestertius.

ha! interj.: 1. An exclamation of warning or checking: *Hold!* Plaut.—

2. An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha!* Ter.

hābē-na, æ, *f.* [habe-o] (*The holding*; hence, i.e. that by which a thing, etc., is held; hence) 1. *a.* *Prop.*: (a) Of a spear: *A thong (attached to the handle)*: Luc.—(b) Of a helmet: *The lace or strap (by which the cheek-pieces were fastened under the chin)*: Val. Fl.—(c) Of shoes: *The string, latchet*: Gell.—(d) In the rigging of a ship: *A sheet rope*: Ov.—*b.* *Meton.*: (a) *A thong of a whip*: Virg.—(b) *Part for the whole*: *A sting*: Luc.—2. *Plur.*:

a. Prop. Of horses: *A pair of reins* Ov.—**b. Fig.** Direction, management, government: Virg.

hāb-ēo, ū, itum, ēre (old Pres. Subj. HABESSET, Cic.:—Inf. Pres. Pass. haberi, Plaut.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to ἄνω, ἄνω, ἄνω] To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands; hence) **I. Gen.** To have, in the widest sense of the word: to hold, keep, possess, etc.: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, Hor.—Particular phrases: **A.** Habere (in) animo, To have in mind; to intend; to be disposed, minded, or inclined to do a thing: Cic.; Liv.—**B.** Habere (aliquid) sibi (secum), To have (something) for (with) one's self; i. e. to keep to one's self: Cic.—**C.** Of a wounded combatant: Hoc habet or simply habet, He has this, i. e. this stroke; he has it: Ter.; Virg. **II. Esp.** **A.** To have, i. e. to have or possess property: habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic.—**B.** To have the means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how to do or say any thing: de Alexandrinae tantum habeo polliceri, Cic.: (with Dependent clause) quid huic responderet, non habebat, id.—**C.** To have in use, make use of, use: opes modestae habite, Tac.—**D.** **1.** To hold or keep a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; to have, hold, or regard in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Cæs.—**2.** **a.** To have, hold, or possess a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing: (with second Acc. of further definition) quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic.—**b.** To have, hold, keep, or possess a thing as completed or finished, or a person in a certain state or condition: in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.—**3.** To have done, etc., a certain thing: (with Part. Perf. Pass. alone as predicate) de Caesare satis hoc tempore dictum habeo, Cic.—**E.** To have or hold a person in any manner; to treat, use: equitatu agnens adversarium male habere, Cæs.—**F.** **1.** With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or alone: To hold or keep himself or itself in a certain manner, i. e. to be constituted or situated, in any manner; to be in any manner with respect to any person or thing: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.—**2.** Impers.: It has itself, i. e. is in a certain condition: "magnum narras, vis credibile." Atqui, sic habet, so it is, it is even so, Hor. **G.** To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; to think, deem, or believe a person or thing to be any thing: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic.—Particular expression: (Sic) habes, etc., Hold or judge thus; of this be convinced; believe, know: Cic. **H.** **1.** To have possession of, to inhabit a place: quae Corinthum aemul altam habetis, Enn.—**2.** To dwell, live any where: (without Object) ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut.—**J.** To have in one's mind, i. e.

to know, be acquainted with: habes consilia nostra, Cic.—**K.** To have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic: habebat hoc omnino Caesar, Cic.—**L.** **1.** Of an assembly, etc., To hold, convene, etc.: comitia, Cic.—**2.** To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause: per legatos electum habere, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. avoir.

hāb-ilis, e, adj. [hab-eo] That may be easily handled or managed; handy, manageable; suitable, fit, proper, adapted, apt; moveable, tight, nimble, swift. **I. Prop.**: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv.: habiles ad pedem calcei, Cic.: (Comp.; and with Gen.) Aegyptus habilior annonae urbecae, Suet.: (Sup.) corpus habilissimum, Cels. **II. Fig.**: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, not suited or adapted (i. e. on account of her age), Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. habile; Eng. able.

hāb-il-tas, ātis, f. [hab-ilis] (The quality of the habilis; hence) Aptitude, ability: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habileté, habilité.

hāb-il-iter, adv. [id.] Handily, aptly, expertly, skillfully, easily: Liv.

hāb-il-ibilis, e, adj. [hab-ilis-a] Habitable: regiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitable.

hāb-il-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] (Prop.) The act of dwelling; Meton. **1.** A dwelling, habitation: Cic.—**2.** Rent for a dwelling, house-rent: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitation.

hāb-it-ōr, ōris, m. [id.] A dweller, indweller, inhabitant: Cic.

hāb-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. intens. a. and n. [hab-eo] **I. Act.**: To have possession of, to inhabit a place: urbes habitant magnas, Virg.: ea pars urbis habitatur frequentissime, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A.** Prop.: To dwell, abide, reside, live any where: cum aliquo, Cic.: lucis opacis, Virg. **B. Fig.**: To stay, remain, or keep in any state; to keep, to dwell upon a thing: cum studiis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habiter.

hāb-it-udo, ūnis, f. [for habit-udo; fr. 2. habit-us] (The quality of habitus; hence) Condition, habit, appearance, or figure of the body: corporis, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. habitude.

1. hāb-itus, a, um: **1.** P. of hab-eo.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** Held or kept in any manner, i. e. in a certain condition, state, humour: (a) Prop.: equus male habitus, Auct. ap. Gell.—(b) Fig.: ut patrem tuum videri esse habitum, Ter.—**b.** Physically: Well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: (Comp.) habitior (sc. virgo), Ter.: (Sup.) eques habitissimus, Auct. ap. Gell.

2. hāb-itus, ūs, m. [hab-eo] (The having or holding one's self, etc., in a certain condition, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Condition, plight, habit, state: Of living beings or things: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.**: Dress, attire: Hor.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: Quality, nature, character: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** A (friendly or inimical) state of feeling, disposition with regard to any one: Tac.—**2.** Philosoph. *l. t.*: An acquired perfect state or condition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. habit.

hac, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of hic] In this place, on this side, here: Cic.: Virg.

hac-tēnus (in tmesis, Virg.; Ov.), adv.: **1.** In space: To this place, thus far: Virg.; Ov.—**2.** To indicate the limit of a discourse, etc.: Thus far: Cic.—**3.** In time, to indicate a limit: Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto: Liv.—**4.** In extent: **a.** To this extent, so much, only so much: Tac.—**b.** To this extent that; so much as; so far as; as far as: Cic.; Pl.

1. Hādria (Ad-), æ, f. *Hadria* or *Adria*. A city of Picenum, the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian (now Atri).—Hence, **Hadri-aticus** (-ānus, -ācus, *Adri-*), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hadria or Adria; Hadriatic, Adriatic.—(As Subst.: **Hadriaticum**, i, n. (sc. mare). The Adriatic Sea.

2. Hādria (Adr-), æ, m. *Hadria* or the *Adriatic* Sea.

Hadrūmētum (Adr-), i, n., Ἀδρουνήτος. *Hadrumentum*: a city of Africa Propria.—Hence, **Hadrūmēt-ini (Ad-),** ōrum, m. (sc. cives). The inhabitants of *Hadrumentum*.

Hædilia, æ, f. *Hædilia*; a hill or valley near the Sabine villa of Horace.

hæd-il-lus (hæd-il-), i, m. dim. [for hædul-lus; fr. hædul-us] A little kid, killing (as a term of endearment): Plaut.

hæd-in-us, a, um, adj. [hæd-us] Of kid, kid-; pelliculus, Cic.

hæd-il-æa (hæ-), æ, f. [hædul-us] A little kid: Ilor.

hæd-il-lus (hæd-), i, m. dim. [for hæd-ō-lus; fr. hædul-us (uncontr. Gen.) hæd-ō] A little kid: Juv.

hæd-us (hæ-, æ-, e-), i, m. **I. Prop.**: A young goat, a kid: Virg.—Collect. in Sing.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Plur.: *The Hædi*; a small double star in the hand of the Wagoner (Auriga): Virg.

Hæmon, ōnis, m., Ἀἰμὼν (The skillful one or The blood-stained one), Illemon; a son of Creon, king of Thebes.

Hæmōnia (Æm-), æ, f., *Hæmonia* or *Æmonia*; a poetical name of Thessaly.—Hence, **Hæmōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hæmonia or Thessaly; Hæmonian, Thessalian. **Hæmōn-ia (Æm-),** Idis, f. A Thessalian woman: Ov.

1. Hæmus (Æm-, -os) i, m., Ἀἰμός. *Hæmus*, *Æmus*, or *Hæmos*; a high mountain-range in Thrace (now the Great Balkan).

2. Hæmus, i, m. *Hæmus*; a celebrated actor.

hæreditas, ātis, v. hereditas.

hær-ēo, hæsi, hæsum, hærere, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firm, remain fast to any thing or in any manner: luere in equo, i. e. sit fast, keep one's seat on horseback, Cic.: eo, equo, Hor.: linguam, ad radices ejus hærens, excipit stomachus, Cic.—**Prov.**: Hærere in salebrā, To stick fast in a rough road.

1. e. to be at a loss, or unable to proceed: **Cic. II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: potest hoc homini huius hærere peccatum? **Cic. B. Esp.**:

1. To keep near or close to a person; to join or attach one's self to; to follow: qui, missus ab Argis, Hæserat Evandro, Virg.—**P**articular expression: Hære in tergis, tergis or in terga, To hang upon one's rear, i. e. to pursue closely: Curt.; Tac.; Liv.—**2.** To remain fixed in a place; to abide or continue any where; to keep at, stick to any thing: in eadem sententiâ, Cic.—**3.** To stick fast or be brought to a stand still; to be embarrassed, perplexed, or at a loss; to be suspended or retarded: hærebant nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.

hæres, edis, v. heres.

hære-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, **scôre**, **3. v. n. inch.** [hær-co] To stick, cleave, adhere: Lucr.

hæresis, f. = αἵρεσις (A choosing; Concr. A thing chosen; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of philosophy: A principle or set of principles: **Cic. II. Meton.**: A. A sect: Cic.—B. A calling, profession: Cic.

hæsita-ns, ntis, P. of hæsita(a)-o. **hæsitant-ia, æ, f.** [hæsitan, hæsitant-is] A stammering: Cic.

hæsita-tio, ñis, f. [hæsiti(a)-o] **1.** Of speech: A hesitating, stammering: Cic.—**2.** Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésitation*.

hæsita-tor, ñis, m. [id.] One who hesitates or is undecided: Pl.

hæs-ito, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1. v. n. intns. [for hær-ito; fr. hær-eo] **I. Prop.**: To stick fast, remain fixed in a place: Cæs. **II. Fig.**: A. Of speech: To be uncertain, hesitating: Cic.—B. Of mind: To be uncertain, undecided, at a loss; to hesitate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hésiter*.

hælec (-ex), ecis, v. alec.

Hales, étis, m. Hales; a small river in Lucania (now *Halente*).

Hålësa (-æsa, Al-), æ, f., Ἀλῆσα. **Halesa, Halesa, or Alesia;** a town on the northern coast of Sicily (now *S. Maria della Palate*).—Hence, **Hålësa-inus, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Halesa*.

Hålësus (-æsus, Al-), i, m., Ἀλῆσιος. **Halesus, Halesus, or Alesus:** **1.** Son of Agamemnon.—**2.** One of the *Lapithæ*.

Hålëacmon (Al-), ñis, m. *Haltacmon* or *Altacmon;* a stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly (now *Platamone*).

hålëætos, i, m., Ἀλῆαιετος. **The ospry or sea-eagle:** Ov.

Hålëcarnassus (-os), i, f., Ἀλῆκαρνασσός (That which is near the sea-horn; i. e. the city near the land jutting into the sea). **Halcarnassus;** a city of Caria, celebrated for the Mausoleum erected there.—Hence, **1. Hålëcarnass-eus, ñi, and eos, m. adj.** Of *Halcarnassus*.—**2. Hålëcarnass-û, ñrum, m.** *The Halcarnassians*.—

3. Hålëcarnass-enses, ñum, m. *The Halcarnassians*.

Hålëcyënsis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the city *Halicys* (Ἀλικυῶν), in Sicily (now *Salemi*): *Halcycæan*.

hål-itus, ñs, m. [hal-o] (Prop.: A breathing; Meton.) *Breath, exhalation:* Cic.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hålo, ñvi, ñtum, ñre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To breathe, give forth the breath; to be fragrant: halantes floribus horti, Virg. **II. Act.**: To breathe out, exhale: et nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr.

halucinor (hallu-), ari, ecis, v. aluc.

Haluntium, ñi, v. Aluntium.

Hålÿs, ños, m., Ἀλÿs. **The Halÿs;** a river of Asia Minor (now *Kizil-Ermak*).

håma, (am-), æ, f. = ἄμη. **I. Prop.**: A water-bucket or pail for drawing water from a well: Pl. **II. Meton.**: A wine-pail; a bucket used for drawing wine from casks: Plaut.

Håmadryas, ådis, f., Ἀμαδρύας (The one existing together with a tree). **A Hamadryad, or wood-nymph** (whose life depended on that of some particular tree): Virg.

håm-åtus, a, um, adj. [ham-us] **I. Prop.**: Furnished with a hook, hooked: arundo, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Ensuring, enticing, catching, alluring: munera, Pl. **III. Meton.**: Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: corpora, Cic.: ensis, Ov.

Håmilcar (Am-), åris, m. *Hamlicar, or Amlicar; the father of Hannibal*.

håmus, i, m. = χαμός. **I. Gen.**: A. Prop.: A hook: Cæs. **B. Meton.**: Of things hooked or crooked: **1.** Of the talons of a hawk: Ov.—**2.** Of thorns: Ov.—**3.** The hook or barb of a harpe: Ov.—**4.** Of the hook-shaped links of one kind of flexible coats of mail: Virg. **II. Esp.**: A fish-hook: Hor.

Hannibal (An-), ålis, m. *Hannibal, or Annibal; the son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*.

håra, æ, f.: **1.** A pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen: Var.—**2.** A pigsty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haras*, "a stud."

harena, æ, v. arena.

hårÿlå-tio (ariola-), ñis, f. [hariol(a)-or] A soothsaying, prophesying: Script. ap. Cic.

hårÿl-õr (ariol-), no perf., åri, 1. v. dep. [hariol-us] **I. Prop.**: To foretell, prophesy, divine: non hariolans . . . sed conjecturâ prospiciens, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff or nonsense: Plaut.; Ter.

hår-ÿlulus (ar-), i, m. [prps. hir-a] A soothsayer, prophet: Cic.

hårmonia, æ (Gen. Sing.) harmonia [Lucr.], f. = ἁρμονία. **I. Prop.**: An agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. Concord, harmony: Lucr.—B. Per-

sonified: *Harmonia; the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus* (Acc. Sing. *Harmonien*, Ov.). ¶ Hence, Fr. *harmonie*.

harpågo, ñis, m. [ἀρπάγη, "a hook," as that which seizes hard] **I. Prop.**: A grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: A rapacious person: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpagon*, a "miser;" *harpon*, "harpoon." **Harpålÿce, ñs, f.**, Ἀρπαλÿκη (She that seizes or overpowers wolves). *Harpalyce; the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior*.

harpe, ñs, f. = ἄπη (A sickle). A harpe; i. e. a sickle-shaped or curved short sword: Ov.

Harpÿie (trisyll.), årum, f., Ἀρπÿιας (Snatchers). **I. Prop.**: The *harpÿies*; mythical rapacious monsters, half birds and half woman.—Sing.: *Harpÿia Celeno*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Sing.: The name of one of *Aceon's* hounds: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *harpie*.

harundo, inis, v. arundo.

håruspeç (ar-), icis, m. [etym. dub.; acc. to some corrupted from Gr. ἱεροσκόπος; acc. to others for harug-spec-s; fr. old harug-a, "a ram for sacrifice;" spec-io; acc. to others for hira-spec-s; fr. hira, (uncontr. Gen.) hira-i, an entrail or gut; spec-io] **I. Prop.**: An *haruspex*; i. e. an inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner who foretold future events from the inspection of victims: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A prophet: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspice*.

håruspic-inus (aruspic-), a, um, adj. [haruspex, haruspice-is] Of, or relating to, an *haruspex* or the inspection of victims: libri, Cic.—As Subst.: **haruspicina, æ, f.** (sc. ars) The art of inspecting victims, art of divining: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aruspice*.

håruspic-ñum (ar-), ñi, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to the *haruspex*; hence) *Inspection of victims, divination:* Cat.

Hasdrubål (Asdr-), ålis, m., Ἀσδρουβål. **Hasdrubål:** **1.** The son-in-law of *Hamilcar Barca*.—**2.** The son of *Hamilcar Barca*, brother of *Hannibal*.

has-ta, æ, f. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *HAN*, occidere, and so That which slays;—acc. to others, akin to χαδ, root of χα(ν)δ-åvo, to hold, and Sanscrit "hastas," a hand; and so, the thing held or handled] **I. Prop.**: A spear, lance, spike, javelin: Cic.; Plaut.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of a comet: A thing of the form or shape of a spear: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *haste*.

hast-åtus, a, um, ad. [hast-a] Provided with, or having, a spear; armed with a spear: acies, Tac.—As Subst.: Milit. *l. i.*: hastati, ñrum, m. (sc. milites) *The hastati*; or soldiers forming the first line of a Roman army drawn up in the order of battle: Liv.—Hence, **hastat-us, m., adj.** Of, or belonging to, the *hastati* (only in connection with *ordo*): Liv.

—As Subst.: **hastatus**, *i. m.*: 1. (*sc. ordo*) *A company of the hastati*: **Cic.**—2. (*sc. centurio*) *The centurion of the first company of the hastati*: **Flor.**

hast-ile, *is*, *n.* [*id.*] (*The thing belonging to a hasta*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The shaft of a spear or javelin*: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: *A spear, javelin*: **Ov.**—**B.** Of things in the form or of the shape of the **hastile**: 1. Of trees, etc.: *A shoot*, etc.: **Virg.**—2. *A pole, prop.* for vines, etc.: **Virg.**

hau (*au*), *interj.*: An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* **Plaut.**; **Ter.**

haud (*haut*), *adv.*: *Not at all*; *by no means*: **Cic.**—Particular expressions: 1. *Haud dum*, or, as one word, *haudum*, *Not at all as yet, not yet*: **Liv.**—2. *Haud quaquam*, or, as one word, *haudququam*, *By no means whatever, not at all*: **Cic.**

haudum, *haudququam*, *v. haud*.

haur-io, *hausi*, *haustum*, *haurire* (*Imperf. Indic.*, *hauriant*, **Lucr.**:—*Part. Fut.*, *hausurus*, **Virg.**), 4. *v. a.* [*akin to ap-vo*] **I. Prop.**: *To draw water*, etc.: *neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam*, **Hor.**: *hausta aqua de jugi puteo*, **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. *To drain empty, drink up*: *ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram*, **Virg.**—2. *To drain, spill, shed*: *sanguinem*, **Cic.**—3. Of things: *To draw or let in*, etc.: *alveus haurit aquas*, **Ov.**—**B.**: 1. *To draw out, take*, etc.: *sumptum haurit ex erario*, **Cic.**—2. *To tear up or open*, etc.: *ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu*, **Liv.**—3. *To tear or pluck up a tree*, etc.: **Lucr.**—4. *To tear or pluck out an eye*: **Ov.**—**C.** *To collect, scrape, or gather together*, etc.: *pulveris hausit Ostendens cumulum*, **Ov.**—**D.** *To swallow up, gulp down*: *quum prealitis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur*, **Tac.**—**E.** *To devour, destroy, consume*: *vineas incendium hausit*, **Liv.**—**F.** *To imbibe*: *flammas rapientes*, **Ov.**—**G.** *To pass through rapidly*, etc.: *medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat*, **Virg.**—**H.** *To exhaust*, etc.: *exsultantique haurit Corda pavor pulsans*, **Virg.**—**J.** *To inhale, draw in the air*, etc.: *oculum, the air of heaven*, **Virg.**—**K.** *To draw in with the eyes*; *to see*: *locum pecudes hausere*, **Virg.**—**L.** *To draw or fetch a sigh*: *suppiratibus hausitis*, **Ov.** **III. Fig.**: *To draw, take, drink in, derive*: *quam incredibiles hausit calamitates*, **Cic.**

haus-tor, *oris*, *m.* [*for haur-tor*]; *fr. haur-to*] *A drinker*: **Luc.**

haus-trum, *i. n.* [*for haur-trum*; *fr. id.*] (*The drawing thing*; hence) *A machine for drawing water*: **Lucr.**

1. **haus-tus** (*for haur-tus*), *a, um, P.* *of haur-to*.

2. **haus-tus**, *us*, *m.* [*for haur-tus*; *fr. haur-to*] 1. *A Prop.*: *A drawing of water*, etc.: **Col.**—**B. Meton.**: *A right of drawing water*: **Cic.**—2. *A Prop.*: *A drinking*; *the act of drinking*: **Lucr.**; **Curt.**—**B. Meton.**: *A drink, draught*: **Virg.**; **Ov.**—3. (*Prop.*) *A collecting*; **Meton.**: *A collection, small quantity, handful*, etc.: **Ov.**—4.

A swallowing up or gulping down: **Flor.**—5. *An inhaling or drawing in*: **Virg.**

hausurus, *a, um, v.* *haurio init.*

haut, *v. hand.*

hebdōmas, *adis*, *f.* = *ἑβδομάς* (*The number seven*; hence, *a thing consisting of seven parts*; *a number of seven*: *Of time*): *The seventh day*: **Cic.**

Hēbo, *ēs*, *f.* = *ἡβή* (*Youth*). *Hebe*; *the goddess of youth*.

heb-ēo, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* **I. Prop.**: *To be blunt or dull*: *ferrum nunc hebet?* **Liv.** **II. Fig.**: *To be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: *temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet*, **Ov.**

heb-es, *ētis*, *adj.* [*heb-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *Blunt, dull*: *gladius*, **Ov.** **II. Meton.**: *Dull, dim, faint*: (*Comp.*) *aures hebetiores*, **Cic.** **III. Fig.**: *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: *sensus*, **Cic.** (*Sup.* with *Part. Gen.*) *tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est*, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *fr. hebbē*.

hebe-sco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 3. *v. n.* [*hebe-o*] *To be dull, dim, or faint*: *nosmetipsos hebescere*, **Cic.**

hebbēt-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*hebes, hebet-is*] (*To make hebes*; hence) **I.** *To make blunt or dull*: *hastas*, **Liv.** **II.**: **A.** Of the senses: *To dull, impair, dim, deaden, weaken*, etc.: *visus*, **Virg.**—**B.** Of other things: *To weaken, diminish, lessen the power of*: *corpore hebetato*, **Suet.** **III.** *To make dull or stupid*: *Lethe hebetans pectora*, **Ov.** **IV.** *To weaken, diminish, lessen*: *vino modico tristitia hebetatur*, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *fr. hebbēter*.

1. **Hēbrus**, *i. m.*, = *Ἑβρος*. *Hebrus*; *a river of Thrace* (now *Marizza*).

2. **Hebrus**, *i. m.* *Hebrus*; *a beautiful youth mentioned by Horace*.

Hēcāle, *ēs*, *f.* = *Ἑκάλη*. *Hecale*; *a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus*.

Hēcātē, *ēs*, *a, ē, f.* = *Ἑκάτη* (*One pertaining to that which is aff far off*; *i. e.* *the far-shooting one*). *Hecate* or *Hecata*; *a sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations, etc.* *She is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads*.—Hence, 1. **Hēcāt-ēsus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hecate*; *Hecateian*.—2. **Hēcāt-ēs**, *īdos*, *f.* *adj.* *Hecateian*.

Hector, *ōris*, *m.* = *Ἑκτωρ* (*The fastholder*; *i. e.* *one who is the prop or stay of a place*). *Hector*; *the eldest son of Priam, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles*.—Hence, **Hēcōr-ēsus**, *a, um, adj.*: 1. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Hector*; *Hectorean*.—2. **Meton.**: *a Trojan*.—**b.** *Roman*.

Hēcūba, *ae*, *-e*, *ēs*, *f.* = *Ἑκάβη*. *Hecuba* or *Hecube*; *the daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam*.

hēd-ēra (*ed-*), *ae*, *f.* [*prob. akin to χαδ, root of χα(ν)δ-āw*, “to lay hold”] (*The holding thing*; hence) *ivy*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, *fr. hēderē*.

hēdērī-ger (*ederī-*), *gēra*, *gēr-um*, *adj.* [*heder-a*; *ger-o*] *Ivy-bearing*: **Cat.**

hēdēr-ōsus (*eder-*), *a, um, oēs*. [*heder-a*] *Full of ivy*: **Prop.**

hēdychrum, *i. n.* = *ἡδύχρουν* (*Of sweet complexion*). *A sweet-smelling ointment (used for beautifying the skin)*; *a cosmetic balsam*: **Cic.**

hei, *interj.*: An exclamation of grief or fear: *Ah! woe!*—*with mihi*, *ah me!* *woe is me!* **Ter.**; **Ov.**

Hēlēna, *ae*, *-e*, *ēs*, *f.* = *Ἑλένη* (*A torch*; or *The brightly shining one*). 1. *Helena* or *Helene*; *a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus. On account of her beauty she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war*. 2. *The mother of the Emperor Constantine*.

Hēlernus, *i. m.* *Helernus*; *a grove near the Tiber*.

Hēliādes, *um*, *f.* = *Ἥλιάδες* (*Daughters of Helios*). *The Heliades*; *sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber*.

Hēlicē, *es*, *f.* = *Ἑλική* (*A winding*). *Helice*: 1. *The constellation of the Great Bear*.—2. *A town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea*.

Hēlicon, *ōnis*, *m.* = *Ἑλικών* (*A thing with windings*; hence, *the thread on a distaff*; also, *a stringed musical instrument*). *Helicon*; *a mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses* (now *Zagara*).—Hence,

1. **Hēlicōn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Helicon*; *Heliconian*.—2.

Hēlicōn-iādes, *um*, *f.* *The Heliconians, i. e. the Muses*.—3. **Hēlicōn-is**, *īdis*, *f.* *Heliconian*.—As Subst.: **Hēlicōn-īdes**, *um*, *f.* = *The Muses*: **Pers.** ¶ Hence, *fr. Hēlicon*.

hēliōcāminus, *i. m.* = *ἡλιοκαμίνος* (*sun-furnace*). *An apartment exposed to the sun (as a winter abode)*: **Pl.**

Hēliōdōrus, *i. m.* (*Gift of the Sun*): 1. *A celebrated surgeon*.—2. *A celebrated rhetorician*.

Hēliōpōlis, *īs*, *f.* = *Ἡλιόπολις* (*City of the Sun*). *Heliorpolis*: 1. *A city of Lower Egypt*.—2. *A city of Coelestria, at the foot of Libanus* (now *Baalbek*).

hēlix, *īdis*, *f.* = *ἑλῖξ* (*wound, twisted*). *Helix*; *a species of ivy*.

Hellas, *adis*, *f.* *Hellas*; *a woman's name*.

Helle, *ēs*, *f.* = *Ἑλλη* (*prob. Fawn*). *Helle*; *a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; with whom she fled from her stepmother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her, Hellespontus (i. e. the Sea of Helle)*.

hēlēbōrus (*ell-*), *i. m.*, *-um*, *i. n.* *Helēbore*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, *fr. hēlēbore* (*ell-*).

Hellen, *ēnis*, *m.* = *Ἑλλην*. *Hellen*; *a son of Deucalion, and king of Thesaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes*.

Hellespontus, *i. m.*, = *Ἑλλήσποντος*. *Hellespontus*, or *the Hellespont*, *i. e. the Sea of Helle*; *so named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned in it (now the Dardanelles)*.—Hence, 1. **Hellespōnt-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of*

or *belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic*. — 2. *Hellespont-lacus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hellespont; Hellespontic*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hellespont*.

hēlops (hēl-, ell-), ōpis, m. = ελλοψ. *The helops; a saucy sea-fish: Ov.*

Hēlotēs, um, or *Ilōtēs*, ārum, m., εἰλωτες. *The Helots, or Iots; the original inhabitants of the city Helos (Ἑλος), in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans.*

hēliū-tio (hellua-), ōnis, f. [helu(a)-or] *A gormandizing, gluttony: Cic.*

hēliū-o (hellu-), ōnis, m. [heln-or] *A gormandizer, glutton: Cic.*

heluor (hell-), ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to *γίλω*] (*To use the lips, etc.; hence*) *γίλω*. I. Neut.: *To gormandize, gluttonize, devour: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. II. Act.: To devour; to revel, or feast upon: Fig.: Cic.*

Helvētii, ōrum, m. *The Helvetians; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (in mod. Switzerland).—Hence, Helvētius (-icus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Helvetians; Helvetic, Helvetic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Helvétique*.

Helvii, ōrum, m. *The Helvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

hem (em), interj. *Oh! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alas! Ter.: Cic.*

hēmēdrōdromus, i, m. = ἡμεροδρόμος (*A day-runner*). *A courier who runs all day long: Liv.*

hēmīcillus, i, m. = ἡμικίλλος = ἡμίονος. *A mule: Fig.: as a term of reproach: Cic.*

hēmīcylum, ī, n. = ἡμικύκλιον (*A semicircle*). *A semicircular alcove: Cic.*

hēmīcylus, i, m. = ἡμικύκλος. *A semicircle: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. hēmicycle.*

hēmīna, ē, f. = ἡμίνα. I. Prop.: *A hemina; the half of a sextarius: Cels. II. Meton.: As a measure, in gen.: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. hēmīne.*

hemo, ōnis, v. homo. *hendēcasyllābi*, ōrum, m. = ἐνδεκάσυλλαβοι (*Things with eleven syllables*). *Verses of eleven syllables (consisting of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees, e. g. quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos): Cat.*

Henetī, v. Venetī.

Hēnīōchi, ōrum, m., Ἠνίοχοι (*Rein-holders or Charioteers*). *The Hēnīochi; a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.—Hence, Hēnīōch-us (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Hēnīochi; Hēnīochian.*

Henna (En-), ē, f., Ἐννα. *Henna or Enna (now Castro Giccammi); a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres. It was here that Pluto carried off Proserpine.—Hence, I. Hēnn-ensis (Enn-), e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Henna.—As Subst.: Hēnn-enses (Enn-), ium, m. The inhabitants of Henna.—2. Hēnn-ēus (Enn-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Henna; Hēnnēan.*

Hēphāstio, ōnis, m., Ἡφαιστίων. *Hephæstion; a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

hēptēris, is, f. = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς). *A heptēris; i. e. a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.*

hēra, ē, f. [akin to *herus*] I. Prop.: *The mistress of a house; with respect to the servants, the mistress, lady: Ter.; Plant. II. Meton.: A mistress, a female ruler: Plaut.; Cat.; Ov.*

Hērāclēa (-ia), ē, f., Ἡράκλεια (*City of Heracles or Hercules*). *Hēraclea or Heracleia: 1. A seaport of Lucania, on the River Siris (now Policoro).—Hence, Hērāclēs-enses (Hērāclēs-enses), ium, m. The inhabitants of Hēraclea, Hēracleans.—2. A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times Minoa (now Capo Bianco).—Hence, Hērāclēs-enses (Hērāclēs-enses), ium, m. The inhabitants of Hēraclea; Hēracleans.—3. A maritime town of Pontus (now Erakli or Eregrli).—4. A city of Macedonia, near Candavia.*

Hērāclēum, ī, n., Ἡράκλειον (id.). *Hēracleum; a town of Macedonia.*

Hērāclitus, i, m., Ἡράκλειτος. *Hērāclitus; a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus.*

herb-a, ē, f. [Sans. root BHAR, to eat; whence φέρω, to feed] (*That which is eaten or feeds; hence*) *Springing vegetation; grass, green blades, herb- age: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. herbe.*

herb-escō, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [herb-a] *To grow into green stalks or blades: Cic.*

herb-īdus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Pertaining to herbe; hence*) *With, or full of, grass or herbs; grassy, herb- id: Epiros, Ov.*

herb-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [herb-a; (i); fer-o] *Producing grass or herbs; grassy, herbiferous: colles, Ov.*

herb-i-grād-us, a, um, adj. [herb-a; (i); grad-iōr] *Going in the grass: Poët, ap. C. Div.*

Herbita, ē, f., Ἡβίτα. *Herbita; a town of Sicily.—Hence, Herbitēnsis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herbita; Herbitan.—As Subst.: Herbitēnses, ium, m. (sc. civēs) The Herbitēnses.*

herb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [herb-a] *Full of grass or herbs; grassy: campus, Hor.: (sup.) herbosissima stramenta, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. herbeux, herbu.*

herb-ūla, ē, f. dim. [id.] *A little herb: Cic.*

Hērceus, i, m. = Ἡρκεῖος (*Of, or belonging to, the court-yard; Hercus; an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure.—Hence, Hērce-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Jupiter Hercus.*

her-cisco (er-), no perf. nor sup., ciscēre, 3. v. a. (prob. for heret-cisco; fr. herc-um; cisco, as a v. inch. from cieo; cf. herctum) *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance: Cic.*

hercle, v. Hercules.

herctum (er-), ī, n. [etym. dub.]

An inheritance, estate, patrimony; only in the connection herctum clere, etc.; to divide an inheritance: Cic.

Herculū-ānēum, ēi, n. [Hercul- es] (*A thing—e. g. a city—pertaining to Hercules*) *Herculanēum; a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, buried, together with the latter city, by an eruption of Vesuvius.—Hence, I. Herculānē-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herculaneum.—2. Herculān-ensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Herculaneum.*

Hercules, is and i, m., Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose). *Hercules; the son of Jupiter and of Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account tithes were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses (Musagetes); the poplar was sacred to him.—Adverbial expressions: Hercules, mehercules, Hercules, mehercule, also, Hercle, mehercle, By Hercules: Cic.; Ter.—Hence, I. Hercul-ūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculēan.—2. Hercul-ānē-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hercules; Herculēan. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hercule.*

Hercyniūs, a, um, adj. *Hercyniūm; silva, the Hercynian Forest (in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length, and 9 in width, extending from the Black Forest on the northeast to the Harz mountains).—As Subst.: Hercynia, ē, f. (sc. silva) The Hercynian Forest: Tac.*

here, v. heri.

hērēdit-ārius, a, um, adj. [for hereditat-arius; fr. hereditas, hereditat-is] (*Of, or relating to, an inheritance; inherited, hereditary: auctio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hēréditaire.*

hērēd-itas (hæred-), ātis, f. [heres, hered-is] I. Prop.: (*The condition of the heres; hence*) *Heirship: Cic. II. Meton.: An inheritance: Plaut.; Cic. III. Fig.: An inheritance: glorie, Cic. Hence, Fr. hērédité.*

hērēd-ium, ī, n. [id.] (*A thing belonging to the h-eres; hence*) *An hereditary estate: Nep.*

Hērēnnius, i, m. *Herennius; a Roman name.—Hence, Hērēnni-ānus, a, um, adj. Of Herennius.*

hēr-es, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. [χῆρ-ος] (*An orphan; hence*) I. Prop.: *An heir, heiress: Cic. II. Fig.: An heir: Cic. III. Meton.: Owner, possessor of a thing, master: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. heir.*

hēr-i or *hērē*, adv. [akin to *Gr. χῆρ*] I. Prop.: *Yesterday: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of time just past: A short time ago, lately: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. hier.*

hēr-i-fūg-a (er-), ē, m. [her-us; (i); fug-lo] *One who runs away from his master: Cat.*

hēr-ilis (er-), e, adj. [her-us] *Of the master or mistress of a family; the master's, the mistress's: Ter.; Virg*

Hermaphroditus, *i. m.*, Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (One pertaining to Hermes and Aphrodite). **I. Prop.**: *Hermaphroditus*; a son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who, when bathing, grew together with *Salmacis* into one person. **II. Meton.**: *An hermaphrodite*. **Pl.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. hermaphrodite*.

Hermes (-a), *æ, m.*, Ἑρμῆς (Prop.: *Hermes, Mercury*; Meton.: *A Hermes pillar*; *Hermes*; i. e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.—Hence, **Hermæum**, *i. n.*: 1. (Prop.: *A small chamber, where Hermes was worshipped, or where prps. there was a bust of him*; hence) *The name of a summer-house*. **Suet.**: 2. *A frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea*.

Hermione, *es, -a, f.*, Ἑρμιόνη. *Hermione*; a daughter of *Menelaus* and of *Helen*, and wife of *Orestes*.

Hermiones, *um, m.* *The Hermiones*; a name applied to the people of *Central Germany*.

Hermogenes, *is, m.*, Ἑρμογένης (One born from *Hermes*). *Hermogenes*: 1. *A banker at Rome*.—2. *A notorious detractor of Horace*.

Hermunduri, *orum, m.*, Ἑρμούνδοροι. *The Hermunduri*; a German people on the *Elbe*.

Hermus, *i. m.*, Ἑρμῶς. *Hermus*; an auriferous river in *Æolis* (now *Sarabot*).

Hernici, *orum, m.* *The Hernici*; an Italian people in *Latium*.—Hence, **Hernicus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hernici*; *Hernician*.—As **Subst.** (collect.): **Hernicus**, *i. m.* *The Hernician*.

Hæro, *us, f.*, Ἡρώ. *Hæro*; a priestess of *Aphrodite* in *Sestos*, beloved by *Leander* of *Abdys*, who repeatedly swam to her across the *Hellespont*, until at length he was drowned.

Hærodes, *is, m.*, Ἡρώδης. *Hærodes*: 1. *A king of Judea*.—2. *A freedman of Atticus*. **Cic.**

Hærodôtus, *i. m.*, Ἡρόδοτος (Given by *Juno*). *Hærodôtus*; the earliest Greek historian.

Hæroicus, *a, um, adj.* = ἡρωικός. *Of, or relating to, heroes*; *heroic*. **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. héroïque*.

Hæroïne, *es, f.* = ἡρώϊνη. *A demigoddess, heroine*. **Prop.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. héroïne*.

Hæroïsis, *idis, f.* = ἡρωϊς (Dat. Plur.: *heroïsin*). *A demigoddess, heroine*. **Ov.**

Hærophile, *es, f.*, Ἡροφίλη (Beloved by *Juno*). *Hærophile*; a priestess of *Apollo*.

Hæros, *ois, m.* = ἥρωος. **I. Prop.**: *A demi-god, hero*. **Cic.**; **Virg.**—As **Adj.** *Of, or relating to, heroes*; *heroic*. **Pers. II. Meton.**: *An illustrious person*. **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. héros*.

Hærosus, *a, um, adj.* = ἡρώσος. *Of, or relating to, a hero*; *heroic*: versus, *heroic, epic verse*. **Cic.**—As **Subst.**: **A hærosus**, *i. m.* (sc. versus)=versus *heroicus*. **Ov.**

Herse, *es, f.*, Ἑρση (*Dew*). *Herse*; a daughter of *Cecrops*.

Hersilia, *æ, f.* *Hersilia*; the wife of *Romulus*.

Hertha, *æ, v.* *Nerthus*.

hærus (-er-), *i. m.* [etym. dub.]. **I. Prop.**: *The master of a house or family*, in respect to servants. **Cic.**; **Virg. II. Meton.**: **A. Of men**: *A master, lord, owner, proprietor*. **Hor.**—**B. Of the gods**: *A master, lord, etc.*: **Cat.**

Hæsiôdus, *i. m.*, Ἡσιόδοσ. *Hæsiôd*; an early Greek poet.—Hence, **Hæsiôdus** (-ius), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or relating to, Hæsiôd*; *Hæsiôdic*. **Cic.**

Hæsiône, *es, -a, æ, f.*, Ἡσιόνη. *Hæsiône* or *Hæsiônâ*; a daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* rescued from a sea-monster.

Hæspérie, *es, f.*, Ἡσπερία (She of the eventide). *Hæspérie*; a daughter of the *River Cebren*, killed by the bite of a snake.

Hæspêrus (-os), *i. m.*, Ἡσπερος (Evening). *Hæspêrus*: **I. Prop.**: *A son of Cephalus and Aurora*; or (acc. to some) the son of *Japetus* and *Asia*, and brother of *Atlas*.—Hence, **Hæspêrides**, *um, f.* *The Hæspêrides, daughters of Hæspêrus* (or of *Erebus* and *Nox*), who, on an island beyond *Mount Atlas*, watched a garden with golden apples.

II. Meton.: **A. The evening star**, *Hæspêrus*: **Virg.**—**B. The West**: **Pl.**—Hence, 1. **Hæspêrius**, *a, um, adj.* *Western, Hæspêrian*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**—As **Subst.**: **Hæspêria**, *æ, f.* (sc. terra). *The land of the west, Hæspêria*, i. e. *Italy*: **Virg.**—**b. Spain**: **Hor.**—2.

Hæspêris, *idis, f.* (Prop.: *Hæspêrian*; Meton.: *Western*). **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. Hespérie*.

hes-ternus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to *χθές*] *Of yesterday, yesterday's*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

hæteria, *æ, f.* = ἑταῖρια. *A religious brotherhood, fraternity*: **Script. ap. Pl.**

Hetruria, *æ, v.* *Etr.*, etc.

heu! *interj.* *An exclamation of grief or pain*, *Oh! ah! alas!* *heu*, *nimis* *ludo*! *Hor.*: *heu* *me*, *per urbem Fabula* *quanta fui*! *id.*

heus! *interj.* *Ho! ho there!* *hark!* *holla!* **Cic.**; **Virg.**

hexameter, *tri, m.* = ἑξαμέτρος (of six measures), with or without *versus*. *A verse consisting of six feet*, a *hexameter*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. hexamètre*.

hexêris, *is, f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς). *A hezeris*; i. e. a vessel with six banks of oars: **Liv.**

hiatus, *us, m.* [hi(a)-o] (*A gaping*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *An opening, aperture, cleft*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** **II. Fig.**: *An eager desire, longing*: *premioreum*, **Tac.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. hiatus*.

hibernâ-cûlum, *i. n.* [hiern(a)-o] (*That which serves for wintering in*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A winter residence, winter apartment*: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *Plur.*: *Winter tents*: **Liv.**

Hibernia, *a, f.* *Hibernia* or *Ireland*.—Also, called *Juvena*, *æ*; and *Ierne*, *es*.

hibern-o, *âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. n.* [hiern-us] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To pass the winter*; *to winter*: *ibi hibernant* (sc. *thynni*), **Pl.** **B. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*:

To keep in winter-quarters, to spend the winter in quarters: **Cic. II. Fig.**: *To rest, repose*: **Pers.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. hiverner*.

hib-ernus (hyb-), *a, um, adj.* [for *hiern-ernus*; fr. *hierns*, *hiern-is*] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, winter*; *wintry, winter*: **Cori**, i. e. *stormy*, **Virg.**—As **Subst.**: **hiberna**, *orum, n.* (sc. castra) *Winter-quarters*: **Cæs. II. Meton.**: *Of locality*: *Situate or being in the north*; *northern*: **Prop.** ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (subst.) *hiver*, "winter."

hibiscum (ib-, eb-), *i. n.* = ἵβισκος. *The marsh-mallow*: **Virg.**

hibrida (hyb-, ib-), *æ, comm.* [most prob. akin to ἵβρις, ἵβρις, and so, unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence] *Of animals produced from two different species*: **I. Prop.**: *A mongrel, hybrid*: **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: *Of persons*: *One born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. hybride*.

1. **hic, hæc, hoc** (*hic, Virg.*), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *i*, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] **I. Gen.**: *This*: in *hæc* *clara* *re publica* *natus*, **Cic.**—As **Subst.** (of all genders): *This, etc., person or thing*: *hi domum me ad se auferant*, **Plaut.**: *hæc* *Scipio* *quum dixisset*, **Cic.**—Particular combinations and usages: **A.** *Made more emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. ce*: *hice, hæce, hocce* (apocopated in the *Nom. Plur. Fem.*, *hæc* for *hæce*, and in the *Gen. Plur.*, *horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce*); and, also, with the interrogative particle, *ne*: *hicine, hæcine, hoccine*, *This . . . here*: *hujusce rei iudicium*, **Cic.**—**B.** *Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. hic, alter, etc.*: 1. *This, the latter*: *vendidit hic auro patriam* . . . *Hic* *Chalamm* *invasit natae*, **Virg.**—2. *That, the former*: *fluctibus hic tumidis, nubibus ille minax*, **Ov.**—**C.** *In Sing. Neut. with follg. Gen.*=*hic (etc.)*, in concord with *subst.*: *hoc commodi est, quod, etc.*, **Cic.**—**D.** *Adverbial Abl.*: *Hoc*: *hither, thither*: *hoc tunc ignipontis celo descendit ab alto*, **Virg.**—**E.** *To annex a more particular explanation of what has been said*: *Hoc est, That is, that is to say, namely*: **Cic.**—**F.** *Hoc est* or *erat*, *quod?* *Is or was it for this that?* **Virg.** **II. Esp.**: **A.** (pointing to something with the finger): *This, this . . . here* (frequently to denote the speaker): *hunc hominem*, = *me*, **Hor.**—**B.** *Of time*: *Of this time, the present, actual, this*: *hujus nostri Catonis pater*, **Cic.**

2. **hic** and (connected with the demonstrative suffix *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*) *hiccine, ade*, [1. *hic*] 1. *In this place, here*: *hic* (sc. *Carthagine*) *illius arma*, *Hic curcus fuit*, **Virg.** (with *Gen.*) *modo vidi virginem hic victricem miseram*, **Ter.**—2. *Of circumstances, etc.*: *In this matter, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: **Cæs.**; **Cic.**—3. *Hereupon, here*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. ici*.

hicece, etc., *v. l. hic*.

hiccine, v. 1. hic and 2. hie.

Hicētas, æ, m., 'Ikeṭas (Suppliant). *Hicetas*: 1. A tyrant of Leontini.—2. A Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.

hiēm-ālis (hyem-), e, adj. [hiems, hiem-is] (Of, or belonging to, hiems; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, winter; winterly, wintry, winter-: tempus, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Stormy, tempestuous: navigatio, Cic.—b. Meton.: Bringing or betokening storm and tempest: luna, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hiémal*.

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: To pass the winter, winter: mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of soldiers: To keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters: hiemandi causā, Cæs.—B. Of things: To be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy: hiemat mare, Hor. II. Act.: To congeal, freeze, turn to ice: hiemato lacu, Pl.

Hiempsal, ālis, m. *Hiempsal*; a son of Micipsa and king of Numidia.

hiems (-m̄ps), ēmis, f. [akin to Sanscrit *hima*, "snow;" and Gr. *χειμα*, χειμῶν (The snowy time; hence) I. Prop.: The winter: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Rainy or stormy weather; a storm, tempest: Virg.—B. Cold, chill: Ov.—C. Personified: Hiems or Winter: Ov. III. Fig.: A. Of love, etc.: Cold, chill: Ov.—B. Of war, etc.: Storm, violence: Claud.

Hiēro, ōnis, m., 'Iēron (One having victims or temples). *Hiēro*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides.—2. A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century, B. C., a friend of the Romans.—Hence, **Hiērōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hiēro.

hiērōnica, æ, m. = *ιερονικός*. A conqueror in the sacred games: Suet.

Hiērōnymus, i, m. = 'Iēronymos (One with hallowed name). *Hiērōnymus*: 1. A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiēro.—2. A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.

Hiērōsōlīma, ōrum, n., 'Iērosōluma. *Hiērōsōloma* or *Jerusalem*; a city of Palestine.—Acc. Sing. Fem.: Hiērōsōlūm, Flor.—Hence, 1. **Hiērōsōlīm-ārītūs**, īi, m. *Hiērōsōlīmarius*; an agnomen given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem.—2. Abbreviated: **Solym-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews, Juv.

hiār-ē, adv. [hiar-us] *Cheerfully, gaily; joyfully, merrily*: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) hilarius loqui, id.

hiārīs, e; -us, a, um, adj. = *ἰλαρός*. *Cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial*: odorunt hilarum tristes, Hor.: hilars Saturnalia, Cic. (Comp.) hilariores oculis, id. (Sup.) homo hilarissime! Plaut.

hiār-itas, ātis, f. [hiar-is] (The quality of the hilaris; hence) *Cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hilarité*.

hiār-iter, adv. [id.] *Cheerfully, joyfully, merrily*: Auct. Her.

hiār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make cheerful; to cheer, gladden, exhilarate: ut cum cælo hilarata videatur, Cic.

hiārū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for hilaro-lus; fr. hilarus, (uncontr. Gen.) hilaro-i] *Cheerful, contented*: Cic.

hilarus, a, um, v. hilaris. **hil-la**, æ, f. dim. [for hir-la; fr. hir-a] I. Prop.: The smaller intestines (of animals): Pl. II. Meton.: A kind of sausage, smoked sausage: Hor.

hilum, i, n. [old form of filum] I. Prop.: A thread: Fest. II. Meton.: A little thing, a trifle, etc.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, i. e. not a whit, not in the least, Poet, ap. Cic.

Himella, æ, m. The *Himella*; a river in the Sabine territory.

Himēra, æ, f.; -a, ōrum, n. *Himera*; a city on the north coast of Sicily (now Bonifazio), situate at the mouth of the river of the same name.

hi-n-c, adv. [for hi-m-c; fr. hi (base of hi-c): locative suffix im; = c=el] (From this very; hence) 1. Of place: a. From this place, from here, hence: Cic.—b. (a) From this side, on this side, here: Cic.—(b) Hinc . . . hinc, On this side . . . on that side; here . . . there: Liv.—2. Of time: a. From this time, after this: Virg.—b. Ago, since: Pl.—3. Of cause, source, origin, etc.: From this source, from this cause, hence: Ter.; Cic.

hinno, prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] Of a horse: To neigh, whinny: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hennir*.

hinni-tus, tūs, m. [hinni-o] A neighing: Cic.; Ov.

hinnū-ūs, i, m. [hinnul-us] A young stag or roebuck: Hor.

hinnū-lus, i, m. dim. [for hinnolus; fr. hinnus, (uncontr. Gen.) hinno-i] A young mule: Script. ap. Suet.

hinnus, i, m. = *ἵννος*. A mule (between a horse and a she-ass): Pl.

hi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to χᾱ-ω, χᾱ-ίνω, χᾱ-σκω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To open, stand open; to gape, yawn: conelia hians, Cic.—2. Esp.: To open the mouth or jaws; to gape, yawn: leo inumane hians, Virg.—B. Fig.: 1. Of style: To gape, i. e. to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus: sæpe hiant poëtae, Cic.—2. To open the mouth wide, to gape, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; i. e. a. To be eager, to long for anything: Cic.—b. To be amazed, to be lost in admiration: hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos . . . Corripuit, Virg. II. Act.: (To send forth from the open mouth, i. e.) A. Prop.: To vomit forth: cruores, Val. Fl. B. Fig.: 1. To pour forth, etc.: carmen lyra, Prop.—2. To bawl out, etc.: fabula seu mæsto ponatur hianta tragædo, Pers.

hippāgōgi, ōrum, f. = *ἵππαγωγοί*. Horse-transporters: Liv.

hippocentaurus, i, m. = *ἵπποκέν-*

ταυρος (Horse-centaur). A *hippocentaur*; a fabulous creature, half horse and half man: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippocentaur*.

Hippōcōn, ontis, m., 'Ippokōn (One observing horses). *Hippocōn* one of the Calydonian hunters, a native of Amyclæ.

Hippōcrēne, ēs, f., 'Ippokrēnē (Horse-fountain). *Hippocrēne*: a fountain near Mount Helicon, produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāme, ēs; -ia, æ, f., 'Ippōdāmē or 'Ippodameia (Horse-breaker). *Hippodame* or *Hippodamia*: 1. Daughter of Cnemonas, king of Elis.—2. Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.

Hippōlyte, es; a, æ, f., 'Ippolūtē (Horse-looser). *Hippolyte*: 1. An Amazon; daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus in the war of the Amazons.—2. The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.

Hippōlytus, i, m., 'Ippolūtōs (Horse-looser). *Hippolytus*; a son of Theseus and Hippolyte.

hippōmānes, is, n. = *ἵππομανές* (horse-heat, horse-rage): 1. A stinky humour that flows from a mare when in heat: Virg.—2. A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hippomānes*.

Hippōmēnes, æ, m., 'Ippomēnēs (One with horse-strength, i. e. with immense strength). *Hippomēnes*; a son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Scheneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippōnax, actis, m., 'Ippōnāx (Stable-boy, Hostler). *Hipponax*; a Greek poet of Ephesus, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.—Hence, **Hippōnact-ūs**, a, um, adj. Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean.—As Subst.: **Hippōnactus**, i, m. (sc. versus) The species of verse used by Hipponax.

Hippōtādes, æ, m., 'Ippotādēs. A descendant of (the Trojan) *Hippoleus*, i. e. *Æolus*.

Hippothōos, i, m., 'Ippothōos (Swift-horse). *Hippothoos*; a son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.

hippōtōxētē, ārum, m., *ἵπποτοξῆται*. Horse-, i. e. mounted, archers: Cæs.

hippūrus, i, m. = *ἵππυρος* (horse-tail). A fish, prps. gold-fish: Ov.

hir (ir), indecl. n. [akin to χεῖρ, through Sanscrit root *hri* or *har*, *prehendere, rapere*] (The thing laying hold or seizing; hence) A hand: Lucil. ap. Cic.

hira, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *hirā*, "the intestines"] The empty gut: Plaut.

hirc-inus (hircu-), a, um, adj. [hirc-us] Of a goat, goat's: Plaut.; Hor.

hirc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of hircus; hence) That smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Plaut.

hircū-lus, i, m. dim. [for hircō-

lus; fr. hircus (uncontr. Gen.) hircus-
I. A little goat: Cat.

hircus (-quus, ir-) (Sabine form
hircus, Var.) [etym. dub.] i. m. I.
Prop.: A he-goat, buck: Virg. II.
Meton.: A goatish smell, i.e. the
rank smell of the armpits: alarum,
Cat.

hircus (ir-), æ, f. [etym. dub.]
I. Prop.: A jug: Plaut. II. Meton.:
A drunken man: Virg.

hircus-ula, æ, f. dim. [hirc-ua] A
small jug or pitcher: Cic.

Hirpini (Ir-), ðrum, m. The Hir-
pini: a people of Lower Italy.—Hence,
Hirpin-us (Irpini-), a, um, adj.
Of, or belonging to, the Hirpini.

hirquinus, a, um, hircinus, i, v.
hirc.

hirsutus, a, um, adj. [akin to
hircus] I. Prop.: Rough, shaggy,
bristly, prickly: supercilium, Virg.:
animantes aliae spinita hirsute, Cic.
(with Gr. Acc.) hirsuta capillos, Ov.
II. Fig.: Rude, unpolished: (Comp.)
imperfecti Annales: nihil est hirsutum
illis, Ov.

Hirtius, ði, m. Hirtius (A.); con-
sul A. U. C. 711, author of the eighth
book of Caesar's Commentaries on the
Gallic war.

hirtus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]
I. Prop.: Rough, hairy, shaggy:
tunica, Nep. II. Fig.: Of character:
Rough, rude, unpolished: ingenium,
Hor.

hirudo, inis, f. [etym. dub.] A
leech, blood-sucker. I. Prop.: Plaut.
II. Fig.: ærarii, Cic.

hirundo, inis, f. [akin to γένωρ] A
swallow. I. Prop.: Virg. II.
Fig.: As a term of endearment:
Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. hirondelle.

hi-aco, no perf. nor sup., scere, 3.
v. inch. n. and a. [hi-o] I. Prop.:
Neut.: A. Gen.: To open, gape, yawn:
ut vitio vense tabularum sepius hi-
scant, Lucr. B. Esp.: To open the
mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter: aut
omnino hiscere andebis? Cic. II.
Meton.: Act.: To speak, relate any
thing: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc
hiscere quicquam Ausit, Ov.

Hispalis, is, f. Hispals: a city
of Hispania Baetica (now Seville).—
Hence, Hispal-ienses, lum, m. The
inhabitants of Hispals.

Hispāni, ðrum, m. The Hispani
or Spaniards.—Hence, I. Hispānus,
a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the
Spaniards; Spanish.—2. Hispān-ia,
æ, f. The country, of the Spaniards;
Spain.—Hence, Hispān-ensis, e,
adj. Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish.
—3. Hispan-icus, a, um, adj. Of,
or belonging to, the Hispani; Spanish.
¶ Hence, Fr. Espagne.

hispidus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]
Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly:
facies, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. hispide,
hirsute.

1. Hister, tri, v. Ister.
2. hister, tri v. histerio inil.
histeria, æ, f. = ἱστορία. 1. A
narrative of past events, history: Cic.
—2.: a. Prop.: A narrative, account,

tale, story: Cic.—b. Meton.: A sub-
ject of discourse; Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr.
histoire.

histrionicus, a, um, adj. = ἱστορικός.
Of, or belonging to, history: historical:
Cic.—As Subst.: histrionicus, i, m.
One versed in history or who makes his-
torical researches; a writer of history,
historian: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. historique.
Histri, ðrum; Histria, æ, v.
Istri.

histrion, ðnis, m. [Etruscan form
hister, Liv.] A stage-player, actor:
Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. histrion.

histrion-alla, e, adj. [histrion,
histrion-is] Of, or belonging to, a stage-
player, like an actor: studium, Tac.

histris, icis, v. hystrix.

hiule-e, adv. [hiule-us] Of speech:
In a gaping or unconnected manner:
Cic.

hiule-o, no perf., ðtum, ðre, 1.
v. a. [id.] To cause to gape or split
open: æstus hiulcat agros, Cat.

hi-ulcus, a, um, adj. [hi-o] I.
Prop.: Gaping, split, cleft, opened,
open: ubi hiulca siti findit Canis æst-
ier arva, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Of
speech: Gaping, not well connected,
forming a hiatus: struere verba sic, ut
neve asper eorum concursus neve
hiulcus sit, Cic.—B. Rager, longing
for any thing: gens, Plaut.

ho! interj. An expression of aston-
ishment: Ho!

hoc, 1. v. hic.—2. v. huc.

hō-die, adv. [constr. from hoc die
on this day] 1. To-day: Cic.; Hor.—
2. At the present day, at this day,
now: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. hui.

hōd-ernus, a, um, adj. [hodi-e]
1. Of or on this day; to-day's: edic-
tum, Cic.: summa, Hor.—2. Of the
present time, present, actual: dies, Cic.

hōdus, 1, and its derivv.; v. hād.

Hōmērus, i, m. Ὅμηρος. Homer;
the great Epic Greek poet.—Hence,
Hōmēr-icus (-ius), a, um, adj. Of,
or belonging to, Homer; Homeric.

hōmī-cida, æ, comm. [for homin-
icid-a; fr. homo, homin-is; cid-o]
1.: Of men: A man-slayer, homic-
ide, murderer: Cic.—2. Of women:
A murderess: Sen.—3. (As an epithet
of Hector) Slayer of men: Hor. ¶
Hence, Fr. homicide.

hōmīcīd-ium, ði, n. [homicid-a]
(The thing pertaining to a homicida;
hence) Manslaughter, homicide, mur-
der: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. homicide.

hōmo, inis (old form hemo:—
hōmōnem, Enn.), comm. [usually refer-
red to humus, and so, The one pertain-
ing to the ground; acc. to some, akin
to Sanscrit root BHŪ, esse, so "The
being"] I. Gen.: A human being;
a man or woman: Ter.; Cic. II.
Esp.: A.: 1. A man, as a reasonable
or moral being: Cic.—2.: A. A hu-
man being, a mortal; as one subject
to error, or of low condition: Auct.
ap. Cic. Quint.—b. Of slaves (as dis-
tinguished from a free Roman): Man;
i.e. servant, etc.: Cic.—B. Opp. to a
woman, A man: mi homo et mea
mulier, vos saluto, Plaut.—C. Milit.

l. l.: opp. to cavalry: Foot-soldiers,
infantry: Cæs.—D. Man, fellow, etc.:
Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrases:
1. Pancorum (perpaucorum) ho-
minum esse, To belong to few (or very
few) persons, i.e. to have but few intim-
ates, to be choice in one's company:
Hor.—2. Inter homines esse (agere),
To be among the living, to be alive, to
live: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. homme,
on.

Hōmōle, ðs, f., Ὁμόλη. Homole;
a high mountain in Thessaly, near
Tempe.

hōmul-lus, i, m. dim. [for homin-
lus; fr. homo, homin-is] A little man,
manikin: Cic.

hōmun-cio, ðnis, m. dim. [for
homin-cio; fr. id.] A little man, man-
ikin: Cic.

hōmun-culus, i, m. dim. [for
homin-culus; fr. id.] A little or
weakly man, a manikin: Cic.

hōnestā-mentum, i, n. [hō-
nest(a)-o] (That which adorns; hence)
An ornament, grace: Sen.

hōnest-as, ðtis, f. [for honest-as;
fr. honest-us] (The quality of the
honestus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.:
Honourable consideration which a
man enjoys; honour, reputation, char-
acter, respectability, credit: Cic.—b.

Meton.: That which is honourable,
reputable, or proper: Cic.—2.: a.
Prop.: Honourable feeling, honour,
honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: Cic.

—b. Meton.: Of things: Beauty,
grace: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. honnête.

hōnest-e, adv. [honest-us] 1.
Honourably, nobly: honeste natus, of
noble birth, Suet.—2.: a. Decently,
becomingly, properly: (Comp.) quo
honestius caderet, Suet.—b. Credit-
ably, virtuously, honourably, etc.:
(Sup.) quæ . . . honestissime fuit,
Cic.—c. Fairly, properly, becomingly,
etc.: isque idem veteres inter ponitur
honeste, Hor.

hōnest-o, ðvi, ðtum, ðre, 1. v. a.
[id.] I. Of personal objects: To
clothe or adorn with honour; to honour,
dignify; aliquem, Cic. II. Of things
as objects: To adorn, grace, embellish:
L. Pauli currum Peres honestavit, Cic.

hōnes-tus, a, um, adj. [for honor-
tus; fr. honor, honor-is] (Furnished
or provided with honor; hence) 1. Re-
garded with honour; enjoying respect
or consideration; honoured, distin-
guished, honourable, respectable, noble:
(Comp.) quia deus auctor culpæ nos-
terior erat, Liv.—(Sup.) dies honest-
issimus, Cic.—As Subst.: honestum,
i, n. Honour, honourable conduct: Cic.
—2.: a. Prop.: Bringing or deserv-
ing of honour; honourable, respectable,
creditable; worthy, virtuous; decent,
proper, becoming: vita, Cic.: soror,
Hor.—b. Meton.: Noble, fine, hand-
some: caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr.
honnête.

hōnor (-os), ðris m. [etym. dub.]; by
some considered akin to onus, and so
"a burden," etc., but rather from
Greek root ὄν, whence ὄν-ισμος, and
so, that which profits or advantages] I.

Prop. A. Gen. 1. Of persons: *Honour, repute, respect, esteem* in which a person is held: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular phrases:** a. *Honoris causa*, *Of respect, by way of compliment*: Cic.—b. *Præfari* or *dicere honorem*, *To speak beforehand, or to speak, respect, i. e. to ask permission in using an expression; to say "by your leave, etc."*: Cic.; Pl.—2. Of things or animals: *Esteem, account, value*: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.** Public honour, official dignity, office, post: Cic. **II. Meton.** **A. 1. Gen.** An honorary gift of any kind; a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Esp.* Of sacrifices or offerings to the gods; also, of funeral rites: *A mark or token of respect; honorary offering, etc.*: Liv.; Virg.—**B. 1.** Ornament, grace, charm, beauty: Virg.—2. *That wherein ornament, grace, charm, beauty, consists*: Virg.; Hor.—**C. Personified**: *Honor, as a deity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honneur*.

honorā-bilis, e, adj. [honor(a)-o] *That is to be honoured; honourable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorable*.

honor-ārius, a, um, adj. [honor] (*Of, or relating to, honor; hence*) *Done or given for the sake of conferring honour; honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, i. e. a cenotaph, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honoraire*.

honorāt-e, adv. [honorat-us] *With honour, honourably*: filium honorate custodire, Tac.: (Comp.) honoratus, Just.: (Sup.) honoratissime, Val. Max. **honorā-tus**, a, um: 1. *P. of honor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: beati, qui honorati sunt, videtur, Cic.: (Comp.) aliquis honorator, id.: (Sup.) honoratissime imagnis vir, Liv.—b. *Honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour; honourable, respectable*: consul honoratus vir, Ov.

honorific-e, adv. [honorific-us] *With honour or respect; in an honourable manner, honourably*: honorifice prædicare, Cic.: (Comp.) honorificentius, id.: (Sup.) honorificentissime, id.

honor-ī-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. honor, honor-is; (i); fac-iō] *That does honour to one, etc.; honourable*: (The Comp. and Sup. are formed from the obsol. honorificus) oratio, Cic.: (Comp.) quod honorificentius est, Nep.: (Sup.) honorificentissima verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorifique*.

honor-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [honor] *To clothe or adorn with honour; to honour, respect*: virtutem, Cic.: (without Object) honorandi potestas, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *honorer*.

honor-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Having honor; hence*) *Honourable*: Tac.

honos, oris, v. honor.

1. hora, æ (Gen. Sing., horāi, Lucr.), f.: ὥρα: 1. a. *Prop.*: *An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, the interval between sunrise and sunset being reckoned as 12 hours)*: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: Plur.: (a) *A horologe, clock*: Cic.

—(b) *Personified*: *The Hours (daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of heaven)*: Ov.—2. *Time, season*: crastina, Virg.: qui recte vivendi prorogant horam, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *heure*: also, (adv.) *lors*, "then."

2. Hōra, æ, f. [p. p. an ancient form for hōra, lady] *Hōra; the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess (called, before her death, Hersilia)*: Ov.).

Hōrātius, ii, m.; -a, f. *Horatius, or Horatia; the name of a Roman gens*: 1. *Horatius*: a. *The name of the three brothers, in the time of Tullius Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii*.—b. *Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed*.—c. *Q. Horatius Flaccus, the famous Augustan poet*.—Hence, **Hōrātī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Horatius; Horatian*.—2. *Horatia, the sister of the Horatii*.

hord-um (ord-, ford-), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Barley*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orge*.

hordn-ūnus, a, um, adj. [hornus, (uncontr. Gen.) horno-i] (*Of this year, this year's*) frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, adj. [contr. for hornus=ὥριμος, from ὥρα] (*Of this year, this year's*) agni, Prop.: fruge, Hor.

hōrōlōg-ium, ii, n. = ὥρολόγιον (*Hour-teller*). *A clock, horologe; either a sun-dial or a water-clock*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horloge*.

horre-ndus, a, um: 1. *P. of horre-o*.—2. *Pa.*: (To be trembled at; hence) a. In a bad sense: *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: silva, Liv.: with *Supine* in u) horrendum dictum Virg.—Adverbial expression: *Horrendum, Horribly, dreadfully, etc.*: Virg.—b. In a good sense: *Wonderful, awful, venerable*: virgo, Virg.

horre-ns, ntis: 1. *P. of horre-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Terrible, fearful, horrid*: Arcadius sun, Lucr.: horrentes Marte Latinos, Virg.

horr-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Of brambles, spears, the hair, etc.*: *To stand on end, stand erect; to bristle*: rubi, Virg.: hastæ, id. **II. Meton.**: **A. 1.** *To be rough, to bristle*: draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov.—2. *To be rough, rugged, uneven*: cautiūs horrens Caucasus, Virg.—**B. 1.** *Gen.*: *To shake, tremble*: corpus horret, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: a. *To shake, shiver, freeze with cold*: Ov.—b. *A. Act.*: *To tremble, shudder, quake with fright or dread*: Plaut.; Liv.—(b) *Act.*: *To shudder, or to be frightened, at: crudelitatem, Cæs.: dolorem, Cic.—c. Act.*: *To shudder with amazement at: to be astonished, amazed at: aliquid, Cic.—C. To be of a rough, rigid, i. e. frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid*: possetne uno tempore flores, deinde

vicissim horrere terra, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To be terrible, fearful*: horrebant verba minis, Ov.

horre-scere, 3. v. inch. n. and a. [horre-o] **I. Prop.**: *Of the hair, corn, etc.*: *To rise on end, stand erect, bristle up*: horrueruntque comæ, Ov.: segetes... horrescunt flabris, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To grow rough*: subito mare cepit horrescere, Cic.—**B. 1. Gen.: *To fall a shaking or trembling*: pnelia, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: *To begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear; to become frightened or terrified*: a. *Neut.*: terrore mortis, Cic. *visu, Virg.—b. Act.*: *To be frightened at*: procellas Cautus horrescit, Ilor.—**C.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful*: in terrā quoque horrescunt (sc. fulmina), Lucr.**

horr-um, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A store-house, barn, granary, magazine*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Of a bee-hive*: Virg.—**B.** *Of an ant-burrow*: Ov.

horr-ibilis, e, adj. [horr-eo] (*To be trembled at; hence*) 1. In a bad sense: *Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible*: (Comp.) horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilis priore loco dicere, Cic.—2. In a good sense: *Astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: vigilantia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *horrible*.

horrid-e, adv. [horrid-us] *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) horridus, Tac.

horridū-lus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [for horrido-lus; fr. horridus, (uncontr. Gen.) horrido-i] 1. *Standing up or on end*: papillæ, Plaut.—2. *Of speech, etc.*: *Rude, blunt, unpolished, etc.*: orationes, Cic.

horri-Idus, a, um, adj. [horr-eo] 1. *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: barba, Cic.: (Comp.) videri tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, Virg.—2. *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*: locus, Cic.: in jaculis, Virg.—3. *Shaking, trembling, shuddering*: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.—4. In character or manners: *Rough, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: Cic.—5. *Causing tremor or horror*: terrible, frightful, horrid, horrible: aspectus, Cæs.

horri-fer, fēra, fērum (Gen. Plur. horrifērū, Auct. ap. Cic.), adj. [for horrid-fer; fr. horrid-us; fer-o] (*Bringing that which is horridus; hence*) *That brings trembling or terror; terrible, dreadful, horrible*: Erinys, Ov.

horriffic-e, adv. [horriffic-us] *In a way to cause dread*: Lucr.

horri-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for horri-fac-o; fr. horr-eo; (i); fac-iō] 1. *To make rough, rugged, or uneven*: mare... Horrificans Zephyrus, Cat. **II. To cause to tremble; to cause terror or horror: Virg. **III. To cause one to tremble at; to make something terrible: dignitatem, Flor.****

horriffic-us, a, um, adj. [horriffic-o] *That causes tremor or terror; terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrid; letum, Virg.*

horri-sōn-us, a, um, *adj.* [for horrid-son-us; fr. horrid-us; son-o] *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound*: fremitus, Virg.

hort-or, ōris, m. [horr-o] 1. *A standing on end, standing erect, bristling*: comarum, Luc.—2. *Of speech: Roughness, rudeness*: Quint.—3. *Roughness, agitation, disturbance of the sea, etc.*: Luc.—4. *a. Gen.*: *A shaking, trembling*: Ov.—b. *Esp.*: (a) *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit*: Cic.—(b) *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright or dread; dread, terror, horror*: Cic.—(c) *Dread, veneration, religious awe*: Liv.—5. *a. Prop.*: *The quality of causing dread; frightfulness*: serras stridentis Horror, Luc.—b. *Meton.*: *That which causes dread; horror, a cause of horror, etc.*: Luc. ¶ Hence, Fr. horreur.

ho-rsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *Hitherward, hither, this way*: peregre, Ter.

hortā-men, inis, n. [hort(a)-or] (That which incites, etc.; hence) *An incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: Ov.; Liv.

hortā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *An incitement, encouragement*: Sall.; Liv.

Hortā-num, i, n., **Horta**, *ae, f.* *Hortanum* or *Horta*; a city of Æthiopia (now Orle).—Hence, **Hort-inus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Horta* or *Hortanum*.

hortā-tio, ōnis, f. [hort(a)-or] *An encouragement, exhortation*: Cic.; Liv.

hortā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An inciter, encourager, exhorter*: Cic.; Virg.

hortā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *Incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: Cic.; Ov.

Hortensius, ii, m.; *-a, ae, f.* *Hortensius* or *Hortensia*: *Roman names*.—Hence, **Hortens-iānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hortensius*: *Hortensian*.

Hortinus, a, um, v. *Hortanum*.

hor-tor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Pres.* hortarier, Plaut.), 1. v. *per* [prps. akin to ὁρ-ω, ὁρ-νυμι] *I. Gen.*: *To strongly urge one to do a thing; to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: te, Cic.: pacem, id.: (with *Objective clause*) qui fortuna te respondere . . . hortatur, Hor.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) quod te jamdudum hortor, Cic.: (*Abs.*) hortante Vercingetorige, Cæs. **II. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *To encourage troops before a battle*: aciem verbis, Ov.: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*) paucis pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall.: (without *Object*) hortando, id. **III. Part. Perf.** in *Pass. force*: hoste hortato, Hirt.

hortū-lus, i, n. *dim.* [for hortulus; fr. hortus (*uncontr.*) hortio] *A little garden*: Cic.

hortus, i, m. [ἵκρος, "an inclosure," hence] *I. Prop.*: *For plants, etc.*: *A garden in the widest sense of the term; a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Garden-stuff, garden-produce, vegetables, greens*: Hor.

Hōrus, i, m., Ὅρος. *Horus*; an astrologer.

hos-pe-s, Itis, m. [prps. for hospit-s; akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, edere; pet-o] (*The one seeking to eat*; also, in *Pass. force*, *The one who is sought for the purpose of eating or of being entertained*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A host**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A stranger, foreigner*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hôte.

hos-pit-a, ae, f. [fr. id.] (id.) 1. *A female sojourner, visitor, guest, or friend*: Cic.—2. *A hostess*: Cic.

hospit-ālis, e, *adj.* [hospes, hospit-is] (*Of, or relating to, a hospes*; hence) 1. *a. Prop.*: *Of, or relating to, a guest or host*: cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.: Juppiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.—b. *Fig.*: *Hospitable, friendly*: (Comp.) nihil hospitalis mari, Flor.: (Sup.) hospitalissimus amicissimusque.—2. (*Of, or relating to, a stranger or foreigner*; hence) *Foreign*: Fig.: aqua, i. e. that flows through others without mingling, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. hôte, hôtel.

hospitāl-itas, ātis, f. [hospital-is] (*The condition or state of the hospitalis*; hence) *Hospitality*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hospitalité.

hospitāl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Hospitably, as a guest*: Liv.

hospit-ium, ii, n. [hospes, hospit-is] (*The thing pertaining to a hospes*; hence) 1. *Hospitality*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *A hospitable reception*: Cic.—3. *a. Prop.*: *A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn*: Cic.; Virg.—b. *Meton.*: *Of animals: A lodging-place, resting-place, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. hospice.

hospit-us, a, um, *adj.* (only in the *Fem.*, and in *Neut. plur.*) [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, a hospes*; hence) 1. *Hospitable*: Fig.: unda hospita plaustris, i. e. bearing them, Virg.—2. *Foreign, etc.*: navis, Ov.

host-i-a, ae, f. [hosti-o] (*The one victim*; hence) *An animal sacrificed; a victim, sacrifice*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecol.) hostie.

host-icus, a, um, *adj.* [host-is] (*Of, or belonging to, an enemy*; hostile: ager, Liv.: ensis, Hor.—As *Subst.*: **hosticum**, i, n. (*sc. solum*) *The enemy's territory*: Liv.

host-ilis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, a hostis*; hence) 1. (*Of, or belonging to, an enemy*; hostile: a. Gen.: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.—b. *Esp.*, in divination: hostilis pars (*opp. pars familiaris*) *The part of the inside that related to the enemy*: Luc.—2. *That is usual with, or proper to, an enemy*; hostile: hostilem in modum vexare, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. hostile.

hostil-iter, *adv.* [hostil-is] *Like an enemy, hostilely*: Cic.

Hostilius, ii, m. *Hostilius*; a Roman name.

hostio, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, ire, 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] *To strike*: "hostire ferire," Fest.

hos-tis, is, *comm.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root GHAS, edere] *The eating*; Concr. *The eater*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A stranger, foreigner* as one who is entertained as a "guest": Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of persons: A. An enemy of one's country, or on public grounds*: Cic.; Liv.—**B. A private or personal foe, etc.**: Ter.; Ov. **III. Fig.**: *Of animals or things: A foe, enemy*: Hor.; Pl.; Quint.

huc (old form hoc), *adv.* [for hoc, Adverbial Acc. of pron. hic] 1. *To this place, hither*: Ter.; Cic.—*Particular combinations*: a. *Huc illuc*, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also, huc et illo and huc et huc, *Hither and thither*: Cic.; Hor.; Sen.—b. *Iluc usque*, also, as one word, hucusque, *Hitherto, thus far*: Pl.—2. *Hither, to this, to this point, so far*: Cic.; Tac.—*Particular combinations*: a. *Huc et illuc, Hither and thither*: Cic.—b. With an affixed demonstrative *ce*, and the interrogative particle *ne*: *Hucne? Hitherto? to this? so far? C*; Pers.

hucine, hucusque, v. huc.

hui *interj.* *An exclamation of astonishment or admiration: Hah! hoi! oh! Plaut.*; Cic.

hūjuscēmōdi and **hūjasmōdi**, v. modus.

hūmān-e, *adv.* [human-us] 1. *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature*: Ter.; Hor.—2. *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: Cic.

hūmān-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the humanus*; hence) 1. *Human nature or condition, humanity*; the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind: Cic.—2. *Human or philanthropic behaviour; humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: Cic.—3. *Mental cultivation befitting a man; liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners*: Cic.—4. *Elegant, polished, refined language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humanité.

hūmān-iter, *adv.* [id.] 1. *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature*: vivere, Cic.: (Comp.) humanius loqui, id.—2. *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently*: (Sup.) humanissime loqui, Cic.

hūmān-itus, *adv.* [id.] 1. *Humanly speaking, after the manner of men*: si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, i. e. should I die, Cic.—2. *Humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter.

hūm-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [for homin-ānus; fr. homo, homin-is] 1. (*Of, or belonging to, man*; human: species et figura, Cic.: (Comp.) humanior vita, Pl.: (Sup.) humanissima voluptas, Cic.—As *Subst.*: a. **humanus**, i, m. (*sc. homo*) *A human being, a man*: Ov.—b. **humanum**, i, n. *That which pertains to man*: Ter.; Cic.—2. *Human, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Ter.; Cic.—3. *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humain.

hūmā-tō, ōnis, *f.* [hum(a)-o] *A burying: Cic.*

hūmect-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* and *n.* [humect-us] *I. Act.: To moisten, wet: humectat diaventa culta Galeus, i. e. waters, irrigates, Virg. II. Neut.: Of the eyes: To be moist or tearful; to weep: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. humecteur.*

hūmect-us, a, um, *adj.* [hume-o] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet: locus, Cato: (Comp.) ventres humectiores, Macr.: (Sup.) humectissimum corpus, id.*

hū-mēo, no *perf. nor sup.*, mēre, *2. v. n.* [prob. akin to χέω, χύω] *To be moist, damp, wet: hument gene, Ov.*

hūmērus (um-), *i. m.* [akin to ὤμω] *I. Prop.: The upper bone of the arm: Cels. II. Meton.: A. The upper part of the arm: Stat.—B. The shoulder: Cic.—C. Of the middle part of a thing: the back, ridge, etc.: Pl.*

hūmē-sco, no *perf. nor sup.*, scēre, *3. v. n. inch.* [hume-o] *To grow moist or wet; humescunt equi spumis, Virg.*

hūm-i, adverbial Gen. of humus [hum-us] *On the ground: Cic.; Mor.*

hūmidū-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for humido-lus; fr. humidus, (unconfr. Gen.) humido-i] *Rather damp, dampish, wetish: Ov.*

hūm-īdus, a, um, *adj.* [hum-eo] *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: ligna, Cic.: (Comp.) humidus solum, Col.: (Sup.) ager humidissimus, Var.—As Subst.: humidum, i. n. (sc. solum) A moist, wet, or damp place: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. humide.*

hūmī-fer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [for humid-fer; fr. humid-us; fer-o] *Containing moisture, moist: succus, Cic.*

hūm-ilis, e, *adj.* [hum-us] *(Pertaining to humus; hence) I. Prop.: Low, lowly, small, slight: humiles habitare casas, Virg.: (Comp.) humilior minitio, Cels.: (Sup.) humillimum solum, Just. II. Fig.: A. Low, base, mean, humble, poor, insignificant: parentes, Cic.: agna, Hor.—B. Of language: Low, mean: Cic.; Hor.—C. Of character or mind: Low, mean, base, abject: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. humble.*

hūmīl-itās, ātis, *f.* [humil-is] *(The quality or condition of the humilis; hence) 1. Lowness: Cels.; Cic.—2. Lowness of rank, birth, or influence, meanness, insignificance: Cic.; Sall.—3. Littleness of mind; meanness, baseness, abjectness: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. humilité.*

hūmīl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *1. Low, deeply: (Comp.) humiliter rami servandi sunt, Pall.: (Sup.) humillime deprimi, Pl.—2. Basely, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.*

hūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [hūm-us] *I. Prop.: To cover with earth: to inter, bury: aliquem, Cic. II. Meton.: To pay the last dues to a body; to perform the funeral rites: Nep.*

hūmor (-os, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [prob. from χυμός, "a liquid"] *A liquid, fluid of any kind, moisture: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. humeur.*

hūm-us, *i. f.* [akin to χαμαί] *I.*

Prop.: The earth at our feet; the ground; the soil: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of what is low, mean, common: The ground: sermōnes repentes per humum, Hor. III. Meton.: Ground, land, country, region: Ov.

Hyacinthia, orum, *v. Hyacinthus. hyacinthinus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακινθίνος. *I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the hyacinth; hyacinthine: flos, i. e. the hyacinth, Cat. II. Meton.: Hyacinth-coloured: Pers.**

Hyacinthus (-os), *i. m.* Ὑάκινθος. *I. Prop.: Hyacinthus; a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quail; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation A.—Hence, Hyacinth-la, ōrum, n. The Hyacinthia (a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus). II. Meton.: The hyacinth: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. hyacinthe, jacinthe.*

Hyaēdes, um, *f.*, Ὑαέες (Rainers). *The Hyades; a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hyades.*

hyaēna, æ, *f.* = ὕαινα. *A hyena: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. hyène.*

hýal-us, *i. m.* = ὕαλος, *Glass: Virg.*

Hýantes, um, *m.*, Ὑάντες. *The Hyantes; an old name of the Boeotians.—Hence, Hýant-ēus (-ius), a, um, adj. Of the Hyantes; Hyantean, Boeotian.*

Hýas, antis, *m.*, Ὑας. *Hyas; the father (or brother) of the Hyades.*

hybernus, a, um, *v. hib.*

Hybla, æ, e, *cs, f.*, Ὑβλία. *Hybla, or Hyble; a mountain of Sicily (with a city of the same name), abounding in flowers and bees.—Hence, 1. Hyblæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hybla; Hyblean.—2. Hybl-enses, um, m. The inhabitants of the city of Hybla; Hybleans.*

hybrida, æ, *v. hibrida.*

Hýdaspes, is, *m.* *Hydaspes; a river of India, a tributary of the Indus (now Behut).—Hence, Hýdasp-ēs, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of the Hydaspes; Meton.) Eastern, Indian.*

Hýdra, æ, *f.* = Ὑδρα. *Hydra: 1. a. Prop.: A water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake.—b. Meton.: The constellation of the Water-snake (also called Anguis).—2. A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydre.*

hýdraula (-es), æ, *m.* = ὕδραυλῆς. *One who plays on the water-organ: Suet.*

Hydraulicus, a, um, *adj.* = ὕδραυλικός. *Of, or belonging to, the water-organ; hydraulic: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydrantique.*

hydraulus, *i. m.* = ὕδραυλος. *A water-organ: Cic.*

hýdria, æ, *f.* = ὕδρια. *A water-pot; hence) A jug, ewer, urn: Cic.*

Hýdrōchōus, *i. m.* = Ὑδροχόος (Water-pourer). *The constellation Aquarius: Cat.*

hýdrōpīcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὕδρωπικος. *Dropsical: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. hydropique.*

hýdrops, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ. *The dropsy: Hor.*

1. hýdrus (-os), *i. m.* = ὕδρος. *I. Prop.: A water-serpent: Virg. II. Meton.: A snake in the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc.*

2. Hýdrus, untis, *f.* and *m.*, Ὑδρόνυς. *Hydrus; a city of Calabria (now Utranto).*

hiemalis, e, *v. hiemalis.*

Hýlæus, *i. m.* = Ὑλαίος (Woodman). *Hyleus: 1. A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta.—Hence, Hylæ-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Hylæus.—2. One of Actæon's hounds: Ov.*

Hýlas, æ, *m.*, Ὑλάς (One that howls or cries out). *Hylas; a beautiful youth of Echalia (or Argos), a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain.*

Hýleus (dissyll.), ēl, *m.*, Ὑλέυς. (Woodman). *Hyleus; one of the Calydonian hunters.*

Hyllus (Hylus), *i. m.*, Ὑλλος or Ὑλος. *Hyllus; a son of Hercules.*

Hýlōnōme, ēs, *f.*, Ὑλώνομη (She that lives in the woods). *Hylonome, the wife of the Centaur Cyllarus.*

Hýmen, ōnis, and **Hýmēnæus** (-os), *i. m.*, Ὑμῆν or Ὑμηναιεύς. *Hymenæus (One pertaining to ὕμνη). I. Prop.: Hymen or Hymenæus; the god of marriage: Cat. II. Meton.: A. A nuptial song: Ter.; Ov.—B. Nuptials, wedding: Virg.—C. Of animals: Copulation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hymen, Hyménée.*

Hýmettus (-os), *i. m.*, Ὑμηττός. *Hymettus or Hymettos; a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble: Masc.—Hence, Hýmett-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or from, Hymettus: Hymettian.*

Hýpæra, ōrum, *n.*, Ὑπαίρα. *Hy-pæra; a town of Lydia (now Birghe).*

Hýpānis, is, *m.*, Ὑπανίς. *Hyperanis; a river of European Sarmatia (now the Bog).*

Hýperbōrēi, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑπερβόρειοι (Persons beyond the mountains or the north). *The Hyperborei; fabulous people at the extreme north; the Hyperboreans.—Hence, Hýperbōrē-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Hyperboreans; Hyperborean; Northern. ¶ Hence, Fr. Hyperborée.*

Hýpērides, is, *m.*, Ὑπερίδης. *Hyperides; a celebrated orator at Athens.*

Hýpērion, ōnis, *m.*, Ὑπερίων (One going above). *Hyperion: 1. Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun: Hyperionis nrbs, the town Heliopolis in Lower Egypt, Ov.—2. The Sun: Ov.—Hence, Hýpērīōn-is, idis, f. A female descendant of the Sun; a Hyperionide, esp. Aurora: Ov.*

Hýpermnēstra, æ, -ē, ēs, Ὑπερμνηστρα. *Hypermnēstra; one of the daughters of Danaus; the only one who preserved her husband's life.*

hýpocrita (-es), æ, *m.* = ὑποκριτής. *A name who accompanied the de-*

Every of an actor by gestures: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *hypocrite*.

hypódidascālus, *i*, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος. *An under-teacher:* Cic.

hypomnēma, *ātis*, *n.* (*Abl. Plur.* hypomnematis) = ὑπόμνημα (*a remembrance*). *A written remark, memorandum, note:* Cic.

Hypsipylē, *ēs*, *f.* Ὑψιπύλη (*One with lofty gates*). *Hypsipyle; a daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. She saved her father when the women killed all the*

men.—Hence, **Hypsipylēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hypsipyle*.

Hyrcāni, *ōrum*, *m.*, Ὑρκανοί. *The Hyrcanians; a people bordering on the Caspian Sea.*—Hence, **Hyrcānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Hyrcanians;* *Hyrcanian*.

Hýrie, *ēs*, *f.* Ὑρία. *Hyrie; a lake, with a town near it, in Boeotia*.

Hýrieus (*trisyll.*), *ei*, *m.*, Ὑρίεύς. *Hyrieus; a poor Boeotian, father of Orion.*—Hence, **Hýriēus** (*quadri-*

syll.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Hyrieus*.

Hyrťacides, *ēs*, *m.* *A son of Hyrtacus:* 1. Nisus: v. Hyrtacus.—2. *Hippocoon (the son of another Hyrtacus).*

Hyrťacus, *i*, *m.* *Hyrtacus; a Trojan, the father of Nisus.* **Hyrťacides**, *ēs*, *m.* *The son of Hyrtacus; i. e. Nisus.*

hystrix (*his-*), *icls*, *f.* = ὕστριξ (*prob. bristling hog*). *A porcupine:* Claud.

I

I, *i*, *n.* *indecl.* or *f.* **I**. The ninth letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel.

II. The short *i* is the vowel most commonly used as a connecting sound in forming compounds; *ær-i-fodina*, *ær-i-pes*, *alt-i-sonus*. **III**. The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*,—as *similis*, together with *simul* and *simultas*, *facilis*, together with *facil* and *facultas*—but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the classical age onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*:—*optimus*, *maximus*, *finitimus*, *satira*, *lacrima*, *libet*, *libido*, etc., instead of the earlier *optumus*, *maxumus*, *finitumus*, *satura*, *lacruma*, *libet*, *libido*, etc. **IV**. Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: *agnitus*, *cognitus*, together with *notus*, the old forms *ollus*, *ollic* for *ille*, *illic*, and inversely, *sispes* and *sispita* for *sospes* and *sospita*. **V**. As *a* numeral, *i*=1 (*unus* and *primus*).

Iacchus, *i*, *m.*, Ἰακχος (*The shout-er*). **I**. Prop.: *iacchus; a poetic appellation of Bacchus as the god of revelry*. **II**. Meton.: *Wine:* Virg.

Iambus, *i*, *m.* = ἰαμβος. **I**. Prop.: *An iambic foot, an iambus* (—): Hor.—Hence, **Iambēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἰαμβεῖος. *Pertaining to an iambus, iambic:* Hor. **II**. Meton.: *An iambic poem, iambic poetry:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iambe*.

Iāpētidēs, *ēs*, *m.* (*quadrisyll.* by synizesis, *Jāp-*) *Iapetides; a player on the cithara*.

Iāpētus, *i*, *m.*, Ἰαπετός. *Iapetus; a giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.*—Hence, **Iāpēt-īōnides**, *ēs*, *m.* *A (male) descendant of Iapetus*.

Iāpis, *Idis*, *m.* *Iapis; the physician of Æneās*.

Iāpydēs, *um*, *m.* *The Iapydes; a people of Ilyria.*—Hence, **Iāpys**, *Idis*, *adj.* *comm. gen.* *Of Iapydes, Iapydian*.

Iāpyx, *ŷgis*, *m.*, Ἰάπυξ. *Iapyx: 1. A son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria).—*

Hence, **a. Iāpyg-ŷus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iapygian.*—As *Subst.*: **Iāpygia**, *ēs*, *f.* (*sc. terra*) *That part of Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria) over which Iapyx ruled; Iapygia.*—**b. Iāpyx**, *ŷgis*, *adj.* *Iapygian.*—2. *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks*.

Iarba (-as), *ēs*, *m.* *Iarba or Iarbas; a king of Mauritania*.

Iarbita, *ēs*, *m.* *Iarbita; a Mauritanian*.

Iardānis, *Idis*, *f.* *Iardanis; the daughter of Iardanus, i. e. Omphale*.

Iasides, *ēs*, *Idis*, *Idis*, *v.* *Iasius*.

Iāston, *ōnis*, *m.* *Iustion; another name for Iasius*.

Iāsus, *īi*, *m.*, Ἰάσος. *Iasius: 1. Son of Jupiter and Electra, loved by Ceres.*—2. *King of Argos and father of Atalanta.*—Hence, **a. Iāsi-des**, *ēs*, *m.* *A (male) descendant of Iasus.*—**b. Iās-is**, *Idis*, *f.* *The daughter of Iasius, i. e. Atalanta*.

Iāson, *ōnis*, *m.*, Ἰάσων. *Jason: 1. A famous Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, one of the Calydonian hunters, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa.*—Hence, **a. Iāson-ŷus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Jason.*—(b) Meton.: *Argonautic.*—**b. Iāson-Idēs**, *ēs*, *m.* *A male descendant of Jason.*—2. *A ruler of Phææx, in Thessaly*.

Iaspis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἱάσπις. *Jasper; a precious stone:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jaspé*.

Iāzyges or **Jāzyges** (*trisyll.*), *um*, *m.*, Ἰάζγες. *The Iazyges; a Sarmatian people on the Danube*.

Ibēres (*Hib-*), *um*, *m.*, Ἰβηρες. *Iberes (Hiberes) or Iberians (the Greek name for Spaniards).*—Sing.: **Hiber**, *ēris*, *m.* *One of the Hiberes; or in collect. force. The Hiberes.*—Hence, 1. **Ibēr-us** (*Hibēr-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Iberians or Spaniards; Iberian, Spanish:* gurgēs, *i. e. the Western Ocean*, Virg.: piscis, *i. e. scomber*, Hor.: pastor, *i. e. Geryon*, Ov.: vacca, *i. e. Geryon's*, id.—As *Subst.*: **Iberi** (*Hibēr-*), *ōrum*, *m.* *The Iberians, Spaniards:* Virg.—2. **Ibēr-ia** (*Hib-*

ēr-), *ēs*, *f.* *Iberia, the Greek name of Spain.*—3. **Ibēr-icus** (*Hibēr-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Iberic, Spanish.*—4. **Ibēr-ina**, *ēs*, *f.* *A female Iberian, a Spanish woman*.

Ibēri, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Iberi; an Asiatic people, near Mount Caucasus.*—Hence, **Ibēr-ia** (*Hibēr-*), *ēs*, *f.* *The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus (now Georgia)*.

1. **Ibērus** (*Hib-*), *i*, *m.* *The Iberus or Iberus; a river of Spain (now the Ebro)*.

2. **Iberus** (*Hibēr-*), *a*, *um*, *v.* *Iberes*. **I-bi**, *adv.* [*from the pronom. root, i*, *is*] 1. *Of space: In that place, there:* Deniaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. (*with Gen.*) ibi loci terrarum, Pl.—2. *Of time: Then, thereupon:* Cic.; Virg.—3. *There, in that matter, on that occasion:* Cic.

Ibī-dem, *adv.* [*ibi*, *with demonstr. suffix dem*] 1. *Of space: In the same place, in that very place, just there:* oenati disenbuerunt ibidem, Cic. (*with Gen.*) ibidem loci, Pl.—2. *Of non-local relations: There too, added to that, moreover:* Cic.; Virg.

Ibis, *is* and *Idis*, *ŷgis*. *The Ibis; a bird held sacred by the Egyptians:* Cic. **ibiscum**, *i*, *v.* *hibiscum*.

Ibŷcus, *i*, *m.*, Ἰβυκος. *Ibŷcus: 1. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he invoked as witnesses of his murder.*—2. *A poor man, mentioned by Ilorace*.

Icādus, *īi*, *m.*, Ἰκάδος. *Icadius, a notorious robber*.

Icārus, *i*, *m.*, Ἰκαρος. *Icarus: 1. A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea.*—Hence, **Icār-ŷus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Icarus; Icarian.*—As *Subst.*: **Icarium**, *īi*, *n.* (*sc. mare*) *The Icarian Sea.*—2. *Son of Æbalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes.*—Hence, **a. Icār-is**, *Idis*, *f.* *Ikapis. The daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope.*—**b. Icār-ŷōtis**, *Idis*, *f.* *Ikarpōtis. The daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope.*—As *Adj.*: *Of, or belonging to, the daughter of Icarus*.

ic-circ-o (id-), *adv.* [id.; circ-a] *Or that account, for that reason, therefore:* Cic.

Iccius portus, v. Itius.

Ícclos, i, m., Ἴκελος (Like). *Icelos; a servant of Somnus.*

Íceni, ðrum, m. *The Icení; a people of Britain.*

ichneumon, ðrie, m. = ἰχνημὼν ('Tracker'). *The ichneumon; an animal which tracks the crocodile—the Egyptian rat:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ichneumon*.

Ichñobates, æ, m., Ἰχθυόβατης (That follows the trail). *Ichnobates; one of Actæon's hounds.*

Íc-o, íd, íctum, íctre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *agh*, to pierce] **I**. Prop.: *To strike, hit, smite, stab, sting:* lauri fruticem non íct fulmen, Pl.: quum Ptolemæus in prælio toto venenato íctus esset, Cic. **II**. Fig.: *To strike, smite, etc.*: desideris ícta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, Hor. **III**. Meton.: **A**. Perf. Part. Pass.: *Smitten or affected with wine; giddy, tipsy:* caput, Hor.—**B**. Of a trinity, etc.: *To make:* cum Gaditanis fœdus íctis dicitur, Cic.

ícon, ðnis, f. = εἰκών. *An image:* Pl. **Ícônicus**, a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός. *Of, or belonging to, an image; imitating a figure; copied from life:* simulacrum, Suet.

Ícônium, ñ, n., Ἰκόνιον. *Iconium; a city of Lycania (now Koniah).*

íctericus, i, m. = ἰκτερίκος. *Ill of the jaundice, jaundiced:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ictérique*.

1. ic-tus, a, nm, p. of *ic-o*.

2. ic-tus, ñs, m. [ic-o] (*A striking; Concr.*) **I**. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *A blow, stroke, hit, stab, thrust:* Cic.; Liv. **B**. Esp.: *In prosody or in music:* *A beating time, a beat:* Hor. **II**. Fig.: *A blow, stroke, etc.*: calamitatis, Cic.

ícon-cûla, æ, f. *dim.* [for icon-cula; fr. icon, icon-is] *A small image or figure:* Suet.

Ída, æ, -e, ðs, f., Ἰδᾶ or Ἰδῆ. *Ida or Idæ: 1. A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was concealed, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea.*—Hence, **Íd-æ-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ida; Idæan.*—**2**. *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy.*—Hence, **Íd-æ-us**, a, um, *adj.*: **A**. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Mount Ida:* Idæan: Juxta, t. e. Paris, Ov.; also, pastor, Cic.—**B**. Meton.: (**a**) *Phrygian.*—(**b**) *Trojan.*—(**c**) *Roman.*—**3**. *A Trojan female.*

Ídállia, æ, f.; -ium, ñ, n. *Idalia or Idaliu; a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*—Hence, **1. Ídállí-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idalia; Idalian.*—**2**. **Ídállí-ðs**, ðs, f. *Idalie, or the Idalian goddess; i. e. Venus.*

ídicirc-o, v. icirc-o.

I-dem, ððdem, ídem, *pron.* [from the pronom. root *i*, and the suffix dem.] (*That or the very person or thing; hence*) **I**. Gen.: *The same:* idem vultus endemque frons, Cic. **II**. Esp.: **A**. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *idem* denotes: 1. Similarity, if the

predicates be of the same kind; *Like-wise, also, at the same time:* oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, Cic.—**2**. Opposition, when idem connects dissimilar or opposite predicates: *Yet, nevertheless, on the other hand:* quum (although) enim optimam præstantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem in deo esse gratiam, Cic.—**B**. As a word of comparison: 1. With follg. et, ac, que, ut, quam, quasi, cum, or Dat.: *The same as, the same with:* Cic.; Tac.; Hor.—**2**. With follg. Relative: *The same that:* Cic.—Adverbial expressions: **A**. Eadem: (**a**) Prop.: *The same way:* Cic.—(**b**) Fig.: *In the same way, by the same means:* Plant.—**B**. Eodem: (**a**) Prop.: *To the same place:* Cæs.—(**b**) Fig.: (**a**) *To the same position or degree:* Plant.—(**ß**) *To the same matter, hereto:* Cic.

Ídentídem, *adv.* [for ídentídem; etym. dub.]; either idem repeated with euphonic inserted, and so, the same same=the very same; or idem; locative pronominal suffix *ti*; suffix dem; and so, in the very same way, etc.] *Repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon, at intervals:* Cæs.; Cic.

Ídeo, *adv.* [akin to pronominal root *i*, but composition of word dub.] *For that reason, on that account, therefore:* Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.

Ídítota, æ, m. = ἰδιώτης. *An uneducated, ignorant, or inexperienced person:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *idiot*.

Ídmon, ðnis, m., Ἰδμων (One skilled or skilful). *Ídmon: 1. The father of Arachne.*—Hence, **Ídmon-ñus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or related to, Ídmon; Ídmonian.*—**2**. *A prophet of Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.*

Ídómñeus (quadrisyll.), ði (Gr. Acc. Idoménæ, Virg.), m., Ἰδομενεύς. *Idomeneus; a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

Ídónè-e, *adv.* [ídone-us] *Fittingly, suitably, properly, duly:* Cic.

Ídónñus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Fitting for something (esp. for doing something); meet, proper, suitable, apt, able, capable, convenient, sufficient:* tempus, Cic.; idonens, ut cum eo communices, id.: fons etiam, rivo dare nomen idonius, Hor.—As Subst.: **1. ídoneus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fit, suitable, or proper person:* Cic.—**2. ídoneum**, i, n. *A fit, suitable, or proper thing:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ídonee*.

Ícũmæa, æ, f., Ἰδουμαία. *Idumæa; a region of Palestine.*—Hence, **Ídũmæ-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Idumæa; Idumean.*

Ídũo, ðre, acc. to Macr., an Etruscan word, = dividere, from the root *vid*.

Íd-us, ðum, f. [acc. to Macr., from the Etruscan *id-uo*] (*The dividing or division; hence*) *The Ides; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ides*.

Ídyia (trisyll.), æ, f. *Idyia; the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea.*

I-ens, ðuntis, *P. of e-o*, through root *i*.

Ígillum, ñ, n. *Ígillum; a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea (now Giglio).*

Íg-Itur, conj. [prps. for *ig-itus*; fr. *ig* = *ic*, from the pronom. root *i*, and the suffix *itus*] (*From this; hence*) **1**. Then, thereupon: Plaut.; Luc.—**2**. Therefore, accordingly, consequently: Cic.—**3**. In interrogations, resuming an interrupted thought, after parenthetical sentences, etc.: Then: Cic.—**4**. Then: Cic.

Ígnârus, a, um, *adj.* [for *ignârus*; fr. 2. in; gnar-us] **1. a**. Prop.: *Of living beings: Ignorant of a thing, not knowing it, unacquainted with it, inexperienced, unaware:* (Simp.) cum ignarissimis, Plaut.: (with Gen.) ignarus facundiae, Cic.: (with *Interrogative clause*) ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, id.: (with *Objective clause*) quanquam non sumus ignari multos studiosæ contra esse dicturos, id.—**b**. Meton.: (**a**) *Of things: Exempt from, having no share in:* (with Gen.) bolli, Hor.—(**b**) *Unmindful, regardless of anything:* (with Gen.) malorum, Virg.—**2**. *Not known, unknown:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall.: (with Dat.) proles ignara parenti, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignare*.

ígnâv-e, *adv.* [ignav-us] *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* Cic.

ígnâv-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the ignavus; hence*) **1**. *Of living beings: Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice:* Cic.—**2**. *Of things: Weakness, feebleness:* odoris, Pl.

ígnâv-iter, *adv.* [id.; through obsol. form *ignav-is*] *Lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter aliquid facere, Auct. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) carpere ignavus herbas, Virg.

í-gnâvus, a, um, *adj.* [for *ignâvus*; fr. 2. in; gnâv-us] (*Not busy; hence*) **I**. Prop.: *Of persons: Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly:* (Comp.) homo ignavus, Cic.: (Sup.) ignavissimus hostis, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: (with Gen.) legiones operum et laboris ignava, Tac.—As Subst.: **ignavus**, i, m. *A coward:* Cic. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *Idle, slothful:* senectus, Cic.; nemora, t. e. unfruitful, Virg.—**B**. *Rendering slothful or inactive:* frigus, Ov.: astus, id.

ígn-esco, no perf. nor sup., escôre, 3. v. n. inch. [ign-is] **I**. Prop.: *To become fire, turn to fire, become inflamed; to burn, kindle:* ut omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. **II**. Fig.: *To burn with passion, to glow:* Rutulo muros et castra tuiti ignescunt ire, Virg.

ígn-ñus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I**. Prop.: *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning:* sidera, Cic.: sol, Virg. **II**. Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, burning, fierce, ardent, vehement:* furor, Ov. **III**. Meton.: *Burning hot, scorching:* æstas, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *igné*.

ígn-i-côlor (-côlôr-us), a, um

adj. [ign-is; (i); color] *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured*: nubes, Juv.

ign-icūlus, *i*, *m. dim.* [ign-is] *I. Prop.*: *A small, feeble fire; a little flame, a spark of fire*: Quint. *II. Fig.*: *A little fire, etc.*: virtutum, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *Of colour*: *A glittering, sparkling*: Pl.

ign-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērūm*, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); fer-o] *Fire-bearing, fiery*: axis, Ov. *ign-i-flū-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); flu-o] *Flying with fire*: cavernas, Claud.

ign-i-gēn-a, *ae*, *m.* [ign-is; (i); gen-o] *The Fire-born (i.e. Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning)*.

ign-i-pes, *pēdis*, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); pes] *Fire-footed*: equi, Ov.

ign-i-pōtēs, *pōtēntis*, *adj.* [ign-is; (i); potēs] *Potent in fire, ignipotent*: deus, i.e. Vulcan, Virg.—*As Subst.*: *The Fire-ruler*: Virg.

ignis, *is*, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit agni, "fire"] *I. Prop.*: *Fire*: Cic.; Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A.*: *1. The fire or glow (of passion)*: Cic.; Virg.—*2. Of the flame of love, love*: Virg.—*B.*: *Of that which brings destruction*: *Fire, flame*: Liv. *III. Meton.*: *A.*: *Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: Cic.; Hor.—*B.*: *A beloved object, a flame*: Virg.

ignōbīlis, *e*, *adj.* [for in-gnobilis; fr. 2. in; gnobilis] *I. Gen.*: *Unknown*: *ignobilis maritus*, App. *II. Esp.*: *A. Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: *ignobilis ævum* exigere, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *vinum ignobilis*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *ignobilissimi* artifices, id.—*B.*: *Of unknown origin, of low birth, base-born, ignominious*: *familia non ignobilis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignoble*.

ignōbīl-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [ignobil-is] (*The quality of the ignobility*; hence) *1. Want of fame, obscurity*: Cic.; Ov.—*2. Low birth, mean origin*: Cic.

ignōbīl-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Meantly*: seipulum, Eutr.

ignōmīn-ia, *ae*, *f.* [for in-gnomīn-ia; fr. 2. in; gnomēn (= nomen), gnomīn-is] (*A depriving of one's good name*; hence) *I. Gen.*: *Disgrace, shame, dishonour, ignominy*: Cic.; Nep. *II. Esp.*: *Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy*, as the result of civil or military punishment: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominie*.

ignōmīn-ōs, *e*, *adv.* [ignominiosus] *Ignominiously, disgracefully*: Entr. *ignōmīn-ōsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ignominia] (*Full of ignominia*; hence) *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*: Cic.—*As Subst.*: *ignominiosus*, *i*, *m.* *A person in disgrace*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignominieux*.

ignōrā-bīlis, *e*, *adj.* [ignor(a)-o] *Unknown*: *non ignorabile*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *illud ignorabilis*, Gell.

ignōrā-ns, *ntis*: *1. P.* of *ignor(a)-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing*: (*with Gen.*) *eventus belli*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorant*.

ignorānt-ia, *ae*, *f.* [ignorans, ignorant-is] *A being ignorant; want of knowledge or information; ignorance*.

Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorance*.

ignōrā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [ignor(a)-o] *A being ignorant; a want of knowledge or acquaintance with a thing; ignorance*: Cic.

ignō-ro, *avi*, *ātum*, *äre*, *i*, *v. a.* [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, not; gno-sco=no-sco] *Not to know or know of a thing; to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of; to ignore*: et illum et me vehementer ignorabas, Cic.: (*with Objective clause*) *quis ignorabat*, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eadem in causâ esse Mancinum? id.: (*without Object*) *ignorat etiam de filio*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ignorer*.

ignosc-ens, *entis*: *1. P.* of *ignosc-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: (*Comp.*) *animus ignoscitor*, Ter.

ignosc-o, *gnōvi*, *gnōtum*, *gnosce-re*, *a*, *u*, *n.* [for in-gnosco; fr. 2. in; gnosco=no-sco] (*Not to know, not to search into; hence, with reference to a fault or crime*) *To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook*. *I. Act.*: *hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini*, Cic. *II. Neut.*: *ignoscas, velim, huic festinationi meae*, Cic.: (*Inpers. Pass.*) *illis ignoscendum fuisse*, id.

ignō-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *igno-sco*. *1. Ignōtus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for in-gnotus; fr. 2. in; gnotus=notus] *1. A. Gen.*: *Unknown*: (*Comp.*) *ignotior gens*, Liv.: (*with Dat.*) *ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei*, Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Of persons: Of low birth or condition; low-born, base, vulgar*: (*Sup.*) *inter Avernales hand ignotissima nymphae*, (b) *Meton.*: *Of things: low, mean, base*: *ignotis perierunt mortibus illi*, Hor.—*2. Unacquainted with a thing, i.e. ignorant of it*: *simulacra ignotis nota faciebant*, Cic.

Ignūvium, *ii*, *n.* *Iguvium; a city of Ŭmbria (now Gubbio)*.

Ilerda, *ae*, *f.* *Ilerda; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Lerida)*.

Ilex, *icis*, *f.* *A species of oak; the holm-oak, or great scarlet oak*: Virg.

1. Ilex, *lum*, *n.* *I. Prop.*: *The groin, flank; to ducere ilia, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*: Hor. *II. Meton.*: *The entrails of animals*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iles*.

2. Ilex, *ae*, *f.* *Ilex; a poetical name of Rhea Silevia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*.—Hence, *II-ades*, *ae*, *m.* *A son of Ilex*.—*I-licet*, *adv.* [*i* root of eo; licet] *I. Prop.*: *It is permitted to go*: Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A. Let us go, let us be gone*: Ter.—*B.*: *To signify that anything is lost or has failed*: *All is over*: Ter.—*C.* *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith*: Virg.

Ilig-nus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for illic-nus; fr. illex, illic-is] *Of holm-oak, oaken*: Virg.

Iliona, *ae*; *-e*, *es*, *f.*, *Ἰλιών*. *Iliona or Ilione*. *I. Prop.*: *The eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polyneestor king of Thruce*. *II.*

Meton.: *The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius*.

Ilioneus (*quadrissyll.*), *ei*, *m.*, *Ἰλιόνης*. *Ilioneus*: *1. The youngest son of Niobe*.—*2. A Trojan, a follower of Æneas*.

Ilion, *i*, *f.*, *Ἰλιόν* = *Ilum*.

Ilithyia (*quadrissyll.*), *ae*, *f.* *Εἰλεθ-υία* (She that has come). *Ilithyia*; *a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth*.

Ilum (*-ion*), *ii*, *n.*, *Ἰλιον*. *Ilum* or *Ilion* = *Troy*.—Hence, *1. Il-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilum; Ilion, Trojan*.—*2. Il-acus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ilum; Ilion, Trojan*.—*3. Il-ades*, *ae*, *m.* *The Trojan, i.e. Ganymede*.—*4. Il-as*, *ades*, *f.*: *a. Prop.*: *A Trojan woman*.—*b.* *Meton.*: *The epic poem on the Trojan war; the Iliad*.—*c. Fig.*: *On account of the great extent of the Iliad, used to represent a great quantity or number*: *An Iliad, a whole Iliad*: Ov.

illa, *adv.* *v. ille*.
il-lābēfactus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for in-labefactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired*: Ov.

il-lābor, (*in-*), *lapsus* *sum*, *lābi*, *3. v. dep.* [for in-labor] *To fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow into; to fall down, sink down*. *I. Prop.*: *si fractus illabatur orbis*, Hor. *II. Fig.*: *sensim perniciēs illapsa civium in animos*, Cic.

il-lābōro (*in-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *i*, *v. n.* [for in-laboro] *To work upon, labour at*: domibus, Tac.

illac, *adv.*, *v. l. illic*.

il-lācessitus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for in-lacessitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked*: Tac.

il-lācrīmābīlis (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for in-lacrimabīlis] *1. Unwept, unlamented*.—*2. That is not, or cannot, be moved by tears; pitiless, inexorable*: Hor.

il-lācrīm-o (*in-*), *avi*, *ātum*, *aro*, *1. v. n.*; *il-lācrīmōr* (*in-*), *ātus* *sum*, *ari*, *1. v. dep.* [for in-lacrimo, in-lacrimor] *I. Prop.*: *To weep at, on account of, or over any thing; to bewail, lament*: *illacrimans dicitur dixisse*, Cic.: (*with Dat.*) *meo infelici errori unius illacrimasti*, Liv. *II. Meton.*: *Of things: To weep, i.e. to drip, drop, distil*: *moestum illacrimat templis ebur*, Virg.

il-lāc-sus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for in-lad-sus; fr. 2. in; lad-o] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired*: corpus, Ov.

il-lātibīlis (*in-*), *e*, *adj.* [for in-latibīlis; fr. 2. in; latibīlis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad*: ora, Virg.

il-lap-sus (*in-lap-*), *ad*: ora, Virg.

il-lāquō (*in-*), *avi*, *ātum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* [for in-laquo] *To ensnare, entrap, entangle*: Fig.: *illaqueatus legum periculis*, Cic.

il-lātro (*in-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *1. v. n.* [for in-latro] *To bark at*: Luc.

il-lā-tus (*in-lā-*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *in-fēro*; through in; root *la*; *v. fero* *ini*.

il-lāudā-tus (*in-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.*

[for in-launda-tus; fr. 2. in; laud(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure: gubernator illaudatus, inglorius, subit portum, Pl. **II. Meton.**: Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable: illaudati nescit Busiridis aras, Virg.

Illautus, a, um, v. illotus.
ille (anciently **olle**), a, ud (old, um), (*Gen. Sing. fem. illas or ollas, Lucr.*) **pron. demonstr.** [prps. for is-le, from is] **I. Gen.**: That: sol me ille admonuit, Cic.—As **Subst.**: That person or thing; he, she, it: Cic. **Suct.**: Particular combinations and phrases: **A.** Hic... ille, *This... that; the one... the other*: Cic.—**B.** Ille aut or et ille, *This or this; such and such*: Cic.—**C.** Ille quidem... sed (autem, etc.), *Certainly, to be sure, indeed, etc.*... but still: Cic.—**D.** Ex illo, *From that time, since then*: Virg.—**E.** Adverbial forms: **1.** Illa, *In that way, in that direction, there*: Tac.—**2.** Illo: **a.** To that place, thither: Cic.—**b.** To that end, thereto: Cæs. **II. Esp.**: That, well-known or celebrated object; equivalent to the ancient, the well-known, the famous: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. il, le*.

illēc-ōra (inlec-), æ, f. [illac-ebra; fr. illc-io; through true root ILLAC] (*That which brings about the enticing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: An enticement, in a good or bad sense; an inducement, attraction, charm, allurements, bait, lure: Cic; Hor. **II. Meton.**: An enticer, a decoy-bird: Plaut.

1. illec-tus (inlec-) (for illac-tus), a, um, P. of illic-io, through true root ILLAC.

2. illec-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-leg-tus; fr. 2. in; leg-o] *Not read, unread*: Ov.

illēpid-e, adv. [illepid-us] *Rudely, inelegantly*: Hor.

il-lēpidus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lepidus; fr. 2. in; lepidus] *Unpolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant*: Cic.

1. il-lex (in-), legis, adj. [for in-lex; fr. 2. in; lex] *That is without law or contrary to law; lawless*: Plaut.

2. illex, lēcis, comm. gen. [for in-lac-s; fr. inlc-io, through true root ILLAC] (*The thing or person that allures; hence*) **1.** A decoy, lure: Plaut.—**2.** A seducer, a seductress: Plaut.

il-libā-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-liba-tus; fr. 2. in; lib(a)-o] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: divitiæ, Cic.: vires, Liv.

il-libē-rā-lis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-liberalis; fr. 2. in; liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging*: Cic.

il-libē-rā-litas (inl-), ātis, f. [il-liberal-is] (*The quality of the illiberalis; hence*) *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess*: Cic.

il-libē-rā-liter (inl-), *adv.* [id.] *Ungenerously, meanly*: Cic.

1. ill-i-c, æc, oc, or, pron. [for ill-e; (i); ce; fr. ill-e; (i); c=œ] *He, she, or it yonder; that*: Plaut; Ter.—**Adverbial expressions**: **1.**

illac: a. *That way, on that side, there*: (a) **Prop.**: Plaut.—(b) **Fig.**: Cic.—**b.** With a verb of motion to a place: To that place, thither: Ov.—**2.** Thither: Ter.

2. illic, adv. [1. illic] **I. Prop.**: In that place, there: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: With that person or thing: Hor.

il-līcīo (in-), lēxi, lectum, illicere (*Inf. Perf.*: illexe, poet. ap. Cic.) **3. v. a.** [for in-lacio] (*To entice into a place; hence*) *To allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy*: ab eisdem illecti sumus, Cic.

il-līcītātor (in-), ōris, m. [for in-līcītā-tor; fr. 2. in; līcīt(a)-o] *A sham-bidder, puffer*: Cic.

il-līcītus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-līcītus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac.—As **Subst.**: **illicitum**, i, n. *That which is unlawful or forbidden*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illicite*.

il-līcō, adv. [for in-loco] **I. Prop.**: In that very place, on the spot, there: Ter. **II. Meton.**: Of a moment of time: On the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately, directly: Cic.

il-līdo (in-), līsi, līsum, līdēre, **3. v. a.** [for in-lēdo] **I. Prop.**: To strike, beat, or dash against; to strike, dash, or beat in any direction: cestum in ossa, Virg.: dentem fragili (sc. corpori), Hor. **II. Meton.**: To strike or dash to pieces: serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

il-līgo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*in tmesis, inque ligatus, Virg.*) **1. v. a.** [for in-līgo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To bind on, tie on, fasten: illigata tigna tenere, Cæs.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, etc., Cic. **B. Esp.**: With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating: To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: inutilis inque ligatus Cedebar, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To attach, connect, bind: sententiam verbis, Cic.—**B.**: **1.** In a good sense: To bind, to hold bound: ut sociali fœdere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv.—**2.** In a bad sense: To bind, fetter, entangle, etc.: et concisus disputationibus illigati, Cic.

il-līm, adv. [ill-e; locative suffix, im] (*From that; hence*) **1.** *From that place*: Cic.—**2.** *From that person or object*: Cic.

il-līm-is (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-līm-is; fr. 2. in; līm-us] *Without mud or slime*: fons, i. e. pure, clear, Ov.

il-līm-c, adv. [for illīm-c; fr. illīm; c=œ] **1.** *From that place, hence*: Ter.—**2.** *From that person or thing; from that quarter; from or on that side*: Cic.

il-līno (in-), lēvi, lītum, līnēre, **3. v. a.** [for in-līno] **I.** *To smear upon; to besmear, daub*: **A. Prop.**: collyria oculis, Hor. **B. Fig.**: Cic. **II.** *To lay upon or over; to overlay or cover with*: quodcunque semel chartis illiverit, Hor.

il-līquē-fac-tus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-līquē-fac-tus; fr. 1. in; līquē-fac-io] *Melted, liquefied, liquid*: Cic.

il-lī-sus (inl-), (for illid-sus), a, um, *P. of illid-o*.

il-litērātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-literatus] (*Not provided with literæ; hence*) *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: vir, Cic.: (Sup.) illiteratissimæ literæ, Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illitré*.

il-lī-tus (inl-), (for illin-tus), a, um, *P. of illin-o*.

il-lō, v. ille.
il-lōc, v. 1. illic.

il-lōtus (in-; -lāutus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-lotus] *Unwashed, uncleansed, unclean, dirty*: Virg.; Plaut.

1. illuc, v. 1. illic.
2. illuc, adv. [1. illuc] **1.** *To that place, thither*: Cic.—**2.** *To that person or thing, thereto*: Hor.

il-lūcesco (in-, -lucisco), luxi, no sup., lūcescere, **3. v. inch. and a.** [for in-lucesco] **I. Neut.**: **A. Personal.**: To grow light, begin to shine; to break, dawn: **1. Prop.**: Of the day or of the sun: illucescet ille dies, Cic.: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, id.—**2. Fig.**: quum populo auctoritas consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic.—**B. Impersonal.**: It becomes, etc., light; day dawns, etc.: Liv. **II. Act.**: To shine upon, give light to: mortales, Plaut.

il-lūdo (in-), lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, **3. v. n. and a.** [for in-ludo] **I. Neut.**: **A. Gen.**: To play on, at, or with any thing; to sport with, amuse one's self with a thing: illudo chartis, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To make sport or game of: to jest, mock, or jeer at; to ridicule. **alieu, Virg.**: in aliquem, Cic.—**2.** To sport or fool away a thing; i. e. to destroy or waste in sport; to violate, abuse: variæ illudant pestes, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: To play at or with any thing: illusas auro vestes, i. e. tightly interwoven, Virg. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at naught, to ridicule: miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.—**2.** To destroy, ruin: **A. Prop.**: vitam filie, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: illusi pedes, i. e. unable to stand, staggering, Hor.

il-lūmināt-e (inl-), *adv.* [illuminat-us] *Clearly, luminously*: Cic.

il-lūminā-tus, a, um, P. of illum-in(a)-o.

il-lūmīno (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [for in-lumino] **I. Prop.**: To give light in a place; to light up, make light, illuminate: luma illuminata a sole, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To set in a clear light, set off, make conspicuous: orationem, Cic. **III. Meton.**: To embellish or adorn with any thing bright: corona gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illuminer*.

il-lū-sio (inl-), ōnis, f. [for illud-sio; fr. illud-o] *A mocking, jeering; irony (a figure of speech)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. illusion*.

il-lūstr-is (in-), e (also in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, illust-er, Val. Max.) *adj.* [for in-lustr-is; fr. 1. in; 1. lustr-o] (*Greatly illumined; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: (*Comp.*) solis candor illustris est quam ullius ignis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *Mentally bright, i. e. clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: ino-

tum illustre notumque omnibus, Cic. —B. Morally bright, i. e. distinguished, respectable, famous, honourable, illustrious: Of persons or things: (Sup. also, with *Partitive Gen.*) philosophorum illustrissimī, Gell.—As Subst.: illustrior, ōris, m. (sc. homo) A more illustrious, etc., person than others of a certain place, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustre*.

illuſtr-i-us, comp. adv. [illuſtr-is] More clearly, distinctly, or perspicuously: dicere, Cic.

illuſtr-o (**illuſtr-**), āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. To light up, make light, illumine: sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, Hor. II. To make clear to the mind; to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic. III. To render famous, renowned, illustrious: illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *illustre*.

illū-sus (**illu-**), (for illud-sus), a, um, P. of illud-o.

illū-tus (**illu-**), a, um, v. illotus.

illūv-ies (**illuv-**), ē, f. [for illugv-ies; fr. illu-o; through true root ILLUGV] 1. (Prop.: That which is washed up, a dirty deposit; Meton.) Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness of the body: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg.—2. (A washing against; hence) An overflowing, inundation: Tac.

illŷrii, ōrum, m., Ἰλλυριοί. The Illyrii or Illyrians; a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.—Hence, 1. **illŷri-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians: Illyrian.—As Subst.: **illŷria**, ō, f. (sc. tellus) The country of Illyria; the Illyrii.—2. **illŷri-cus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Illyrians; Illyrian.—As Subst.: **illyricum**, i, n. (sc. solum) The country of Illyria.—3. **illŷri-is**, idis, f., adj. Illyrian.—As Subst.: The country of Illyria.

illōtēs, ōrum, v. Helotes.
Ilus, i, m., Ἰλος. **Ilus**: 1. A son of Proas; founder of Ilum.—2. A surname of Ascanius.

Iiva, ō, f. Iloa; an island of the Mediterranean Sea (now Elba).

im-=eum, v. is init.

Imachārensīs (**-carensīs**), e, adj. Of Imachara; a city in the eastern part of Sicily (now Macchara).—As Subst.: **Imacharenses** (**-carenses**), ūm, m. The inhabitants of Imachara.

Imāgīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [imāgin(a)-] An imagining, fancy, imagination: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imagination*.

Imāgīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [imāgo, imāgin-is] To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine: pavorem eorum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imaginer*.

Im-āgo, ōnis, f. [root Im-; akin to μῆ-εἶμα] (That which is like; hence) A.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: An image or likeness; a statue, picture, bust, cast, or engraving: Cic.—b. Esp.: An ancestral image (of one who had been aedile, praetor, or consul; generally made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house): Cic.—2. Fig.: a. An image or likeness of a thing formed

in the mind; a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Cic.; Pl.—b. A figurative representation, similitude, comparison: Hor.—c. A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow: Cic.; Tac.—3. Meton.: The reverberation (of a sound); an echo: Ov.; Hor.—B. Of a spirit, phantom, ghost, or apparition: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *image*.

Imāgūn-cūla, ō, f. dim. [for imāgin-cūla; fr. imāgo, imāgin-is] A little image: Suet.

imbēcill-i-us, comp. adv. [imbēcill-us] More weakly or feebly: Cic.

imbēcill-itas (**imbēcill-**), ātis, f. [imbēcill-us] (The condition of the imbecillus; hence) 1. Weakness, feebleness, whether physical or mental: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Of condition, as regards ability: Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbecillité*.

imbēcillus (**imb-**), a, um (Abl. Sing., imbecilli, Pl.), adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: Weak, feeble: Whether physically or mentally: homo imbecillus, Cic. (Comp.) imbecillior medicina, id.—As Subst.: **imbēcillus**, i, m. A weak or feeble person: Lucr.—B. One weak in mind, an imbecile: Cic. II. Esp.: Of food: (Weak in quality; hence) A. Not nourishing: (Sup.) imbecillissima materia, Cels.—B. Not tough or hard; easy of digestion: ovum, Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbecile*.

im-bell-is (**im-**), e, adj. [for imbell-is; fr. 2. in; bell-um] (Not having, or without, bellum; hence) 1. Unwarlike, unfit for war; or peaceful, fond of peace: Of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. Having ceased to wage war: Virg.

imber, bris (Abl. Sing. imbre and imbrī), m. [akin to Greek ὄμβρος, "a shower;" Sanscrit abhra, "nubes," or ambhas, "aqua;" ambhara, "coelum"] I. Prop.: A heavy or violent rain; a shower; peltting or pouring rain or storm: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A rain-cloud, storm-cloud: Lucr.; Virg.—B. For rain-water: Tac.—C.: 1. For water, as an element: Lucr.—2. Of the sea: Virg.—D. Of water in irrigating, etc.: Virg.—E. Of a stream of tears: Ov.—F. Of a stream of blood, stones, etc.: Cic.—G. Of a stream or abundance of nectar for beautifying the hair of Venus: Cland.—H. Of things that descend in great numbers in a manner resembling rain: A shower: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.

im-berb-is (**im-**), e, adj. [for imbarb-is; fr. 2. in; barb-a] Without a beard, beardless: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imberbe*.

im-bībo (**im-**), bībi, no sup., bībēre, 3. v. a. [for im-bībo] I. Prop.: To drink in, imbibe: Pl. II. Fig.: To imbibe, conceive: malam opinionem, Cic.—B. To determine, resolve: illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbiber*.

imbr-ex, icis, f. (less freq. m.) [imber, imbr-is] (The thing pertaining to imber; hence) I. Prop.: A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile, used in cover-

ing roofs for the purpose of conveying off the rain: Virg. II. Meton.: A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero: Suet.

imbr-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [imber, imbr-is; (i); fer-o] (Bringing imber; hence) Rain-bringing, rainy: Austri, Ov.: ver, Virg.

Imbros (**-us**), i, f., Ἰμβρος. Imbros or Imbrus; a small island in the Aegean Sea (now Imbros).—Hence, **Imbr-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Imbros.

im-bū-o (**im-**), būi, būtum, būere, 3. v. a. [for im-bi-o; fr. 1. in; root bi, akin to πῖ-vo, in a causative sense] (To cause to drink in; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum, Cic.: oscula, quae Venus Quintā parte sui nectaris imbutit, Hor. B. Esp.: To dye: quo sunt imbuta colore, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue with any thing: aliquem crudelitate, Cic.—B. To inspire or impress early; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue: animum opinionibus, Cic. III. Meton.: To make the first trial of a thing; to use for the first time; to prove, essay, do any thing for the first time: imbut auctor opus, Ov.: terras vomere, i. e. to plough first, id.

imbū-tus, a, um, P. of imbu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imbu*.

Imitā-bilis, e, adj. [imit(a)-or] That may be imitated, imitable: orationis subtilitas imitabilis, Cic. (Comp.; also, with Dat.) neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitable*.

Imitā-men, ōnis, n. [id.] (The imitating thing; hence) 1. Imitation, resemblance, likeness, representation: Ov.—2. a. Form, image, shape: Ov.—b. Imitation, that which imitates: Ov. **Imitā-mentum**, i, n. [id.] (id.) Imitation, the act of imitating: Tac.

Imitā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: The act of imitating, imitation: Cic. II. Meton.: A copy of any thing; a picture, portrait: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitation*.

Imitā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] An imitator: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitateur*.

Imitā-trix, icis, f. [id.] She that imitates: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imitatrice*.

Im-itor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [root Im, akin to μῆ-εἶμα] I. Prop.: (To make like; hence) To imitate; to express, hit off, copy, portray: molles imitabitur eae capillos, Hor. II. Fig.: To imitate, i. e. to act like, copy, seek to resemble, or counterfeit: aliquem, Cic. III. Meton.: To supply the place (of one thing by another): pocula lacte Fermento atque acidis imitatur vitea sorbis, Virg. Part. Perf. In Pass. force: imitata simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imiter*.

im-mādesco, mādūi (only in Perf.), 3. v. n. incho. [for im-mādesco] To become wet or moist: Ov.

immān-e adv. [imman-is] 1. Va#

ly, immensely: Hor.; Tac.—2. *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly*: Virg.

im-ma-nis (in-), *ae. adj.* [for im-mā-nis; fr. 2. in; Sanscrit root mā, to measure; cf., also, metior, manus] (*Not to be measured; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Monstrous in size; enormous, immense, huge, vast; magnitudo*, Cæs.: *pocula*, Cic.: *spelunca*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: (Sup.) *immanissimus quisque*, Cic.: (Comp.) *sceler ante alios immanior omnes*, Virg. **III. Meton.**: *Wonderful, surprising*: *immane dictu*, Sall. **4-5** Acc. to some this word is derived fr. 2. in; man-us = bonus; so, not good. If this view be correct, what is now **II. Fig.** will become **I. Prop.**; while the other meanings will become respectively, **II. Meton.**, **A.**, **B.**

im-mān-itas, ātis, f. [imman-is] (*The quality of the immanis; hence*) **1. Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess**: **A. Prop.**: *serpens insituate immanitatis*, Gell.—**B. Fig.**: *vitiorum, C. Cæl.*—2. *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*.

im-mansuetus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-mansuetus] *Untamed, wild, savage*. **I. Prop.**: (Sup.) *tu de rapidis immansuetissime ventis*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Of disposition, etc.*: *ingenium*, Ov.: (Comp.) *quid ad homines immansuetius? Sen.*

im-mātūr-itas (in-), ātis, f. [im-matur-us] (*The state of the immaturus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *Unripeness, immaturity*: Suet. **II. Fig.**: *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: Cic.

im-mātūrus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-maturus] (*Not maturus; hence*) **1. Unripe, immature, not arrived at full growth, etc.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of fruits, etc.*: Cels.: Quint.—**B. Fig.**: *consilium*, Liv.—2. *Not arrived at a marriageable age*: *puellae*, Suet.—3. *Of death, etc.*: *Unseasonable, untimely, premature*: *mors*, Cic.: *puella, i. e. early dead*, Prop.

im-medicābilis (in-), *e, adj.* [for in-medicabilis] *Incurable*. **I. Prop.**: *vulnus*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *telum, the wound of which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mēio (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, *meiōre, 3. v. n.* [for in-meio] *To make water into*: Pers.

im-mēmōr (in-), *ōris, adj.* [for in-memōr] **I. Prop.**: *Unmindful, not thinking, forgetful of a person or thing*: *ingenium*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *rerum*, Id.: (with Objective clause) *immemor, Chæream Cassium nominari*, Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A. Forgotten*: *exprobatio immemoris beneficii*, Ter.—**B. That causes forgetfulness: *Lethe*, Sen.**

im-mēmōrābilis (in-), *e, adj.* [for in-memōrabilis] **1. Unmentioned, indescribable: *spatium*, Lucr.—2. *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: *Plant.***

im-mēmōrātus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-memōratus] *Unmentioned, not related*: Hor.

immens-itas (in-), ātis, f. [immens-us] *Immeasurable, boundlessness, immensity*: *immensitates camporum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immensité*.

im-mensūs (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-mensūs] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense*. **I. Prop.**: *mare*, Cic.: *Cerberus, Virg.*—*As Subst.*: **immensum**, *1. n.* (sc. spatium) *Boundless extent, immense size, immensity*: Ov.; Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Immense, etc.*: *immense, infinitae, cupiditates*, Auct. Her.: (Sup.) *immensissimae voluptates*, Spart.—*Adverbial expressions*: *Immensum, in immensum, ad immensum, immenso, Exceedingly, immensely*: Sall.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immense*.

im-mērens (in-), *mērentis, adj.* [for in-mērens; fr. 2. in; mere-o] *Underserving, not meriting, innocent*: *dominus*, Hor.

im-mergo (in-), *mersi, mersum, mergere (Perf. sync., immergi, Plant.)*, *3. v. a.* [for in-mergo] **I. Gen.**: *To dip, plunge, or sink into any thing; to immerse*: *aliquem undā*, Virg.: *immersus in flumen*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self, or itself*: *Plant.*; Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immerger*.

im-mērīt-o, adv. [immerit-us] *Undeservedly, unjustly, without cause*: Cic.: (Sup.) *immeritissimo, Ter.*

im-mērītus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-meritus] **1. a. Gen.**: *That has not deserved; that does not deserve; underserving*: *mori*, Hor.—**b. Esp.**: *With respect to punishment*: *Guiltless, innocent*: *gens*, Virg.—2. *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited*: *laudes*, Liv.

im-mersā-bilis (in-), *e, adj.* [for in-mersa-bilis; fr. 1. in; mers(a)-o] *That cannot be sunk; adversus rerum immersabilis undis, i. e. not to be overwhelmed*, Hor.

immer-sus (for immerg-sus), *a, um, P. of immerg-o.*

im-mētā-tus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-metā-tus; fr. 2. in; met(a)-or] *Unmeasured*: *jugera*, Hor.

im-mīgro (in-), *āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* [for in-mīgro] *To remove into*: **I. Prop.**: *in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam sere avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint*, Liv.

im-mīnēo (in-), *no perf. nor sup.*, *minēre, 2. v. n.* [for in-mīneo] **I. Prop.**: *To project over or towards a thing; to bend or lean towards; to hang down over; to overhang*: *imminente luna*, Hor.: *coelumque quod imminet orbi*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A. To be near to a thing; to touch on, border upon*: *cancer imminens foro*, Liv.—**B. With the notion of hostility: *To threaten in consequence of nearness*: *certain sum factus*, Parthos . . . *Ciliciae magis imminere*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *A. To strive after a thing eagerly; to be eager; to be intent*: *avaritia*, Cic.: *exilio conjugis*, Ov.—**B. To be near at hand, to****

impend: *mors propter incertos casus quotidie imminet*, Cic.—**C. To threaten by nearness, to be imminent: *periculum alicui*, Suet.**

im-mīnūo (in-), *mīnūi, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a.* [for in-mīnuo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lessen, diminish*: *copias*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *To weaken, impair*: *corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebat*, Tac. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lessen, diminish*: *postquam se dolor imminuit*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *To encroach upon; to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: *auctoritatem*, Cic.

im-mīnū-tio (im-mīnu-) *ōnis, f.* [im-mīnu-o] *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring*: **I. Prop.**: *corporis, i. e. mutilation*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *dignitatis*, Cic.

im-miscēo (in-), *miscēi, mistum or mixtum, miscēre (Inf. Praes. Pass., immiscerier, Virg.)*, *2. v. a.* [for in-misceo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To mix in, intermix, intermingle*: *validius immixti Danaus*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To mix one's self up with or among*: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To mingle in, commingle with*: *non fugienda pectendis immiscere*, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1. With Personal pron.**: *To take part in, join in*: Liv.—2. *To connect closely with, to unite to*: *sortem fortunae regnique cum rebus Romanis*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immiscer*.

im-miserābilis (in-), *e, adj.* [for in-miserabilis] *Not to be pitied, unworthy of pity*: *puer*, Hor.

immiserīcord-iter, adv. [immiserīcoris, immiserīcord-is] *Unmercifully*: Ter.

im-miserīcoris (in-), *cordis, adj.* [for in-miserīcoris] *Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful*: Cic.

im-mis-sio (in-mis-), *ōnis, f.* [for im-mis-sio; fr. im-mitt-o] *A letting in, an engraving*: *sarmentorum*, Cic.

im-mis-sus (in-) (for im-mitt-sus), *a, um, P. of im-mitt-o.*

im-mis-tus (for immisc-tus), *a, um, P. of immisc-o.*

im-mītis (in-), *e, adj.* [for im-mītis] (*Not mītis; hence*) **1. Of fruits, etc.**: *Not soft or mellow*: *harsh, rough, sour*: *uva*, Hor.—2. *Not mild; rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inextinguishable*: (Comp.) *calcato immitior hydro*, Ov.: (Sup.) *serpentes immitissimum animalium genus*, Pl.—*As Subst.*: *immitia, ium, n.* (sc. facta) *Cruelties, cruel deeds*: *Ov.*

im-mitto (in-), *misī, missum, mīttere, 3. v. a.* [for in-mitto] **I. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To cause to go or send into*: *gladiatores in forum*, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *A. To sink into the bed of a river, etc.*: *tigna in flumen*, Cæs.—**B. To insert, mortise, etc.**: *trabes*, Cæs.—**C. To insert or interweave: *filis immititur aurum*, Ov. **B. Fig.**: *To send into*: *immitisque fugam Teucris, atrumque timorem*, Virg.: *immittit senarium, i. e. introduces*, Cic. **II. A. Gen.**: *To throw or cast into*: *corpus in undas*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *With Personal pron.*: *To throw or cast one's self into or among*: Cic. **III. A. Prop.**: *To send***

against: arinaturam levem in stationes, Liv. **B. Fig.:** To send against, i.e. to set on, instigate, incite: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immixtum alebant, Sall. **IV.:** To cast or throw: coronam celo, Ov. **V.:** **A. Prop. Of weapons:** To hurl against: pila in hostes, Caes. **B. Fig.:** To hurl against or at: immixsam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. **VI. To let fall down: immixsa barba, i.e. hanging or growing down, Virg. **VII.:** **A. Gen.:** To let go, let loose: habenas, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **1. Of horses:** To give the head to: to put to speed; to spur or urge on: si effrenatos in cos equos immittitis, Liv. **—2. To let grow unrestrained or wild:** immixsi alii in alios rami, Liv.**

immixtus (in-) (for immixto-tus), a, um, *P.* of immixto-eo.

immo (imo-), adv. (etym. dub.; usually referred to *imus*) (*On the underside, on the reverse; hence:* **1. In replies, etc.:** *On the contrary of what I have said; no indeed, by no means; or yes indeed, certainly, by all means:* Cic.; **Ov.:** Particular phrase: *Immo si scias or immo si audias, Fea (or nay) if you only knew or only heard, intimating that such is not the case:* Plaut. **—2. In the middle of a sentence:** *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say:* To correct, or add emphasis to, what has been said: *simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv.*

immobilis (in-), e, adj. [for immobilis] **I. Prop.:** Immoveable: terra immobilis manens, Cic. (*Comp.*) Immobilius scopulis, Ov. **II. Fig.:** Immoveable, unmoved: ardet inexcitata Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. **¶ Hence, Fr. immobile.**

immobilis-itas (immobil-), ātis, f. [immobilis] (*The state of the immobility; hence:* Immoveableness: aquae, Just. **¶ Hence, Fr. immobilité.**

immōdērāt-e, adv. [immōdēratus] **I. Prop.:** Without measure or rule: vox immoderate profusa, Cic. **II. Fig.:** Immoderately, without bounds, extravagantly: (*Comp.*) immoderatus ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. (*Sup.*) immoderatissime letari, Spart.

immōdērāt-īo (in-), ōnis, f. [for in-moderata-tio; fr. 2. in; moder-(a)-or] (*A not restricting or regulating; hence:* Want of moderation, excess: verborum, Cic.

immōdērātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-moderatus] **I. Prop.:** Without measure, measureless, immeasurable: ether, Cic. **II. Fig.:** Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate: discipulis, Cic. (*Comp.*) motus animi immoderatores, Gell. (*Sup.*) immoderatissime luxuria esse, Suet. **¶ Hence, Fr. immodéré.**

immōdest-e (inmodest-), adv. [immōdest-us] Immoderately, extravagantly: gloriam, Liv. (*Comp.*) immodestus, Sen.

immōdest-ia (inmodest-), ōis, f. [immōdest-us] (*The quality of the immodesty; hence:* Intemperate conduct,

immodesty, licentiousness: Plaut.; Tac. **¶ Hence, Fr. immodeste.**

im-mōdestus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-modestus] Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate: Ter.; Cic. **¶ Hence, Fr. immodeste.**

immōdic-e, adv. [immōdic-us] Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately: gloriam, Liv.

im-mōdicus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-modicus] Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate: rostrum, Ov.; Immodicus lingua, Liv. (*with Gen.*) lætitiæ et mœroris, Tac.

im-mōdūlātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-modulatus] Unrhythmic, inharmonious: poemata, Hor.

immōlā-tio (immola-), ōnis, f. [immol(a)-o] A sacrificing, offering up in sacrifice: Cic. **¶ Hence, Fr. immolation.**

immōlā-tor (immola-), ōris, m. [id.] A sacrificer: Cic.

im-mōli-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-moli-tus; fr. 1. in; moli-or] Built or erected in a place: Liv.

im-mōl-o (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-mol-o; fr. 1. in; mol-a] (*Prop.:* To sprinkle meal on a victim; to sprinkle a victim with meal—mola salsa; hence, Meton.) **1. To bring as an offering; to offer, sacrifice, immolate: animalia, Caes.: Diana vitulum, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) immolandum deo, id. **—2. To sacrifice, slay: aliquem vulnerare, Virg. (*with second Acc. of further definition*) inferias quos (sc. juvenes) immolet umbris, id. **¶ Hence, Fr. immoler.******

im-mordēo (in-), mortū, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. [for in-mordeo] To bite into; Fig. **1. Of weapons, etc.:** immorsum collum, Prop. **—2. Of hunger:** perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus (sc. stomachus) refici, Hor.

im-mōrīor (in-), mortūsum, mōri, 3. v. dep. [for in-morior] **I.:** **A. Prop.:** To die in any place: Euxinis aquis, Ov. **B. Fig.:** Of studies: To die or pine away in: studiis, Hor. **II.:** **A. To die upon any person or thing: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. **—B. Of time:** To die during: legationi, Quint. **III. (Prop.:** To die; Meton.) Of the limbs: To die away, wither up: manus immortua, Luc.**

immor-sus (for immord-sus), a, um, P. of immord-eo.

im-mortalis (in-), e, adj. [for in-mortalis] **I. Prop.:** Undying, immortal: dii immortales, Cic. — *As Subst.:* immortales, tum, m. (sc. dii) *The immortals:* Lucr. **II. Meton.:** **A. Imperishable, eternal, endless: memoria et gloria, Cic. **—B. Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy: immortalis ero, si, etc., Prop. **¶ Hence, Fr. immortel.******

immortal-itas, ātis, f. [immortal-is] (*The state or condition of the immortality; hence:* **1.:** **A. Prop.:** Exemption from death, immortality: Cic. — **B. Meton.:** Imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality: Cic. — **2.**

Blessedness, the height of happiness: Ter. **¶ Hence, Fr. immortalité.**

immortal-iter (inm-), adv. [id.] (*Prop.:* Immortally; Meton.) *Unceasingly, infinitely:* gaudere, Cic.

immor-tuus (inm-), a, um, P. of immor-ior.

im-mōtus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-motus] **I. Prop.:** Unmoved, immoveable, motionless: immota manet (sc. arbor), Virg. **II. Fig.:** Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed: mens, Virg.

im-mūgio (in-), mūgi, ōr mūgi, no sup., mūgire, 4. v. n. [for in-mugio] **I. To bellow, roar, or resound in:** immugit Aetna cavernis, Virg. **II. To resound:** immugit regia luctu, Virg.

im-mulgeo (in-), no perf. nor sup., mulgere, 2. v. a. [for in-mulgeo] To milk into: immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

im-mundus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-mundus] Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul. **I. Prop.:** Harpiae contactu immundo omnia fedant, Virg. (*Comp.*) immundior lapsus, Pl. (*Sup.*) liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. **II. Fig.:** Of language: dicta, Hor. **¶ Hence, Fr. immonde.**

im-mūnio (in-), mūnīvi, no sup., mūnīre, 4. v. a. [for in-munio] To fortify: praesidium, Tac.

im-mūnis (in-), e, adj. [for immunis] (*Not serving; hence:* **I. Prop.:** Free or exempt from a public service, burden, or charge: piratas immunes habere, Cic.: immunis militiā, Liv. (*with Gen.*) ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. **II. Fig.:** *Not sharing or partaking in, free from, devoid of, without some thing:* manna, Hor.: (*with Gen.*) aspiciet urbem Immunem tanti belli, Virg. **III. Meton.: Free or exempt from doing any thing; that contributes or gives nothing: virtus, Cic. (*with Gen.*) bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov.**

immūn-itas (inm-), ātis, f. [immun-is] (*The state or quality of the immunity; hence:* **1. Freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or charges; immunity:** Caes.; Cic. **—2. Freedom, exemption, or immunity from any thing:** Cic. **¶ Hence, Fr. immunité.**

im-mūnitus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-munitus] Unfortified, not furnished with defences: oppida, Liv.: via, i.e. open, passable, Cic.

im-murmūro (in-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for in-murmuro] **I. To murmur, mutter, or whisper in:** terraeque immurmurat (sc. Midas) hausta, Ov. **II. To murmur on or upon:** ipsa (sc. lingua) jacet, terraeque tremens immurmurat atræ, Ov. **III. To murmur at:** totumque immurmurat agmen, i.e. murmurs at me, Ov.

im-mutābilis (in-), e, adj. [for in-mutabilis] Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable: causae, Cic. (*Comp.*) nihil immutabilis, id. **¶ Hence, Fr. immuable.**

immūtābil-itas (inm-), ātis, f. [immutabil-is] (*The quality of the im*

mutabilis; hence) *Unchangeableness, immutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *immutabilité*.

immūtā-tio (inm-), onis, *f.* [mutat(a)-o] *A change, exchanging, putting of one thing for another in speech*: Cic.

1. **im-mūtātus (in-)**, a, um, *adj.* [for in-mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered*: Ter.; Cic.

2. **im-mūtā-tus**, a, um, *P.* of *immut(a)-o*.

im-mūto (in-), mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre (*Inf. Pres. immutari*, Ter.), 1. v. a. [for in-muto] I. Gen.: *To change, alter*: A. Prop.: *verborum ordinem*, Cic. B. Fig.: *immutata oratio*, i. e. *allegory*, Cic. II. Esp.: *Rhet. t. t.*: *To put (by metonymy) one word for another*: pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.

imo, adv., v. immo.

im-pacātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet*: Iheri, Virg.

im-pac-tus (for *im-pag-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *imp(ng)-o*, through true root *IMPA(N)G*.

im-pallesco (in-), pallui, *no sup.*, pallescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* [for in-pallesco] *To grow or turn pale on account of or at any thing*: chartis, Pers.

im-par (in-), pāris, *adj.* [for in-par] I. Gen.: *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar in number, size, or quality*: numerus, Cic.: coloribus impar, Ov.: nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi, Hor. II. Esp.: A. *Of dress*: *Uneven, awry*: toga, Hor.—B. 1. Prop.: *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing; *inferior, weaker*: tibi miles impar, Hor.—2. Meton.: *(unequal, i. e. beyond one's strength, for which one is not a match*: pugna, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impar*.

im-pārātus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic.: (*Sup.*) omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Cæs.

im-pār-iter, adv. [*Impar*] *Unequally*: versus impariter juncti, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Hor.

impartio, ire, v. impartio.

im-pastus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pastus] *Unfed, hungry*: leo, Virg.

im-pātibilis (in-), -pētibilis, *e, adj.* [for in-patibilis] *Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolor, Cic.

im-pātēns (in-), entis, *adj.* [for in-pa-tiens] *That cannot bear, will not endure or suffer any thing; impatient of any thing*: (*Comp.*) nihil est impatientius imperitiā, Macr.: (*Sup.*) impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell.: (*with Gen.*) miles impatientis solis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatient*.

im-pātēn-ter (in-), adv. [for impatient-ter; fr. *impatientis, impatientis*] *Impatiently, unwillingly*: requiro, Pl.: (*Comp.*) impatientius, id.: (*Sup.*) impatientissime, id.

im-pātēn-tia (in-), æ, *f.* [fr. id.] (*The quality of the* impatientis; hence) *Unwillingness or inability to bear any*

thing, want of endurance, impatience: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impatience*.

impāvīd-e (in-), adv. [*impavidus*] *Fearlessly, intrepidly*: Liv.

im-pāvīdus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid*: Hor.; Liv.

impēdi-mentum (impēdi-), i, n. [*impēdi-o*] I. Gen.: (*The entangling or hindering thing*; hence) *A hindrance, impediment*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Esp.: Plur.: Concr.: *Travelling equipage, luggage; the baggage of an army*, etc.: Cæs.

im-pēd-īo (in-), pēdīvi or pēdī, pēdītum, pēdīre (*in tmesis*: inque peditur, inque peditus, etc., Lucr.), 4. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. 1. in; pes, pēd-ī] (*To get, etc., the feet in something*; hence) I. Prop.: *To entangle, ensnare, shackle, hamper, hinder*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. II. Fig.: *To entangle, embarrass*: mentem dolore, Cic.: III. Meton.: A. *To clasp, encircle, embrace*: caput myrto, Hor.—B. *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: Of persons or things: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: (*without Object*) omnia remouitur, quæ obstant et impediunt, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empêcher*.

impēdi-tio (in-), onis, *f.* [*impēdi-o*] *A hindrance, obstruction*: Cic.

impēdi-tus (impēdi-), a, um, 1. *P.* of *impēd-īo*.—2. *Pa.*: *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded*: impediti hostes, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) impeditiores loci, id.: (*Sup.*) silvæ undique impeditissimæ, Hirt.

im-pello (in-), pūli, pulsum, pellere (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, impellere, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for in-pello] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To push, drive, or strike against* a thing; *to hit*: impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, Hor.: æquora remis, Ov. B. Esp.: *With the access. idea of motion, to drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel*: præcipientem igitur impellamus, i. e. *give a push to*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To move to* a thing; *to impel, incite, urge*; esp.: *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.—B. *To overthrow, subdue, overpower*: animum labantem, Virg.

im-pendēo (in-), *no perf. no sup.*, pendere, 2. v. n. [for in-pendēo] I. Prop.: *To hang over*; *to overhang*: impendent montes, Cic.: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) mare quæ impendit, Lucr. II. Fig.: *To hang or hover over* a thing; *to intend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: belli timor impendit, Cic.: (*with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*) tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

im-pend-um (impēnd-), ū, n. [*impēnd-o*] (*A weighing out of money; an expending*; hence) I. Gen.: *Money laid out on any thing, outlay, cost, charge, expense*: Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: Impendio, (*At a great expense, i. e.*) *By a great deal, greatly, very much*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Money paid out for a loan, i. e. interest*:

Cic. B. Meton.: *Interest, something additional*: Cic.

im-pendo (in-), pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. [for in-pendo] (*To weigh in the scales; hence*) I. Prop.: *To weigh out, lay out, expend*: pecunias in aliquid, Cic. II. Fig.: *To expend, devote, employ, apply*: curam in aliquid, Cic.

im-pēnētrābilis (in-), e, *adj.* [for in-penetrabilis] I. Prop.: *That cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: sillex ferro, Liv. II. Fig.: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: pudicitia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impénétrable*.

im-pen-sa (inpen-), æ, *f.* [for im-pend-sa; fr. *impēnd-o*] (*That which is expended*; hence) *Outlay, cost, charge, expense, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impenses*.

impens-e (impens-), adv. [*impens-us*] I. Prop.: *At great cost, expensively*: (*Sup.*) bibliothecas impensissime reparare, Suet. II. Meton.: *Exceedingly greatly, very much, earnestly, eagerly, zealously*: impense cupere, Ter.: (*Comp.*) impensius facere, Cic.

1. **im-pen-sus** (for *impēnd-sus*), a, um, 1. *P.* of *impēnd-o*.—2. *Pa.* (*Prop.*: *Laid out, expended*: Meton.): a. *Dear, expensive*: (*Comp.*) ingrato homine nihil impensus est, Plant.—b. *Of cost, etc.*: A. *Ample, considerable, great*: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **impensum**, i, n. (*sc. pretium*) *A great or high price*: Hor.—c. *Large, great, strong, vehement*: voluntas, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impensissime preces, Suet.

2. **im-pen-sus** (for *impēnd-sus*), a, um, *adj.* [*impēnd-o*] *Overhanging, that overhangs*: Lucr.

im-pērā-tor (impera-), ōris (old form *endopērator* or *indupērator*, Enn.; Lucr.), m. [*imper(a)-o*] 1. *Milit. t. t.*: *A commander-in-chief, general*: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.—2. a *Prop.*: (a) Gen.: *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: Sall.; Cic.—(b) Esp.: *A Roman emperor*: Suet.—b. Fig.: *A commander, ruler, master, director*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empereur*.

im-pērātōr-i-us (imperator-), a, um, *adj.* [*Imperator*] (*Of, or belonging to, an imperator*; hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to, a general or commander-in-chief*: Cic.—2. *Imperial*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imperatoriale*.

im-pērā-trix (impera-), icis, *f.* [*imper(a)-o*] *She who commands, a mistress*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impératrice*.

im-pērā-tum, i, n. [*id.*] (*That which is commanded; hence*) *A command, order*: Cæs.

im-perceptus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown*: mendacia, Ov.: (*Comp.*) minora imperceptoria sunt, Gell.

im-percussus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-percussus] *Not struck, unstruck*: pedes, Ov.

im-perdītus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain*: Virg.

im-perfectus (in-), a, um, *adj.* [for in-perfectus] *Unfinished, incom-*

plete, imperfect: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imparfait*.

im-perfossus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov.

imperi-ōsus (inperi-), a, um, adj. [imperi-um] (*Full of imperium; hence*) I. Gen.: Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, puissant: populi, Cic.: (with *Dul.*) sibi qui imperiosus, who has command or control over himself, Hor. II. Esp.: In a bad sense: Imperious, domineering, tyrannical: (Comp.) imperiosus æquor, Hor.: (Sup.) familia imperiosissima, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impérieux*.

imperi-t-e (inperi-t-), adv. [imperi-tus] *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* Imperite factum, Cic.: (Sup.) quid potuit dici imperitus? id.: (Comp.) imperitissime dictum, id.

imperi-ta (inperi-t-), æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the imperitus; hence*) *Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, awkwardness:* Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impréité*.

imperi-to (inper-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. a. and n. [imper-o] To command, govern, rule: I. Act.: æquam Rem imperito, Hor. II. Neut.: decem imperitabant, Liv.

im-peritus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-peritus] *Inexperienced in any thing, not knowing or unacquainted with any thing, unskilled, ignorant:* Of persons or things: (Comp.) aliquis imperitior, Cic.: (Sup.) imperitissimus, id.: (with Gen.) imperitus mortum, id.

imper-ium (inper-), ī, n. [imper-o] 1. a. Prop.: A command, order, direction: Cæs.; Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *The right or power of commanding; authority, command, control:* Cic.; Hor.—(b) *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire:* Cæs.; Cic.—(c) *A dominion, realm, empire:* Cic.; Virg.—(d) *A commander, officer:* Cæs.—(e) *The imperial government, the government:* Suet.—c. Fig.: Rule, control: imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: *The chief command, command:* Cic.; Suet.—b. Meton.: Plur.: *Commanding officers, commanders, generals:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *empire*.

im-per-jū-rātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perjuratus] *That is not sworn falsely by:* aque, Hor.

im-permissus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor.

im-pē-ro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (old form imperāssit for imperaverit, Cic.), 1. v. a. and n. [1. in; 1. paro] *To put a command, etc., upon one; hence:* I. Gen.: *To command, order, enjoin:* A. Prop.: Of personal subjects: que imperarentur, Cæs.: alicui cenam imperare, i. e. to order him to get supper, Cic.: (without Object) cogo atque impero, Ter. B. Fig.: With things as subjects: utque Imperet hoc Natura potens, Hor. II. Esp.: A. *To order to be furnished or supplied; to give orders for; to order to be provided; to make a requisition for; to demand:* quum fru-

mentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.—B. 1. Polit. and Milit. t. t.: A. Gen.: *To command, govern, rule over:* omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terrā marique imperare, Cic.—Particular phrase: Ad imperandum, *To receive orders or instructions:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *To be emperor:* recusabat imperare, Pl.—2. To command, master, govern, rule, control: animum rege; qui, nisi parer, Imperat, Hor.: nobisnet, Cic.

im-perspicuus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure:* Pl.

im-perterritus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified:* Virg.

im-pertio (-partio), 1vi or 1i, itum, 1re, 4. v. a. [for in-partio] 1. (To bestow a share or portion on a person; hence) To share with another; to communicate, bestow, impart a thing: oneris mei partem nemini impartio, Cic.: (without Object) si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, Hor. II. *To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with:* Parmenonem suum plurimā salutē, i. e. greets most heartily, Ter.

im-pertior, no perf., 1i, 4. v. dep. [id.] To make one a sharer or partaker in any thing; to present one with: heram hoc malo, Ter.

im-perti-tus, a, um, P. of impertio.

im-perturbātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-perturbatus] *Undisturbed, unruffled, calm:* Ov.

im-pervius (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pervius] 1. *That cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov.—2. *That cannot be penetrated:* lapis ignibus, Tac.

impēte (inp-), v. impetus init.

impēbilis (inp-), e, v. im-pat.

impētrā-bilis (inpetra-), e, adj. [im-pet- (a-)] 1. *Easy to be obtained, attainable:* (Comp.) impetrabilior pax, Liv.—2. *That easily obtains or effects any thing, successful:* orator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétable*.

impētrā-tio (inpetra-), ōnis, f. [id.] An obtaining by request: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétration*.

impetrio (inp-), ire, v. impetrio.

impētro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Præs. Pass., impetrarier, Plaut.: —Inf. Fut. Act., impetrassere, id.*), 1. v. a. [for in-patro] I. Gen.: *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure, esp. by exertion, request, entreaty:* impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor.: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Cæsare impetravit, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) agere ab iis impetratum est, ut, etc., Cæs. II. Esp.: A. Relig. t. t. (most freq. in the form impētro, itum, ire): *To obtain by favourable omens:* in impetrendis rebus, Cic.—B. *To obtain, get possession of:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impétrer*.

impēt-us (inpet-), ūs (old form acc. to the 3d decl., Gen. Sing., impetis, Lucr.: —Abl., impete, Ov.), m. [impet-o, to attack] 1. Prop.: An attack, assault, onset: Cæs.; Cic. II. Met-

on.: *Violent impulse; violent or rapid motion; impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigour, force:* ventorum, Cæs.: dicendi, Cic.

im-pexus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pexus] I. Prop.: *Uncombed:* caput impexus porrigere fœdum, Hor.: (with Gr. Acc.) Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. II. Fig.: *Rugged, uncouth:* antiquitatis, Tac.

impi-e (impi-), ade, [impi-us] Irreligiously, wickedly: Cic.

impi-etās (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the impius; hence) Want of reverence or respect; irreverence, impiety, disloyalty: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impiété*.

im-piger (in-), pīgra, pīgrum, adj. [for in-piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearyed, indefatigable, energetic:* se præbebat impīgrum, Cic.: (with Respective Gen.) Quirinus impiger militiæ, Tac.

impigr-e (impigr-), adv. [impiger, impigr-i] Actively, quickly: Sall.

impigr-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the impiger; hence) Actively, indefatigableness: Cic.

im-pingo (in-), pōgi, pactum, pingere (*Inf. Præs. Pass., impingier, pingere*), 3. v. a. [for in-pango] I. *To bind, fasten, fix on or upon:* jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. II. *To drive anything into another thing; hence:* A. Of persons: *To drive furiously into:* in vallum impingi, Tac.—B. Of things: *To thrust into one's hand; to hand, present, to give to one:* huic calix mulsi impingendus est, Cic. III. *To drive against; to strike, thrust, or dash against:* A. Prop.: fustem alicui, Script. ap. Cic.—B. Fig.: dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will direct or bring against you: Ter. IV. *To throw or dash down:* quam, quo perferre jubetur Clitellas, ferus impingas, Hor.

im-pius (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pius] *Without reverence or respect for the deity, one's parents, or one's country; irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious:* I. Prop.: Of persons: impil et conscelerati, Cic.: (Sup.) idem impissimus, Aus. II. Fig.: Of things: si impias, propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impie*.

im-placē-bilis (in-), e, adj. [for in-placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable:* caput implacabile fontis, Virg.: in alquem implacabilis esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implacable*.

implacā-bil-is (inp-), comp. adv. [implacabil-is] More or very implacably: implacabilis irasci, Tac.

im-placātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied:* Charybdis, Virg.

im-placīdus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce:* genus, Hor.: (Sup.) Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat.

im-plecto (in-), plexi, plexum, plectere, 3. v. a. [for in-plecto] To plait, or twist within; to wind or twist among;

to interweave, interlace, entwine: **I.** Prop.: dracones inter se implexi, Pl. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) cærules implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. **II.** Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac.

im-plēo (in-), plēvi, plētum, plēre (Syncl. forms: implērent, Virg.: implēris, Hor.: implērent, Cic.: implērat, Ov.: implēssem, Virg.: implēsset, Ov.), 2. v. a. [for in-pleo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To fill up, fill full; to make full, fill: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. (with Gen.) ollam denariorum implere, id. **B.** Esp.: **I.** Of food:—Pass in reflexive force: To satisfy, etc., one's self: (with Gen.) implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Virg.—**2.** a. To fill out; to make fleshy, fat, or stout: nascentes implent conchylija lunæ, Hor.—**b.** Of pregnant women or animals: To fill, impregnate, etc.: Ov.—**3.** To fill out, amount to a certain measure: luna quater junctis implērat cornibus orbem, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To fill, make full: non semper implet (sc. Demosthenes) aures mens, Cic. (with Gen.) adolescentem temeritatis, Liv.—**B.** Of number or time: To fill up, make out, complete, finish, end: annum, Ov.—**C.** To fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *emplir*.

imple-tus (imple-), a, um, P. of imple-o.

implexus (imp-), [for implectus] a, um, P. of implect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impreze*.

implicā-tio (imp-), ōnis, f. implect(a)-ō An entwining, interweaving, entanglement: **I.** Prop.: nervorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implication*.

implicā-tus (imp-), a, um: **I.** P. of implect(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum fuit, Cic. (Sup.) implicatissima questio, Gell.: (Comp.) implicatior ad loquendum, Amm.

implicit-e (imp-), adv. [implicitus] Intricately: Cic.

implic-ito (imp-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [for implect-o] To entwine, interweave: orbes, Pl.

implic-itus (imp-), a, um, P. of implect-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implicite*.

im-plico (in-), āvi, ātum (or tū, Itum), āre, 1. v. a. [for in-plico] **I.** Prop.: To in-fold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp: ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs.: Canidia brevisus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To entangle, implicate, involve, engage: multis implicari erroribus, Cic.—**B.** To attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join:—In Pass., to be intimately connected, associated, or related: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impliquer*.

implōrā-tio (imp-), ōnis, f. [implor(a)-ō] A beseeching for help, imploring: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imploration*.

im-plōro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro] **I.** With personal objects: To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore: quem implorem? Cic. **II.** With things as objects: To pray for earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore any thing: misericordiam, Cic.: auxilium, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *implorer*.

im-plūm-is (in-), e, adj. [for in-plūm-is; fr. 2. in; plūm-a] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Without feathers: Sil. **B.** Esp.: Of young birds: Un-fledged, callow: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Without hair, bald: Pl.

im-plūo (in-), plūi, plūtum, plūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-pluo] **I.** Neut.: To rain upon: in aream, Pl. **II.** Act.: To send rain upon, to rain upon: Peneus . . . summam aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov.

impluv-ium (impluv-), ī, n. [for impluv-ium; fr. impluv-, root of implu-o] (That which it rains into; hence) **I.** The impluvium, i.e. the square basin in the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water was received: Cic.—**2.** The uncovered, open space in the atrium: Ter.

impolit-us (impolit-), adv. [impolit-us] Without ornament: dicere, Cic.

im-pōlitus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-politus] **I.** Prop.: Unpolished, rough: lapides, Quint. **II.** Fig.: Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: orationes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impoli*.

im-pollūtus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-pollutus] Unpolluted: Tac.

im-pōno, pōtū, pōstū, pōnere (Perf. impositiv, Plaut.: imposisse, id.—Syncl. form of Part. Perf. impositus, a, um, Lucr.; Virg.), 3. v. a. [for in-pōno] **I.** a. Prop.: **I.** Gen.: To put into: pedem in undam, Plaut.—**2.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: a. Of persons: To embark, put on board ship: exercitum, Cic.: nos in æternum Exsilium impositura cymbæ, Hor.—**b.** Of things: To put into a ship, put on board ship: signa nostra velim imponas, Cic. **B.** Fig.: To bring into, engage in: aliquem in perditam causam, Script. ap. Cic. **II.** a. Prop.: **I.** Gen.: To put, place, set, or lay on, or upon: aliquem in rogum, Cic.: citellus bovi, id.—**2.** Esp.: Medic. t. t.: To apply as a remedy: allium imponitur in vulnera, Pl. **B.** Fig.: **I.** To lay, impose, throw, or inflict upon: leges civitati per vim impositus, Cic.—**2.** To put, set, give, or assign to: nomen alicui, Liv.—**3.** To set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: consil est impositus is nobis, quem, etc., Cic.—**4.** To lay or impose upon one an obligatory performance, tax, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergranda vectigal, Cic.—**5.** To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. **III.** a. Gen.: To put, place, or set in: celeri raptos per inania vendit Imposuit scelo, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Naut. t. t.: To put in a ship, to embark: vetustissimā nave impositi, Cæs. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imposer*.

importāt-īcius (-ītus), a, um, adj. [importo, (Sup.) importat-um] Brought from abroad, imported: frumentum, Hirt.; jumentum, Cic.

im-porto (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of personal subjects: To bring, carry, or convey into; to bring in from abroad; to import: ære utuntur importato, Cæs.—**B.** Of things as subjects: To bring: grandines Septentrio importat, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To introduce: Importantur mores, Cic.—**B.** To bring about, occasion, cause: calamitatem alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importer*.

importūn-e (imp-), adv. [importun-us] Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: insistere, Cic. (Sup.) importunissime, Gell.

importūn-itas (imp-), ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the importunus; hence) **I.** Unsuitableness, unfitness: Ter.—**2.** Of character: Unmannerliness, incivility, unpolite behaviour, rudeness, insolence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importunité*.

im-portū-nus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-portu-nus; fr. 2. in; portus, (unconstr.) portu-is] (Not pertaining to a harbour; hence) **I.** Gen.: Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient: tempus, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous: pauperies, Hor.: (Comp.) importunior morbus, Cels.—**B.** With respect to character: Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, curtish, savage: (Sup.) importunissimus hostis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *importun*.

im-portuōsus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-portuosus] Without many harbours, harbourless: mare, Sall. (Sup.; also, with Partitive Gen.) insula importuosissima omnium, Pl.

im-po-s (in-), pōtis, adj. [for in-pot-s; fr. 2. in; pot-is] Not master of, not possessed of, without power over: (with Gen.) homo, animi impotens, Plaut.

impōs-itus (-tus, impos-), a, um, P. of im-po(s)-no.

im-pōtens (in-), entis, adj. [for in-potens] (Not potens; hence) **I.** Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: homo, Cic.: Juno, Hor.—**2.** a. Gen.: Having no power over, not master of, unable to control: (with Gerund in di) regendi, Liv.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) victoria esse ipsos ferociores impotentiores sui reddit, Cic.—**b.** That is not master of himself, i.e. unbr-dled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious: impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impotent*.

impōtēn-ter (imp-), adv. [for impotent-ter; fr. impotens, impotent-is] **I.** Powerlessly, weakly: (Comp.) elephantos impotentius regi, Liv.—**2.** Passionately, violently, intemperately: regnare, Hirt.: (Sup.) quæ impotentissime fecit, Sen.

impōtēnt-ia (imp-), æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the Impotens; hence) **I.** Inability, want of wealth, poverty: Ter.—**2.** Want of moderation or self-restraint; ungovernableness, passionateness

ness, outrageous behaviour, violence, fury: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impolence, impudence.*

im-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum (in-), *adv.* [for in-præ-sen-ti-ā-rum; fr. *in*: præ-sen-ti-a; harum or earum (sc. rerum)] (*In the presence of these or those things; hence:* *At present, for the present, now:* Auct. Her.; Tac.

im-pran-sus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-pran-sus] *That has not breakfasted, fasting:* impransus disquirite, Hor.

im-præ-cor (in-), *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [for in-præ-cor] *To invoke good or evil on a person; to call down upon one, to imprecate:* salutem alicui, App.: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas, Imprecor, Virg.

im-pres-sio (inp-), *ōnis, f.* [for im-prem-sio; fr. imprim-o, through true root IMPRĒ] **I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *A pressing into; an impressing, impression:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** *Of speech:* *An incision, division:* Cic. **III. Meton.:** *A marked expression, emphasis:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impression.*

1. im-pres-sus (inp-) (for im-prem-sus), *a, um, P.* of imprim-o, through id.

2. im-pressus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-pressus] *Not pressed:* ubera, not milked, Prop. (acc. to some, sucked).

im-primis (in-), *adv., v. primum.*

im-primo (in-), *pressi, pressum, primère, 3. v. a.* [for in-premo] **I. A. Prop.:** *To press or thrust in into:* dentem, Tib. **B. Meton.:** *To form or make by pressing b o: sulcus impressus altius, Cic. II. A. Prop.:* *To press upon, impress:* os impressa toro, Virg. **B. Meton.:** *1. To form or make by pressing upon; to imprint, mark, stamp:* notam labris dente, Hor.: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic.—**2. To press on, give an impression to a thing by means of or with something else; to emboss, stamp, mark: hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Virg. **C. Fig.:** *1. To press upon; to impress, imprint:* verum illud impressum in animo atque mente, Cic.—**2. To stamp or mark: animum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imprimer, empreindre.*****

im-prō-ba-tio (inp-), *ōnis, f.* [im-prob(a)-o] *Disapprobation, blame:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. improbation.*

im-prō-b-e (inp-), *adv.* [improb-us] **1. Beyond measure, enormously:** natus, Suet.—**2. Badly, wrongly, improperly; wickedly, impiously:** præda improbe parta, Cic. (*Sup.*) *Improbissime respondere, id.—3. Impudently:* (*Comp.*) improbus fero, Cic.—**4. Wantonly, voluptuously: Cat.**

im-prō-b-itas (inp-), *ātis, f. [id.]* (*The quality of the improbus; hence:* **1. Bad quality:** Pl.—**2. Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity:** Cic.—**3. Impudence, boldness, audacity:** Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. improbité.*

im-prō-bo (in-), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-probo] *To disapprove,*

blame, condemn, reject: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: (without Object) si improbasset, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. improprouer.*

im-prō-bū-lus (inp-), *a, um, adj. dim.* [for improbo-lus; fr. Improbus, (*uncontr. Gen.*) improbo-i] *Somewhat wicked:* Juv.

im-prō-bus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-probus] **I. Prop.:** *Not good, of bad quality, bad, poor:* (*Comp.*) Improbiores postes, Plaut. **II. Meton.:** *Enormous, monstrous, excessive in size, etc.:* mons, Virg. **III. Fig.:** *A. Of living beings or things: Morally bad, in the widest sense of the term; wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest:* testamentum, i. e. illegal, Cic. (*Sup.*) longe post natos homines improbisimus, id.—**B.:** **1. Of living beings: *a. Bold, shameless, impudent:* negat improbus, Hor.—*b. Mischievous, full of mischievous fun:* ausus, Hor.—*c. Voracious, insatiable:* anguis, Virg.—**2. Of things: *a. Excessive, violent, immoderate:* labor omnia vincit Improbus, Virg.—*b. Violent, impetuous, stormy:* improbo Iracundior Hadriā, Hor.—*c. Cruel, furious:* ora leonis, Virg.—*d. Bold:* (a) In good sense: *Daring:* ausum, Pl.—(b) In bad sense: *Shameless, impudent:* oris improbi homo, Suet.—*e. Voluptuous, wanton:* verba, Ov.****

im-prō-cērus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-procērus] *Not tall, undersized:* pecora, Tac.

im-prō-mptus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-promptus] *Not ready, not quick, slow:* linguā impromptus, Liv.

im-prō-pē-rātus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-properatus] *Not hastened, lingering:* vestigia, Virg.

im-pro-sper (in-), *ēra, erum, adj.* [for in-prosper] *Unfortunate, unsuccessful:* fortuna, Tac.

im-prospēr-e (inp-), *adv.* [im-prosper] *Unfortunately:* Tac.

im-prō-vī-d-e (inp-), *adv.* [improvid-us] *Impudently:* Liv.

im-prō-vī-dus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-providus] **1. (Not foreseeing; hence: *A. Prop.:* *Not anticipating:* (with Gen.) improvidus certaminis, Liv.—*b. Meton.:* *Of persons: Improvident, inconsiderate:* improvidi duces, Cic.—**2. Not foreseen or observed, unforeseen, coming unawares, not anticipated: tela improvida feruntur, Pl.****

im-prō-vī-s-o, adv. [improvis-us] *On a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly:* Cic.; Virg.

im-prō-vī-sus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected:* nihil improvisum, Cic.: improvisi aderunt, Virg.: (*Comp.*) improvisior pestis, Tac.—*As Subst.:* *improvisum, i, n.* *Something unforeseen, an unexpected circumstance:* Tac.—*Adverbial expressions:* *De or ex improviso, Unexpectedly:* Ter.; Cic.

im-prū-dens (in-), *prudentis, adj.* [for in-prudens] **I. Prop.:** *Not fore-*

seeing, not anticipating or expecting; unaware of, without perceiving or noticing: alius, Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A.** *Not knowing, unacquainted with, ignorant of:* (with Gen.) imprudentes legis, Cic.—**B.** *Of persons:* *Not wise, imprudent, inconsiderate, inadvertent:* (*Comp.*) quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, Sen.: (*Sup.*) imprudentissimi, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imprudent.*

im-prū-den-ter (inp-), *adv.* [for imprudent-ter; fr. imprudens, imprudent-is] **1. Ignorantly, out of ignorance: facere, Script. ap. Cic.—**2. Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely: (*Comp.*) ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.****

im-prū-den-tia (inp-), *æ, f. [fr. id.]* (*The quality of the imprudens; hence:* **1. Want of knowledge, ignorance:** Cic.—**2. Want of consideration, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, imprudence:** Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. imprudence.*

im-pū-bes (in-), *ēris and is, adj.* [for in-pubes] **I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** *Of persons:* *Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless:* Cic.; Virg. **B. Fig.:** *Of things:* male, Virg. **II. Esp.:** *In a state of celibacy:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impubère.*

im-pū-dens (in-), *prudentis, adj.* [for in-pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent:* impudens liqui patrios Penates, Hor.: (*Comp.*) impudentior videri, Cic.: (*Sup.*) impudentissimæ literæ, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impudent.*

im-pū-den-ter (inp-), *adv.* [for impudent-ter; fr. impudens, impudent-is] *Shamelessly, impudently:* impudentior dicitur, Cic.: (*Comp.*) impudentius, id.: (*Sup.*) impudentissime, id.

im-pū-den-tia (inp-), *æ, f. [fr. id.]* (*The quality of the impudens; hence:* *Shamelessness, impudence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impudence.*

im-pū-dic-issimè, sup. adv. [impudic-us] *Most unchastely:* Eutr.

im-pū-dic-itia (inp-), *æ, f. [id.]* *Unchastity, lewdness:* Tac.

im-pū-dicus (in-), *a, um, adj.* [for in-pudicus] **I. Gen.:** *Shameless, impudent:* facinus, Plant. **II. Esp.:** **A. Prop.:** *Unchaste, immodest, lewd:* (*Comp.*) osculando impudicior, Plaut.: (*Sup.*) et consul et impudicissimus, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *Disgusting, filthy:* odor, Mart. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impudique.*

im-pū-gna-tio (inp-), *ōnis, f.* [impugn(a)-o] *An attack, assault:* Cic.

im-pū-gna-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *As*

assailant: Liv.

im-pū-gno (in-), *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for in-pugno] **I. Prop.:** *Milit. t. t. To fight against a person or thing; to attack, assail:* terga hostium, Liv.: (without Object) acius impugnare cœperunt, Cæs. **II. Fig.:** *To attack, assail, oppose:* regem, Sall.: (without Object) quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. impugner.*

im-pul-sio (inp-), *ōnis, f.* [impe-

lo; through root IMPUL] (*A pushing against*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Externally: *Pressure or influence*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Internally: **A.** An incitement, instigation to anything: Cic. — **B.** An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impulsion*.

impul-sor (inp-), ōris, m. [fr. id.] *One who incites or instigates; an inciter, instigator*: Ter.: Cic.

1. **impul-sus (inp-)**, a, um, *P. of* **impul-lo**, through root IMPUL.

2. **impul-sus (inp-)**, ūs, m. [fr. id.] 1. *A pushing, thrusting, or striking against*: Cic. — 2. **A.** Putting in motion, moving, movement: Pl. — **b.** A pressure, shock, impulse: Cic.; Pl. — 3. **A.** Incitement, instigation: Cæs. — **b.** An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection: Cic.

impūn-e (inp-), adv. [impun-is] **I. Prop.**: Without punishment, without fear of punishment, without harm, with impunity: (Comp.) *impunitus fingi*, Cic. (Sup.) *impunitissime vendere*, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: Without loss or danger, securely, safely: Cic.

impūn-is (in-), e, adj. [for *in-pun-is*]; fr. 2. in; pun-io] Without punishment, unpunished: App.

impūn-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [impun-is] *The state or condition of the unpunished*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Omission of punishment, freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Fearless security, freedom, exemption: Cic. — **B.** Want or absence of restraint; licence, licentiousness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impunité*.

impūn-it-e (inp-), adv. [impunitus] With impunity: Script. ap. Cic.

impūn-itus (in-, pōn-itus), a, um, adj. [for *in-punitus*] **I. Prop.**: Unpunished, free from punishment: (Comp.) *qui tu impunitus illa . . . obnoxia captas*, Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Free from danger or harm, safe, secure: *rerum libertas*, Cic. — **B.** Unrestrained, excessive: *mendacium*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impuni*.

impūrā-tus (inp-), a, um, 1. *P. of* **impur(a)-o**, -2. *Pa.*: (Morally defiled; hence) *Inferamous, abominable, abandoned, vile*: Ter. (Sup.) *impuratissimus*, Plaut.

impūr-e (inp-), adv. [impur-us] *Impurely; basely, shamefully, vilely*: vivere, Cic. (Sup.) *impurissime*, id.

impūr-itas (inp-), ātis, f. [id.] *The quality of the impure*; hence) *Morally: Uncleanliness, pollution, impurity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impureté*.

impūr-o (inp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (Prop.) *To make unclean*; Fig.) *To render impure*: Sen.

impūrus (in-), a, um, adj. [for *in-purus*] **I. Prop.**: *Unclean, filthy; foul*: mater, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Morally: Unclean, impure, defiled, filthy, inferamous, abandoned, vile*: (Comp.) *impurior*, Cic. (Sup.) *impurissimus*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *impur*.

impū-tātus (in-), a, um, adj. [for *in-pūtatus*] *Unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Hor.

im-pūto (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *in-puto*] **I. Prop.**: *To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account; to reckon, charge*: *villicii longe plus imputant seminis iacti quam quod severint*, Col. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To set down into the account; to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault*: *nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur*, Tac. — **B.** *To make a boast of, to take as credit to one's self*: *alii transeunt quædam imputant, quæ quod transeant*, Pl. — **C.** *To charge, ascribe, impute to one*: *natum imputat illis, i. e. his son's fate*, Ov. — **D.** *To give, present, devote, bestow, assign*: *quis mihi plurimum imputet*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *imputer*.

im-us, a, um, v. inferus.

1. **in** (old forms *endo* and *indu*), prep. c. Abl. and Acc. [akin to Sanscrit *nī*, Greek *ἐν*] **I. With Abl.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: 1. Gen.: *In, within*: *copias in castris continet*, Cæs. — 2. Esp.: Of dress, armour, etc.: *In, with, under*: in crepidis, Suet.: in armis, Cæs.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv.: in rosā, i. e. encircled with a rose-garland, Hor. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.: *In*: in animo, Cic.: in naturā, id.: in memoriā, id. — 2. Of time: **A.** *In, in the course of*: in anno, Cic. — Particular expressions: (a) *In* tempore, *In* time, i. e. at the right or proper time: Liv. — (b) *In* presentia or presentiā, *In* or at the present time; now: Cic. — **B.** With Gerunds and Gerundial Adj. to denote duration: *In, during*: in deliberando, Cic.: in querendis suis, Cæs. — 3. Of circumstances, condition, situation, instruction, office, etc.: *In*: in ære alieno, in debt, Cic.: in Ephoro, in (the case of) Ephorus, id.: in maximis luctibus, id.: in labore, id.: oratorem erudire in jure civili, id.: in magistratu, Nep. — 4. To denote one's place or standing: *In, among*: sapientissimus in Septem, Cic. — 5. With Neut. Adj. to form adverbial expressions: *In*: in toto, in the whole, i. e. in general, upon the whole, Cic. — **C. Meton.**: Of local relations: 1. *In the presence of, before*: in ore provincie, Cic. — 2. *On, upon*: sedere in equo, Cic. **II. With Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: 1. Gen.: *Into, within*: se conferre in urbem, Cic.: in cælum ascendere, id.: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos (sc. paricidas), atque ita in flumen deieci, id. — 2. Esp.: With verbs of rest, to denote going into or to a place, and then doing in it the action denoted by such verbs: ut liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponeret, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of the mind, disposition, faculties, etc.: *Into*: in mentem venire, Cic.: in mores transire, Quint.: in memoriā redigere, Cic. — 2. Of time: *Into, within*: in incem dormire, i. e. till the day is advanced, Hor.: in occasum, i. e. till sunset, Pl. — 3. Of other relations: *Into*: in consilium ire, Cic.: in pejus rueri, Virg.: in partes dividere, Cæs. — 4. With esse, habere, etc.: *To get into a certain state and continue in it*: in ali-

cujus potestatem esse, Cic.: in custodiam habitus, *put into prison and kept there*, Liv.: Galliam in potestatem senatus retenturus, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of local relations: **A.** *Towards*: Belgæ spectant in septentriones, Cæs. — **b.** *On, upon*: in humeros, Cic. — **C.** Of extension in a certain direction: *In*: tres pedes in altitudinem, Cæs. — 2. Of time: *For*: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever*, Cic. — Particular phrases, etc.: **a.** *In* posterum, or *in posteritatem*, *For a later period, for the future*: Cic. — **b.** *In* præsens, or *in præsentia*, *For the present, at present*: Cic.; Liv. — **c.** *In* futurum, *For time to come, for the future*: Liv. — **d.** *In* perpetuum, *For ever, for all time*: Cic. — **e.** *In* æternum, *For ever, always*: Liv. — **f.** *In* tempus, *For the particular time, for the occasion*: Tac. — **g.** *In* diem: (a) *For the present day only, for the day*: Ov. — (b) *For a definite, fixed, or appointed day*: Nep. — (c) *(or in dies)* *Day by day, daily, from day to day, every day*: Cic. — (d) *To another or a future day*: Ter. — **h.** *In* horam (or in horas), *Hour by hour, hourly, every hour*: Hor. — 3. *To, for*: in am sententiam, *to that purpose*, Cic.: in singulas civitates, *for each separate state*, id. — 4. *After, according to, in the manner of, like*: in morem Sallium, Hor. — 5. *On, upon*: in utramque partem disputat, *on either side*, i. e. both for and against, Cic.: pax data Philippo in has leges est, *on, or according to, these terms*, Liv. — 6. *As it relates to a person or thing; respecting, with reference or regard to, as to*: valere in omnes, Cic.: omittere in aliquid, Liv. — 7. *On, of, about, concerning*: id quod est in philosophos dictum, Cic. — 8. Of actions or dispositions: **A.** *Friendly*: *To, towards*: Cic. — **b.** *Unfriendly*: *Against*: Cic. — 9. With Neut. Adj. to form adverbial expressions: **a.** *In* universum, *Upon the whole, in general, taking the whole together*: Liv. — **b.** *In* majus, *Too greatly, too highly, to an extravagant degree, etc.*: Sall. — **c.** *In* deterius, *For the worse*: Tac. — **d.** *In* mollius, *More favourably, in a milder or more favourable light*: Tac. — **e.** *In* barbarum, *In the manner or according to the custom of barbarians or foreigners*: Tac. — **f.** *In* incertum, *In a state of doubt or uncertainty, while any thing is not fixed or decided*: Liv. — **g.** *In* tantum, *So far, so much, to such a degree, so highly*: Virg. — **h.** *In* quantum, *As far as, according as*: Ov. **III. In** composition: **A.** *The n* regularly becomes assimilated to a following *l, m, or r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibio, impello. — **B.** *Signif.*: 1. **a.** *Prop.*: Of place: *In*: in eum. — **b.** *Fig.*: (a) Of mental action or innate qualities: *In*: incogito, indoles. — (b) Of time: *In*, *at*: impræsentiarum. — Of labour or employment: *At, on, upon*: illaboro. — (c) *In the case of, concerning*: ingemo, illicrimo. — 2. **a.** *Prop.*: Of place: *Into*: in eo, illabor.

—**D.** Meton.: Of local relations: (a) *Against*: illido.—(b) *On, upon*: insilio.—(c) *Towards*: incurro, in-neor.—(d) *After, close upon*: insequor.—(e) *Fig.*: (a) Of the mental examination of a subject: *Into*: inscutor.—(b) Of marrying *into*, or intermarrying with a family: innubo.—(c) Of invocations, entreaties, imprecations, etc.: *On, upon*: implo, imprecor.—(d) Of exclamations, outcry, etc.: *Against*, at: incamo, illatro.—(e) Of acts having reference to any thing or person, whether *for or against*: insimulo.—(f) In an augmentative force, derived from the idea of mounting upwards, and so increasing: *Much, very, greatly, quite, up*: implo, incanus.—N.B. The force of the preposition is sometimes lost sight of, and the same meaning obtains in the compound as in the simple word: inædifico, no. IV. ¶ Hence, Fr. en.

2. In [akin to Sanscrit *a* and *an*, Greek *ἀ* and *αν*, Goth. and Germ. *un*] (before *b* and *p*, *im*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not*: impar, unequal: intolerabilis, intolerable: immensus, immense: immitis, not mild, rude, etc. **In-accensus**, a, um, adj. *Unkindled, not inflamed*: Claud.

In-accessus, a, um, adj. *Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible*: Lucius, Virg.

In-acesco, æti, no sup., æcescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* To become sour in anything, to turn sour: Fig.: hæc tibi inaccessat, Ov.

In-achia, æ, f. *Inachia*; the name of a girl.

In-achus (-os), i, m., Ἰναχός: 1. *Inachus* or *Inachos*: the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.—Hence, a. **In-ach-us**, a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Inachian*: juvenca, i. e. Io, Virg.—(b) Meton.: *Greek, Grecian*: urbes, Virg.—b. **In-ach-ides**, æ, m. A (male) descendant of *Inachus*.—c. **In-ach-is**, idis, f. A (female) descendant of *Inachus*; so, of Io: Prop.—2. A river in Argolis (named after King *Inachus*) (now *Najos*).—Hence, **In-ach-is**, idis, f., adj. Of, or pertaining to, the *Inachus*.

In-ādustus, a, um, adj. *Not burned, unburned*: corpus, Ov.

In-ædifico, ævi, ætum, ære, i. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To build in a place: sacellum, Cic. B. Meton.: To insert in: inædificatur nido lapis ætites, Pl. II. A. Prop.: To build upon: aliquid in loca publica inædificare, Liv. B. Meton.: To pile upon: inædificata superne Multa... Nubila, Lucr. III. To erect a building against; to block up, build up: Cic. IV. To build, erect, construct: teota tentiorum integredorum causâ inædificata erant, Hirt.

In-æquābilis, e, adj.: 1. *Unequal, not uniform, dissimilar*: varietas, Cic.—2. Of places: *Uneven*: solum, Liv.

In-æquābil-iter, adv. [inæquabil-

is] I. Prop.: *Unequally, in an unequal manner, not uniformly*: Suet. II. Meton.: Of time: *Unevenly, at unequal intervals*: Var.

In-æquālis, e, adj. I. Prop.: A. *Unequal, not of corresponding size, of different size*: portus, Ov.—B. *Uneven*: loca, Tac. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of things: *Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, not corresponding, variable*: (Comp.) nihil est ipsâ æqualitate inæqualius, Pl.: (Sup.) inæqualissimæ res, Suet.—2. Of persons: *Inconsistent, unstable, fickle*: Hor.—B.: 1. That makes unequal or uneven: tonsor, i. e. that cuts the hair unevenly or of unequal lengths, Hor.—2. Of a storm: That makes rough, that roughens the sea: procellæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. inégal.

In-æquā-iter, adv. [inæqual-is] *Unequally, in an unequal manner or degree*: Liv.

In-æquātus, a, um, adj. *Unequal*: onus, Tib.

In-æquo, no perf. nor sup., ære, i. v. a. To make even or level: Cæs.

In-estimābilis, e, adj. 1. That cannot be estimated or judged of: Liv.—2.: a. *Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable*: Liv.—b. *Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inestimable.

In-estūo, no perf. nor sup., ære, i. v. n. To burn, glow, rage: Hor.

In-alpinus, a, um, adj. *Living on the Alps, Alpine*: gentes, Suet.—As Subst.: **Inalpin-i**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *Inhabitants of the Alps*: Script. ap. Cic.

In-āmābilis, e, adj. *Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious*: palus, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil inamabilius, Sen.

In-āmāresco, no perf. nor sup., ære, 3. v. n. *inch.* To become bitter: inamarescent epulæ, Hor.

In-ambitiosus, a, um, adj. *Unambitious, unassuming*: rura, Ov.

Inambulā-tio, ōnis, f. [inambul-(a)-o] A walking up and down: Auct. Hor.

In-ambūlo, no perf. nor sup., ære, i. v. n. To walk up and down, pace to and fro: in viridi ripâ, Cic.

In-āmenus, a, um, adj. *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy*: regna, Ov.

In-ānimātus, a, um, adj. *Lifeless, inanimate*: Cic.

In-ānimus, a, um, adj. (Without animus; hence) *Lifeless, inanimate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inanime.

Inān-īo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [inan-is] To make empty, empty out, evacuate: locus inanitus, Lucr.

Inānis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Empty; void; without something*: domus, Cic.: (Comp.) Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. (with Gen.) sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov.—As Subst.: **Ināne**, is, n. (sc. spatium) *An empty space, a void*: Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Empty, poor, worthless*: (Sup.) Apulia, pars inanissima Italiae, Cic.—B. *Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous*: Cic.—C. *Empty, vain,*

useless, unprofitable: causas nequidquam necitis inanes, Virg.—As Subst.: **ināne**, is, n. *That which is empty or vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity*: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.—D. Of time: *Vacant, unoccupied, at leisure*: tempus inane peto, Virg.—E. *Empty, vain, arrogant, haughty, boastful*: homo inanis et regie superbia, Sall.—F. *Devoid, destitute, bereft*: (with Gen.) omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic.

Inān-itas, ātis, f. [inan-is] (The quality of the inanis; hence) 1. *Emptiness, empty space*: Cic.—2. *Emptiness, uselessness, inanity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inanité.

Inān-iter, adv. [id.] *Vainly, idly, uselessly*: Cic.; Ov.

In-appārātio, ōnis, f. *Want of preparation*: Auct. Her.

In-ārātus, a, um, adj. *Unploughed, untilled, fallow*: terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, arsi, no sup., ardescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I.: To take fire; hence: A. To begin to glow, to become red: nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.—B. To burn, begin to glow: ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit, Ov. II. To burn on or upon a thing or person: nec munus (i. e. vestis) humeris efficacis Herculis inarsit aestuosus, Hor.

Inārime, æs, f., εἰς Ἀπίου. *Inarime*, an island in the Tuscan Sea (now *Ischia*).

In-assuētus (trisyll. in poet.), a, um, adj. *Unaccustomed*: equi, Ov.

In-attēnūātus, a, um, adj. *Undiminished, unweakened*: Fig.: fames, i. e. unappressed, Adv.

In-audax, ācis, adj. *Not daring, timorous*: raptor, Ilor.

In-audio, andivi or andii, anditum, audire, 4. v. a. To hear, learn something, esp. secret: quæ te video inaudisse, Cic.

1. **Inaudi-tus**, a, um, P. of inaudi-o.

2. **In-auditus**, a, um, adj.: 1. *Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new*: magnitudo animi, Cic.—2. *Unheard, without a hearing*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. inouï.

Inaugurāt-o, adv. [inaugurat-us] *After taking the auspices*: Liv.

Inaugurā-tus, a, um, P. of inauguro.

In-augūro, āvi, ātum, ære, i. v. n. and i. P. Prop.: A. *Neut.* To consult the divining birds, practise augury, divine: ad inaugurandum templa capere, Liv.—B. Act.: To foretell by augury; to divine, predict: inaugura, ferre possit, etc., Liv. II. Meton.: Act.: To consecrate, inaugurate, install: Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) aliquem flaminem, Liv.: (Pass. with Nom. as predicate) augur inauguratus est filius, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. inaugurer.

In-aur-o, āvi, ātum, ære, i. v. a. [i. in; aur-um] I. Prop.: To cover or overlay with gold, to gild: inaurata statua, Cic. II. Fig.: To gild, i. e.

to make rich: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunæ rivus inaurat, Hor.

inauspiciat-o, adv. [inauspiciatus] Without consulting the auspices: Cic.

in-auspiciatus, a, um, adj.: 1. At which no auspices were taken, without auspices: lex, Liv.—2. Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious: (Sup.) mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicator, Pl.

in-ausus, a, um, adj. Not ventured, unattempted: Virg.; Tac.

inb-, v. imb.

in-cædûs (-cîdûs), a, um, adj. Not cut or felled, uncut: lucus, Ov.

in-cælesco, cældi, no sup., cælescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Prop.: To grow warm or hot, to glow: incallescens sole, Liv. II. Meton.: Of persons: To become heated: incaluerant vino, Liv. III. Fig.: To glow, kindle with any emotion: incaluit pelagi dens, Ov.

in-cal-facio, no perf., nor sup., Êre, 3. v. a. To warm, to heat: culmos tite incalficit, Ov.

in-callid-e, adv. [incallid-us] Unskillfully: Cic.

in-callidus, a, um, adj. Unskillful, awkward, stupid: servus non incallidus, i. e. shrewd, Cic.

in-candesco, candûi, no sup., candesce, 3. v. n. inch. To become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle: totoque autumni incanduit æstu, Virg.

in-cānesco, cāndi, no sup., cānescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become white: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula against some one: Frgm. XII. Tabl. ap. Pl. II. Meton.: To consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enchanter*.

in-cānus, a, um, adj. Quite gray, hoary: I. Prop.: mentum, Virg. II. Fig.: secula, Jat.

incassum, v. cassus.

in-castigatus, a, um, adj. Unpunished, unreproved: Hor.

in-caut-e, adv. [incaut-us] I. Prop.: Incautiously, inconsiderately: Cic. II. Meton.: Without being on one's guard, i. e. at ease, unreservedly: (Comp.) incautus, Pl.

in-cautus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Incautious, heedless, inconsiderate: patronus, Cic.: (Comp.) incautor fuisse, nisi, etc., id. II. Meton.: A. Unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain: (with Dat.) iter hostibus incautum, Tac.—B. Not guarded against, or that cannot be guarded against: quia, quod neglexeris, incautum habes, Liv.—C. Unsafe, dangerous: tenebre, Luc.

in-cêdo, cessi, cessum, cêdere, 3. v. n. and a. I. A. Prop.: I. Gen.: To go in or along; to go, proceed, advance: quacunque incederet, Cic.: per aprica rura, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. (a) To move slowly or with a measured step; to move elegantly; to walk in a dignified manner: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoriâ incedentem vidistis, Liv.—(b) To walk about, show one's self publicly: ego quæ divum incedo

regina, who walk majestic as, who am, Virg.—b. Milit. I. t.: (a) To move forward, advance, march: agmen incedere cepit, Liv.—(b) To make an attack upon, to press upon, to advance or rush against: in erumpentes, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To go, to proceed: ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic.—2. Of abstract subjects: To come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize one: a. Neut.: exercitui incessit dolor, Cæs.—b. Act.: timor patres incedit, Liv. C. Meton.: 1. Of reports: To be spread abroad: rumor incedebat, Tac.—2. Of certain seasons and states of the weather: To approach, draw on, arrive, set in: tenebræ incedebant, Tac. II. To go or proceed upon: liberi equis incedunt, Just. III. To go or come into a place, to enter: A. Neut.: undique nuncii incedunt, Tac.—B. Act.: mæstos locos, Tac.

in-cêlêbrâtus, a, um, adj. Not made known, not spread abroad: Tac.

in-cend-i-ârus, a, um, adj. [in-cendi-um] (Pertaining to an incendi-um; hence) Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire: avis, Pl.—As Subst.: incendiarius, II (sc. homo), m. An incendiary: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendiaire*.

in-cend-um, ï, n. [in-cendi-o] I. Prop.: A burning, fire, conflagration: in urbis incendio, Cæs. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Fire, i. e. great danger, ruin, destruction: invidia, Cic.—2. Of price of corn: An enhancing or raising: annonæ, Cic.—B. Of the fire, heat, glow of the passions: Plaut.; Cic. III. Meton.: A. Fire, burning heat: stomachi, Lucr.—B. A fire-brand, torch: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendie*.

in-cen-do, di, sum, dêre, 3. v. a. [for in-can-do; fr. 1. in; root can; cf. accendo] I. Prop.: To put fire in, to set fire to, to kindle, to burn: naves omnes, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Of living objects: To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense: me ita incendit, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.—2. Of abstract objects: To kindle, excite, provoke, inflame: pudor incendit vires, Virg.: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloriæ, Cic.—B. To set on fire; i. e. to fill: clamore incendunt cælum, Virg.—C. Of the price of corn: To enhance, raise: annonam, Var. III. Meton.: A. To make or kindle a fire on any thing: aras votis, i. e. to kindle the altar fires under or in accordance with vows, Virg.—B. To make hot, to heat: diem, Luc.—C. To make bright or shining; to brighten, illumine: solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incendier*.

in-cen-sio, ônis, f. [for in-cend-sio; fr. in-cendi-o] A setting on fire, burning: Cic.

1. **in-cen-sus** (for in-cend-sus), a, um, P. of in-cend-o.

2. **in-census**, a, um, adj. Of one who has not made a return of property, etc., to the Censor: Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered: Cic.

in-cep-tio, ônis, f. [for in-cap-tio; fr. in-cip-io, through true root INCAP]

A beginning, undertaking, attempt: Cic. in-cep-tor, ôris, m. [for in-cap-tor; fr. id.] A beginner: Ter.

in-cep-tum, i, n. [for in-cap-tum; fr. id.] A beginning, attempt, undertaking: Cic.; Ov.

in-cep-tus (for in-cap-tus), a, um, P. of in-cipio, through true root INCAP.

in-cêro, no perf., âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To smear or cover over with wax: genua deorum, i. e. to make vows to the gods (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which vows are inscribed), Juv.

in-cert-o, adv. [in-cert-us] Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully: Plaut.

in-certus, a, um, adj.: 1. Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not firm: (Sup.) incertissima spes, Cic.—A dverbial expression: Incertum, Without being known, without knowing: incertum vigilans, Ov.—2. Unsettled, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious: (Comp.) nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic.—As Subst.: incertum, i. n. An uncertainty: Cic.; Tac.—3. Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.: (with Gen.) incertusque mee pæne salutis eram, Ov.

in-ces-so, cessi or cessi, no sup., cessere, 3. v. a. intens. [for in-ced-so; fr. 1. in; ced-o] I. Prop.: To fall upon, assault, assail, attack: Infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet.: (without Object) sevisse parant incescere telis, Ov. II. Fig.: To attack, assault; esp. with words, to upbraid, reproach, accuse: reges protervis dictis, Ov.

in-ces-sus, ñs, m. [for in-ced-sus; fr. in-ced-o] 1. a. Prop.: A going, walking, pace, gait: Cic.—b. Meton.: An entrance, approach: Tac.—2. A hostile irruption, invasion: Tac.

in-cest-e, adv. [in-cest-us] I. Gen.: Impurely, unchastely: Liv. II. Esp.: Unchastely: Cic.

in-cest-o, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: To pollute, defile: incestat funere classem, Virg. II. Esp.: To dishonour, defile: aliquam, Tac.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus.

1. **in-cestus**, a, um, adj. [for in-castus] I. Gen.: Unclean, in a moral and religious sense; impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: os, Cic. II. Esp.: Unchaste, lewd: sermo, Liv.: iudex, Hor.—As Subst.: incestum, i. n. Unchastity, lewdness; incest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inceste*.

2. **in-cestus**, ñs, m. [for in-castus; fr. 2. in; castus, chastity] Unchastity, incest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inceste*.

in-chôo, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: To lay the foundation of a thing; to begin, commence a thing: res in animis nostris, Cic.: Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. II. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass.: Only begun; unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: officium, Cic.

1. **in-cîdo**, cîdi, cîsum, cîdere (Perf., incidunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. [for in-cado] I.: A. Prop.: 1. To fall

into: in foveam, Cic.—2. a. Of streams: To fall, discharge, or empty (themselves) into: Liv.—b. Of heavenly bodies: To fall or sink in: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. With the idea of surprise or accident: a. Of things: To fall into accidentally or unawares: in insidiis, Cic.—b. Of persons: To fall into the hands or the power of, to fall among in quos (sc. milites) si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvise incidant, Cic.—2. a. To enter: ut incidere luna in eam metam, etc., Cic.—b. With the idea of hurry, confusion, dismay, or alarm: To fall into, rush headlong into: incidens portis exercitus, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. Of a state or condition: To fall into in amicitias, Cic.: in morbum, id.—2. Of conversation or discourse: To fall into accidentally: Cic.—3. Of the memory, recollection, or mind: To come into, occur to: omne, quod erit in re, occurat atque incidit, Cic.—4. To fall in with in opinion, to coincide or agree with: Cic.—5. Of time: a. To fall into accidentally: Cic.—b. To fall into, to be carried on into: in eum annum, in quo, etc., Quint. II. A. Prop.: To fall or alight upon: saxum in crura ejus incidit, Cic.: tarris super agmina late incidit, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To fall upon, fall in with, come upon or meet unexpectedly, stumble upon: in aliquem, Cic.—2. Esp.: To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: in hostem, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To fall upon, happen to, befall: optimis viris tales casus incidisse, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: To fall in with suddenly; to stumble upon, blunder upon: in alterum justitiae genus, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) To fall upon, attack, assault, assail: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv.—(b) Of time: (a) With personal subjects: To fall upon, alight upon, happen to have one's lot cast in: in eadem reipublica tempora incidimus, Cic.—(b) With things as subjects: To fall upon, happen in a certain time: quorum aetas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic. III. A. Prop.: To fall, alight: ilia volans (sc. hasta), humeri qua tegmina surgunt, incidit, Virg. B. Meton.: Of the eyes: To fall, alight: Cic. C. Fig.: To fall out, happen, occur, etc.: incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv.

2. In-cido, cidī, cīsum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for in-cado] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To cut into, make a cut in: arborae, Caes. B. Esp.: 1. To cut through: funem, Virg.—2. To cut up, divide: pulmo incisus, Cic.—3. Medic. t.t.: To dissect: Cic.—4. To hack trees, etc.: Virg.—5. To engrave: tabulam, Liv. II. Fig.: A. To break off, interrupt, put an end to: deliberationem, Cic.—B. To cut off, cut short, take away, remove: spem, Liv. III. Meton.: A. To cut in, engrave, or inscribe on any thing: fœdus in columnâ aeneâ incisum, Cic.—B. To make by cutting, to cut: faces, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inciser*.

incidūus, a, um, v. *incœdūus*.
inci-lis, e, adj. [for incid-lis; fr.

incid-o] Cut in: fosse, i. e. ditches, trenches (for carrying off water), Cato.—As Subst.: **incile**, is, n. A ditch, trench: 1. Prop.: Pl.—2. Fig.: Script. ap. Cic.

inci-l-o, no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a. and n. [inci-lis] (Prop.: To cut in; Fig.: To rebuke, blame, etc. I. Act.: me, Pac. II. Neut.: jure, Lucr.

incine-tus (for incing-tus), a, um, P. of incing-o.

in-cingo, cīnxi, cīctum, cīngere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Gen.: To gird, gird about, etc.: nutrit incinctos missa patella Lares, Ov. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self, etc.: Cat.; Virg. II. Pass. in reflexive force: To encircle one's head, etc.; to crown one's self: Ov. III. To surround, encircle, inclose: Incingere moenibus urbes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enceindre*.

in-cino, prps. no perf. nor sup., cīnere, 3. v. n. [for in-cano] To blow or sound, to sing: incinit ore modos, Prop.

in-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-capio] (To take in hand, etc.; hence) I. Gen.: To begin, commence, set about: A. Act.: sementem, Virg.: bella gerere, Cic.—B. Neut.: ratio incipiendi, Cic. II. Esp.: To begin to speak, write, say, sing, etc.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Cic.

incis-e, adv. [incis-us] In short clauses: Cic.

inci-sim, adv. [for incid-sim; fr. incid-o] (By a cutting up or dividing; hence) In short clauses: Cic.

inci-sio, ōnis, f. [for incid-sio; fr. id.] Rhetor. t.t.: An incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incision*.

inci-sum, i, n. [for incid-sum; fr. id.] Rhetor. t.t.: A section or division of a sentence; a clause: Cic.

inci-sus (for incid-sus), a, um, P. of incid-o.

incitā-mentum, i, n. [incit(a)-o] An incitement, inducement, incentive: Cic.

inci-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. An inciting, rousing, instigating: Cic.—2. Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardent, energy: a. Prop.: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of the mind: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incitation*.

incitāt-us, comp. adv. [Incitatus] Of speech: More quickly, rapidly, violently: Cic.

inci-tā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of Incit-(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Set in rapid motion; hence) Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.; rapid, swift: a. Prop.: equo incitato, i. e. at full speed, Cic.: (Sup.) mundi incitatissima conversio, id.—b. Fig.: (Comp.) Thucydides incitator fertur, Cic.

in-cito, cīvi, cītum, are, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To set in rapid motion; to hasten, urge forward: naves longas remis, Caes.—P. ro. v. Incitare currentem, To spur on one who is running, i. e. to urge on one who does not need urging, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To put one's self in rapid

motion; to haste, rush: Caes. II. Meton.: A. To cause to grow larger, i. e. to augment, increase, promote the growth of: hibernis incitatus (sc. Enipeus) pluviis, swollen, Liv.—B. Of things: With Personal pron.: To rush, dash: Caes. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on: animos, Cic.: aliquem cupiditate, id.—2. Esp.: a. To inspire: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: To excite, arouse, stir up: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic.—B. To augment, increase, enhance: eloquendi celeritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inciter*.

1. in-citus, a, um, adj. Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift: hasta, Virg.

2. in-citus, a, um, adj. (Unmoved; hence) Of a chess-man that cannot be moved: Immoveable: only in the phrase, Ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces), aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., To bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: Plant.

in-civilis, e, adj. Unmannerly, unpollite, uncivil: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incivil*.

incivil-iter, adv. [incivil-is] Without civility, uncourteously: App.: (Comp.) incivilius, Suet.

incīam-ito, no perf. nor sup., are, v. a. intens. [incīam-o] To exclaim against one; to abuse, scold: Plant.

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. v. a. and n. I.: (To cry out to, to call upon; hence) A. In a good sense: 1. Act.: To call upon for assistance, to invoke: aliquem nomine, Liv.—2. Neut.: To call out: ita te para, ut si incīamāro, advoles, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: To call out to or exclaim against; to abuse, scold, revile, chide, rebuke: aliquem, Plant. II. To call out aloud: dum Albanus exercitus incīamāt Curiatius, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.

in-clāresco, clārī, no sup., clārēscere, 3. v. n. *inch.* To become famous or celebrated: docendi genere incīlaruit, Suet.

in-clēmens, clēmētis, adj. Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe: dictator, Liv.: (Sup.) verbum inclementius, id.: (Sup.) inclementissimus, Macr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclement*.

inclemē-ter, adv. [for inclemē-ter; fr. inclemens, inclement-is] Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: loqui, Plant.: (Comp.) dictum in se inclementius, Ter.

inclemē-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the inclemens; hence) Unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, severity, roughness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclemente*.

inclīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [inclīn(a)-o] I. Prop.: A leaning, bending, inclining to one side: Cic., Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: An inclination, tendency: Cic. B. Esp.: Inclination, tendency, propensity, bias, favour: Cic.; Tac. III. Meton.: (A leaning or bending out of its former position; hence) An alteration, change: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclination*, *inclinaison*.

inclinā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of *inclina(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. Of the voice: *Low, deep*: Cic.—b. *Inclined, disposed*: (*Comp.*) *plebs inclinatio ad Penos*, Liv.—c. *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: *fortuna*, Cic.—d. *Bent, verging, etc.*: *fiamen ad auri inclinator* (sc. *aries*), Cic.

in-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. I. Act.*: A. Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: To bend or incline a thing in any direction: to bend down, bow a thing: *genua arenis*, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To bend or bow one's self, to incline: *Plant.*; *Lucr.*; Cic.—b. *Milit. t. t.*: To cause to fall back or give way: *Romana inclinatio acies*, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. *Gen.*: To turn or incline in any direction: *animum*, Liv. *culpam in aliquem*, Id.—2. *Esp.*: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To incline: *Cic.*; Liv.—b. To change, alter from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse: to bring down, abase, cause to decline: *se fortuna inclinaverat*, Cæs. C. Meton.: Of colour: To incline: *colore ad anrum inclinato*, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. *Gen.*: To bend, incline: *panillum inclinare* *necesse est corpora*, *Lucr.*—2. *Esp.*: a. (a) Of the sun: To verge towards the west, to draw near its setting: *sol inclinat*, Juv.—(b) Of the day: To decline, to draw towards evening: *inclinare meridiem Sentis*, Hor.—b. *Milit. t. t.*: To yield, give way: in fugam, Liv. B. Fig.: To incline to or be favourably disposed towards: *quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclinare*.

inclūtus (-ytus), a, um, v. inclutus.

in-clūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. *v. a. I. Prop.*: To shut up, confine, keep in: *armatos in cellā Concordiæ*, Cic.: *suras auro*, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To include, inclose, insert in anything: *aliquid orationi*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To shut up, confine, restrict to: *senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis*, Cic.—2. With respect to time: To close, finish, end: *nobis . . . Forsitan includet crastina fata dies*, Prop. III. Meton.: A. To obstruct, hinder, stop up: *os alicui insertā spōngiā*, Sen.—B. To include, insert: *l'hiadas sui similes speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervæ*, Cic.

includ-sio, ōnis, f. [for *includ-sio*; fr. *includ-o*] A shutting up, confinement: Cic.

includ-sus (for *includ-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *includ-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inclus*.

in-clūtus (-clūtus, -clūtus), a, um, adj. [1. in; clu-eo] (*Much heard of or talked of*; hence) *Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: (*Sup.*) *dux inclutissimus*, Col.: *gloria Palamedis famā*, Virg.

1. **incoctus** (for *incoctus*), a, um, *P.* of *incoquo*.

2. **in-coctus**, a, um, adj. *Uncooked, raw*: *Plant.*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incuit*.

in-cœnātus, a, um, adj. *That has*

not dined; dinnerless, hungry, fasting: *superi incœnati*, *Plant.*

in-cœn-is, e, adj. [2. in; cœn-a] *That has not dined, dinnerless*: *Plant.*

in-cœno, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. *v. n.* To dine any where: *incœnante eo*, *Suet.*

incept, v. *incept*.

in-cōgītā-bilis, e, adj. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*, *Plant.*

in-cōgītā-ns, ntis, adj. [2. in; cogit(a)-o] *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*: *Ter.*

in-cōgītāt-ia, æ, f. [*incogitans*, *incogitantis*] (*The state of the incogitans*; hence) *Thoughtlessness, want of consideration*: *Plant.*

in-cōgītā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; cogit(a)-o] 1. *Unconsidered, unstudied*: *opus*, Sen.—2. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*: *Plant.*

in-cōgīto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. *v. a.* To think of, contrive, devise, design: *frandem socio*, Hor.

in-cognītus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Not examined, untried*: *causa*, Cic.—2. *Not known, unknown*: *palus oculis incognita nostris*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incognu*.

in-cōhībēo, cōhībēre, no sup., cōhībēre, 2. *v. a.* To hold together: *Liv.*

in-cōl-a, æ, comm. [1. *incol-o*] *An inhabitant of a place, a resident*: Cic.; Hor.

in-cōlo, cōlūi, no sup., cōlēre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* To dwell or abide in a place, to inhabit: I. Act.: *urbem*, Cic. II. Neut.: *Germani trans Rhenum incolunt*, Cæs.

in-cōlūmis, e (*Abl. sing.* regularly *incolūmi*), adj. *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole*: *exercitus*, Cæs.: *civitates*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *deteriores sunt incolumiores*, *Auct. ap. Gell.*

in-cōlūm-itas, ātis, f. [*incolūmis*] (*The state of the incolūmis*; hence) *Uninjured state, good condition, soundness, safety*: Cic.

in-cōmītātus, a, um, adj. *Unaccompanied, unattended*: Ov.

in-cōmēdātus, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*) *Not recommended*; (*Meton.*) *Given up, abandoned*: Ov.

in-cōmōd-o, adv. [*incommodus*] *Inconveniently, inconsiderately, unfortunately, unseasonably*: *incommodum accidit*, Cæs.: (*Comp.*) *incommodus*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *incommodissime*, Id.

in-cōmōd-itas, ātis, f. [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the incommodus*; hence) I. *Gen.*: *Inconvenience, inconsiderateness, unsuitableness, disadvantage*: *Plant.*; Cic. II. *Esp.*: *Prejudice, injury, hurt*: *Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommodité*.

in-cōmōd-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [*id.*] *To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying*: *si incommodatura sit scientia*, Cic.: *alicui*, *Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommoder*.

in-cōmōdum, i, v. *Incommodus*. **in-cōmōdus**, a, um, adj.: 1.

Of things: *Inconvenient, unseizable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable*: *valetudo*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *re incommodissima*, Id.—As *Subst.*: **in-cōmōdum**, i, n.: a. *Trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune*: Cic.—b. *Inconvenience*: Cic.—2. Of persons: *Troublesome*: *pater incommodus amanti filio*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommode*.

in-cōmūtā-bilis, e, adj. *Unchangeable, immutable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incommutabile*.

in-cōmper-tus, a, um, adj. *Of which one has no information, unknown*: *vetustate incomperita*, Liv.

in-cōmposīt-o, adv. [*incompositus*] *Without order*: I. *Prop.*: *veniens*, Liv. II. Fig.: Of style: *Quint.*

in-cōmposītus, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered*: *agmen*, Liv. II. Fig.: Of style: *Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged*: *Quint.* III. *Meton.*: A. Of metre: *Not well arranged, not smooth, uncouth*: *neque in composito dixi pede currere versus Lucili*, Hor.—B. Of writers: *Inelegant, unpolished, uncouth*: *Quint.*

in-cōmptus (-comtus), a, um, adj. *Unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude*: I. *Prop.*: (*Comp.*) *incomptior capillus*, *Suet.* II. Fig.: Of speech: *oratio*, Cic.: *versus*, Virg.

in-concessus, a, um, adj. *Not allowed*: *hymenei*, Virg.

in-cōncinn-itas, ātis, f. [*inconcinnus*] (*The quality or state of the inconcinnus*; hence) *Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety*: *Suet.*

in-cōncinnus, a, um, adj. *Inelegant, awkward, improper, absurd*: Cic.; Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, adj. *Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged*: I. *Prop.*: *coelestia sidera*, *Luc.* II. Fig.: *certaminibus inconcussi*, Tac.

incondit-e, adv. [*inconditus*] *Confusedly*: Cic.

in-cōndītus, a, um, adj.: 1. a. (*Prop.*) *Not put together*; hence) *Meton.*: *Without order, irregular, confused, disordered*: *acies*, Liv.—b. Fig.: *Undigested, uncouth, rude, wild*: *genus dicendi*, Cic.—2. *Not stored up*: *fructus*, Col.—3. *Unburied*: *corpora*, *Luc.*

in-cōnsidērans, ntis, adj. *Inconsiderate*: Cic.

in-cōnsidērant-ia, æ, f. [*inconsiderans*, *inconsiderantis*] (*The quality of the inconsiderans*; hence) *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: Cic.

in-cōnsidērāt-e, adv. [*inconsideratus*] *Inconsiderately, rashly, inconsiderately*: *agere*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *inconsideratius proliando*, Val. Max.

in-cōnsidērātus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: Cic.: (*Sup.*) *inconsideratissima temeritas*, Cic.—2. *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: (*Comp.*) *inconsideratior in secundā fortunā*, *Nep.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsidéré*.

in-consolā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; consol(a)-or] (Prop.: *Inconsolabile*; Fig.) *Incurable*: *vulnus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconsolable*.

in-conspicū-us, a, um, *adj.* *Not conspicuous*: *ingloriosus*: *mors*, Flor.

in-constans, antis, *adj.* *Inconstant*, *changeable*, *fickle*, *capricious*: *mundi ridicule* *esse visus* *esse inconstans*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quid inconstans deo?* id.: (Sup.) *populus in omnibus inconstantissimus*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstant*.

inconstan-ter, *adv.* [for inconstant-ter; fr. *Inconstans*, *Inconstant-is*] *Inconstantly*, *capriciously*, *inconsistently*: Cic.: (Sup.) *inconstantissime*, id.

inconstant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the inconstans; hence) *Inconstancy*, *inconsistency*, *changeableness*, *fickleness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconstance*.

inconsult-e, *adv.* [1. *inconsult-us*] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: Cic.

inconsult-o, *adv.* [id.] *Unadvisedly*, *inconsiderately*: Auct. Her.

in-consul-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consul-o] 1. *Not consulted*, *unasked*: *senatus*, Liv.—2. *Not consulting another*: hence) a. *Without advice*, *without asking advice*: *inconsulti abeunt*, *sedemque odere Sibylle*, Virg.—b. *Unadvised*, *inconsiderate*, *indiscreet*: *homo*, Cic.

in-consum-ptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consum-o] *Unconsumed*, *undiminished*: *turis pars*, Ov.

in-contamināt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Uncontaminated*, *undefiled*, *pure*: Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj.* *Unstretched*: *fidēs*, t. e. *out of tune*, Cic.

in-continē-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; continē-o] 1. *Not containing*, *not retaining*: *uterus*, Pl.—2. *Incontinent*, *immoderate*, *intemperate*: (with Gen.) *incontiens sui*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinent*.

incontinē-ter, *adv.* [for incontinent-ter; fr. *incontiens*, *incontinent-is*] *Incontinently*: Cic.

incontinent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the incontinens; hence) 1. *Inability of containing or retaining*: *urine*, Pl.—2. *Inability of restraining one's desires*: *greediness*, *selfishness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incontinence*.

in-contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* *Undisputed*, *uncontroverted*: *ius*, Cic.

in-convē-niē-s, ntis, *adj.* *Not accordant*, *unsuitable*, *dissimilar*: *facta*, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenant*.

in-cō-quē, cōxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To boil in*, *to cook or dress in*: *radices Baccho*, in wine, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To dip in*, *to dye*, *to colour*: *vellera Tyrios incocta rubores*, Virg.—2. *To overlay*: *argentum incoquere equorum ornamentis*, i. e. *to silver over*, Pl. C. Fig.: *To imbue*: *incoctum generosus pectus honesto*, imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers. II.: A. Prop.: *To boil*, *seethe*, *hoo*: *dien*: *num vipernus his cruor Incoctus herbis me fecellit?* Hor. B. Meton.: *To dry*, *inspissate by heat*: *succum ladanii sole*, Pl.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj.* *Uncorrected*, *unimproved*: *opus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incorrect*.

in-corrūpt-e, *adv.* [in-corrūpt-us] *Uncorruptly*, *genuinely*, *purely*, *justly*: *loqui*, Gell.: (Comp.) *in-corrūptus iudicare*, Cic.

in-corrūptus (-conruptus), a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unspoiled*, *uninjured*, *uncorrupted*: *sanguis*, Cic.: *templā*, *undestroyed*, Liv. II. Fig.: *Uncorrupted*, *uninjured*, *unaltered*, *unbribed*, *not seduced*, *genuine*, *pure*: *testes*, Cic.: *custos*, Hor.

in-crē-scesco (-crēbesco), crēbrū, *no sup.*, crēbrēscēre, 3. v. n. *To become frequent or strong*: *to increase*, *gain ground*, *prevail*, *spread*: *increbruit disciplina*, Cic.

in-crēdibilis, e, *adj.* 1. *That cannot be believed*, *credible*, *extraordinary*, *unparalleled*: *fidēs*, Cic.—2. *Not worthy of belief*, *or that is not believed*: *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *incroyable*.

in-crēdibil-iter, *adv.* [in-crēdibilis] *Incredibly*, *extraordinarily*: Cic.

in-crēdū-lus, a, um: 1. *Unbelieving*, *incredulous*: *incredulus odi*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incrédule*.

in-crē-mentum, i, n. [in-crē-sco] (That which grows; hence) I. Prop.: *Growth*, *increase*, *increment*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Increase*, *augmentation*: Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Progeny* or *foster-child*: *Jovis*, Virg.—B. *That which promotes growth*: *dentes*, *populi incrementa futuri*, Ov.

in-crēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn*, *consume by burning*: *viginti centurionibus incrementis*, Flor.

in-crēp-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a, freq. [in-crēp-o] I. Neut.: *To call or cry out to one encouragingly*: *to call upon*, *challenge*: Virg. II. (Prop.: *To make a noise against*; hence) Meton.: *To chide*, *blame*, *rebuke*: A. Act.: *reliques Belgas*, Cæs.—B. Neut.: *hostis amare*, *quid increpitas?* Virg.

in-crēp-itus, a, um, P. of in-crēp-o. **in-crēp-o** (āvi, ātum), āi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: Neut.: *To make a noise*: *to rush*, *rattle*, *pat*, *rattle*, *whiz*: *simul ut discus increpuit*, Cic. B. Fig.: Neut.: *To make a noise*, *be noised abroad*: *increpuit suspicio tumultus*, Cic. C. Meton.: Act.: *To loudly send forth*, *to utter aloud*: *minas*, Prop. II. Act.: (Prop.: *To make a noise against*, *exclaim loudly against*; hence, Meton.) A. *To blame* or *upbraid loudly*: *to chide*, *rebuke*, *reprove*: *maledictis bonos*, Sall.—B. *To accuse a person of anything*: *avaritie singulos*, Suet.—C. *To reprove*, *censure*, *inveigh against*: *fugam*, Cic.

in-crē-sco, crēvi, *no sup.*, crēscēre, 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: *To grow in anything*: *ut tedia animalium capillis non increment*, Pl. B. Fig.: *To grow or increase in anything*: *animis ire*, Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To grow*, *increase in size*: *flumina*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To increase*, *be augmented*: *audacia*, Liv.

in-crēt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Not separated*, *mixed*, *mingled*: Hor.

in-crēntāt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Not made bloody*, *unbloody*: Ov.

in-crēnt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Bloodless*: *victricia*, Liv.

in-crust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To cover*, *as if were*, *with a coat or rind*: *to incrust*: *sincerum vas*, i. e. *to daub over virtues with the names of vices*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *incruster*.

in-cū-bo cūbū, cūbitum (rarely cūbāvī, cūbātum), cūbare, 1. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: Neut.: *To lie in a place*: *in fano*, Cic. B. Meton.: *To reside or dwell in a place*: *in prefectura meā*, Plaut. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Neut.: *To lie*, *rest*, *lean*, *recline upon*: *cortici*, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Neut.: (a) *Of persons who sought to obtain a divine response or prophetic visions*: *To lie upon*: *caesurum ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratus*, etc., Virg.—(b) *To lie or fall lifeless upon or on*: *ut Tegeæns aper cupressifera Erymantho Incubuit*, Ov.—b. Act.: *To set upon*, *brood upon*, *eggs*: *ova*, Pl. B. Fig.: Neut.: 1. *To brood over*, *jealously watch a thing*: *pecunie*, Cic.—2. *To be intent upon*: *prædæ*, Flor.—3. *To press heavily upon*, *be a sore or grievous oppression to*: *Italiae*, Flor. C. Meton.: Neut.: 1. *To fall on one's sword*, etc.: *Sen*.—2. *To fall upon*, *attack*: *leo armento incubat*, Sen.—3. *To hang over*, *overhang*, *settle above or upon*: *ponto non incubat atra*, Virg.—4. *To take up a position at*: *Urbis faucibus*, Flor.—5. *To be contiguous to*, *adjoin*: Pl.

in-cū-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. (To beat upon; hence) Only in part. perf. pass.: *To prepare by beating*, *fabricate*.

in-cul-co, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-cal-co] I.: A. Prop.: *To tread into or in*: *Col*. B. Meton.: *Of wounds*, etc.: *To press or force into*: Pl. C. Fig.: *To stuff*, *mix*, *press*, or *crum in*: *to foist in*: *Græca verba*, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: *To tread upon*, *trample upon*, *tread down*: *Col*. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To force upon*, *to impress or inculcate on one*: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To obtrude one's self upon*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculquer*.

incult-e, *adv.* [1. *incult-us*] *In an uncultivated manner*, *roughly*, *rudely*, *uncouthly*, *inelegantly*: *vivere*, Cic. (Comp.) *incultus agitare*, Sall.

in-cult-us, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unlabeled*, *uncultivated*: *ager*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quid incultus oppidis?* id. II. Meton.: *Undressed*, *undorned*, *unpolished*, *neglected*, *rude*: *coma*, *uncombed*, *disordered*, *Ov*: *homo*, *ut vitā*, *sic oratione durus*, *incultus*, *horridus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inculte*.

in-cult-us, us, m.: 1. (Prop.: *Want of culture*; Meton.) *Want of civilisation or of that which belongs to civilised life*; *want of the decencies or comforts of life*; esp. *want of cleanliness*, *fith*: *Sall*.—2. *Want of attention*, *disregard*: *Liv*.—3. *Want of cultivation*, *refinement*, or *improvement*: *Sall*.

in-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. [1. in; obsol. CUMBO=cumbo]

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To lay one's self upon; to lie, lean, or recline upon a thing*: **remis, i. e. to ply vigorously at**, **Virg. B. Esp.**: **1.** *To lie upon a couch; to tie along, have a recumbent position*: **Liv.**—**2.** *Of birds: To settle or perch on*: **Ov. II. Fig.**: **A.** *To bend one's attention to; to apply or devote one's self to; to exert one's self or take pains with; to pay attention to*: **nunc incumbere tempus, Ov.**: *totā mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, Cic.*—**B.** *To incline, be inclined, choose: ut eos, quocumque incunbuerit, possit impellere, Cic.*—**C.** *To incline to anything; to incline towards, lean towards, turn to: ad voluntatem perferende legis, Cic.*—**D.** *To incline in any direction: eodem incumbunt municipia, Cic.*—**E.** *To give impulse to by (as it were) leaning on; to urge forward, hasten, accelerate: fato incumbere urgenti, Virg.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To fall or rush upon: in hostem, Liv.*—**B.** *To overhang: laurus incumbens aræ, Virg.*—**C.** *To fall on a ne's sword, etc.*: in gladium, **Cic.**—**D.** *To settle upon, take up one's abode in: nova Februm Terris incubuit colores, Hor.*

in-cūnābula, ōrum, n. I. Prop.: **A** cradle; **Plaut. II. Meton.**: **A** birth-place: **Cic.**; **Ov.**—**B.** *Childhood, earliest infancy: Liv. III. Fig.*: *An origin, beginning: doctrina, Cic.*

in-cūrā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; cur(a)-o] *Uncured: ulcera, Hor.*

in-cūr-ia, ōe, f. [2. in; cur-o] *A not caring; want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. incurie.*

in-cūr-ōse, adv. [incuriosus] *Carelessly, negligently: castra posita, Liv.* (*Comp.*) incuriosus, **Tac.**

in-cūr-ōsus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent respecting any thing: vagi et incuriosi, Tac.* (with *Respective Gen.*) *recentium incuriosi, id.*—**2.** *Careless, negligent, not made or done with care: historia, Suet.*—**3.** *Not careful for, disregarded, neglected: finis, Tac.*

in-curro, curri (cūrri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. I.: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *Gen.*: *To run into: in domum, Cic.*—**2.** *Sp.*: *Milit. i. l.*: *To make an inroad or irruption into: to invade: in Macedonia, Liv. B. Fig.*: **1.** *To rush into, run into, fall into: in fraudem, Cic.*—**2.** *To run or charge into: mihi videtur prætorius candidatus in consularem incurrere, Cic. II.: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *Gen.*: *To run against or upon: in columnas, Cic.*—**2.** *Sp.*: **a.** *To run against, i. e. fall in with, meet: levi armature hostium, Liv.*—**b.** *With accessory idea of hostility: To rush upon, attack, assault, assail: cornibus, Liv.* (with *Acc. dependent on præp. in verb.*) *totā vi novissimos, Tac. B. Meton.*: **1.** *Of places: To extend to, border on, be contiguous to: agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant, Cic.*—**2.** *To rush upon, assault: (Impers. Pass.) servis incurritur, Juv. C. Fig.*: **1.** *To fall upon, to meet: in voculam incurrere, to fall upon the**

petty voice, i. e. to become the subject of the petty conversation, Cic.—**2.** *With accessory notion of hostility: a. To come into collision with, hurt, offend: ut in cum non invasisset, sed incurrisse videamur, Cic.*—**b.** *To mock, jeer, banter: in quos tantā verborum libertate incurreret, Script. ap. Cic.*—**3.** *Of events: To befall; to happen, occur: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic.*—**4.** *To happen or take place at a certain time: navigatio incurreat in ipsos Etesias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. encourir.*

incur-sio, ōnis, f. [for incurr-sio; fr. incurr-o] **1.** *A running against; an onset, assault, attack: armorum, Cic.*—**2.** *A hostile inroad, incursion: Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. incursion.*

incur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. intens. [for incurr-so; fr. id.] **I.**: **A. Act.**: *To make an incursion or inroad into: agros Romanos incurravere, Liv.*—**B. Nent.**: *Of colours: To run into one another; to intermix, intermingle: cui nullus alius color incurra-verit, Pl. II.: **A. Gen.**: *Neut.*: *To run or rush against: luminis orbis Rupibus incurrat (sc. Cyclops), Ov. B. Esp.: **1. Prop.**: *To rush at or upon; to assault, attack, assail: a. Neut.*: in aliquem, **Plaut.**—**b. Act.**: agmen, **Pl.**—**2. Fig.**: *Neut.*: *To fall upon, make an attack upon, attack, etc.: incurabat in te dolor meus, Cic.***

1. incur-sus (for incurr-sus), a, um, P. of incurr-o.

2. incur-sus, ūs, m. [for incurr-sus; fr. id.] **1. Prop.**: *A running in; Meton.*: *An incursion, influx: luminis, Pl.*—**2.**: **A. Prop.**: *An assailing, assault, attack: ceterorum tela atque incurssus refugit, Cic.*—**b.** *An attempt, endeavour, effort: incurssus animus varios habet, Ov.*

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bend, bow, crook, curve: arcus, Virg.*; *bacillum, Cic. II. Fig.*: *To bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen.*

in-curvus, a, um, adj. *Bent, bowed, crooked, curved: Ter.; Cic.*

in-cus, ādis, f. [for incud-s; fr. incud-o] (*The thing beaten upon; hence*) **Anvil. I. Prop.**: *impositus duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg.*—**Prov.**: *Incudem eandem tundere, To beat the same anvil, i. e. to labour always at the same thing: Cic. II. Fig.*: *studiorum, Tac.*

incūsā-tio, ōnis, f. [incus(a)-o] *A blaming, accusing, accusation: Cic.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-cūs-o; fr. 1. in; cūs-a] *To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame, complain of, find fault with: aliquem, Cæs.* (with *Acc. of neut. Adj.*) *se multa, Virg.* (with *Gen. of charge*) *aliquem lūxū, Tac.*

1. incus-sus (for incurr-sus), a, um, P. of incurr-o.

2. incus-sus, ūs, m. [for incurr-sus; fr. incurr-o] *A striking or dashing against, a shock (only in Abl. Sing.): armorum, Tac.*

in-custōditus, a, um, adj. **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *Not watched, unguarded: ovile, Ov. B. Fig.*: **1.** *Disregarded, neglected: diurnum observatio, Tac.*—**2.** *Unconcealed: amor, Tac. II.* *Not watching one's self, heedless, imprudent: Pl.*

in-cū-sus, a, um, adj. [for in-cud-sus; fr. 1. in; cūd-o] (*Prop.*: *Beaten upon; Meton.*) *Prepared by beating; fabricated, wrought, etc.: incusus lapis, prob. an indented stone for a hand-mill, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. incuse.*

in-cūt-ō, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for in-quatō] **I. Prop.**: *To strike or dash against or upon: scipionem in caput, Liv. II. Fig.*: *To strike into one; to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce terror, regret, etc.: timorem, Cic.*; *tibi desiderium urbis, Hor.* **III. Meton.**: **A.** *To hurt or injure by striking: incussi articuli, Pl.*—**B.** *To throw, cast, hurl: tormentis facies et hastas, Tac.*

indāgā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. indag(a)-o] *A searching into, investigation: Cic.*

indāgā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who searches into, investigates or explores: virtutis, Cic.*

1. ind-āgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ind-u = in] **I.** *Hunting t. l.*: (*Prop.*: *To drive wild animals into a place surrounded by tolls, etc.; hence*) **Meton.**: *To hunt out, discover, find, track: natus ad indagandum canis, Cic. II. Fig.*: *To search into, investigate, explore: indicia communis exitii, Cic.*

2. indāg-o, inis, f. [1. indag-o] **I. Prop.**: *A hunting: App. II. Meton.*: *A toil or net; or a series of toils or nets; prps. even a rope (to which are attached feathers easily moved by the wind, used for the purpose of surrounding wild animals in a large tract of ground): Virg. III. Fig.: **A.** *Pursuit after: a searching out, into, or after: doctrina, Pl.*—**B.** *A restraint: Pl.**

in-de, adv. [prob. pronominal root i; n epenthetic: suffix de = Gr. *de* or *dei*] (*From that thing or person; hence*) **1.** *Of place: From that place, from there, thence: Cic.*—**2.** *Of things: Thence; from that thing; from that matter, circumstance, etc.: Cic.*—**3.** *Of persons: From or of those persons: Ter.*—**4.** *Of time: a. After that, thereafter, thereupon, then: Cæs.*—**b.** *From that time forth: inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *inde loci, after that, thereupon, Lucr.*

in-dēbitus, a, um, adj. *That is not owed, not due: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indu.*

in-dēcens, tis, adj. *Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. indécet.*

in-dēcō, no perf. nor sup., dēcēre, 2. v. n. *To misbehave one: Pl.*

in-dēclīnā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; declin(a)-o] (*Not turned aside; hence*) *Unchanged, constant: amicitia, Ov.*

in-dēcor, ōris, or dēcōris, e, adj. (*Not ornamented; hence*) *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, shameful: non erimus regno indecora,*

Virg.: (with *Gr. Acc.*) nec genus indecoros, id.

indēcor-e, *adv.* [indecōr-us] *Unbecomingly, indecently:* Cic.

in-dēcōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To disgrace, disgrace:* indecorant bene nata culpā, Hor.

in-dēcōrns, a, *um, adj.* *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly:* nihil malum nisi quod . . . indecorum, Cic.

in-dēfēns, a, *um, adj.* [for in-dēfend-sus; fr. 2. in; defend-o] *Unprotected, undefended:* Capua, Liv.

in-dēfessus, a, *um, adj.* *Unwearied, indefatigable:* Ov.; Tac.

in-dēfētus, a, *um, adj.* [2. in; defec-o] *Unwept, unlamented:* Ov.

in-dējec-tus, a, *um, adj.* [for in-dējac-tus; fr. 2. in; DEJAC, true root of dejec-io] *Not thrown down:* domus, Ov.

in-dēlē-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dele-o] *Indelible, imperishable:* nomen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indélébile.

in-dēlibātus, a, *um, adj.* *Untouched, uninjured:* Fr. opes, Ov.

in-dēmn-ātus, a, *um, adj.* [for in-damn-ātus; fr. 2. in; damn(a)-o] *Uncondemned, unsentenced:* cives, Cic.

in-dēplōrā-tus, a, *um, adj.* [2. in; deplor(a)-o] *Unwept, undeplored:* Ov.

in-dēprōhēnsus (dēprēnsus), a, *um, adj.* [for in-deprehend-o (or deprehend-) sus; fr. 2. in; deprehend-o, or deprehend-o] *Unobserved, undiscovered:* error, Virg.

indep-tus (for indap-tus), a, *um, P.* of indip-iscor, through true root INDAF.

in-dēsertus, a, *um, adj.* *Not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov.

in-dēstric-tus, a, *um, adj.* [for in-dēstric(n)-tus; fr. 2. in; destric(n)-o] *Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured:* abibo, Ov.

in-dētōn-sus, a, *um, adj.* [for in-detōnd-sus; fr. 2. in; detōnd-eo] *Unshorn:* Thyneus, Ov.

in-dēvītā-tus, a, *um, adj.* [2. in; devit(a)-o] *Unavoided:* telum, Ov.

index, icis, *comm. gen.* [for indic-s; fr. 1. indic-o] 1. (*One who makes known;* hence) A. Gen.: A discoverer, informant: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: An informer, betrayer, spy: Cic.—(b) Meton.: Index or Informer; the name of the stone into which Balthus was transformed by Mercury: Ov.—2. (*The thing which makes known;* hence) A. Prop.: An index, sign, mark; any thing that points out, betrays, discloses, or indicates: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) The forefinger: Cic.—(b) Of books, etc.: (a) A title, superscription: Cic.; Liv.—(b) A table of contents, index: Pl.—(c) An inscription: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. index.

India, e, f. *India;* a country extending from the Indus to China.—Hence, **Indi-cus**, a, *um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, India;* Indian. ¶ Hence, Fr. Inde.

in-dio-ens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; dio-o] *That does not say a thing:* Liv.

indic-inum, ī, n. [1. indic-o] (A

making known; hence) 1. A notice, information, discovery, disclosure: Cæs.; Cic.—2. An accusation (before a judge); a charge: Tac.—3. a. Prop.: A deposition (made before a court); evidence: Cic.—Particular phrase: Indiciū proferi, To depose to a circumstance, give evidence of a fact (before a court, esp. with a view to escape punishment): Sall.—b. Meton.: (a) Permission to give evidence or turn informer (against one's accomplices): Cic.—(b) A reward for giving evidence, or informing: Cic.—(c) A sign, indication, mark, token, proof: Cic.; Ter.—Particular phrase: Indiciō esse, To serve as proof, be a proof: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. indice.

1. **in-dīco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: To make known, point out, show, declare, disclose, indicate: vultus indicat mores, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) se deum, Pl. (without immediate Object) quis tibi de epistolis indicavit? Cic. II. Esp.: A. To intimate, briefly state, mention: illud obiter, Pl.—B.: 1. Prop.: To give evidence against, esp. before a judge or in a court of law; to depose, inform against: consocios delendē tyrannidis, Cic.—2. Meton.: To accuse, give information against: aliquem aliquid, Cic.—C. To sell or tell the price of a thing; to value, put a price on it: fundum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indiquer.

2. **in-dīco**, dixi, dictum, dicere (Imperat. indice, Plant.), 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To declare publicly; to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint: conciliū, Liv.: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of an army, levies, a council, etc.: To order to go and assemble or meet at; to order to proceed to: exercitum, Liv.: cæsus, id.—B. To order, enjoin: reo supplicium, Tac.—C.: 1. Prop.: To impose upon by order, to impose: multam, Pl.: tributum populo, Liv.—2. Meton.: To inflict, cause, bring upon: populo famem, Suet.

1. **indic-tus**, a, *um, P.* of 2. Indic-o.

2. **in-dīc-tus**, a, *um, adj.* [2. in; dic-o] *Not said, unsaid:* ut sint indica, Liv.: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, unsung, Virg.—Particular phrase: Indictā causā, Without the cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard: Cic.

in-dīdem, *adv.* [for inde; idem] 1. From the same place: Cic.—2. From the same matter or thing: Cic.

indies, v. dies.

in-dīffer-ens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; differ-o] 1. Of things: In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic.—2. Of persons: Indifferent, careless: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. indifférent.

in-dīffer-ter, *adv.* [for indiffer-ent; fr. indifferens, indifferent] 1. Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.—2. With indifference, unconcern: Suet.

in-dī-gēn-a, e, f. *adj.* e. [ind-u; (i); gen-o] 1. Born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov.—

As Subst.: A native of a country. Liv.—2. Made or growing in a country: vinum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigène.

indī-gēns, ntis: 1. P. of indige-o.—2. Pa.: In want of, needing any thing: (with Gen.) illius, Cic.—As Subst.: indigēns, ntis, *comm.* A needy person: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigent.

indī-gēt-a, e, f. [Indigēns, indigent-is] (*The condition of the indigēns;* hence) 1. Need, want, indigence: Cic.—2. Insatiableness, insatiable desire: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigence.

ind-igēo, īgūi, *no sup.*, īgēre, 2. v. n. [for ind-egoo, fr. ind-u; egco] I. Prop.: To need, want, stand in need or want of: (with Abl.) bonā existimationē, Cic. (with Gen.) ingenii et virtutis, id.: (with Acc.) nihil, Var.: (Impers. Pass.) indiget, Pl. II. Meton.: To long for, desire: (with Gen.) auri, Cic.

1. **Indīges**, ētis, v. Indīgetes.

2. **indī-gēs**, is, *adj.* [indīg-eo] *Needy, indigent, poor:* Auct. ap. Cic.

in-dī-ges-tus, a, *um, adj.* [for indiger-tus; fr. 2. in; diger-o] *Unarranged, without order, confused:* moles, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. indigeste.

Ind-īgō-tēs, *um, m.* [for Ind-igen-t-es; fr. ind-u; (i); gen-o; (t)] (*Those born in a place*) Indīgetes; i. e. heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their native country: Liv.—Sing.: Indīges, ētis: Indīgetem Æneam . . . Deberi cælo, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adj.) indigète.

indīgnā-bundus, a, *um, adj.* [indīgn(a)-or] *Full of indignation, enraged, indignant:* Liv.; Suet.

indīgnā-ndus, a, *um, adj.* [id.] *That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for:* lecto non indignanda (sc. vestis) saligno, Ov.

indīgnā-ns, ntis: 1. P. of indīgn(a)-or.—2. Pa.: That cannot endure or suffer any thing; impatient, indignant: freta indignāntia, Ov.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) genus indignatissimum servitutis, Col.

indīgnā-tio, ōnis, f. [indīgn(a)-or] I. Prop.: Displeasure, indignation: Hor. II. Meton.: An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignation.

indīgn-e, *adv.* [indīgn-us] 1.: a. Prop.: Unworthily, in a way unworthy of one: (with Gen.) Indīgnissime civum, Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignantly: Nep.—2. Shamefully, disgracefully, dishonourably: Ter.

indīgn-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality or state of the indīgus;* hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Unworthiness, vileness: Cic.—b. Meton.: Indignation (in consequence of unworthy treatment): Cic.—2. Unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, meanness, baseness: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. indignité.

in-dī-gnor, ātusum, āri (*Pres. Inf.* indignārier, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. I. P. Prop.:

Of persons: *To consider or hold as unworthy or improper; to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant*: aliquid, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To be indignant at, to disdain*: pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg.—*B. To be indignant or disdainful*: venti indignantes, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigner*.

in-dignus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: 1. Unworthy, not worthy, undeserving*: Cic.—*2. Unworthy or undeserving of*: (with Gen.) indignus avorum, Virg.: (Sup.); also, with Abl.) indignissimus honore, Cic.—*3. Unworthy, not deserving to*: (with qui, etc., c. Subj.) indigni erant qui impetrarent, Cic.: (with ut c. Subj.) ut a vobis redimeremur, Liv.—*B. Of things: 1. Unsuitable, unbecoming, improper*: facinus, Sall.—*2. Unworthy or not worthy of*: (with Abl.) vox populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.—*3. Unworthy, not worthy, not deserving to*: (with Supine in u) digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Virg.: (with Inf.) fabula non indigna ferri, Ov. II. Meton.: *A. That one has not deserved, undeserved*: mors, Virg.—*B. Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful*: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore; indignus ab inferiore, Cic.—*C. Intolerable, severe, hard*: hiems, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indigne*.

indig-us, a, um, adj. [indig-co] *Needing, in want*: pauper et indigus, Stat.: (with Gen.) nostrae opis, Virg.: (with Abl.) auxilii, Lucr.

in-diligens, tis, adj.: *1. Careless, heedless, negligent*: (Comp.) si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs.—*2. Neglected*: hortus, Pl.

indiligenter, ade. [for indiligenter; fr. indiligens, indiligent-is] *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*: indiligenter factum, Cic.: (Comp.) indiligentius, Cæs.

indiligent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality or state of the indiligens; hence) Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: Cic.; Cæs.

in-dipiscor, eptus sum, ipisci, 3. v. dep. [for in-dipiscor; fr. in-du; apiscor] *To obtain, attain, reach*: navem, Liv.

in-direp-tus a, um, adj. [for in-dirap-tus; fr. 2. in; DIRAP, true root of dirip-io] *Unplundered, not spoiled*: Tac.

indiscrē-tē, ade. [indiscrēt-us] *Alike, equally*: Pl.

in-discrē-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; DISCRĒ, true root of discrē-no] I. Prop.: *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: suis cuique sanguis indiscrētus, i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most closely connected, Tac. II. Meton.: *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: proles indiscrēta suis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indiscrēt*.

indisert-e, adv. [indisert-us] *Not fluently*: Cic.

in-disertus, a, um, adj. *Not fluent or ready in speech*: Cic.

in-dijac-tus, a, um, adj. [for in-dijac-tus; fr. 2. in; DIJAC, true

root of disijc-io] *(Not scattered about; hence) Not destroyed*: domus, Ov.

in-dispō-situs, a, um, adj. *Without order, confused*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indisposé*.

in-dissolū-bilis, e, adj. *That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indissoluble*.

in-distinctus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Not divided or separated; not separate*: corollae, Cat. II. Fig.: *Of speech: Without distinction or arrangement, confused*: defensio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indistinct*.

in-dividū-us, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Indivisible*: corpus, Cic.—*As Subst.: individuum, i. n. (sc. corpus) An indivisible corpuscle, an atom*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Inseparable, not divided or separated*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *individue*.

in-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To put into, place or set in*: fenestras indidit, i. e. into the house, Plant.; vinclo cervicem, Tac. B. Fig.: *To put into, inspire, infuse*: alacritatem hostibus, Tac. C. Meton.: *To bring in, introduce*: novos ritūs, Tac. II. A. Prop.: *To put, set, or place upon*: vincla, to put chains upon one, i. e. to throw one into chains, Tac. B. Fig.: *Of a name: To put upon, assign, give to*: alicui nomen, Liv. C. Meton.: *Of guards: To set over one, to appoint*: custodes, Tac.

in-dōcī-lis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *A. Of living beings: Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, unteachable, not docile, indocile*: nimis indociles, Cic.: pauperem pati, Hor.: (with Gen.) pacis, Sil.: (with Dat.) quieti, Juv.—*B. Of things: That cannot be taught to a person, etc.: disciplina*, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. 1. Of persons: a. Unlearned, ignorant, rude*: genus, Virg.—*b. Unacquainted, ignorant*: (with Gen.) indocilis cōsili agricola, Pl.—*2. Of things: Rude, unpolished*: numerus, Ov.—*B. Untaught, not shown*: via, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indocile*.

indoct-e, adv. [indoct-us] *Unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully*: Cic. (Comp.) indoctus, Gell.

in-doct-us, a, um, adj. *Untaught, unlearned, un instructed, ignorant, unskilful*: habitus est indoctus, Cic.: (with Inf.) ferre juga, Hor.: (with Gen.) pilae, id.: (with Gr. Acc.) plenaque alia, Gell.—*A* dverbial expression: Indoctum, *Unskilfully*: canere, Hor.

in-dolēnt-ia, æ, f. [2. in; dolentia, pain] *Freedom from pain, absence of pain*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indolence*.

in-dō-lēs, is, f. [Ind-u; ol-esco] *(That which grows up within; hence) 1. Gen.: Inborn or native quality, natural quality, nature*: Cic. II. Esp.: *Native quality, natural abilities of men; talents, genius, etc.*: Cic.

in-dō-lē-sco, dōlūi, no sup., dōl-escere, 3. v. n. and a. [1. in; dōle-o] I. Neut.: *A. Prop.: To feel pain; to smart, ache*: oculi indolescent, Pl.

B. Fig.: *To feel grief, pain, or sorrow; to be pained or grieved*: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, Ov. II. Act.: *A. Prop.: To feel pain at or from*: tactum, Just. B. Fig.: *To feel pain, grief, or sorrow at; to be pained, grieved, troubled at*: id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.: (with Objective clause) quis fuit, qui non indoluerit tam sero se... cognoscere, Cic.

in-dōm-itus, a, um, adj. [2. in; dom-o] I. Prop.: *Untamed, not broken in, wild*: equus, Auct. Her. II. Meton.: *That cannot be checked or restrained, untamable*: pastores, Cæs.: mors, Hor. III. Fig.: *A. Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled, uncurbed, ungovernable*: cupiditates, Cic.—*B. Inevitable, that cannot be overcome or got rid of*: tarditas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indompté*.

in-dormio, dormivi, dormitum, dormire, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: *To sleep or fall asleep on, upon, or over a thing*: saccis Indormis, Hor. II. Fig.: *To go to sleep over a thing, i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about it*: cause, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endormir*.

in-dōtāt-us, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Unportioned, portionless*: soror, Hor. II. Fig.: *Unadorned, poor*: ars, Cic. III. Meton.: *Of the dead: Without, or deprived of, the last rites*: Ov.

indu, v. l. in init.

indūbat-e, adv. [indubitat-us]

Undoubtedly, assuredly, Liv.

in-dūbītāt-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; dubit(a)-o] *Undoubtedly, without doubt, certain, sure*: spes, Pl.

in-dūbītō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To doubt of a thing; absist*: Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dūbūs, a, um, adj. *Not doubtful, certain*: innocentia, Tac.

induciā, v. Inducia.

Induciomārus (-tiomārus), i, m. *Induciomarus or Induciomarus; a chief of the Treveri*.

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere (Imperat., induce, Vār.:—Perf. Ind, induxi for induxisti, Ter), 3. v. a.

I. A. Prop.: *1. Gen.: To lead, bring, or conduct into a place; to lead or bring in*: aquam in privatas domos, Hirt.—*2. Esp.: a. Pass. in reflexive force: To betake one's self, go to*: Cæs.—*b. To bring into or before a court*: aliquem in senatum, Pl.—*c. To bring into one's house, to bring home*: filie novocum, Pl.—*d. To lead an army*: Macedoniam, Liv.—*e. Of the stage or circus: To bring into, to exhibit in or on*: elephas in circum, Pl.: Inducta est Afranii Togata, Suet.: *or troops into a place*: exercitum in B. Meton.: *1. To strike out, erase (by filling in the writing with wax, by drawing over it the broad end of the style)*: nomina, Cic.—*2. To bring into or set down in an account*: pecuniam in rationem, Cic. C. Fig.: *1. a. Gen.: To bring into, introduce*: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic.—*Particular phrase: Inducere (aliquid) in animum or simply*

animum (in which latter case the acc. depends on *in* in the verb): *To bring into one's mind; i. e.* (a) *To resolve or determine upon; to resolve, determine, make up one's mind to*: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv.; Pl.—(b) *To imagine, believe, suppose, persuade one's self*: Ter.—b. Esp.: (a) *To bring in, introduce in speaking or writing* (an expression borrowed from the stage): aliquem, Cic.: sermonem, id.—(b) *To exhibit, show*: oratorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—(c) *To lead to or into any thing; to move, excite, persuade, rouse, prevail upon, induce to*: animum in spem, Cic.—(d) *To delude, cajole, deceive, entrap*: socios, Cic.—2. *To annul, cancel*: senatus consultum, Cic. **II.** A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To bring upon or over*: nubem, Liv.—2. Esp.: *Of a bridge*: *To construct*: pontem, Curt. B. Meton.: 1. *Of dress or clothing*: a. *To put something on one*: calceum, Suet.—b. *To cover or clothe with something*: humeros amictu, Stat.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg.—2. a. *To draw or spread something over; to lay or spread something upon*: plumas membris, Hor.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) inducta (se. victimâ) cornibus aurum, Ov.—b. *To overspread, overlay, cover something with*: scuta pellibus, Cæs. **III.** *Of forces*: *To lead against*: principes in cornua, Liv. **IV.** *To lead*: animum ad meretricium induxit tuum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induire*.

inductio, ōnis, f. [induc-o] 1. *A leading or bringing into*: Cic.—2. *Introduction, exhibition on the circus or stage*: Cic.—3. *(A leading of the mind into something; hence) a. A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: Cic.—b. *Dialectic f. l.*: *Induction*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *induction*.

1. *induc-tus*, a, um, P. of *induc-o*.
2. *induc-tus*, ūs (only in the Abl. Sing.), m. [induc-o] *An inducement, persuasion*: Auct. Her.

indulgent, ntis, 1. P. of *indulge-o*.—2. Pa.: a. *Indulgent, kind, or tender to*: fond of: (Comp.) indulgentius nomen maternum, Cic.: (with Dat.) peccatis, id.—b. *Addicted or given to*: alere, Suet.—c. *Fondly loved*: (Sup.) indulgentissime adolescens, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgent*.

indulgent-ter, adv. [for indulgent-er; fr. indulgens, indulgent-is] *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) indulgentius, Sen.: (Sup.) indulgentissime, Sol.

indulgent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *The quality of the indulgents; hence) 1. a. Prop.*: *Of persons*: *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness*: Cic.—b. *Fig.*: *Of things*: *Gentleness*: coeli, i. e. mild weather, Pl.—2. *Tender love, affection, fondness towards one's relations or friends*: in suos, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *indulgence*.

in-dul-gēo, dulsi, dultum, dulgere, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.: usually considered for in-dulo-eo; fr. 1. in; dulo-is] 1. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To be*

courteous or complaisant; to be kind or indulgent: (with Dat.) Adnorum civitati indulserat, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *To indulge or humour; to give way to or yield to*: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic.—2. *To give one's self up to; to be given or addicted to; to indulge in*: labori, Virg. **II.** Act.: A. *To indulge, humour*: te indulgebant, Ter.—B. *To concede, allow, grant, permit*: alicui usum pecunie, Suet.

indul-tus (for indul-tus), a, um, P. of *indulge-o*.

in-dū-o, dūi, dūtum, dūere, 3. v. a. [v-ō-vū] 1. A. Prop.: *(To put into; hence) 1. Of clothes, arms, etc.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To put one's self into, i. e. to put on*: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) galeam... Indutus, Virg.—2. *To clothe with*: quum se nux plurima silvis Indutet in florem, shall cover or deck itself with flowers or blossoms, Virg.—3. *With Personal pron.*: *To fall into or among; to become entangled in*: quum autem se in nubem induerint (sc. venti), Cic.—4. *To thrust through, pierce*: an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, an, etc., Virg. B. Fig.: *With Personal pron.*, or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To entangle one's self, become involved*: Cic. **II.**: *(To put in; hence) A. Prop.*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To put one's self in, i. e. to clothe with, put on*: Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *Of trees, etc.*: *To cover, load, deck, ornament*: pomis se induit arbos, Virg.—2. *Of the sky*: *To cover*: nubem tanto se vulture cœlum Induit, i. e. with so great a cloud of vultures, Luc. **III.**: *A. Prop.*: *Of clothes, arms, or ornaments*: *To put on*: tunicaem, Cic. B. Meton.: *To take on one's back, to carry*: scalas, Ov. C. Fig.: *To put on, assume*: sibi cognomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enduire*.

indupērator, oris, v. imperator.
indūrā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of *indur(a) o*.—2. Pa.: *Hardened*: a. Prop.: *robora indurata flammis*, Stat.—b. *Fig.*: (Comp.) Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

in-dū-reco, dūrūi, no sup., dūr-escere, 3. v. n. inch. 1. Prop.: *To become hard, to harden*: condyloma induruit, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *To become firmly attached*: alicui, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *endurcir*.

in-dū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make hard, to harden*: 1. Prop.: *nivem Induratur Boreas*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *frontem, to render shameless*, Sen.

Indus, a, um, adj., 1. vōs, of, or belonging to, India; Indian: ebur, Virg.—As Subst.: A. Prop.: *Indi-drum*, m. *The inhabitants of India, Indians*. B. Meton.: Sing.: *Indus*, i, m. *An elephant's driver, mahout*.

Industri-a, æ, f. [Industri-us] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: Cic.; Suet.—Adverbial expressions: *Industria, ex industria, de industria, Purposely, on purpose, intentionally*: Pl.; Liv.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *industrie*.

industri-e, adv. [industri-uz] *Diligently, industriously*: Cæs.

industri-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious*: homo, Cic.: (Comp.) *industrior*, Plaut.

indutē (-ciæ), ārum, f. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *A temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice*: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *A cessation, rest, pause, delay*: Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. *A cessation from personal quarrels or enmities*: Ter.—2. *A cessation from difference in opinion; a temporary agreement in sentiment*: Pl.

1. *indū-tus*, a, um, P. of *induo*.
2. *indū-tus*, ūs, m. [induo-o] *A putting on*: Tac.

in-ēbr-io, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. Prop.: *To make drunk, inebriate*: palmâ vescentes, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Of colours*: *To saturate*: Pl. **III.** Fig.: *To fill*: aurem, i. e. to fill full of talk, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enivrer*.

in-ēd-ia, æ, f. [2. in; ed-o] *A not eating; fasting*: Cic.

in-ēd-it-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; 2. ed-o] *Not made known, unknown*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inédit*.

in-ēl-ē-gans, antis, adj. *Not choice, fine, or elegant; tasteless, inelegant*: orationis copia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inélégant*.

in-ēl-ē-gan-ter, adv. [for inelegant-ter; fr. inelegans, inelegant-is] *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: Cic.

in-ēluctā-bilis, e, adj. 1. Prop.: *From which one cannot struggle out, or extricate one's self*: cœcum, Stat. **II.** Fig.: *Inevitable, unavoidable*: tempus, Virg.

in-ēmō-ri-or, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. *To die in or at*: Hor.

in-em-tus (-ptus), a, um, adj. [2. in; em-o] *Unbought, unpurchased*: dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarrā-bilis, e, adj. *That cannot be related or described; indescribable*: labor, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inénarrable*.

inēnarrā-bil-iter, adv. [inenarrabil-is] *In an indescribable manner*: Liv.

in-ēnōdā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; in-od(a)-o] (Prop.) *That cannot be freed from knots; Fig.*: *That cannot be explained, inexplicable*: res, Cic.

in-ēo, ivi (and freq. ii), itum, ire, v. a. and n. 1. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go into, enter a place*: domum, Cic.: *nemus nullis illud intur equis*, Ov.—2. Esp.: *With the accessory idea of motion along*: *To proceed along*: viam, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *To go to*: convivia, Cic.—2. *To rush into, fall among*: pericula preliorum, Cic.—3. *To enter into, take part in*: bellum, Cic.—4. *To enter upon, begin, commence*: pugnas, Virg.—5. *To enter upon an office*: magistratum, Cic. C. Fig.: *To enter or go into*: numerum, *to go into an enumeration, i. e. to enumerate, give the number*, Liv.: *Infirmitatem, to make an estimate*, Cic.—also, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive, id.* **II.** Neut.: A. Prop.: *To go into, enter a place*: in urbem, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *To begin*: ab ineunte

estate, Cic.—2. *To enter into life, be born:* *te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg.*
Inept-e, *adv.* [inept-us] **I.** Gen.: *Inproperly, foolishly, absurdly:* *disserere, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *ineptissime, Quint.*
II. Esp.: *At an improper time:* *Script. ap. Cic.*

Inept-ia, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the ineptus*; hence) **I.** *Silly behaviour:* *Ter.—2. Plur.: Fooleries, absurdities:* *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ineptie.*

Inept-IO, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To talk or act absurdly; to trifle, play the fool:* *Ter.*

Inept-us, a, um, *adj.* [for in-aptus] **I.** *Of things: That is done at an improper time or place; improper, inconsistent, absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent:* *res ineptus, Cat.* (*Sup.*) *ineptissimum, Quint.*—**2.** *Of persons: Displaying no taste, awkward, foolish, silly:* *is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inepte.*

In-ēquitābilis, e, *adj.* *That cannot be ridden upon:* *campi, Curt.*

In-ēquito, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 1. *v. n.* *To ride in:* *campis, Flor.*

In-erm-is, e, -us, a, um, *adj.* [for in-arm-is (-us); fr. 2. in; arm-a] **I.**: *a. Prop.: Of persons: Without defensive armour:* *legiones inermes, Suet.—b. Meton.: Of things: Without means of defence, defenceless:* *arg, Liv.—2.*: *a. Prop.: Unarmed, without weapons:* *aliquis, Cic.—b. Fig.: In mental qualities: Unarmed, i. e. unprepared, unversed:* *Cic.—3. Meton.: Of things: Without arms or means of offence:* *gingivæ, i. e. toothless, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inermie.*

In-erra-ns, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; err(a)-o] *Not wandering, fixed:* *stellæ, Cic.*

In-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ære, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *Prop.: Of persons: To wander or ramble about in a place:* *montibus, Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To wander in or before: memoria imaginis inerrabat oculis, Pl. B. Esp.: To wander about in error or uncertainty:* *Tib.*

In-ers, eris, *adj.* [for in-ars] (*Without ars*; hence) **I.** *Prop.: Unskilled in any art or trade; without skill, unskilful:* *Cic. II. Meton.: A. Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert:* *terra, motionless, immovable, Hor.* (*Comp.*) *homo inerti, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *inertissima segnitia, id.—B.* *Of food: Without flavour, insipid:* *caro, Hor.—C. That renders idle or inactive:* *frigus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inerte.*

Inert-ia, æ, *f.* [iners, inert-is] (*The quality of the iners*; hence) **I.** *Want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance:* *Cic.—2. Inactivity, idleness, laziness:* *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inertie.*

In-ērdit-us, a, um, *adj.* *Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant:* *Cic.*

In-esc-o, āvi, ātum, Ære, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; esc-a] (*Prop.: To put a bait on a hook*; hence) *Fig.: To entice, deceive:* *Ter.; Liv.*

In-ēvitābilis, e, *adj.* *Unavoidable,*

not to be avoided, inevitable: *crimen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. inévitable.*

In-exci-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exci-o] *Unmoved, quiet, calm:* *Virg.*

In-excūsābilis, e, *adj.* *That cannot be excused, inexcusable:* *Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexcusable.*

In-exercitāt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful:* *Cic.*

In-exhaus-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-exhaust-us; fr. 2. in; exhaust-i] *Unexhausted:* *metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.*

In-exorābilis, e, *adj.* **I.**: **a. Prop.**: *Of persons: That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable:* *Cic.—b. Fig.: *Of things: Inexorable, inexorably severe, rigorous, unyielding, unbending:* *fatum, Virg.—2. That cannot be obtained by entreaty:* *Val. Fl. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexorable.**

In-expectect-us, a, um, *adj.* *Unawakened:* *Ov.*

In-expert-us, a, um, *adj.* (*Untried:* i. e.) **I.** *That has not made trial of, not acquainted or unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to a thing:* *dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis, Hor.: (with Gen.) lascivæ, Tac.—2. That has not been tried, untried, unproved:* *scides, Liv.*

In-expia-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; expi(a)-o] **I.** *Prop.: That cannot be atoned for, inexpiable:* *socius, Cic. II. Meton.: Implacable, irreconcilable:* *bellum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inextpiable.*

In-exple-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; exple-o] *That cannot be filled, insatiable:* *I. Prop.: stomachus, Sen. II. Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.*

In-explē-tus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated:* **I.** *Prop.: alvus, Stat. II. Fig.: inexplētus lacrimans, Virg.*

In-explicā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; explic(a)-o] **I.** *Prop.: Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate one's self:* *laquei, Quint. II. Fig.: A. Inexplicable, that cannot be unfolded or disentangled, not to be explained:* *res, Cic.—B. Intricate, perplexed, connected with immense or insuperable difficulties:* *legatio, i. e. unavailing, impracticable, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Impossible:* *Pl.—B. Innumerable, not to be counted:* *Pl.—C. That leads to no result, useless:* *facilitas, Liv.—D. Impassable:* *inexplicabiles imbribus viæ, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexplicable.*

Inexplōrāt-e (-o), *adv.* [inexplorat-us] *Without previous examination, without examining beforehand:* *Liv.*

In-explorāt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Unexplored, not examined, unknown:* *vada, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexploré.*

In-expugnābilis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Prop.: That cannot be taken by assault; impregnable, inexpugnable:* *arx, Liv. II. Fig.: Unconquerable, firm:* *homo, Cic. germen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inexpugnable.*

In-expectāt-us (-expectatus), a, um, *adj.* *Unexpected:* *vis, Cic.: hostis, Ov.*

In-exstinctus (-extinctus), a, um, *adj.* [for in-exting-tus; fr. 2. in; exting-no] *Unextinguishable.* **I.** *Prop.: ignis, Ov. II. Fig.: fames, unappeasable, Ov.: nomen, imperishable, id.*

In-exsūpērābilis (-exsuperabilis), e, *adj.* **I.** *Prop.: That cannot be crossed or passed over; insurmountable:* *Alpes, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Unconquerable, invincible:* *vis fati, Liv.—B. Unsurpassable, not to be surpassed:* *Liv.*

In-extricā-bilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; extric(a)-o] *That cannot be disengaged or disentangled; from which one cannot free one's self; inextricable:* *error (of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inextricable.*

In-fābre, *adv.* *In an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully:* *Hor.*

In-fābri-cāt-us, a, um, *adj.* *Unwrought, unfashioned:* *Virg.*

In-fācēt-e (-inficet-), *adv.* [infacet-us] *Coarsely, rudely, unwittingly, stupidly:* *Vell.: (Sup.) inficetissime, Pl.*

In-fācēt-læ, ārum, *f. plur.* [infacet-us] (*Things pertaining to the infacet-us*; hence) *Rude jests, coarse jokes or puns:* *Cat.*

In-fācēt-us (-ficetus), a, um, *adj.* *Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid:* *aliquis, Cic.: mendacium, id.*

In-fācund-us, a, um, *adj.* *Not eloquent, devoid of eloquence:* *vir, Liv.: (Comp.) infacundior, id.*

Infām-ia, æ, *f.* [infam-is] (*The quality or condition of the infamis*; hence) **I.** *Prop.: Ill fame, ill report of a person or thing; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy:* *Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: Of one who brings any thing into bad repute:* *Cacus . . . infamia silvæ, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. infamie.*

In-fām-is, e, *adj.* [2. in; fam-a] **I.** *Prop.: Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous:* *Of persons or things: infames scotti.* *Hor.: vitilis, Cic. II. Meton.: The causes an ill report, disreputable:* *digitus (so called from pointing in scorn at persons), Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. infâme.*

Infām-o, āvi, ātum, Ære, 1. *v. a.* [infam-is] **I.** *Prop.: To bring into ill repute; to brand with infamy; to disgrace, dishonour, defame:* *aliquid, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To blame, accuse, charge:* *aliquem terneretis, Sen.—B. To spread an ill report about, to give an ill account of:* *montes, Claud.*

In-fand-us, a, um, *adj.* (*Not to be spoken of*; hence) *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable:* *res, Cic.: (Sup.) jam fero infandissima, Script. ap. Quint.—Adverbial expression:* *Infanda, Horribly, frightfully:* *Virg.*

In-fa-nus, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; f(a)-o] **I.** *Prop.: That cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb:* *Cic. II. Meton.: A. In reference to age: Very young, young, little, infant:* *Cic.: Pl.—Ad Subst.: infans, ntis, comm. gen.: 1.*

Inf.: A young or little child; an infant, babe: Cæs.; Quint.—2. Esp.: Of the fetus or unborn child: Liv.—B. Of, or belonging to, an infant, infantine: umbræ, i. e. the shades of departed infants, Ov.—C. Childish, silly: Cic.—D. Devoid of eloquence: Of persons or things: (Comp.) nihil infantius, Cic.: (Sup.) ne infantiissimus existimarer, id.—E. That deprives of the power of speech: pudor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfant*.

1. **infant-ia**, æ, f. [infans, infantis] (*The quality of the infants; hence*) I. Prop.: Inability to speak: linguæ, Lucr. II. Meton.: Want of eloquence, etc.: Cic.

2. **infant-ia**, æ, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the infants; hence*) Of persons: Infancy, early childhood: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfance*.

infant-ilis, e, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, infants; infantile: Just.

in-farcio (fercio), farsī, farsum or fartum, farcire, 4. v. a. I. To stuff in: Fig.: verba, Cic. II. To stuff with something: bractæas leviori materiâ Pl.

in-fatū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; fatu-us] To make a fool of, to infatuate: aliquem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infatuer*.

in-faustus, a, um, adj. Unfortunate, attended with misfortune: puppes, Virg.

infec-tor, ōris, m. [for infac-tor; fr. INFAC, true root of infic-io] A dyer: Cic.—As Adj.: Dyeing: succus, Pl.

1. **in-fect-us**, a, um, adj. [for infac-tus; fr. 2. in; fac-io] I. Prop.: Not made or done, unworked, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: Unfeasible, impossible, impracticable: Sall.

2. **in-fect-us** (for infac-tus), a, um, P. of infic-io, through true root INFAC. **infecund-itas**, ātis, f. [infecund-us] Unfruitfulness: terrarum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécondité*.

infecundus, a, um, adj. Unfruitful, not fertile: ager arbore infecundus, Sall.: (Comp.) infecundior, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infécond*.

infelic-is, ātis, f. [infelix, infelicio-is] Ill-luck, misfortune: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infélicie*.

infelic-iter, adv. [id.] Unhappily, unfortunately: Liv.

in-felix, icis, adj. (Not felix; hence) 1. Unfruitful, not fertile: tellus, Virg.—2. Causing misfortune or calamity: unlucky, calamitous: arbor, i. e. the gallowes, Cic.—3. Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable: Cic.: (with Gen.) animi, Virg.

infens-e, adv. [infens-us] Hostilely, bitterly: invectus, Tac.: (Comp.) infensius, Cic.

infens-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To treat in a hostile manner; to ravage, destroy: bello Armeniam, Tac. II. Neut.: To be hostilely disposed: infensantibus diis, Tac.

in-fen-sus, a, um, adj. [for in-

fend-sus; fr. 1. in; obsol. FEND-O = *beiv-u*] (Striking or wounding; hence) Hostile, inimical, enraged: animus, Cic.: (Comp.) infensus servitium, i. e. harder, more oppressive, Tac.

infer, a, um; v. inferus. **infercio**, v. infarcio. **inferi**, orum, v. inferus.

in-fēr-ia, ārum, f. plur. [infer-i] (Things pertaining to the inferi; hence) Sacrifices in honour of the dead: Cic.

inferius, v. infra. **infern-e**, adv. (in the last syll. short e, Lucr.) [infer-nus] Below, beneath: Lucr.

infer-nus, a, um, adj. [infer] I. Gen.: Lower; that which lies, or is situated beneath or under: stagna, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal: rex, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpine, id.—As Subst.: 1. **inferni**, ōrum, m. The shades below: Pl.—2. **inferna**, ōrum, n. The infernal regions: Tac. B. Meton.: Diabolic, fiendish: aspectus, Tac.

in-fē-ro, intūll, illātum, inferre, v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry in or into; to bring, put, or throw into or to a place: Cic.: pedes, Cic.: templis ignes, id.—2. Esp.: a. To bring to a place for burial; to bury, inter: aliquem, Cic.—b. To give in, enter an account: rationes falsas, Cic.—c. Milit. I. t.: (a) Inferre signa (arma), To advance the standards, etc., i. e. to advance to the attack: Cæs.; Liv.; Nep.—(b) Inferre pedem or gradum, To advance the foot or step; i. e. to advance, move on to the attack: Liv.—(c) Inferre bellum, To carry war against, i. e. to wage war upon: Cic.—(d) Inferre arma, To advance arms, i. e. to begin war, commence hostilities: Liv.—d. With Personal pron., with accessory notion of haste, etc.: To belate one's self, repair, go, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, cause: sermonem, Cic.: litem capitis, id.—2. Esp.: To conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic. II. To bring, put, or place upon: aliquem in equum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inferer*.

in-fēr-us, a, um (Nom. Sing., infer, Cato), adj. [acc. to Benfey, ak. to Sans. ad-hara, "lower"]. I. Pos.: That is below, beneath, or underneath; nether, tow: supera, infera, Cic.: mare inferum, the Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea, id.—As Subst.: inferi, ōrum, m.: A. Prop.: The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: Cic.—B. The infernal regions: Cic. II. Comp.: inferior, us: A. Prop.: Of place: Lower: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of time or succession: Subsequent, later, latter: Cic.—2. Of quality, rank, or number: Inferior: inferior navium numero, Cæs. III. Sup.: infimus, a, um: A. I. Prop.: Of place: a. Gen.: The lowest, nethermost, last: infimi radices montis, Cæs.—b. Esp.: Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it: ora, Cic.—Adverbial expres-

sions: (a) Ab infimo, From below: Cæs.—(b) Ad infimum, At the bottom: Hoste, inimical, enraged: animus, Cic.—(c) Infimā (sc. parte), At the bottom: Cæs.—2. Meton.: The lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: infimo loco natus, Cic.—B. imus, a, um: 1. Prop.: Of place: a. Gen.: The lowest, nethermost, deepest: fundus, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Ab imo, From the bottom: Cæs.—(b) Imo, At the bottom: Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) Residing in the lowest parts or in the infernal regions: Ov.—(b) Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it: quercus, the foot of the oak, Phaed.—As Subst.: ima, ōrum, n.: (a) The lowest things: Hor.—(b) The lowest parts, the bottom: maris, Pl.—2. Meton.: Of time: The last: mensis, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Ad imum, Till the last, to the end, at last: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *enfer*, (adj.) *inférieur, infime*.

in-fer-vesco, ferbūl, no sup., fer-vescere, 3. v. n. inch. I. Gen.: To become or grow hot, to become heated: ne infervescat aqua, Pl. II. Esp.: Of liquids: To boil, be boiled down: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infest-e, adv. [infest-us] Hostilely, violently, outrageously: facere, Liv.: (Comp.) infestus, Liv.: (Sup.) infestissime, Cic.

infest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest: Scylla latus dextrum, lavumque Charybdis infestat, Ov. II. Fig.: To attack, spoil, destroy, injure, unpair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infester*.

in-fes-tus, a, um, adj. [prob. for in-fen(n)d-tus; fr. in; obsol. fen(n)d-o = *beiv-u*, *be(i)v-u*, to strike] 1. (Struck, wounded; hence) Made unsafe, infested, unquiet, unsafe: (Comp.) infestior salus, Cic.: (Sup.) infestissima pars, id.—2. (Striking, wounding; hence) That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical; troublesome, dangerous: infestis signis, Cic.

in-fic-io, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for in-facio] To make to go in, to put in; hence] I. Prop.: (Gen.) To dip; (Esp.) To dip in a liquid or colouring matter, to dye: lana infecta conchylio, Pl. II. Meton.: A. To mix, intermix, mix up with, impregnate: hoc (sc. dictamno) fuscum labris splendidibus amnem inficit, Virg.—B. 1. a. Gen.: To stain, dye, colour, tinge: se Britannii vitro inficiunt, Cæs.—b. Esp.: (a) Of the effect of the sun: To make dark or swarthy, to tan: Pl.—(b) Of the effect produced by any obscuring cause: To darken, dim, obscure: diem, Ov.—(c) Of paleness: To blanch, to overspread: Hor.—(d) Of blushes: To overspread, suffuse: Tib.—(e) Of rage: To inflame, make to flash or sparkle: Claud.—(f) Of ornaments: To adorn or deck out: Claud.—2. In a bad sense: a. To taint, infect, spoil, poison: pabula tabo, Virg.—b.

Of poison: *To imbue deeply, to pervade:* Alecto infecta venenis, Virg.—**c.** Of the breath or atmosphere: *To vitiate, corrupt:* Pl.—**3.** Of taste or flavour: *To impregnate:* mel incoctum fronde, with the flavour of leaves, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To tinge:* sapientia animum infect, has merely tinged, Sen.—**B.** *To instruct, imbue:* animos, Cic.—**C.** *To infect, poison deeply, stain, spoil, corrupt:* animum delicias, Cic.

inficior, v. inficior.

in-fidēlis, e, adj. *That cannot be relied upon, not trustworthy, perfidious, unfaithful, faithless:* silex, Pl.: (Comp.) infidelior, Plaut.: (Sup.) infidelissimi socii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidèle*.

in-fidēlitas, ātis, f. [in-fidēl-is] (The quality of the infidels; hence) *Unfaithfulness, faithlessness:* Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infidélité*.

in-fidēl-iter, adu. [id.] *Faithlessly, perfidiously:* Cic.

in-fidus, a, um, adj. *Not to be trusted, faithless, false:* Cic.

in-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To fix, thrust, drive, or fasten into:* gladium in pectus, Cic.: hastam portæ, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *To imprint, impress, imprint:* aliquid memorie, Liv. **III.** Meton.: *Of a wound: To make or inflict by thrusting into a person:* Virg.

infirmus, a, um, v. inferus.

in-findo, fidi, fassum, findere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, part, separate, divide:* salum, Val. Fl. **II.** Meton.: *To make by cleaving or cutting:* sulcos, Virg.

in-fin-itas, ātis, f. [2. in; fin-is] (The quality of that which is without this; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Infinitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infinité*.

infin-it-e, adv. [infin-it-us] *Without bounds, without end, infinitely:* Cic. **in-fini-tio**, ōnis, f. [2. in; fini-o] (A not finishing or ending; hence) *Boundlessness, infinity:* Cic.

in-fini-tus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of space: Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited, ultimate, infinite:* Cic.—**As Subst.:** **infin-itus**, i, n. (sc. spatium) *Infinite space, infinity:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **I.** Gen.: *Boundless, not circumscribed, immense, infinite:* spes, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of a statement, etc.: Lengthy, prolix:* Cic.—**b.** *Of number: Without end, endless, countless, infinite:* multitudo, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **infin-itus**, i, n. *An infinitude; an endless quantity, amount, or number:* infin-itus auri, Eutr.—**B.:** **1.** *Infinite:* (Comp.) infinitor distributio, Cic.—**2.** *General, universal:* res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infini*.

infirmā-tio, ōnis, f. [infirm(a)-o] **1.** *A weakening, invalidating:* Cic.—**2.** *A refuting, disproving:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmation*.

infirm-e, adv. [infirm-us] **1.:** **a.** *Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very:* Cic.—**b.** *Of style: Feebly, without vigour or expression:* Pl.—**2.** *Weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* (Comp.) in-trialius expavescere, Suet.

infirm-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the infirmus; hence) **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Of the weaker sex, women:* Liv.—**2.** *Infirmity, indisposition, malady, sickness:* Suet.—**3.** *Of mind: Imbecility, feebleness:* Cic.—**4.** *Fickleness, inconstancy:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmité*.

infirm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make infirmus; hence* **I.:** **A.** *To make physically weak, to deprive of strength:* hominem, Cels.—**B.** *To weaken, enfeeble:* legiones, Tac. **II.:** **A.** *To invalidate, weaken, shake:* fidem testis, Cic.—**B.** *To disprove, refute:* res, Cic.—**C.** *To annul, make void:* legem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmier*.

in-firmus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Materially: Weak, infirm;* so prps. only as Subst.: **infirmā**, ōrum, n. *The weak parts:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Physically:* **A.** Gen.: *Weak, not strong, feeble:* vires, Cic.: classis, id. (Comp.) infirmior ad hæc omnia, Pl. (Sup.) infirmissima valetudo, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Infirm, indisposed, sick:* admodum infirmus, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Weak in mind or character; superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* Cæs.—**B.** *Of things: Of no weight or consequence; weak, trivial, inconclusive:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infirmé*.

in-fit, e. def. **I.** Gen.: *He, etc., begins:* rarior, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *He, etc., begins to speak:* Virg.; Liv.

in-fit-i-æ (-fic-), ārum, f. [for in-fit-i-æ; fr. 2. in; fat-ore] (A not owning; hence) *Denial (only in Acc. with ire):* infitias ire, to deny, Ter.; Liv.

infiti-ālis (infiti-), e, adj. [infiti-æ] (Pertaining to infitias; hence) *Negative, consisting in denial:* Cic.

infitiā-tio (infitiā-), ōnis, f. [infiti(a)-o] **1.** *A denying:* Cic.—**2.** *A denying or disowning of a debt:* Sen.

infitiā-tor (infitiā-), ōris, m. [id.] *One who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit:* Cic.

infiti-or (infiti-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [infiti-æ] **I.** Gen.: *Not to confess; to deny, disown:* aliquid, Cic. (without Object) *instiandi ratio*, id. **II.** Esp.: *To deny any thing promised or received:* depositum, Juv.

inflammā-tio, ōnis, f. [inflamm(a)-o] **1.** *A kindling, a setting on fire, a conflagration:* Flor.—**2.** *Of the body:* *An inflammation:* Cels.—**3.** *Of the mind:* *A kindling, inflaming:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflammation*.

in-flammo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To set on fire, light up, kindle:* tecta, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Of the body, etc.: To inflame:* Pl. **III.** Fig.: *Mentally: To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* sensus, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg.: ad gloriam inflammatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflammer*.

inflat-e, adv. [inflat-us] **1.** *Haughtily, proudly:* (Comp.) inflatus fama percrebruerat, Cæs.—**2.** *Of style: Turgidly, pompously:* Cæs.

infla-tio, ōnis, f. [inflat(o)-o] **1.:**

a. Prop.: *Of water: A swelling or bubbling up:* Vitr.—**b.** Meton.: *An inflammatory swelling:* Suet.—**2.** *Flatulence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflation*.

1. inflā-tus, a, um, 1. p. of infl(a)-o.—**2. Pa.:** **a.** Prop.: *Blown into, filled with blowing:* nolo verba inflata gravius exire, with too great expenditure of breath, Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *Swelled up, swollen:* serpens inflato collo, Cic.—**c.** Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* (Comp.) juvenis inflator, Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Of style: Inflated, turgid:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enflé*.

2. inflā-tus, ūs, m. [infl(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing into, a blast:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Inspiration:* Cic.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve:* bacillum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To bend one's self:* Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To change or alter by bending or turning:* cursus sui vestigium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of the voice: To change, alter, modulate:* Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To change or alter:* orationem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of justice: To warp, pervert:* Cic.—**2.** *Of the feelings: To move, touch, affect:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexir*.

in-fle-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; fle-o] *Uncept, unalmented:* Virg.

in-flexibilis, e, adj. **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be bent; inflexible, stiff:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Unchangeable, fixed:* obstinatio, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexible*.

inflexio, ōnis, f. [for inflect-sio; fr. inflect-o] *A bending, swaying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inflexion*.

1. inflexus (for inflect-sus), a, um, P. of inflect-o.

2. inflexus, ūs, m. [for inflect-sus; fr. inflect-o] *A bending, curving:* viciorum, Juv.

inflic-tus (for inflig-tus), a, um, P. of inflig-o.

in-fligo, flexi, flictum, figere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To strike on or against:* alicui securim, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To inflict or make by striking:* vulnera, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To fly against, direct at, hurl at:* Cic.—**B.** *To inflict upon, attach to:* alicui turpitudinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infliger*.

in-flō, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To blow into:* ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato. **B.** Esp.: *To blow into or play upon:* leves calamos, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To produce by blowing:* sonum, Cic.—**B.** *To inflate, puff up, cause to swell:* buccas, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *To puff up, inflate:* spe animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfler*.

in-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *Of fluids: To flow, stream, or run into:* Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of things not fluid: To flow, stream, rush, press, into:* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To come unob-servedly or unawares into; to lead into, insinuate one's self into:* Cic.—**B.** *To come to, come on quickly, crowd or flow*

æ: bonum nobis, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *influer*.

in-fódio, fódí, fódum, fódere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: (To dig into the ground; hence) To place, set, fix, or bury in the ground: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. B. Esp.: To bury, inter: corpora terræ, Virg. II. Meton.: Of earrings, etc.: To place or insert in the body, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfouir*.

in-fœcundus, a, um, v. infecundus.

informā-tio, ōnis, f. [inform(a)-o] An idea, conception: rei, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *information*.

in-form-is, e, adj. [2. in; form-a] (Not having form; hence) 1. That has no form or not a proper form; unformed, shapeless: alvens, Liv.—2. Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, Virg.: (Comp.) nihil est illis... informis, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe*.

in-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To give form to; to shape, form, mould, fashion: clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: A. To give form or shape to; to arrange in the mind: indicium, Cic.—B. To form an idea or notion of; to conceive, to imagine: deos, Cic.—C. To describe, sketch, represent, depict: virtutem, Cic.—D. To mould, educate, form by instruction: ætatem puerilem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *informe*.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, adj. Unfortunate: senex, Ter.: (Comp.) nihil infortunatus, Cic.: (Sup.) infortunatissimus maritus, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infortuné*.

in-fortūn-ium, i, n. [2. in; fortun-a] (That which pertains to luck of fortune; hence) Misfortune: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fortune*.

infos-sus (for infod-sus), a, um, P. of infod-io.

infrā [infer, inferā, sc. parte; by synecp. infra] adv. and prep. I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: 1. Pos.: On the underside, below, underneath: Cic.—2. Comp.: Inferius, Lower, further down: Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of rank, value, or esteem: Below, beneath: Tac.—2. Of order or succession: Below, further down: Ov. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place or situation: Below, under: infra oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of rank, value, or esteem: Below, beneath: Cic. C. Meton.: 1. Of time: Later than: Cic.—2. Of size: Smaller than: Cæs.

infrac-tio, ōnis, f. [for infrag-tio; fr. INFRAG, true root of infrī(n)g-o] A weakening: animi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infractio*.

infrac-tus (for infrag-tus), a, um; 1. P. of infrī(n)g-o, through true root INFRAG.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.): Broken; hence) Meton.: Bent: aures, Pl.—b. Fig.: (a) Broken, exhausted, weakened: vires, Virg.—(b) Of speech: Broken off, broken, unconnected: Cic.

infræno, are, v. infreno.

in-frāgilis, c, adj. I. Prop.: That cannot be broken to pieces: adamus, Pl.

II. Fig.: Strong, that cannot be weakened: vox, Ov.

in-frēmo, frēmūi, no sup., frēmēre, 3. v. n. To growl, bellow: Virg.

in-frēn-ātus (-fræn-), a, um, adj. [2. in; fren-um] (Prop.): Unbridled, without a bridle; Meton.: Of riders: With or on unbridled horses: Liv.

infrēnā-tus, a, um, P. of infrēn(a)-o.

in-frendō, no perf. nor sup., frēndēre, 2. v. n. To gnash with the teeth: Virg.

in-frēn-is, e, -us, a, um (-fræn-), adj. [2. in; fren-um] I. Prop.: Without a bridle, unbridled: equus, Virg.

II. Meton.: Not possessing bridles: Numidæ, i. e. on unbridled horses: Virg.

in-frēno (fræno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To furnish with a bridle, to bridle: equos, Liv. II. Fig.: To curb, check, restrain, tame: impetūs, Pl. III. Meton.: To harness (horses to a chariot): Virg.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrēnis.

in-frēquens, tis, adj. (Not frequens; hence) I. Prop.: That is not often at a place; that seldom does a thing; seldom, rare, unfrequent: parcos decorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Not numerous; few, small, or thin in number: copie infrequentiores, Cæs.—2. Esp.: Not numerous in family, i. e. not having many slaves: Cic.—B. Of places: Not full, not filled: (Sup.) infrequentissima urbis, the least occupied parts of the city, Liv.—C. 1. Not provided or furnished with: signa infrequentia armatis, Liv.—2. Not well attended: causa, Cic.

infrēquent-ia, æ, f. [infrequens, infrequent-is] (The quality of the infrequens; hence) 1. A small number; thinness, scantiness: senatus, Cic.—2. Small population: locorum, Tac.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for in-frango] I. A. Prop.: To break, break off: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliace infringat, Ov. B. Fig.: To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: spem, Cic. II. A. Prop.: To break against; dash to pieces on or against something: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. B. Meton.: 1. To bruise or crush against: quibus (sc. liminibus) lumbos et infrēgi latus, Hor.—2. (To stumble by dashing against; hence of the tongue) To falter, stammer: linguam, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enfreindre*.

in-frons, ondis, adj. (Without leaves; hence) Without trees: Ov.

in-fructūsus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Unfruitful: vites, Col. II. Fig.: Fruitless, useless: militia, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infructueux*.

in-fūcātus, a, um, adj.: Painted: Fig.: vitia, Cic.

infulā, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A band, bandage: Cic. II. Esp.: A Prop.: Of a priest, a victim, or a suppliant for protection: A felle: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. B. Meton.: An

ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: Cic.

inful-ātus, a, um, adj. [inful-a] (Provided with an infula; hence) Adorned with an infula: Suet.

in-fulcio, fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. To cram in: alicui cubum, Suet.

in-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To pour into: aliquid in vas, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To pour into one's self; to swallow: aquam, Curt.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply infundere, To empty itself, to pour or spread into: Pl. B. Fig.: To pour into; to communicate or impart to: orationem in aures, Cic. C. Meton.: 1. To administer anything to any one: alicui venenum, Cic.—2. To pour or throw into: agmen urbi infudit, Flor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To mix or mingle itself with: Cic. II. A. Prop.: Of fluids: 1. Gen.: To pour upon: succum corpori, Pl.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To spread upon or over: Pl. B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: To spread upon or over: his ego nimbum Desuper infundam, Virg.

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To make dark or dusky; to darken, obscure: arenam sanie, Virg. II. Fig.: To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: nec eos barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic.

inful-sus (for infud-sus), a, um; 1. P. of infu(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Prop.: Of fluids: Poured into: Infuso lympharum rore superne, i. e. into a goblet, Lucr.—(b) Meton.: Of persons in the Circus: Poured into, crowded in: Virg.—b. Of the sun's rays: Poured forth: sole infuso, Virg.—c. Thrown upon: conjugis infusus gremio, Virg.—d. Spread over: (with Gr. Acc.) nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov.—e. Spread forth or diffused: infusa per artus Mens, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *infus*.

Ingævōnes, um, m. The Ingævones; a Germanic tribe.

Ingauni, ōrum, m. The Ingauni; a people of Liguria.

in-gēmīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To redouble, repeat, reiterate: liquidas voces, Virg. II. Neut.: To be redoubled, to increase: ingeminant auri, Virg.

in-gēmisco, no perf. nor sup., gēmiscere, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan for, over, or on account of; to bemoan: A. Act.: (with Objective clause) aliquem hostem judicatum esse, Cic.—B. Neut.: ulli malo, Cic. II. Neut.: To groan: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic.

in-gēmo, gēmūi, no sup., gēmère, 3. v. a. and n. I. To groan or sigh over a thing; to mourn over, lament, bewail: A. Act.: aliquid interitum, Virg.—B. Neut.: laboribus, Hor. II. Neut.: To mourn, lament, groan: A. Prop.: Of persons: in aliquā re, Cic. B. Fig.: Of things: ingemuit solum, Ov.

in-gēnēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: To put into by begetting or

procreating; hence) Fig. **A.** To *im-*
plant, engender, beget in any one:
familia frugalitatem, Cic. — **B.** To
generate, create: animus esse ingener-
atum a Deo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *en-*
généder.

ingénios-e, adv. [ingenios-us]
Acutely, wittily, ingeniously: Cic.
(Comp.) ingeniosus, Pl. (Sup.) in-
geniosissime, Vell.

ingénios-us (ingénū-), a, um,
adj. [ingeni-um] (Full of ingenuity;
hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: En-
dowed with a good capacity or genius;
of good natural talents or abilities;
clever, ingenious: (Comp.) ingeniosior,
Cic. (Sup.) homo ingeniosissimus, id.
II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** Clever,
ingenious: argumentum, Pl. — **B.** Re-
quiring cleverness, skill, or discrimina-
tion: res est ingeniosa dare, Ov. — **C.**
Adapted, apt, fit for any thing: ad
segetes ager, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-*
généux.

ingén-itus, a, um, adj. [1. in;
gen-o] Inborn: vitia, Suet.

ingén-ium, ii, n. [id.] (A being
born in one; Concr. That which is in-
born; hence) **I.** Of things: Innate
or natural quality, nature, character:
Virg.; Tac. — **2.** Of persons: **A.** Natural
disposition, temper, mode of thinking,
character, bent, inclination: Cic.; Liv.
— **b.** (a) Prop.: Natural capacity,
talents, parts, abilities, genius: Cic. —
(b) Meton.: (a) A genius, i.e. a man
of genius; a clever, ingenious person:
Suet. — (b) Of things: An invention,
a clever thought: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr.
engin.

ingéno, gēnū, gēntum, gēnēre,
3. v. a. To instil by birth or nature;
to implant: Inque genuntur (for ingen-
anturque), Lucr.

in-gens, gentis, adj. (That is not
of, or that goes beyond, its kind or
species; uncouth; hence) **I.** Of inmod-
erate size, vast, huge, prodigious, e-
normous: aquae, Liv.: praeda, Cic. — **2.**
Great, mighty, strong, powerful: (Sup.)
ingentissimus, Veg. — **3.** Great, remark-
able, distinguished in any respect:
(Comp.) ingentior armis, Virg.: (with
Gen.) femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingénū-e, adv. [ingenu-us] In a
manner befitting a person of free or
noble birth; generously; openly, frank-
ly, ingeniously: Cic.

ingénū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The
condition or quality of the ingenuus;
hence) **I.** Good birth: Cic. — **2.** Noble-
mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness,
dignity, noble demeanour, etc. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *ingénuité*.

ingén-ūus, a, um, adj. [ingen-o]
(Inborn; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Native,
indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr.
— **B.** Innate, natural: indoles, Plaut.
II. Meton.: **A.** Free-born, born of
free parents: ingenuorum multitudo,
Cic.: ingenui parentes, Hor. — **B.** That
is worthy of a freeman, generous, frank,
candid, ingenuous: studia atque artes,
Cic. — **C.** Weakly, delicate, tender:
vires, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingénu*.

in-géro, gessi, gectum, gēre (Im-

perat., inger, Cat.), 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.**
Gen.: To carry, bring, pour, throw or
put into or in a place: aquam in salinas,
Pl. **B.** Esp.: Of weapons: To thrust,
drive into: hastas in tergum fugientis,
Virg. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: To
carry, bring, throw, pour, or put upon
any thing or person: ligna foco, Tib.
— **2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of
force, etc.: To hurl, cast, throw upon or
against any one: saxa in subeuntes,
Liv. **B.** Meton.: To heap on one, to
keep inflicting: verbera ad panem,
Curt. **C.** Fig.: **I.** To heap upon:
convicia alicui, Hor. — **2.** To pour forth
in words; to utter, say, keep repeating;
to mention: graves voces, Tac. — **3.** To
obtrude, press, or force upon one: in-
gererat iste Artemidorum, Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. (s')*ingérer*.

ingés-tus (for inger-tus), a, um,
P. of inger-o.
in-gigno, gēnū, 3. v. a. (only in
Perf.) To implant, engender. **I.** Prop.:
herbas ... Rupibus, Lucr. **II.** Fig.:
natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit,
Cic.

in-glōri-us, a, um, adj. [2. in;
glori-a] Without glory or fame; not
glorious, inglorious: Cic.; Tac.

in-glū-vies, ē, f. [1. in; root
glu; cf. glutio] (That which swallows
down; hence) **I.** Prop.: The crop,
mael, of animals: Virg. **II.** Meton.:
Voraciousness, gluttony: Hor.

ingrāte, adv. [ingrat-us] **1.** Un-
pleasantly, disagreeably: Ov. — **2.** Un-
thankfully, ungratefully: Cic.

ingrāt-la, -a, f. [id.] (The quality
of the ingratus; hence) Thanklessness,
ingratitude: in gratiam incidere,
Tert. — Adverbial expression:
Ingratilis, (contracted) ingratis: **1.**
Without one's thanks: Plaut. — **2.** Un-
willingly, against his (her, etc.) will:
Cic.

ingrāt-ilis (-tis), v. ingratia.

in-grāt-us, a, um, adj. **1.** Of
things: Unpleasant, disagreeable: labor,
Virg.: oratio, Cæs. — **2.**: **A.** Prop.:
Of persons: Unthankful, ungrateful:
(Comp.) ingratus, Sen. (Sup.) vir in-
gratissimus, Vell.: (with Gen.) salutis,
thankless for his preservation, Virg. —
B. Fig.: Of things that do not repay
the trouble bestowed upon them:
Ungrateful: ingrata ingluvie rem
stringere, i. e. that retains no recollection
of enjoyment, insatiable, Hor. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *ingrat*.

in-grāvesco, no perf. nor sup.,
ēre, 3. v. n. (In thesis: inque grāvesco-
unt, Lucr.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To
grow heavy, become heavier: Pl. **B.**
Esp.: To become pregnant: Lucr. **II.**
Fig.: **A.** To increase, grow worse or
more oppressive: ingravescent morbus,
Cic. — **B.** In a good sense: To increase,
become powerful: studium ingravescit,
Cic. — **C.** To become troubled, wearied,
inconvenienced: corpora exercitatione
ingravescent, Cic. — **D.** To be oppressed:
alter indies ingravescit, Cic.

in-grāvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
I. Prop.: To weigh down; puppem,
Stat. **II.** Fig.: To render worse, to

aggravate: ingravat hæc Dracæ,
Virg.

in-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi,
3. v. dep. [for in-gradior] (In thesis:
inque gredi, Lucr.) **1.**: **A.** Prop.:
To go into, to enter: domum, Cic.: in
fundum, id.: castris, Virg. **B.** Fig.:
1. To enter upon, engage in, apply one's
self to a thing: disputationem, Cic. —
2. To begin, commence a thing: tibi
res antiquæ laudis, Virg. — **3.** Of time:
To enter upon, begin, commence: nonum
annum, Vell. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To go
along, walk, advance, proceed: tardius,
Cic.: campo, Virg. **B.** Fig.: To walk,
go: per titulos tuos, Ov. **III.** To walk
on or upon: solo, Virg.

ingres-sio, ōnis, f. [for ingred-
sio; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** A going into,
entering: fori, Cic. — **2.** A beginning,
commencement: Cic. — **3.** (Prop.: A
walking or advancing; Meton.) A gait,
pace: Cic.

1. ingres-sus (for ingred-sus), a,
um, P. of ingred-ior.

2. ingres-sus, ūs, m. [for ingred-
sus; fr. ingred-ior] **1.** A going into,
entering; esp.: milit. t. t.: A marching
in, inroad: Tac. — **2.** A beginning,
commencement: Virg. — **3.**: **A.** Prop.:
A walking, going, stepping, moving
about: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: Gait, car-
riage: Pl.

in-grūo, grūi, no sup., grūēre, 3.
v. n. [1. in; ruo; with an epith., g]
I. To rush into; to make an incursion
or hostile descent into; to invade: in
Italiam, Tac. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: To rush
against; to violently fall upon, attack,
assault, assail: ingruit Æneas Italiam,
Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of accusers: To
attack, assail: Tac. — **2.** Of things: To
burst or break in; to fall upon, invade,
assault, assail: ingruere morbi in
remiges coeperunt, Liv.

inguen, Inis, n. [etym. dub.] **I.**
Prop.: The groin: Pl. **II.** Meton.:
A. = Membrum virile, Ov. — **B.** The
abdomen: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aïne*.

in-gurgit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[1. in; gurgis, gurgit-is] (To throw
into a whirlpool or gulf; hence) **I.**:
A. Prop.: To engulf in; to plunge or
throw into: se in merum, Plaut. — **B.**:
1. Gen.: To glut or gorge: Gell. — **2.**
Esp.: With Personal pron.: To glut
or gorge one's self; to guzzle, gormandize:
Cic. **II.** Fig.: With Personal
pron.: To plunge one's self, etc.: se in
flagitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ingurgiter*.

in-gustā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in;
gust(a)-o] Untasted, not tasted before:
Hor.

in-hābīlis, e, adj. **I.** Prop.:
That cannot be managed, unmanage-
able, unwieldy: magnitudo, Liv. **II.**
Fig.: Unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:
ad consensum, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr.
inhabile.

in-hābītābīlis, e, adj. Uninhab-
itable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhabitable*.
in-hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, hæreō,
2. v. n. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: To stick or
inhere in any thing; to remain firm
or fast in: in visceribus, Cic. **B.**
Fig.: **1.** To be deeply engaged in, to

devote one's self fully to: studiis, Ov.—**2.** *To be inherent:* opinatio inhærens, Cic.—**3.** *To be intimately connected with:* virtutis semper voluptatibus, Cic.—**4.** *To be firmly fixed in, ever present to:* pectoribus tu nostris, uxor, inhæres, Ov. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To stick or adhere to; to hang or cleave to; to cling or hang on to:* ad saxa nativis testis inhærentes, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Of the sight:* To hang upon, be attentively fixed upon, gaze fixedly at: vultibus illa tuis... inhæret, Ov.—**2.** *Of companionship:* To cling to one, be always about one, or in one's society: tibi semper inhæreant ui, Ov.—**3.** *Of the memory:* To cling or be fastened to: Pl.; Sen.

Inhæresco, hæsi, hæsum hærescere, **3. v. n.** [inhære-o] **I.** Prop.: *To remain fast or firm in; to stick fast, cleave, adhere to:* in sordibus aurium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: poetæ inhærescunt in mentibus, Cic.

In-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** *To breathe at or upon:* alenit popinam, the smell of the cook-shop, i. e. of the food just eaten, Cic.

In-hibēo, hībūi, hībūtum, hībēre, **2. v. a.** [for in-habeo] *To have a thing in hand, to lay hold of a thing, in order to keep it back; hence* **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To keep back, restrain, curb, check:* tela, Virg.: equos, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Inhibere, or inhibit remis, or inhibit remis puppim, or inhibit retro navem, To row the ship backward without turning it round:* Liv.; Curt. **B.** Fig.: *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris, Liv. **II.** *To set in operation; to practice, perform, use, employ:* supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhiber*.

Inhib-itiō, ōnis, *f.* [inhib-eo] *A rowing backward:* Cic.

In-hiō, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. n. I.** **A.** Prop.: *Of the mouth:* To stand open, to gape: Stat. **B.** Meton.: *To stand with open mouth, to gape:* inhians Cerberus, Virg. **II.** *Of desire or amazement:* **A.** Prop.: *To open the mouth wide, to gape for or at:* uberibus, Cic.: (with Acc. depend. on prep. in verb) postes, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To desire eagerly, to long for:* hereditatem alioquin, Plant.—**2.** *To listen eagerly to:* dictis, Val. Fl.

Inhonest-e, adv. [inhonest-us] *Dishonourably, disgracefully:* Cic.: (Comp.) inhonestus, Capitol.

Inhonest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [id.] *To dishonour, disgrace:* Ov.

In-honestus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful:* aliquis, Hor. (Comp.) inhonestior, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inhonestissimus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Unseemly, ugly, filthy:* homo, Ter.

In-hōnōrātus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Unhonoured, disregarded:* vita, Cic.: (Comp.) inhonoratior triumphus, Liv.—**2.** *Unrecorded:* (Sup.) inhonoratissimi, Liv.

In-hōnōrus, a, um, adj. **I.**

Prop.: *Without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Unightly, ugly:* signa, Tac.

In-horreo, horridi, *no sup.*, horrere, **2. v. n.** and **a.** **I.** Prop.: *To stand on end or erect; to bristle:* campis quum messis inhorruit, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: *To cause to bristle up:* aper inhorruit armos, Virg.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** *To have a tremulous motion; to quiver, shake, shudder:* aer, Ov.—**2.** *To tremble, shake, shudder, with fear, etc., or cold:* domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

In-horresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, horrescere, **3. v. n.** and **a.** **I.** Prop.: *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* frigoris impatientia papilionis villis inhorrescunt, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To quake, shudder with fear, etc.:* vacuis, Tac.

In-hospitālis, e, adj. *Inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor.

Inhospitāl-itas, ātis, *f.* [inhospitāl-is] *(The quality of the inhospitals; hence) Inhospitability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhospitalité*.

In-hospitūs, a, um, adj. *Inhospitable:* tecta, Ov.

Inhūmān-e, adv. [inhuman-us] *Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* facere, Cic.: (Comp.) inhumanus, id.

Inhūmān-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *(The quality of the inhumanus; hence) 1. Inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* Cic.—**2.** *Incivility; want of polish, or breeding:* Cic.—**3.** *Unkindness, disobedience:* Cic.—**4.** *Surliness, churlishness:* Cic.—**5.** *Niggardliness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhumanité*.

Inhūmān-iter, adv. [id.] *Uncivily, discourteously:* facere, Cic.

In-hūmānus, a, um, adj. *(Not humanus; hence) 1. Rude, savage, barbarous:* homo, Cic.; vox, id.—**2.** *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* (Comp.) inhumanior, Cic.: (Sup.) inhumanissimus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inhumain*.

In-hūmā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; hum(a)-o] *Unburied:* Cic.

In-ibi, adv. *(Therein, there; hence) 1. Prop.: Of place:* In that place: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of time:* Nearly, almost, on the point of: inibi est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place: Cic.

In-ens, ineuntis, *P. of ine-o*, through true root INI.

Inimic-e, adv. [inimic-us] *In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* agere, Cic.: (Comp.) inimicius, Liv.: (Sup.) inimicissime, Cic.

Inimic-itiā, ē, *f.* [id.] *(The quality of the inimicus; hence) Enmity, hostility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inimicitie*.

Inimic-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, **1. v. a.** [id.] *To render hostile, set at variance:* urbes, Hor.

In-imicus, a, um, adj. [for in-amicus] **I.** Prop.: *Of persons:* Unfriendly, hostile, inimical: animus, Cic.: (Sup.) inimicissimi motus, id.—As Subst.: **1. inimicus**, **1. m. A**

private enemy or foe: Cic.—**2. inimica**, ē, *f.* *A female private enemy or foe:* Cic.—**B.** *Of things:* Inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, a public foe; hostile:* nomina, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ennemi*.

Inique, adv. [iniqu-us] **1. a.** Prop.: *Unequally, not in equal parts or portions:* (Comp.) iniquis certationem comparare, Ter.—**b.** Fig.: *Unequally, disproportionately, dissimilarly:* Ter.—**2.** *Unfitly, unsuitably:* (Sup.) hoc iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.—**3.** *Unfairly, unjustly:* Cic.—**4.** *Not patiently, indignantly:* Suet.

Iniqu-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *(The quality or state of the iniquus; hence) 1. Unevenness, of the ground:* loci, Cæs.—**2.** *Unfavourableness, adverse-ness, difficulty, hardness:* Liv.—**3.** *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *iniquité*.

In-iquus, a, um, adj. [for in-æquus] *(Not æquus; hence) 1. Uneven, not level, steep:* locus, Liv.—**2.** **a.** Gen.: *Not equal, unequal:* passus, Val. Fl.—**b.** Esp.: *Not equal to some required standard; hence, (a) Too small:* Pers.—*(b) Too great, excessive:* Virg.—**3.** **a.** *Of place:* Unfavourable, disadvantageous: (Comp.) locus iniquior, Cæs.—**b.** *Of time:* Unfavourable, inconvenient: Liv.—**c.** *Of temper or feelings:* Unfavourable, unkind, hostile: (Sup.) animo iniquissimo aliquid intueri, Cic.—**d.** *Of circumstances:* Hard, hapless, unpropitious: Virg.—**e.** *Of wine:* Hurful or injurious: Pl.—**f.** *Unsuitable:* Plant.—**g.** *Of persons or things in gen.:* Unfavourable, unkind, unfriendly; hostile, inimical, adverse: judex, Ov.—As Subst.: **iniquus**, **1. m.** *An enemy, foe:* Cic.—**4.** *Unfair, unjust:* conditio, Cic.: aliquis, Ter.—**5.** *Not calm or composed; not tranquil; impatient, unwilling, discontented:* iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inique*.

Initiā-tiō, ōnis, *f.* [initi(a)-o] *An initiation, consecration or admission to sacred rites:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *initiation*.

Initi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [initi-um] (Prop.: *To begin, commence;* Meton.) **1.** *To initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites:* Cic.—**2.** *To initiate into any thing:* Plaut; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *initier*.

Ini-tium, ī, n. [ine-o; through true root INI] **I.** Prop.: *A beginning, commencement:* Cic.—*Adverbial expression:* Initio, in the beginning, at first: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A principle:* Cic.—**B.** Plur.: **1.** *Constituent parts, elements:* Cic.—**2.** *First principles, elements of a science:* Cic.—**3.** *Beginning, origin:* Vell.—**4.** *Aspices (because with them every thing was begun; esp., of those taken at the beginning of a reign):* Curt.—**5.** *a. Secret sacred rites, sacred mysticisms (to which only the initiated were admitted):*

Cic.—b. *Things used in celebrating sacred mysteries*: Cat.

ini-tus, ūs, m. [iŋeo, through true root INT] 1. (Prop.: *A coming into a place*; Meton.) *An arrival*: Lucr.—2. *A beginning, commencement*: Lucr.—3. *Copulation*: Ov.

1. **injec-tus** (for inŋac-tus), a, um, P. of inŋic-io, through true root INJAC. 2. **injec-tus**, ūs, m. [for inŋac-tus; fr. inŋic-io, through true root INJAC] 1. *A throwing into*: Lucr.—2. *A warring on or upon*: Tac.

in-jic-tio, ject, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. (inŋic-it for inŋec-erit, Plant.) [for inŋac-to] 1. **A**. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast in or into*: ignem castris, Liv.—2. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To throw or fling one's self any where*: Cic., Pl. B. Fig.: 1. *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: spem homini, Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: *To throw itself into*; *to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se inŋiciens animus, Cic. II. **A**. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw or cast on or upon any thing or person*: ei lanceum palleum inŋecit, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Law t. l.*: Inŋicere manum alicui: a. Insummoning before a judge: *To lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*: Plant.—b. *To seize, take possession of, as one's property*: Liv.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To throw one's self on or upon*: Liv. B. Fig.: 1. **A**. Gen.: *To throw or cast on or upon*: plaga inŋecta est petitioni tue, Cic.—b. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To cast one's self on*: se morti, i. e. *to rush boldly to meet death*, Virg.—2. *To throw out a hint*; *to casually mention, suggest*: quum mihi in sermone inŋecisset se velle Asiam visere, Cic.

inŋucund-it-as, ātis, f. [inŋucund-us] (The quality of the inŋucundus; hence) *Unpleasantness*: Cic.

inŋucund-i-us, comp. adv. [id.] *More unpleasantly*: Cic.

in-jūcundus, a, nm, adj. 1. Prop.: *Unpleasant, disagreeable*: rumor, Cic. II. Meton.: *Harsh, severe*: Tac.

in-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. 1. *To join into something*; *to join or fasten into*: in eos tigni inŋungerentur, Liv. II. (Prop.: *To join on or upon*; Fig.) *To inflict, occasion, bring upon one any thing*: civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.—b. *To lay or impose upon as a burden*: *to charge, enjoin*: militiam, Liv. III. *To join, unite, or attach*: aggerem muro, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. enjoinde.

in-jūrā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; jur(a)-o] *That has not sworn, unsworn*: Cic.

inŋūrī-a, ō, f. [inŋūrī-us] (The thing pertaining to the inŋūrīus; hence) 1. Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice or equity*; *injury, wrong, violence*: Cic. II. Esp.: **A**. Prop.: 1. *Injurious, unlawful or unjust conduct*: i. e. *A*. Injustice, wrong-doing: Cic.—b. *Injustice or wrong committed against another*: Liv.—2. *Law t. l.*:

in-jūrā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; jur(a)-o] *That has not sworn, unsworn*: Cic.

inŋūrī-a, ō, f. [inŋūrī-us] (The thing pertaining to the inŋūrīus; hence) 1. Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice or equity*; *injury, wrong, violence*: Cic. II. Esp.: **A**. Prop.: 1. *Injurious, unlawful or unjust conduct*: i. e. *A*. Injustice, wrong-doing: Cic.—b. *Injustice or wrong committed against another*: Liv.—2. *Law t. l.*:

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An injurious act, injury, insult, affront: actio inŋuriarum, an action for a personal injury or affront, Cic.—3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: Ter.—4. *A damage, harm, injury of any kind*: Suet.; Pl. B. Meton.: 1. *Revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: Liv.—2. *An unjust acquisition*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. injury.

inŋūrī-ōs, a, um, adj. [inŋūrī-us] (Full of inŋuria; hence) 1. *Unjust, unlawful, wrongful*: Cic.—2. *Hurtful, noxious*: ventus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. injurieux.

in-jūr-i-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; jus, jur-is] (Without jus; hence) *Injurious, wrongful, unjust, unlawful*: Cic.

1. **in-jus-sus**, a, um, adj. [for in-jub-sus; fr. 2. in; jub-co] *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: 1. Prop.: inŋusse veniunt ad muletra capelle, Hor. II. Fig.: *Of things*: inŋussa virescent Gramina, Virg.

2. **in-jus-sus**, ūs (only in Abl.), m. [id.] *Without command*: Cic.

injust-e, adv. [injust-us] *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: facere, Cic. (Sup.) *Injustissime*, Sall.

injust-ī-tia, ō, f. [id.] (The quality of the injustus; hence) 1. *Injustice, unjust proceeding*: Cic.—2. *Severity, harsh proceeding*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. injustice.

in-justus, a, um, adj. (Not justus; hence) 1. **A**. Gen.: *Unjust*: (Comp.) homine imperito nunquam quidquam inŋustus, Ter.—b. Esp.: *Harsh, severe*: noverca, Virg.—2. **A**. Prop.: (a) *Unlawful, wrongful, wrong-doing, wrong*: arma, Liv.—(b) *Wrong, wrongfully done, committed, obtained, etc.*: (Sup.) inŋustissima incommoda, Cic.—As Subst.: **injustum**, i, n. *Injustice*: Hor.—b. Meton.: *Oppressive, burdensome, excessive*: onus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. injustice.

in-nā-blis, e, adj. [2. in; n(a)-o] *That cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

in-nascor, natus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. 1. Prop.: *To be born in, to grow or spring up in*: filix inŋascitur agris, Hor. II. Fig.: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in*: cupiditas, Cic.

in-nā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. 1. *To swim or float in*: in stagno, Pl. II. *To swim or float into*: quum pisciculi in concham inŋataverint, Cic. III. **A**. Prop.: *To swim or float upon*: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) undam inŋatat alnas, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *Of water*: *To flow over, to overflow upon*: Pl.—2. *Of the hair*: *To flow upon*: Val. Fl. IV. *To swim or float*: Pl.

innā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of inŋnascor.—2. Pa.: *Inborn, innate, natural*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inné.

in-nā-vigā-bilis, e, adj. *Unnavigable, not to be navigated*: Tiberis, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. innavigable.

in-nec-to, nexi, nexum, nectere, 3. v. a. 1. **A**. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To*

tie, join, or fasten; *to bind*: favore laqueo, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) inŋnexa pedem, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To encircle, entwine*: colla lacertis, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To join together, bring forward one after another*: causas morandi, Virg.—2. *To concoct, devise, frame*: fraudem, Virg.—3. *To entangle, implicate*: conscientiam, Tac.—4. *To join, connect*: Myrcanis per affinitatem inŋnexus, Tac. II. **A**. Gen.: *To tie, join, fasten, or bind upon*: vincula gutturi, Hor. B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To twine one's self about, to fasten one's self upon, to hang upon or about*: inŋnecit cervicibus, Tac.

inŋnexus (for inŋnec-tus), a, um, P. of inŋnec-o.

inŋni-sus (for inŋnit-sus), a, um, P. of inŋnit-or.

in-nitor, nisus or nixus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. 1. Prop.: **A**. Gen.: *To lean or rest upon, to support one's self by any thing*: haste, Ov. B. Esp.: *To lean upon in order to press down, to crush*: Hirt. II. Fig.: *To lean*: vix hæc inŋixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic.

inŋnixus (for inŋnit-sus), a, um, P. of inŋnit-or.

in-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. n. 1. *To swim or float*: inŋnantes belue, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) fluvium vinculis inŋnaret Clælia ruptis, rushed into the river, and swam in it, Virg. II. **A**. Prop.: *To swim or float upon*: Tac. B. Meton.: 1. *Of water*: *To flow upon, to wash*: litoribus, Hor.—2. *Of persons*: *To sail upon, to navigate*: Styrgis lacus, Virg.

in-nocens, nōcētis, adj. 1. Prop.: *That does no harm or hurt*; *harmless, inoffensive, innoxious*: epistola, Cic.: (Comp.) inŋnocentior eibus, Pl. II. Fig.: **A**. Gen.: *Blameless, guiltless, innocent*: (Sup.) inŋnocentissimus pater, Cic. B. Esp.: *Disinterested, upright*: prætores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innocent.

inŋnocen-ter, adv. [for inŋnocenter; fr. inŋnocens, inŋnocent-is] *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: Tac.: (Comp.) inŋnocentius, id.: (Sup.) inŋnocentissime, Sall.

inŋnocent-ia, ō, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the inŋnocens; hence) 1. *Harmlessness*: Pl.—2. *Blamelessness, innocence*: Cic.—3. *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innocence.

inŋnōcū-e, adv. [inŋnocu-us] 1. *Harmlessly*: Suet.—2. *Innocently*: Ov. **in-nōcū-s**, a, um, adj.: 1. **A**. Prop.: *Harmless, innoxious*: litus, Virg.—b. Fig.: *Inoffensive, innocent*: Ov.—2. *Unharmful, uninjured*: carina, Virg.

in-nōtesco, nōtūi, nō sup., nōt-escere, 3. v. n. inch. *To become known or noted*: Ilibellis, Ov.

in-nōvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make anew, renew*: Fig. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. innover.

in-noxi-us, a, um, adj.: 1. **A**. Prop.: *Harmless, innoxious*: iter, i. e. *secure*, Tac.—b. Fig.: *A*. *Guiltless, blameless, innocent*: non possum innoxia

clci, Ov.—(b) *Undeserved* paupertas, Tac.—2. *Unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: sacras innoxia laurūs Vescar, Tib.
in-nūbīlus, a, um, *adj.* *Uncoloured, cloudless*: aether, Lucr.

in-nūbo, nupsī, nuptum, nūbere, 3. v. n. *To marry into or among*: Ov.; Liv.

in-nūb-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: I. Prop.: innuba permaneo, Ov. II. Fig.: Of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: Ov.
in-nūmērābilis, e, *adj.* *Countless, innumerable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *innumerable*.

innūmērābil-itas, ātis, f. [innumera-bil-is] *The quality of the innumera-bilis*; hence) *Countless number, an infinitude*: Cic.

innūmērābil-iter, adv. [id.] *Innumera-bly*: Cic.

in-nūmērālis, e, *adj.* *Numberless, innumerable*: Lucr.

in-nūmērus, a, um, *adj.* (Without numerus; hence) *Countless, numberless*: gentes populi-que, Virg.

in-nūo, nūi, nūtum, nūdere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To give a nod, to nod to*: abiens in-nuit mihi, Ter. II. Meton.: *To give a sign or intimation*: nos, ubi in-nuerint, posuit arma, Liv.

in-nup-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for in-nub-tus; fr. 2. in; nub-o] *Unmarried*: Virg.—As Subst.: *innupta*, ē, f. (sc. virgo) *An unmarried female, a virgin*: Cat.

in-nūtrio, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. *To nourish or bring up in anything*: Pl.

Inō, ūs, f. *Ino*: the daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by her husband, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses.—Hence, **Inō-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ino*.

In-oblitus, a, um, *adj.* *Not forgetful, mindful*: Ov.

in-obrū-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; obrū-o] *Not overcheated*: Ov.

In-observābilis, e, *adj.* *That cannot be observed, unobservable*: Cat.

In-observā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; observ(a)-o] *Unobserved, unperceived*: sidera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-observé*.

In-ōdorūs, a, um, *adj.* *Without smell, inodorous*: ossa, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inodore*.

In-offensus, a, um, *adj.* I. Gen.: *Not struck or dashed against by any thing; against which one does not dash or strike*: meta, Luc. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Of the feet*: (Not struck or dashed against any thing; hence) *That does not stumble, without stumbling, un-stumbling*: Tib. B. Fig.: *Proceeding without hindrance, uninterrupted, un-broken*: cursus honorum, Tac. C. Meton.: 1. Gen.: *Unhindered, un-impeded, uninterrupted*: mare, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Uninterrupted by trouble, sorrow, or misfortune*: lucky, fortunate, prosperous: vita, Ov.

In-officiōsus, a, um, *adj.* (Not full of officium; hence) 1. *Not obliging, disobliging*: Cic.—2. *Contrary to one's duty*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *in-officieux*.

In-ōlens, entis, *adj.* *Without smell, inodorous*: olivum, Lucr.

In-ōlesco, ōlēvi, ōlītum, ōlescere, 3. v. n. *To grow into anything*: docent (sc. germen) inolescere libro, Virg.

In-ōminātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Not provided with a good omen; hence) *Ill-omened, inauspicious*: Hor.

In-ōp-ia, ē, f. [inops, inop-is] *The quality or state of the inops*; hence) 1. (Prop.: Weakness; Meton.) *A weak or feeble person*: Plant.—2. (Want, lack, scarcity; hence) *A*. With respect to means, etc.: *Poverty, indigence*: Cic.—b. With respect to food or provisions: *Want, scarcity*: Cæs.; Cic.—3. Of a speaker: *Poverty of language, barrenness of ideas*: Cic.—4.: a. Of number: *Scarcity, fewness, small number*: Plant.—b. Meton.: *A stinted or short supply of provisions*: Liv.—5. *Want, lack, scarcity of any thing*: Cæs.; Cic.—6. (Prop.: *Helplessness*; Meton.) *One who is helpless or unprotected; a poor helpless person*: Cic.

In-ōpina-nis, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; opin(a)-or] *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unware*: Cæs.

In-ōpinan-ter, adv. [for inopinant-ter; fr. inopinans, inopinant-is] *Unexpectedly*: Suet.

In-ōpināt-o, adv. [inopinat-us] *Unexpectedly*: Liv.

In-ōpinātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not expected, unexpected*: Cæs.; Cic.—As Subst.: *inopinatum*, i, n. *Something unexpected*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Ex inopinato, Unexpectedly*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopiné*.

In-ōpin-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opin-or] *Unexpected*: quies, Virg.

In-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* *Unsuitable, inopportune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inopportün*.

In-ops, ōpis, *adj.* (Without ops; hence) 1.: A. Prop.: *Physically: Without power or strength, weak*: Liv.—b. Fig.: *Mentally: Without power or unable to do any thing*: Prop.—C. Meton.: *Of angry passions: Impotent, ineffective, vain*: Val. Fl.—2.: a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: *Without means or resources: poor, needy, indigent*: Cic.; Virg.—As Subst.: *inops*, opis, m. *A poor or needy person*: Nep.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Of style: Poor, meagre; barren in ideas, devoid of words or due expression*: Cic.—(b) *Of a speaker: Jeune, poor*: Cic.—(γ) *Poor, mean, bad, pitiful, wretched, indigent, miserable*: Hor.—(c) Meton.: *Insatiable: cupidus semper inops*, Hor.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Poor in any thing, destitute, devoid of, or without any thing*: (with Gen.) *amicorum*, Cic.—(b) Fig.: (a) *Devoid of or without any thing*: (with Gen.) *inops humanitatis*, Cic.—(b) *Of an orator: Poor or meagre in language*: Cic.—3. *Without help, helpless*: Cic.

In-ōrā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; or(a)-o] *Not pleaded*: Cic.

In-ordinā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ordin(a)-o] *Not arranged, disordered, irregular*: milites, Liv.: (Sup.) *inordinatissimi pili*, Pl.—As Subst.: *inordinatum*, i, n. *Disorder*: Cic.

In-ōrior, no perf., ōriri, 4. v. dep. *To show itself, appear*: Tac.

Inornā-tē, adv. [inornat-us] *Without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her.: (Comp.) *inornatus*, Front.

In-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop.: *Unadorned*: mulieres, Cic. II. Fig.: *Uncelebrated*: Chartist inornatus, Hor.

in-primis, v. primus.

inquām, v. inquit.

in-quietes, ētis, *adj.* *Restless, unquiet*: Tac.; Pl.

inquiet-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [inquiet-us] *To make inquietus*; hence) *To disquiet, disturb*: victoriam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiéter*.

in-quietus, a, um, *adj.* *Not quiet, unquiet, restless*: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.: (Comp.) *inquietiores*, Adm.: (Sup.) *inquietissimus*, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inquiet*.

1. **inquit-il-lus**, i, m. [for incol-lus fr. incol-o] I. Gen.: *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner*: Just. II. Esp.: *A dweller in a hired house, a tenant*: Cic.

2. **inquit-il-lus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. inquit-il-lus] *Possessing merely a lodging*: civis (a term sneeringly applied by Catiline to Cicero, who was a native of Arpinum): Sall.

inquitāt-e, adv. [inquitat-us] *Filthy, impure*: loqui, Cic.

inquitā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of inquit(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Contaminated, defiled, filthy, impure, foul, sordid, base*: (Sup.) *ratio inquitatissima*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quis in voluptate inquitator*, id. b. Esp.: *Of speech*: 1. *Of the rhythm of a verse: Spoiled*: Cic.—2. *Low, lewd, filthy*: Cic.

in-quin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-cun-o; fr. in; cun-ire] I. Prop.: *To mute upon, make dung upon*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. *To besoul, stain, pollute, make dirty or filthy*: vestem, Plant.—B. *To corrupt, spoil, vitiate, pollute*: aquam cadaveribus, Cic. III. Fig.: A. *To pollute, contaminate, vitiate, corrupt*: splendorem honestatis, Cic.—B. *To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture*: are tempus aureum, Hor.

inquō (usually inquam), v. def. [prps. in-quā-m; i. e. QUA, akin to Sanscr. क्षज्ज, narrare, dicere; 1. in] (The follg. forms are in use: inquit-us, Hor.: inquitant, Cic.: inquitat (al. inquebat), id.: inquisti, id.: inquires, Cat.: inquit, Cic.: inque, Ter.: inquit, Plaut.) I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation (=our say (said) I, says (said) he, etc.): tum Quintius inquit mihi, etc., Cic.: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende, si potes, id.: tu et vos omnes hoc inquit, mementote, id.
in-qui-ro, quisivī, quisitum, quirere, 3. v. a. [for in-quaro] I. Prop.:

To seek after, search for: corpus, Liv. **II. Fig.:** **A.** To search for or after: honestatem, Liv.—**B.** To search, examine, or inquire into any thing: vitia alicuius, Hor.—Particular phrase: Inquirere in se, To search into one's self, to examine or inquire into one's own conduct, etc.: Cic.—**C.** Law t.t.: To search for grounds of accusation against one: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. s'enquérir.

inquis-ito, ōnis, f. [for inquestio; fr. inquir-o, through root IN-QU-ES] **1.** A seeking or searching for: Plaut.—**2.** A searching or inquiring into, an examination: veri, Cic.—**3.** Law t. t.: A seeking for proofs or grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inquisition.

inquis-itor, ōris, m. [for inquestitor; fr. id.] **1.** A seeker, searcher; one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor: Suet.—**2.** An examiner, investigator: Sen.—**3.** Law t. t.: One who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. inquisiteur.

inr. v. irr.
in-sālūbris, e, adj. **I. Prop.:** Unwholesome, not healthy, unhealthy, insalubrious: ager, Pl. (Comp.) insalubris, Gell.: (Sup.) vinum insaluberrimum, Pl. **II. Meton.:** Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. insalubre.

in-sālūt-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; salut(a)-o] Ungreoted, unsaluted: Virg.—**in-sānābilis**, o, adj. That cannot be cured or healed, incurable. **I. Prop.:** morbus, Cic. **II. Fig. (Comp.)** nihil insanabilis, Liv.

insāne, adv. [insan-] Madly, insanely. **I. Prop. (Comp.)** Insilivam non ligna feras insanus, Hor. **II. Meton.:** Outrageously, excessively: esurians, Plaut.

insān-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the insanus; hence) **I. Prop.:** Unsoundness of mind; madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.:** Madness, violence, fury: libidinum, Cic.: orationis, id. **III. Meton.:** A. Excess, extravagance: Cic.—**B.** Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: Hor.

insān-īo, īvi or īi, itum, ire (Imperf. Ind. insanbat, for insaniebat, Ter.), 4. v. n. [id.] (To be insanus; hence) **I. Prop.:** A. Medic. t. t.: To be of unsound mind; to be mad or insane: Cols.—**B.** To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane: nō insanire videatur, Cic. **II. Meton.:** To act like a madman; to rage, rave: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg.: (with Acc. of equivalent meaning) errorem, Hor.

insān-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The state of the insanus; hence) Insanity, unsoundness, disease: Cic.

in-sānus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.:** Unsound in mind, mad, insane: Cic. **II. Fig.:** Outrageous, violent, furious, excessive: (Comp.) insanior cupiditas, Cic. **III. Meton.:** A. That acts like a madman, raging, raving, frantic, foolish, silly: (Sup.) homo insanis-

mus, Cic. **B.** Of things: **1.** Raging, furious: fluctus, Virg.—**2.** Full of raging noise, noisy, tumultuous: forum, Prop.—**C.** That causes madness, maddening: fames, Luc.—**D.** Excessive, immense: moles, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Immensum, Excessively, immensely: Plaut.—**E.** Rapt, out of one's mind, inspired: vates, Virg.

in-sātā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; 1. sati(a)-o] **I. Gen.:** That cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic. **II. Esp.:** That cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety, unsating: (Comp.) nulla est insatiabilior species, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. insatiable.

insātābīl-iter, adv. [insatiabilis] Insatiably: Tac.

in-sātūrā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; satur(a)-o] Insaturable: Cic.

insātūrābīl-iter, adv. [insaturabilis] Insaturably: Cic.

in-scendo, scendi, censem, scendere, 3. v. a. [for in-scando] **I. A. Gen.:** To mount up into, to mount: in curram, Plaut. **B. Esp.:** Naunt, t. t.: To go on board ship, embark: Plaut. **II. To mount upon, get upon:** equum, Suet.

in-sciens, scientis, adj. **I. Prop.:** Without knowledge, unaware: Cic. **II. Meton.:** Ignorant, stupid, silly: Tor.

in-scient-ter, adv. [for inscient-ter; fr. insciens, inscient-is] **1.** Unknowingly, unwittingly: Cic.—**2.** Ignorantly, unskillfully, stupidly: Liv.

inscient-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The state of the insciens; hence) Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: Cic.—**in-scient-ia**, adv. [inscient-ia] Unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly: Cic. (Sup.) inscitissime, Gell.

inscient-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the insciens; hence) **1.** Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness in or about a matter: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Ignorance, stupidity: Plaut.

in-sci-tus, a, um, adj. (Not scitus; hence) Unknowing, ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid: mulier, Plaut. (Comp.) quid est insci-tus, Cic.: (Sup.) inscitissimus, Plaut.

in-sci-tus, a, um, adj. Not knowing, ignorant of a thing: omnibus insci-tis, Hirt.: (with Gen.) omnium rerum insci-tus, Cic.: (with Interrogative clause) insci-ti, quid gereretur, Cæs.

in-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I. Gen.:** A. Prop.: To write upon any thing; to inscribe: literas, Cic.: nomen monumentis, id. **B. Fig.:** **1.** To write upon, to manifest, exhibit, show: sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscuiusque civis, quid de republica sentiat, Cic.—**2.** To impress upon; write deeply in: orationes in animo, Cic.—**3.** (To write, as it were, the author's name upon any thing; hence) To assign, ascribe, attribute to: deos sceleris, Ov. **C. Meton.:** **1.** To mark, make marks on: versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, Virg.—**2.** To brand: Pl. **II. Esp.:** A. Prop.: To furnish with an inscription: statuas quas in-

scribi iussisti, Cic.—Particular phrases: **1.** Inscribere ædes, To write on a house (thū it is for sale), to publicly offer it for sale: Plaut.—**2.** Inscribere librum, To inscribe, give a title to a book: Cic. **B. Fig.:** To indicate, evidence, show who or what one is: sua quæque deorum Inscribit facies, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. inscrire.

in-scrip-tio, ōnis, f. [for inscribitio; fr. inscrib-o] **1.** A. A writing upon, inscribing: nominis, Cic.—**B.** An inscription on monuments: Pl.—**2.** An inscription, title of a book: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inscription.

in-sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, sculptere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.:** To cut or carve upon; to engrave, cut into: aliquid saxo, Hor. **II. Fig.:** To engrave, imprint: in mente ut, etc., Cic.

1. in-sēco, sēcū, sectum, scēare, 1. v. a. **I. A. Gen.:** To cut into: aliquid, Auct. Her. **B. Esp.:** To dissect: corpora mortuorum, Pl. **II.** To cut something in something: pectine dentes, Ov.

2. in-sēco (-sēquo), old form of in-sequor: Enn.; Cato.

insectā-tio, ōnis, f. [insect(a)-o] **1.** A pursuing, pursuit: hostis, Liv.—**2.** A pursuing with words; a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: Tac.; Script. ap. Cic.

insectā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (Prop.: One who pursues; Fig.) A persecutor: plebis, Liv.

insec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [a rare form for insec-to] To pursue miles ab his insectatus, Hirt.

insec-to, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. freq. [for insequor; fr. insequ-or] **I. Prop.:** To pursue: impios insectatur furie, Cic. **II. Fig.:** A. To pursue with words; to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, id.: (without Object) in aliquem, id.—**B.** To pursue in any way: assiduus herbam insectabere rastris, pursue the weeds with diligent hoofs; i. e. diligently extirpate them, Virg.

in-sēdā-bilis, e, adj. [2. in; sed(a)-o] That cannot be stilled, incessant: Gloss.

insēdābīl-iter, adv. [insedabilis] Unquenchedly, incessantly: Lucr.

in-sēnesco, sēnī, no sup., sēnescere, 3. v. n. To grow old in or at any thing, to spend one's lifetime in: in libris, Hor.

in-sensilis, e, adj. Without feeling, senseless, insensible: Lucr.

1. in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Buried; Fig.) Hidden: virtus, Cic.

2. in-sēpul-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; sepel-io, through root SEPUL-] Unburied: acervi, Cic.—Particular phrase: Insepulta sepultura, A burial without funeral rites: Cic.

in-sēquor, sēcūtus (sēcūtus) sum, sēcūi, 3. v. dep. **I. Prop.:** A. Gen.: To follow after or close upon: aliquid, Virg. **B. Esp.:** **1.** To follow after or pursue with hostile intent; to follow close upon or upon the heels of an enemy; to press upon, har-

hostem, Liv.: aliquem gladio, Cic.—
2. In time: *To follow, succeed, come after*: hunc, Cic.: (without Object) annus insequens, Liv. **II. Fig. A.**:

1. *To follow or attend upon*: improbrum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic.—
2. Of a narrative, etc.: *To go on, to proceed*: Cic.—3. *To follow an aim or object, to have in view*: Cic.—4. Of order, turn, or succession: *To follow, succeed, come after*: Cic.—5. Of the sight: *To follow after, keep steadily or constantly in view*: fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. navem), Ov.—6. *To proceed to do something*: convellere vimen insequor, Virg.—**B.**: 1. *To assail, attack*: homines contumelia, Cic.—2. Of language: *To condemn, reprove, censure*: turpitudinem vite, Cic.—3. Of the ground: *To attack*; i. e. *to work at incessantly*: arva, Virg. **III. Meton.**: As the result of following after: *To overtake, come up with*: at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s) *ensuivre*.

1. **in-sēro**, sēvi, situm, sēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: Of seeds, trees, etc.: Agricolt. t. t.: *To sow or plant in any place*: Pl. **B. Fig. 1.**: a. *To implant*: concute, num qua tibi vitium inseverit olim Natura, Hor.—b. Part. Perf.: *Implanted by nature, deeply rooted*: insitae cognitiones, Cic.—2. *To place in, unite to*: animos corporibus, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of remedial powers: *To bestow*: remedia herbis, Pl.—2. Of persons: *To incorporate with, embody amongst*: Cic. **II.**: A. Prop.: Agricolt. t. t.: Of shoots, grafts, etc.: *To engraft or graft into a tree*: ramos, Hor. **B. Fig.**: Part. Perf.: *Engrafted in, naturalized in, become permanent or hereditary in*: in istam domum insita sapientia, Cic. **C. Meton.**: Of trees: Agricolt. t. t.: *To furnish with grafts, to put a graft into, to graft*: insita mala, Virg.

2. **in-sēro**, sētili, sertum, sēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: Prop.: *To put, bring, or introduce into; to insert*: collum in laqueum, Cic. **II. Fig. A.**: *To introduce into, mix up with, connect with*: minimis rebus religio inserit deos, Liv.—**B.**: 1. Gen.: *To ingraft upon; to implant*: amputanda plura sunt illi retati, quam inserenda, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To unite to*: nomen famae, i. e. *to render celebrated*, Tac. **III. Meton.**: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *To bring or introduce into, to mingle or mix up with*: inserit Bacidis alienae nomina gentis, Ov.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To mingle or mix up one's self with, join one's self with, go into or among*: Tac.; Ov.—**B.**: *To embody or incorporate with, to enrol among*: familiae, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insérer*.

in-ser-tim, adv. [in-ser-o] *By insersion*: fundere, to pour in, Lucr.

in-ser-to, prps. no perf. nor sup., tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] *To put into, insert*: clypeo, sinistram, Virg.

in-ser-vio, servivi, servitum, servire, 4. v. n. or a. (Fut. inservibis, Plaut.) **I. Prop.**: *To serve, to be a servant or vassal*: rex inserviens, Tac.

II. Fig. A.: *To be devoted or attached to, to endeavour to please, to pay attention or court to*: illum, Plaut.; et, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) inservitum erat, Liv.—**B.**: *To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of*: honoribus, Cic.

in-sēs-us (for insed-sus), a, um, P. of insid-eo, through true root INSED.

in-sibŭlo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To hiss, whistle, or rustle in*: Eurus, Ov.

in-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for in-sedeo] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To sit in*: Sen. **B. Fig.**: *To be seated, fixed, stamped, or rooted in; to be in*: in memoriā, Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. *To settle in, become settled in*: quum in locis semen insedit, Cic. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: Neut.: *To sit upon*: equo, Liv. **B. Meton.**: 1. Neut.: a. *To settle upon, to become settled on*: vapor insedit Apulie, Hor.—b. Of places: *To stand or be situated upon*: insidet (sc. Joppe) collem, Pl.—c. *To fall upon*: auribus clamor, Pl.—2. Act.: *To take up a position at a place, to get possession of, to occupy*: locum, Liv. **III. Pass.**: *To be perched or settled upon by birds*: inessu n diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

in-sidŭ-læ, arum, f. plur. [insid-eo] (*A taking up a position at a place; hence*) 1. Of persons: *Troops or men who secretly occupy any place that they may thence fall unawares on an enemy; liers in wait; an ambush, ambuscade*: Hirt.—2. Of place: **a. Prop.**: *A place occupied by liers in wait, etc.; an ambush, ambuscade*: Cic.—**b. Fig.**: *Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare*: Cic.; Cæs.; Sall.

in-sidŭ-lā-tor, ōris, m. [insidi(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *One lying in ambush*: Hirt. **II. Meton.**: *One who lies in wait; a lurker, waylayer*: Cic.

in-sidŭ-or, ātus um, āri, 1. v. dep. [insidi-e] (Prop.: *To lie in ambush; Fig.*) *To wait for, watch for, expect any thing*: somno maritorum, Cic.

in-sidŭ-os-e, adv. [insidios-us] *Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously*: Cic.: (Sup.) insidiosissime, id.

in-sidŭ-ōsus, a, um, adj. [insidi-ō] (Full of insidiæ; hence) *Cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious*: Of persons or things: aliquid, Pl.: (Comp.) quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insidieux*.

in-sidŭo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. n. **I. (Prop.)**: *To sit down in a place; Meton.* *To settle in a place in order to dwell there*: jugis Etruscis, Virg. **II. (Prop.)**: *To settle down into a place; Meton.* *To sink or pierce into*: et credit tactis digitos insidere membris, i. e. *make a deep impression in*, Ov. **III.**: **A. Prop.**: *To sit down on or upon; to settle on*: apes insidunt floribus, Virg. **B. Meton.**: *To settle upon, fix one's habitation at or upon*: cineres patriæ insedisse supremos, Virg.

in-sign-e, is, n. [in-sign-is] **I. Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A distinctive mark; a mark, token, sign*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: *A mark, proof*: veri, Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**:

A peculiar distinction or badge: officio, birth, rank, etc. (mostly plur.): Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. **B. Fig.**: Plur.: 1. *Distinctions*: virtutis, Cic.—2. In oratory: *Brilliance, striking points*: Cic. **C. Meton.**: 1. *A signal*: Liv.—2. *An ensign, standard, flag*: Cæs.—3. Plur.: *Ornaments, decorations*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insignes*.

in-signŭo, ōvi, ōtum, ōre, 4. v. a. [in-sign-e] **I. Gen.**: *To put a mark upon*: pueros, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *To mark, distinguish, make conspicuous or remarkable*: multi insiguntur barbā geminā inferiori labro, Pl.—2. *To adorn*: tropeis . . . agros, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *To distinguish, render remarkable*: annum cladibus, Tac.

in-sign-is, e, adj. [1. in; sign-um] **I. Prop.**: *That has a mark upon it; that is or may be distinguished by a mark*: vestis, Liv.: maculis et albo, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Remarkable, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary*: virtus, Cic.: (Comp.) insigniora monumenta, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insigne*.

in-signitŭ-e, adv. [in-signit-us] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: improbus, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitius, Liv.

in-sign-iter, adv. [in-sign-is] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: diligere, Cic.: (Comp.) insignitus, Nep.

in-signi-tus, a, um: 1. P. of insigni-o.—2. Pa.: **a.** *Marked, clear, plain*: conformatio, Cic.—**b.** *Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable*: infamia, Tac.: (Comp.) nomen insignitius, Liv.

in-silŭ-a, um, n. plur. [in-silŭ-o] (*Things leaping into something; hence*) *The treadle of a loom*: Lucr.

in-silŭo, silŭti (sili, in Luc. and Claud.), no sup., silire, 4. v. n. [for in-salio] **I.**: **A. Prop.**: *To leap or spring into*: in scapham, Plaut.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Æt-nam, Hor. **B. Fig.**: *To leap or spring into*; i. e. *become involved in*: in cruciatum, Plaut. **II.**: *To leap or spring upon*: in equum, Liv.; prorsus, Ov.

in-simŭlo, are, v. insimulo. **in-simŭlā-tŭo** (in-simŭlā-), ōnis, f. [insimul(a)-o] *A charge against one, an accusation*: probrorum, Cic.

in-simŭlo (-simŭlo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To represent against a person*; Meton.) 1. *To allege, advance, or maintain against any one; to lay any thing to one's charge*: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.—2. **a.** *To bring a charge or accusation against any one; to charge, accuse, or tax any one*: aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To charge or tax one with doing, or accuse one of doing any thing*: eos incerta dicere, Cic.—3. *To charge one with, accuse one of any thing*: (with Gen. of charge) aliquem avaritiæ, Cic.: (with Abl. of charge) insimulatus falso crimine senatus, Liv.

in-sin-cērus, a, um, adj. *Not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled*: crur, Virg.

in-sinŭā-tŭo, ōnis, f. [insinu(a)-o]

An insinuating or ingratiating one's self: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insinuation.*

in-sinū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. [1. in; sinus, (uncontr. Gen.) sinu-is] To put or thrust into the bosom; to bestow or heap upon one: faciles insinuator opes, Prop. II. [1. in; sinuo] A. Act. 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To cause any person or thing to penetrate or enter any where by winding or bending: insinuare ordines, i. e. to push the files between the ranks of the enemy, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To wind or make one's way into or among: Cæs.; Lucr.; Liv.—2. Fig.: a. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To introduce or recommend one's self to any one's notice or regard; to ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Plant.; Suet.—b. With Personal pron.: To introduce, or ingratiate one's self; to work or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: familiariter se in eorum sermone, i. e. to become on terms of free and unreserved communication, Cic.—3. Meton.: a. Of the soul or animating principle: (a) Gen.: To make to enter, to place in or inside: Lucr.—(b) Esp.: With Personal pron.: To enter, pass into: Lucr.—b. Of the heat of the sun: To pour in: Lucr.—B. Neut.: 1. Prop.: To wind or make one's way into or among: per pectora pavor, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. To ingratiate one's self into any one's favour: Cic.—b. To penetrate or make one's way to; to reach, arrive at: ut penitus insinuet (sc. animus) in causam, i. e. acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insinuer.*

in-sipiens, entis, adj. [for in-sapens] Unwise, senseless, foolish: fortunatus, Cic. (Comp.) insipientior, id. (Sup.) insipientissimus, Sen.

insipiens-ter, adv. [for insipient-ter; fr. insipiens, insipient-is] Unwisely, foolishly: sperat, Cic.

insipient-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the insipiens; hence) Want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

in-sisto, stiti, nō sup., sistere (Perf. Ind. institerunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. I.: A. Prop.: To set one's self on; to set foot upon; to stand, tread, step upon: huic (sc. saxo) Remus institerat frustra, Ov.: instisibat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. To stand, tread, or step upon: vestigis laudum, Liv.—b. To stand still upon, i. e. dwell upon: vitilis amice, Ov.—c. To persecute, persist, or continue in any course: crudelitati, Tac.—d. To proceed or begin; to set about: flagitare, Cic.: sic adeo insistit, i. e. begins to speak, Virg.—e. To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply or address one's self to a thing: in bellum, Cæs.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) munus, Cic.—f. To solicit earnestly, importune, urge: Liv.—2. To enter upon, devise, plan, adopt: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) rianque insiste domandi, Virg. C. Meton.: 1. Of birds: To support themselves, to hover: Ov.—2. Of war: To be close

to, to be at: Liv.—3. To follow up closely an enemy; to pursue, be at one's heels, press hard upon: Liv.—4. Of a particular time: To be close at hand, to be very near: Ov. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To stand, take one's stand, stand still: stellarum motus instand, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of an army: To halt: Cic.; Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Of a speaker: a. Gen.: To pause, stop: illustribus rebus, Cic.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of hesitation: To hesitate, doubt: Cic.—2. Of speech: To stand still, stay, come to a stand: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insister.*

insit-tio, ōnis, f. [for insa-tio; fr. 1. inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero init.] I. Prop.: An grafting, grafting: Cic. II. Meton.: The time of grafting: Ov.

insit-tivus, a, um, adj. [for insat-ivus; through id.] I. Prop.: Ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. II. Meton.: Substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaed.

insit-tor, ōris, m. [for insa-tor; through id.] An ingrafter, grafter: Prop.

insit-tus (for insa-tus), a, um: 1. P. of inse-ro, through root INSA; v. sero init.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Ingrafted; Fig.) Adopted, taken into one's family: Tac.

in-sociābilis, e, adj. Unsociable, incompatible: Liv.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insociable.*

in-solābil-iter, adv. [2. in; solābil-is] Insolubly: Hor.

in-solē-ns, ntis, adj. [2. in; solē-o] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: Unaccustomed to custom: Ter.—2. Esp.: Unaccustomed, not habituated to: infamiae, Cic.: audiendi, quae faceret, Tac.—B. Of things: That is not customary, unusual, rare: (Sup.) nomen insolentissimum, Quint. II. Meton.: A. Excessive, immoderate, too great: alacritas, Cic.: lætitia, Hor.—B. Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent: Of persons or things: ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. (Comp.) secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt.—C. Extravagant, lavish, profuse: in alienis re, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insolent.*

insolē-ter, adv. [for insolent-ter; fr. insolens, insolent-is] 1. Unusually, contrary to custom: Cic.—2. Excessively, immoderately, too greatly: (Comp.) insolentius, Cic.—3. Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, insolently: se efferre, Cic.: (Sup.) insolentissime, Val. Max.

in-solēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The condition or quality of the insolens; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A not being accustomed to a thing, strangeness, novelty: Cic.; Liv.—b. Fig.: Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness in the choice of words: Cic.—2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: Cic.—3. Extravagance, lavishness, profuseness, excess, luxury, expensiveness: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insolence.*

in-solē-sco, nō perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [2. in; solē-o] (To begin to be unusual; hence) To grow

haughty or insolent, to become elated: Sall.; Tac.

in-sōlidus, a, um, adj. Not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov.

in-sōlitus, a, um, adj.: 1. Unaccustomed to a thing; femina, Cic.: (with Gen.) civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall.—2. Unusual, uncommon: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insolite.*

insomn-ia, æ, f. [insomn-is] (The state of the insomnis; hence) Sleeplessness, want of sleep: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. insomnia.*

in-somn-is, e, adj. [2. in; somnus] (Without somnus; hence) I. Prop.: Of living beings: That does not or cannot sleep: Tac. II. Meton.: Of time: Passed in sleeplessness: Virg.

in-somniūm, ii, n. A dream: Virg. **in-sōno**, sōnāi, nō sup., sōnāre, 1. e. n. and a. I. Neut.: (To sound in, to make a sound or noise in; hence) Of wind instruments: To play upon: calanis agrestibus, Ov. II. Neut.: To sound on or over; to make a sound or resound on: Boreæ quæ spiritus alto Insonat Aegeo, Virg. III.: A. Prop.: Neut.: To sound loudly; to resound greatly or aloud: insonuere cavernæ, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Neut.: To make or produce a loud sound with any thing: insonnitque flagello, i. e. loudly cracked his whip, Virg.—2. Act.: To make or cause any thing to give forth a loud sound: verberare insonuit, Virg.

in-sons, tis, adj. I. Prop.: Guiltless, innocent: amicus, Virg.: (with Gen.) fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: (with Abl.) crimine, Liv. II. Meton.: Harmless, that does no hurt, commits no injury: te vidit insons Cerberus, Hor.—As Subst.: insons, ontis, m. One that commits or gives no offence, a guiltless or harmless person: Sall.

in-sōpitus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful: draco, Ov. II. Meton.: Of fire: Inextinguishable: ignis, Claud.

inspargo, etc., v. insper.

in-sperāns, ntis, adj. Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations: Cic.

inspērāte (-o), adv. [insperat-us] Unexpectedly: Plant.; Val. Max.

in-sperātus, a, um, adj.: Of persons or things: Unhoped for, unexpected: pecunia, Cic.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) insperatissime mihi, Plant.—A verbal expression: Ex insperato, Unexpectedly: Liv.

in-spergo (-spargo), si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. [for in-spargo] I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To sprinkle, strew or scatter upon: cinis potioni inspersus, Pl.—2. Esp.: Sacrific. i. t.: To sprinkle on a victim: molam ac vinum, Cic. B. Meton.: Of natural blemishes, etc.: Pass.: To be dispersed, scattered, or spread about over: egregio inspersos reprehendat corpore naevos, Hor. II.

To besprinkle, scatter, bestrew: cinis, Pl.

insper-sus (for insperg-sus), a, um, P. of inspergo.

in-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for in-specio] I.: A. Prop.: 1.

Gen.: To look into: marsupium, Plaut.: in speculum, Ter.—2. Esp.: To look into for the purpose of reading, etc.; to examine, search: leges, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. Of persons: To look into, examine, consider, contemplate, observe: visne te inspiciamus a puero? Cic.—2. Of things: To examine, consider, weigh, ponder, take into consideration, investigate, search into: rem, Liv.—3. To prove, test, search out, become acquainted with: fidem, Ov. **II.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To look upon or at; to behold, cast one's eyes upon: quum Romam aspexit Eos, Ov.: (with Interrogative clause) aspice quid portem, id.—2. Esp.: To look at, examine, inspect: candlabrum, Cic. **B. Fig.**: Mentally: 1. Of things: To look at, regard, pay attention to: sumptus, Ov.—2. Of persons: To regard, treat: aliquem familiariter, Pl.

in-spīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; spīc-a] To make pointed, to sharpen: facies, Virg.

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To breathe or blow into: foramen, Pl.—2. Esp.: To blow any thing into another; to inject or cause to enter by blowing: medicamenta, Cels. **B. Fig.**: To produce any mental emotion or passion; to inspire, excite, rouse, kindle, inflame: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Virg. **C. Meton.**: 1. Of supernatural influences: To inspire: vatem, Just.—2. To infuse: venenum Morsibus, Virg. **II. Neut.**: To blow or breathe on or upon: leniter inspirans, Flor. **III. Prop.**: Neut.: To blow in: conchas sonaci, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inspire*.

in-spōliātus, a, um, adj. Not plundered: arma, Virg.

in-stābilis, e, adj. **I. Prop.**: That does not stand firm; that does not or cannot remain steady: pedes, Liv.: cymbæ, Virg. **II. Meton.**: A.: 1. Gen.: Tottering, wavering, unsafe, unsteady, unstable: Ingressus, Liv.—2. Esp.: Of troops, etc.: Unsteady, that does not stand, or keep one's ground: Liv.—**B. Pass.**: That cannot be stood upon or trodden: tellus, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle: animus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instable*.

insta-na, ntis: 1. P. of inst(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Of time, or circumstances to be referred to time: (a) Present: Cic.—(b) Impending, menacing, threatening: periculum, Nep.—b. Pressing, urgent, vehement: (Comp.) species instantior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instant*.

instant-er, adv. [for instant-ter; fr. instans, instant-is] Vehemently, earnestly, with vehemence or violence: pronunciare, Pl.: (Comp.) instantius, Tac.: (Sup.) instantissime, Gell.

instant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. Existence in present time, presence: Cic.—2. Of style: Energy, nervousness, a making every word tell: Pl.—3. Continuance or persistence in doing, perseverance: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instance*.

in-sta-r, n. indecl. [prob. fr. 1. in; STA, root of st(a)-o] (That which

stands in a place; hence) **I. Prop.**: An image, statue: equi, Suet. **II. Meton.**: A. A well-modelled form, a graceful shape, a dignified carriage and an elegant figure combined: quantum instar in ipso est! Virg.—B. A resemblance, an appearance of: Cic.—C. Likeness between two things; so, used only in apposition, or as a predicate; or, prps. as a predicative adj., Like: (always with Gen.) 1. Of size or bulk: A likeness; like, resembling: montis, Virg.—2. Of superficial extent: A likeness; like, corresponding to: urbis, Cic.—3. Of manner: A resemblance to any thing; just as: muri, Cæs.—4. Of one thing for another: An equivalent for; equivalent to: iustitii, Suet.—5. Of number: Likeness, corresponding amount; like, corresponding to, much about: epistolarum, Cic.—6. Of importance or estimation: Worth, value; worth, equivalent to, as good as: immortalitatis, Cic. **III. Fig.**: A faint image or sketch, an outline: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *à l'instar*.

instaurā-tio, ōnis, f. [instaur(a)-o] A renewing, renewal, repetition: ludorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instauration*.

instaurā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] Renewed, repeated: ludi, Cic.

in-staur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; staur-ōs, akin to STA, root of st(a)-o] (In transitive force, To make to stand; hence) **I. Gen.**: A. Prop.: Of buildings, etc.: To erect, construct, build: Pl. **B. Meton.**: 1. To form, make: tunicas, Pl.—2. Religious t.: Of religious rites: To perform, offer, celebrate: sacrum dis loci, Tac. **II. Esp.**: (Prop.) Of buildings already raised: To repair, renew, restore, strengthen, so as to enable them to continue to stand: Meton.) A. Of religious rites, etc.: To renew, repeat, perform over again, celebrate afresh or anew: Latinas, Cic.—B. Of things in gen.: To repeat, renew, do over again: cædem, Cic.—C. To repay, requite: dī, talia Gralis Instaurare, Virg.

in-ster-no, strāvi, strātum, stern-ēre, 3. v. a. **I.** To lay upon as a cover, to spread over: pulpita tignis, Hor. **II. To coer, cover over**: jubet ordine cadit Instratos osto alipedes, Virg.

instigā-tio, ōnis, f. [instig(a)-o] An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigation*.

instigā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A stimulator, instigator: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigateur*.

instigā-trix, icis, f. [id.] She that instigates: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instigatrice*.

in-stig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. in; root STIG, akin to Gr. στίγω] (To goad or prick on; hence) To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate: aliquem, Ter. (without Object) te instigante, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *instiguer*.

in-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.**: A. Prop.: To drop into; to pour in by drops: oleum lumini, Cic. **B.**

Fig.: To instil, infuse into præceptum auriculis, Hor. **II.** To drop upon, to pour drops on or upon: oleum caulibus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instiller*.

instimulā-tor, ōris, m. [instimul(a)-o] A stimulator, instigator: Cic. **in-stimūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To goad on; to stimulate, incite: Bacchas sonis, Ov.

instinct-or, ōris, m. [for instingtor; sceleris, Tac.

1. **instinc-tus** (for insting-tus), a, um, P. of insting-uo.

2. **instinc-tus**, ūs (mostly in Abl. Sing.), m. [for insting-tus; fr. id.] Instigation, suggestion, impulse: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *instinct*.

in-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stingere, 3. v. a. [1. in; and root sting, with n epenthetic; cf. instigo] (To goad on; hence) To instigate, incite, impel (mostly in Part. Perf.): instinctus furore, Cic.

in-stī-ta, æ, f. [for in-sta-ta; fr. 1. in; st(a)-o] (That on which one stands or steps; hence) **I. Prop.**: The border, founce, furletow (of a lady's tunic): longa, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of a lady: nulla, Ov.

in-stī-tio, ōnis, f. [for in-sta-tio; fr. id.] A standing still: stellarum: Cic.

inst-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. freq. [inst-o] To press on, assail: rursus institare, Cæs.

insti-tor, ōris, m. [for insta-tor; fr. inst(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: One (usually a slave) who presides over or has the charge of any trade or mercantile transaction for another; a factor, broker, or agent in any kind of shop: Sen. **II. Meton.**: One who carries about and sells goods; a huckster, hawk, pedlar: Ov.; Liv.

instītūr-um, ūi, n. [institor] (A thing pertaining to an institor; hence) The trade of a huckster: Suet.

in-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for in-statuo] **I.**: A. Prop.: To put, set, place: vestigia nda sinistra Institucere pedis, they set or planted the soles of the left foot bare, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of the mind: To put, set up, place: argumenta in pectus, Plaut. **II.** Of troops: To form, draw up, arrange: aciem, Cæs. **III.**: A. Pr.p.: Of constructions of any kind: To rear, raise, erect, construct, build: officinam, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1. Gen.: To make, fabricate, construct: amphora cepit Institui, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. Of mines: To sink, form, make: Liv.—b. Of grounds, etc.: To lay out, form: Cic.—c. Of an office, etc.: To found, originate, establish: Cic.—d. Of food or an entertainment: To prepare, make ready, set forth, furnish, provide: Virg.: convivia, Suet.—e. Of a levy of troops, etc.: To make, raise: Cæs.—f. Of a tax or impost: To institute, impose, lay on: Cic.—g. Of money for any purpose: To institute, appoint, provide: Suet.—h. Of an account book: To keep: Cic.—j. Of cattle: To establish the breed of:

Sext. Aur. Vict. **C. Fig. 1.** To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish: censum, Liv.: hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus Instituit, Virg.—2. To order or appoint a person to be any thing (with double Acc.): me heredem, Cic.—3. To order or appoint for one's self, to make a rule for one's self, to be wont or accustomed: si virorum alienissimorum convivii aut instituerit, Cic.—4. To devise, contrive, invent: Suet.—5. To take upon one's self, to undertake: sibi omne certamen, Cic.—6. To undertake, begin, commence: sumptus, Cic.: (without Object) ut instituit, id.—7. To begin to do something: scribere, Cic.: affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep.—8. Of conversation: To hold: Cæs.; Cic.—9. To draw up, arrange: actionem, Cic.—10. To put in order, regulate: civitates, Cic.—11. To procure, gain, obtain: sibi amicos, Cic.—12. To apply: animum ad cogitandum, Ter.—13. To purpose, determine, resolve upon: similem rationem, Cæs.: oppugnare, Liv.—14. Of persons: To instruct, train up, educate: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instituer.

institū-tio, ōnis f. [institū-o] 1. Arrangement, setting in order, disposition of things: Cic.—2. Custom, wonted manner: Cic.—3. a. Prop.: Instruction, education, training: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Subjects or subject-matter of instruction or education: Cic.—(b) Principles or methods: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. institution.

institū-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, practices, manners: Cæs.; Cic.—2. An arrangement, plan: Cic.—3. A regulation, ordinance, institution, law: Nep.—Particular expression: Ex instituto: According to decree, order, or determination: Liv.—4. A purpose, intention, design: Cic.—5. Instruction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. institut, institutis.

in-sto, stiti, stātum (cf. instaturum, Liv.), stāre, i. v. n. I. a. Prop.: To stand on or upon: jugis, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To press upon, press hard upon, harass, assault, vigorously assail: instat vi patriā Pyrrhus, Virg.—b. Esp.: To press upon in pursuit, to follow closely up, to pursue: ferociter victis instat, Liv.—2. Of persons: a. To be close at hand, to be very near: instabat agmen Caesaris, Cæs.—b. To follow, run after: nec præcedentibus insto, Hor.—3. Of time, or circumstances as referred to time: a. To be present: Cic.—b.: (a) In a good sense: To be close at hand, to be very near: Ter.; Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: To impend, overhang, menace, threaten: Cic.; Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To press hard upon one, assail, harass: insto accusatori, Cic.—2. To urge or press upon with a request; to request, solicit earnestly, importune, entreat: instat tibi, ut eas in consilium, Cic.—3. Of reputation or report: To follow up quickly: Tac.—4. Of a line of conduct: To persevere, persist, be

urgent: Cic.—5. To constantly maintain or affirm: Ter.—6. To continue or persist in doing: instat Scandilus poscere recuperatores, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To stand over or above: mortalibus instans (sc. religio), Lucr. B. Meton.: To hurry on, urge forwards, hasten onwards: instat verbera torto, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To hasten or speed on, to hurry onwards: operi regnique futuris, Virg.—2. With Dat. of Personal pron.: To urge one's self onwards; to exert one's self, to be forward or zealous: Auct. Her.—3. a. Of material objects: To employ one's self upon, to ply or work at diligently: currumque rotasque volucres instabant, Virg.—b. Of an occupation or pursuit: To betake, devote one's self to; to transact with zeal or diligence: animus majoribus instet, Ov. III. To stand: instare instructos, Liv.

1. **instrā-tus**, a, um, P. of instruo, through root INSTR.

2. **in-strā-tus**, a, um, adj. [2. in; sterno, through root STRA] Not strewn or covered: enble, Virg.

in-strēpo, strēpū, strēpitum, strēpere, 3. v. n. To make a noise; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere, Virg.

instric-tus (for instrin(g)-tus), a, um, P. of instrin(g)-o.

instruc-tio, ōnis, f. [instru-o, through root INSTRUC] Milit. t. t.: A drawing, up, setting in array, arraying, arranging: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruction.

instruc-tus, comp. adv. [1. instruct-us] With greater preparation: Liv.

instruc-tor, ōris, m. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] A preparer: convivii, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instructeur, "an instructor."

1. **instruc-tus**, a, um, 1. P. of instruo, through root INSTRUC.—2. Pa.: a. a. Prop.: Of troops, etc.: Drum up in order, arranged, arrayed: acies, Cæs.—(b) Fig.: Arranged, arrayed, put in order: Ter.; Cic.—b. Equipped, provided, furnished, supplied, etc.: (a) Prop.: Cic.—(b) Fig.: (Comp.) decem vitis instructor, Hor.—c. Of a banquet, etc.: Set forth, set out, provided, supplied: Cic.—d. Instructed, taught, versed, trained: Cic.—e. Prepared, made ready, ready: (Sup.) ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruct.

2. **instruc-tus**, ūs, m. [instruo, through root INSTRUC] Arrangement, putting in order: Cic.

instrū-mentum, i, n. [instru-o] 1. (The building or constructing thing; hence) a. Gen.: (a) Prop.: An implement, tool, utensil, instrument: Cæs.; Ov.—(b) Fig.: Means to an end; aid, assistance, promotion, furtherance, etc.: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of dwellings: Utensils: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) The matériel (of war): Cic.—2. (That which is composed or drawn up; hence) A written instrument or document: Suet.—3. (That which equips; hence) a.: (a) Prop.: A store, stock, or supply: Euct.

—(b) Fig.: A store, provision, supply: oratoris, Cic.—b. Equipage, baggage, travelling requisites: Cic.—4. (That which clothes one; hence) Clothing, garments, dress, apparel: Ov.—5. (That which decorates one; hence) Ornament, decoration, embellishment: Ov.—6. (That which furnishes a house; hence) Furniture: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. instrument.

in-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. 1. a. Prop.: To put, place, insert into by building; to build one thing into another: contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. B. Fig.: Of the mind: To put into; to set firm, fix or establish any thing to: res in mentem, Plaut. II.: A.: 1. Prop.: To build, make, construct, form: aggerem, Tac.—2. Fig.: a. To compose, construct: opus, Ov.—b. To build up in knowledge of any thing; to train, teach, instruct: parum artibus instructi, Cic.—c. To devise, plot, contrive: fraudem, Liv.—d. To excite, rouse, bring about: odiā, Just.—e. To achieve, effect, bring about: victoriam, Just.—B. Milit. 4. l.: 1. Gen.: a. Of land forces: (a) Prop.: To set in order, arrange, form, draw up: aciem, Cic.: (without Object) ad instruendum, Liv.—(b) Fig.: To arrange; to put or set in order: orationem, Cic.—b. Of a fleet, etc.: To station, form, etc.: Liv.—c. Of an ambush: To set, lay, etc.: Liv.—2. Esp.: Of a general: Part. Pass. in reflexive force: Having posted himself, or having taken up a position: Liv.—C.: 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: To equip, supply, or furnish: socios simul instruit armis, Virg.—b. Fig.: To equip, provide, furnish, etc.: Instruar consiliis idoneis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To provide or furnish with dress or ornaments; to clothe, dress, array, robe, deck, ornament, adorn, embellish: cultibus Alciden instruit illa, (sc. Omphale) suis, Ov.—D.: 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: To prepare, to make or get ready: ornamenta, Plaut.—b. Fig.: (a) To prepare, make ready: accusationem, Cic.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, to get ready: Cic.; Liv.—2. Esp.: To make preparations for any thing: bellum, Cic.—E.: 1. Of a house, etc.: To furnish: Cic.; Suet.—2. Of persons: To give furniture to: Suet.—F. Of food, or the tables, etc., on which it is placed: To set forth or out: convivium, Cic.: mensas, Virg.—G. Of land, etc.: 1. To provide with what is necessary for its cultivation, such as stock, cattle, implements, corn, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. a. Prop.: To provide with what is ornamental; to adorn, ornament: hortos statuas, Pl.—b. Fig.: To adorn, embellish, give a polish to: vitam, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. instruire.

in-suāvis, e, adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable: vita, Cic. (Comp.) quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her.: (Sup.) insuavissima littera, Cic.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To sweat or perspire upon: quela (sc. libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

in-suē-fac-tus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in; sue-o; fac-io] *Accustomed, habituated*: *equi, Cæs.*

in-sūēscō, suēvi, suētum, suescōre, 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *To accustom or habituate one's self; to become accustomed*: ad disciplinam, Liv. *II. Act.*: *To accustom or habituate one to a thing*: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Ut fingerem, Hor.

1. in-suētus, a, um, *adj.* *Unaccustomed, not accustomed*: 1. a. *That is not accustomed to, unused to a thing*: insuetus contumelia, Cic.: navigandi, Cæs.—b. *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with a thing*: rerum, Auct. Her.: moribus Romanis, Liv.—2. *To which one is not accustomed, unusual*: solitudo, Liv.—*Adverbial expression*: Insueta, *Unusually, in an unusual manner or way*: Virg.

2. insue-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of insue-scō*.—2. *Pa.*: *Accustomed, habituated*: Liv.

in-sūl-a, æ, f. [for in-sal-a; fr. 1. in; sal-um] *(That which is in salum; hence)* *I. Prop.*: *An island, whether in the sea or a river, etc.*: Cic.: Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A. For the inhabitants of an island, islanders*: Nep.—*B.*: *A detached house or building*: Cic.—2. *A detached house or a detached pile of buildings (for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families)*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *île*.

insūl-ānus, i, m. [insul-a] *(One pertaining to an insula; hence)* *An islander*: Cic.

insūl-āris, is, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to an insula, or detached building; hence)* *A keeper of a temple*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulaire*.

insuls-e, adv. [insuls-us] *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, Cic.: (Comp.) insulsus, Gell.: (Sup.) insulssissime, id.

insuls-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the insulsus; hence)* *Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: Cic.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [for insalsus; fr. 2. in; salsus] (Prop.: *Unsalted*; hence) *I. Meton.*: *That longs for tasteless things*: gula, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: homo, Cic.: (Sup.) insulssimus, Cat.

insult-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for insal-to; fr. insil-io, through true root INSAL] *I. To bound, leap, or spring at or against*: forem, Ter. *II.*: *A. Prop.*: *Of living subjects*: To bound, leap, or spring upon: floribus, Virg. *B. Meton.*: *Of things as subjects*: To bound, leap, or spring upon: fluctibus carinae, Ov. *C. Fig.*: *To behave insolently towards; to exult at or over*: to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult: jacenti, Ov.: in republicam, Cic. *III.*: *To bound, leap, or spring forwards into; to rush hastily or impetuously into*: memora avia matres Insultant thiasis, Virg. *IV.*: *A. Prop.*: *To bound, leap, or spring*: fremit equore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *To exult, rejoice great-*

ly: morte alicujus, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insulter*.

in-sūm, fūi, esse, v. irreg. *I. A. Prop.*: *To be in*: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerant, Plaut. *B. Fig.*: *To be in or engaged in*: voluptatibus, Lucr.—2. *To be in or contained in, to belong or appertain to*: in superstitione inest inanis timor decorum, Cic. *II.*: *To be on or upon*: inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, Ov.

in-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūm-ēre, 3. v. a. *(To take a thing and bestow it upon some object; hence)* *I. Prop.*: *To apply to, bestow or expend upon*: quid sumptis in cam rem, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. Of time*: To employ or bestow upon; to use for or in doing something: paucos dies insumpsit reficiendae classi, Tac.—*B.*: *To apply, employ, bestow*: operam frustra, Liv.—*C.*: *To take to one's self; to take, assume*: interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

in-sūo, sūi, sūtum, sūēre, 3. v. a. *I. A. Prop.*: *To sew in or sew up in*: insutus pelle juveni, Ov. *B. Meton.*: *To embroider*: insutum vestibus aurum, Ov. *II.*: *To sew up in something a person or thing that has been put into it*: in culeum vivos, Cic.

in-sūper, adv. and prep. *I. Adv.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Above, on the top, overhead*: Liv.—2. *From above*: Luc. *B. Meton.*: *Over and above, moreover, besides*: Liv.; Virg. *II. Prep.*: *a. Acc.* et Abl.: *Over, above*: arbores, Cato: trabibus, Vitr.

in-sūpērābilis, e, *adj.* *I. Prop.*: *That cannot be passed over, insurmountable*: via, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A. Unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Virg.—*B.*: *Unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. *I. A. Prop.*: 1. *Of living subjects*: To rise, to raise one's self up: insurgere haud licitum, Tac.: insurgite remis, rise up to your oars, i. e. put forth your whole strength and ply them vigorously, Virg.—2. *Of things as subjects*: *a. Gen.*: To rise, arise: acuta silex... Spelunca dorso insurgens, Virg.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *Of darkness produced by a cloud of dust, etc.*: temebas insurgere campis, Virg.—(b) *With accessory idea of hostility*: To lift up itself: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. *B. Fig.*: *To rise, grow in power*: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. *II.*: *To rise up against*: Fig.: credensque suis insurgere remis, i. e. is making insurrection against his royal power, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *insurger*.

in-sūsurro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.*: *To whisper into the ear*: Cic.: Suet. *II.*: *To whisper*: *A. Neut.*: ad aurem, Cic.—*B. Act.*: 1. *Prop.*: *To whisper*: insusurrans alteri (sc. mulierculæ) Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *a. Of a poet's writings*: To suggest to one: cantilenam illam suam, Cic.—*b. Of the mind*: To suggest to one, to remind one: Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, Cic.

insū-tus, a, um, *P. of insu-o*.

in-tābescō, tābui, no sup., tābescōre, 3. v. n. *I. Prop.*: *To waste away by degrees, to pine away*: Of persons or things: morbo, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *To melt away, dissolve*: ut intabescere flavæ Igne leviceret... solent, Ov.

in-tactilis, e, *adj.* *That cannot be touched, intangible*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intactile*.

1. in-tac-tus, a, um, *adj.* [for intag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] *I. Gen.*: (Prop.: *Untouched*; Fig.) *A. Untouched, free, exempt*: intactus religione, Liv.—*B. Untried, unattempted, not treated of*: carmen, Hor.—*C. Unassailed*: a sibilo, Script. ap. Cic.—*D. Remaining in its original state or condition*: nix, Liv. *II. Esp.*: *A. With accessory idea of harm*: 1. *Prop.*: *Untouched, safe, intact*: Liv.—2. *Fig.*: *Unharmd, uninjured; that escapes hurt or injury*: Just.—*B.*: *With accessory idea of spoliation*: *Untouched, safe, free from the grasp of any one, ungrasped*: thesauri, Hor.—*C.*: 1. *Prop.*: *With accessory idea of subjugation to the yoke*: *Untouched by the yoke, unyoked, that has not known the yoke, not broken in*: boves intactæ, Hor.—2. *Fig.*: *Unsubdued, not brought under a foreign yoke or dominion*: Britannus, Hor.—*D.*: *With accessory idea of defilement*: 1. *Of maidens*: *Untouched, pure, undefiled, chaste*: (Comp.) intactior omni Sabina, Juv.—2. *Of garments*: *Untouched by any thing that defiles, unpolluted, pure*: vestes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intact*.

2. in-tac-tus, ūs, m. [for intag-tus; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] *(A not touching; hence)* *Intangibility*: Lucr.

in-tāmīnā-tus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tamin(a)-o] *Unsoiled, undefiled*: honores, Hor.

1. intec-tus (for integ-tus), a, um, *P. of integ-o*.

2. in-tectus, a, um, *adj.* *I. Prop.*: *Uncovered, not covered*; hence, with respect to clothing, unclad: corpus, Tac.: (with Gr. Acc.) cetera intacti, id. *II. Fig.*: *Unconcealed, open, frank*: Tac.

intēgel-lus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [for integer-lus; fr. integer, integ(e)r-i] *Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured*: Cic.

in-tēg-er, ra, rum (intēgro, Virg.: intēgram, Hor.: intēgrīs, id.), *adj.* [for in-tag-er; fr. 2. in; ta(n)g-o] *I. Gen.*: *A. (Prop.)*: *Untouched, not touched*: Meton.: 1. *In the original form or natural state; unchanged*: caput, Suet.—*Particular phrases*:

a. In integrum (sc. statum) restituere, To restore to the former condition: Cic.—*b. In integrum (sc. statum) redire*, To return to the former condition: Ter.—2. *New, fresh*: pugna, Liv.—*Adverbial phrases*: De (ab, ex) integro, Anew, afresh: Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—3. *(Not touched by another; i. e. In one's own power, subject to one's own control)*: loca, Cæs. *B. Fig.*: 1. *a. Gen.*: *Untouched, not taken in hand, not entered upon, in the original state*: causa, Cic.—*b. Esp.*:

(a) *Undecided, undetermined*: res, Cic.—(b) *Unobstructed, free from impediment*: (Sup.) ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Cæs.—2. Of mental affections: a. Gen.: *Un-touched, unbiassed, free, unswayed, unprejudiced, not prepossessed*: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of love: *Not affected, heart-whole*: Hor.—3. Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound*: (with Gen.) animi, Hor.—4. *New to a thing: raw, fresh, ignorant*: discipulus, Cic.—5. *That is in one's own power, free, uncontrolled*: consilium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Integrum esse aliquid, *To be still in one's power; to be yet free or at liberty to do, etc.*: Cic.—As Subst.: **integrum**, i. n. *Free power or liberty*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. With accessory notion of escaping injury: 1. Prop.: *Unwounded, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed, sound*: Cic.; Juv.—2. Meton.: a. *Unimpaired in power, strength, energy, or vigour; not tired or exhausted*: untired, fresh, vigorous, strong, powerful: Cæs.; Liv.—b. *Unimpaired or uninjured in health; in full or perfect health; sound, healthy*: Cic.—c. *Fresh, vigorous, lively, light*: Cic.—d. Of health: *Vigorous, flourishing, blooming*: Cic.—e. Of a season of life: *Firm, sound, blooming, fresh*: ætas, Ter.; (with Gen.) ævi, Virg.—f. Of the material condition of things: (a) *Sound, firm, solid, strong, free from decay*: malum, a sound apple, Suet.—(b) *Uninjured, safe, not destroyed*: signa, i. e. unbroken, Cic.—g. Of external circumstances: *Exempt from harm, free from injury, unharmed or uninjured by any thing or person*: Cic.; Liv.—h. Milit. t.: Of troops: *Unbroken, firm; remaining in line, position, or array*: turmæ, Tac.—3. Fig.: Of style: *Nervous, vigorous, lively*: Cic.—B. With accessory notion of spoliation or removal: 1. Prop.: a. *Undiminished, whole, entire*: Cæs.; Hor.—b. *Unmutilated, unmatmed, perfect*: Juv.—2. Meton.: a. *Whole, full, complete, entire*: integram famem adavem (al. ovum) affero, Cic.—A dverbial expressions: Ad integrum, ab integro, *Wholly, completely, entirely*: Cic.—b. Of time: *Whole, entire, complete*: Hor.—c. Of number or detail: *Complete, perfect, not deficient or wanting*: Cic.—d. Of property: (a) *Undiminished, entire, having nothing taken from it*: Suet.—(b) *Not squandered, wasted, or lavished away*: Hor.—(c) *Not confiscated*: Suet.—C. With accessory notion of defilement: 1. Prop.: *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, chaste*: Cic.—2. Meton.: *Unpolluted, untainted, pure, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor.—3. Fig.: Morally: a. *Blameless, irreproachable, upright, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous, chaste*: (Comp.) quum illo nemo integrior, Cic. (with Gen.) integer vitæ, Hor.—b. *Untainted, not corrupted by any thing, innocent of it*: a conjuratione integri, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer, entier*.

in-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3.

v. a. I. Prop.: *To cover*: turres coris, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To shield, protect, defend*: Liv.

intēgra-sco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. n. [integr(a)-o] *To renew itself; to begin anew, break out afresh*: Ter.

intēgrā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A renewing, restoring*: Ter.

intēgr-o, adv. [integer, integr-i] 1. *Wholly, entirely, completely*: Tac.—2. Of style: *Purely, correctly*: Cic.—3. *Irreproachably, honestly, justly*: (Comp.) quid dici potest integrius, Cic. (Sup.) integerrime, Suet.

intēgr-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the integer) 1. *Soundness, vigour*: Cic.—2. *Completeness, entireness*: Cic.—3. a. *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: Cic.—b. *Chastity of females*: Cic.—c. *Purity, correctness of language*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrité*.

intēgr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To put into the state of the integer; hence) **I.** *To make anew or afresh; to renew, begin again*: pugnam, Liv.: carmen Integrat, et mestis, etc., Virg. **II.**: A. Prop.: *To make strong, vigorous, or healthy*: omnia debet enim cibis integrare novando, Lucr. B. Fig.: Of the mind: *To recreate, refresh*: animum, Cic. **III.** *To make sound again, to restore to health*: artūs, Tac. **IV.** *To make full, keep undiminished, supply*: mare, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intégrer*.

in-tēg-umentum, i. n. [1. in; teg-o] **I.** Prop.: *A covering*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. *A cover, a protection*: Plant.—B. *A cover, cloak, wrapping, disguise*: Cic.

intellec-tio, ōnis, f. [for intelligo; fr. intellig-o; through true root INTELLĒG] (An understanding; hence) Synecdoche: Auct. Her.

1. **intellec-tus** (for intellig-tus), a, um, P. of intellig-o, through id.

2. **intellec-tus**, ūs, m. [for intellig-tus; fr. intellig-o; through id.] **I.** Prop.: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: saporum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Mentally: Understanding, comprehension*: insidiarum, Tac.—Particular expression: Intellectum habere, *To be understood*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelliger*.

intellig-ens, entis, 1. P. of intellig-o.—2. Pa.: a. *That has understanding, or that understands a thing*: intelligent, acquainted with a thing: existimator, Cic. (with Gen.) cuiusvis generis, id.—b. *Well skilled in matters of taste*: Cic.—As Subst.: A connoisseur: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligent*.

intelligen-ter, adv. [for intelligenter; fr. intelligens, intelligent-is] *Intelligently*: Cic.

intelligent-ia, æ, f. [intelligens, intelligent-is] 1. a. Prop.: *Perception, discernment by the senses*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The power of discerning or understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence*: Cic.—2. *Understanding, knowledge*: Cic.—3. *Skill, tact, taste in anything*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intelligence*.

intel-ligo (-lōgo), lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. (intellēxi for intellexisti, Cic.; Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut.), [for inter-lego] (To choose between; hence) **I.** Of the senses: *To perceive, discern*: illa quidem primo nullos intelligit līnes, Ov. **II.** Of the mind or understanding: A. 1. Gen.: *To perceive, understand, comprehend*: ea dico quæ... intelligi possunt, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To have an accurate knowledge of or skill in a thing; to be a connoisseur in or about*: ista, Cic.—B. *To see, perceive, observe by the understanding*: preces audiri intelligit, Cæs.: (with Interrogative clause) quid loquar, Cic.: (without Object) aut intellectum est, Cæs.

in-tēmōrā-tus, a, um, adv. [2. in; temer(a)-o] *Undefted, unviolated, inviolate*: fides, Virg.: (with Dat.) vobis, Tac.

in-temperā-ns, ntis, adv. [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Intemperate, immoderate*: App. **II.** Fig.: A. *That cannot moderate himself or itself: with out moderation, extravagant, immoderate*: intemperate: animus, Liv.: (Comp.) in volutate intemperantior, Sen.—B. *Incontinent, profligate, debauched*: (Sup.) intemperantissima pecus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intemprant*.

intemperān-ter, adv. [for intemperant-ter; fr. intemperans, intemperant-is] *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: Cic.: (Comp.) intemperantius insequi, Liv.: (Sup.) intemperantissime, App.

intemperānt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality or state of the intemperans; hence) 1. *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Sen.—2. a. Gen.: *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Esp.: *Want of moderation in one's conduct towards others; haughtiness, arrogance towards inferiors; insolence, impudence, insubordination towards superiors*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intemperance*.

intemperāte, adv. [intemperatus] *Intemperately*: vivere, Cic.

in-temperā-tus, a, um, adv. [2. in; temper(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *Untempered, inclement*: (Comp.) quid intemperatius, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *Immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic.: (Sup.) intemperatissime perpotationes, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempéré*.

in-temper-ies, ei, f. [2. in; temper-o] **I.** Prop.: *Intemperateness, inclemency*: cœli, Liv. **II.** Fig.: A. *Calamity, misfortune*: Plant.—B. *Intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: Cic.—C. *Intemperance*: Just ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempérie*.

intempestiv-e, adv. [intempestiv-us] *Out of season, unseasonably*: Cic.

in-tempestivus, a, um, adv. **I.** Prop.: *Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient*: amicitia, Cic.: (Comp.) quid intempestivus, Val. Max. **II.** Meton.: *That does a thing unseasonably*: anseres continuo clangore

intempestivi, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intempestif*.

intempestus, a, um, adj. [for *intemporus*-tus; fr. 2. In; tempus, temporis-] I. Prop.: *Unseasonable*: nox, the dead of night, Cic. II. Meton.: *Unwholesome, unhealthy*: Gravellosa, Virg.

intendo, tendi, tentum and tensus, tendere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stretch out, extend, stretch forth*: intendit dextram ad statum, Cic.: ventis intendere vela, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of the winds: *To stretch or fill out*: vela intendunt zephyri, Virg.—b. Of a bow: *To bend*: arcum, Cic.; Virg.—c. Of the skin: *To stretch out, strain*: cutem, Pl. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, bend*: oculos, Tac.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To direct one's steps, to betake one's self*: Liv.—2. *To furnish by stretching, etc.*: sellam loris, Quint.—3. *To form or make by stretching*: tabernacula carbasos velis intenta, Cic.—4. Of an arrow: *To discharge, to aim*: Virg. C. Fig.: 1. *To spread or stretch out*; to extend: longiorem fugam, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To stretch forth, put out, exert*: animos in ea, Cic.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To exert one's self*; to put forth one's self, one's powers, or one's energies: Cic.—3. *To extend, increase, raise*: cupiditates, Tac.—4. Of the laws: *To stretch, to render stringent or severe*: Pl.—5. Of a hurtful plan, etc.: *To form or lay*: Ter.—6. *To direct, turn, bend*: aures ad verba, Ov.; aciem in omnes partes, a glance, Cic.—Particular expression: *Intendere iter*, *To bend or direct one's course*; to take or go one's way: Ter.; Liv.—7. Of the mind, thoughts, etc.: a. Gen.: *To direct, turn, or bend*: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply *intendere*: *To direct or turn one's self or one's attention to any thing*; to mind, notice, be intent upon: Cic.; Liv.—8. *To purpose, endeavour, intend, exert one's self for*: quod intenderat, Sall.: altum petere, Liv.—Particular expression: *Intendere animo*, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend*: Cic.—9. *To direct urgently*: to urge, incite, etc.: eum ad cavendi omnia curam, Liv. II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out against* in a threatening manner: ferrum, Liv.: tela jugulis, Cic. B. Fig.: *To hold out against one*; to threaten one with; to endeavour to afflict one with; to bring against: metum, Tac.: alicui item, Cic. C. Meton.: Of war: *To direct or turn against a person or place*: Liv. III.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or lay upon*: eo (= in terram) perticas intendito, Cato. B. Meton.: *To put or lay upon*, by stretching, etc.: stapea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entendre*.

intensus (for *intend-sus*), a, um, P. of *intend-o*.

1. **intentā-tus**, a, um, P. of *intent(a)-o*.

2. **intentā-tus** (-temptātus), a,

um, adj. [I. In; tent(a)-o] I. Prop.: *Unlouched*: vacca intentata jugo, Sen.

II. Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: miseriquebus intentata nites, Hor.

intent-e, adv. [I. *intent-us*] 1. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, violently*: (Comp.) *intensus* premere obsessos, Tac.—2.: a. *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly*: (Sup.) *expectans* intentsissime, Lampr.—b. *Effectually, with great effort or exertion*: Liv.—3. *Carefully, attentively, diligently*: Liv.—4. *Energetically, strongly*: Pl.

intend-tio, ōnis, f. [for *intend-tio*; fr. *intend-o*] 1. *A stretching out, an extending*: corporis, Cic.—2. *An earnest bending of the eyes in any direction*; *fixedness, earnestness of gaze*, etc.: Tac.—3. Of the mind: a. *Exertion, endeavour, effort*; Cic.—b. *Carefulness, care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, pain*: Pl.—4. *Attention, application, observation, notice, heed*: Liv.; Pl.—5. *A design, purpose, intention*: Pl.—6. Of the voice: *A straining; exertion, strong effort*: Pl.—7. Law t. t.: *A charge, accusation before a court*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intention*.

intento, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens*. [for *intend-to*; fr. *intend-o*] I.: A. Prop.: *To stretch out, extend*: manūs, Tac. B. Fig.: Of the voice: *To elevate, raise*: voces, Tac. II.: A. Prop.: *To stretch or hold out against* in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: sicam alicui, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To direct against*: dictatorium fulmen in se intentatum, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: *To hold out as a threat or in a threatening manner*; to menace, threaten: dolor intentat ardentis faces, Cic.: presentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg.—b. Esp.: Of law: *To bring an accusation against*: Cic.; Quint.

1. **intenus** (for *intend-tus*), a, um, 1. P. of *intend-o*.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Bent, stretched*: arcus, Cic.—(b) Meton.: *Strict, severe*: (Comp.) *intensor disciplina*, Tac.—(c) Fig.: a. Of the mind: *Fixed, bent, strung, prepared, ready*: Cic.—(s) Of speech: *Vigorous, strong, energetic*: Cic.—b. (a) *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive to, eager, intent, watching attentively*: operi, Liv.: *intensive ora tenebant*, Virg.—(b) *Vigilant, careful, accurate, attentive, diligent*: (Sup.) *intentsissima* conquistio, Liv.—c. Of the gaze: *Fixed, steadfast, earnest*: intentos volvens oculos, Virg.

2. **intenus**, ūs, m. [for *intend-tus*; fr. *intend-o*] *A stretching out, extending*: palmarum, Cic.

intēpō, tēpū, nō sup., tēpēre, 2. v. n. *To be warm or lukewarm*: radiis intepere comas, Ov.

inter, adv. and prap. c. Acc. [in, with the Adverbial ending ter; akin to Sanscrit antar, Goth. under, Germ. unter, Engl. under] I. Adv.: *In the midst, in between*: stetit arduus inter Pontus, Val. Fl. II. Prap. c. Acc.: A.: 1. Prop.: Of space: *Between two or more points*: inter urbem ac Tiberim, Liv.—2. Meton.: a. Of space and

local relations: (a) *Between, through the midst of*: Liv.—(b) *Between, into the midst of*: Virg.—(c) *Among, amidst, in the midst of*: Sall.; Cic.—b. Of time: (a) *Between two points of time*: Cic.—(b) *During, in the course of, while*: Liv.—c. Of an order, class, rank, or number: *Among*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: (a) *Inter paucos, paucos, paucos, Amongst few that are or take place*; i. e. *Especially, particularly*: Tac.; Liv.; Pl.—(b) *Inter cuncta or omnia, Amongst all things that tend to any thing*; i. e. *Especially, particularly, above all*: Hor.—(c) *Inter cetera, Amongst the rest of the things that tend to any thing*: i. e. *Especially, particularly*: Liv.—(d) *Inter exempla esse, To be an example or instance*: Tac.—d. Of distribution, difference, hesitation, relation, etc.: *Among*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Suet.—e. Of persons: *Among, with, by*. f. Folded, by, or in conjunction with, a pron. plur.: *Inter se, nos, vos, or ipsos*: (a) *One among another, reciprocally, mutually, one with another*: Cic.—(b) *To denote reciprocal proximity, distance, similitude, or dissimilitude*: *To one another, from one another*: Cic.; Sall.—g. *Inter nos, etc., Between ourselves, among ourselves, etc.; secretly, confidentially* (like Fr. *entre nous*): Cic.—B. In composition: 1. Prop.: In space: *Between*: intercedo.—2. Meton.: a. Of local relations: (a) *Among, in the midst of*: intermisceo.—(b) *Of one thing united in any way to another*: *Between, within*: internecto.—(c) *Of intervals or distances*: *Between, at intervals, here and there*: intervivo.—(d) *Of separation or division*: *Between, through, apart*: intercedo.—b. Of time: (a) *Between*: interquiesco, interregnum.—(b) *At intervals*: interquor.—(c) *For an interval*: intermunus.—(d) *During, in the course of*: interdui, interea.—c. Of persons, etc., between whom any thing takes place in any way: *Between*: internuntio.—d. Of division or distribution: *Among, between*: interdo.—e. Of an action, etc., between persons, etc.: *Mutually, one with another*: internuntio.—f. Of choice or distinction: *Between*: intelligo, internosco.—g. Of a state or condition: *Between*: intermorior.—h. Of augmentation, from the idea of passing through: *Quite, thoroughly, completely, entirely*: interaresco.—N. B. The augmentative force sometimes disappears, and the compound word has much the same force as the simple verb; interminor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entre*.

inter-āment-a, ōrum, n. [inter; āment-um] (Prop.: *The inner ties or fastenings*; Meton.) *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war, prob. for the ribs of the vessel*: Liv.

Inter-amna, a, e, f. [inter; amnis] (*The city between the streams*) *Inter-amna*: 1. A city of Umbria on the river Nar, surrounded by a branch of that river (now Terni).—2. A city of Latium on the banks of the Liris, at its conflu-

ence with a small river.—Hence, **Interamn-as**, ātis, *adj. comm. gen.*, *Of, or belonging to, Interamna.*—As *Subst.*: **Interamn-as**, ātis, *m. (sc. civis)* A man of Interamna.

inter-āresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. n. I. Prop.*: To become quite dry, to dry up: **Virg. II. Fig.**: To dry up, decay: nihil enim interarescere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, **Cic.**

intercāl-āris, *e, adj.* [intercal(a)-o] *Of or for insertion; that is to be or is inserted; intercalary*: dies, an intercalary day, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercalaire**.

intercālār-i-us, *a, um, adj.* [intercalar-is] *Of or for insertion, intercalary*: mensis, an intercalary month, **Suet.**—As *Subst.*: **intercalarius**, ū, *m. (sc. mensis)* An intercalary month: **Cic.**

inter-cālo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a. I. Prop.*: Of time: To proclaim that something has been inserted among; to intercalate a day or month: **Cic. II. Meton.**: To put off, defer, delay: poena intercalata, **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercalere**.

inter-cāp-ēdo, ūnis, *f.* [inter; capio] *(A) taking between; hence* An intermission, interval, respite: **Cic.**

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, *3. v. n. I. Prop.*: Of motion in space: To go or come between, to intervene: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnam numerum intercedere, **Cæs. II. Meton.**: **A.** To be, stand, or lie between: silvæ paludisque intercelebant, **Cæs.**—**B.** Of time: To intervene, to pass or come between: unus et alter dies intercesserat, **Cic.**—**C.** To occur, happen, come to pass, take place: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, **Liv. III. Fig.**: **A.**: 1. To come between two persons in character or attainments: **Cic.**—2. **Polit. t. t.**: Of Magistrates, esp. of the Tribunes of the people; with the accessory idea of hindrance: To come between (a person and his object); to hinder, obstruct, oppose a thing or person; put a veto upon anything: nisi mihi levis tribunus plebis tum intercessisset, **Cic.**: (*Impers. Pass.*) sæpe est intercessum, **id.**—3. **a.** Of persons: To oppose, obstruct, hinder, withstand: iniquitatis magistratum, **Pl.**—**b.** Of things: To come in the way of, prevent, hinder, forbid: gaudio, **Ter.**—4. To interpose on behalf of a person, to intercede, plead wrongly: quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, **Cic.**—5. To interpose one's credit, to become surety: promissit, intercessit, dedit, **Cic.**—**B.** To be or exist between persons: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercéder**.

intercep-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for interceptio; fr. **INTERCAP**, true root of interceptio] *A taking away; poculi*, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. interception**.

intercep-tor, ōris, *m.* [for interceptor; fr. **id.**] *An interceptor, usurper, embezzler*: prædæ, **Liv.**

intercep-tus (for interceptus),

a, um, P. of interceptio, through true root INTERCAP.

interces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for interceptio; fr. interceptio] 1. An intervention, interposition, protest (on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto): **Cic.**—2. An interposition (in behalf of a person): **Cic.**—3. A becoming surety for: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercession**.

interces-sor, ōris, *m.* [for intercept-sor; fr. **id.**] 1. Of a tribune of the people who interposes his veto: A protester against any thing; a hinderer, opposer: **Cic.**; **Liv.**—2. A hinderer, preventer: **Cic.**—3. An intercessor, one who intercedes or interposes on behalf of another: **Cic.**—4. A surety: **Sen.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. intercesseur**.

1. **inter-cido**, cidi, cidem, cēdere, *3. v. a.* [for inter-cedo] **I. Prop.**: To cut between, so as to effect a division or separation; to cut asunder, cut through, pierce through, divide: montem, **Cic. II. Meton.**: To divide, separate: intercisī vallibus colles, **Hirt.**

2. **inter-cido**, cidi, *no sup.*, cēdere, *3. v. n.* [for inter-cado] **I. Prop.**: To fall between: ut vix illum telum vanum interciderunt, **Liv. II. Fig.**: **A.** To fall out, happen, come to pass: si quæ interciderunt, **Cic.**—**B.** To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: inimici intercidunt, **Cic.**—Particular phrase: Intercidit mihi aliquid, Something escapes me, I have forgotten something: **Hor.**

inter-cīno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, *3. v. a.* [for inter-cano] To sing between: medios atque, **Hor.**

inter-cipio, cēpi, cepim, cēpere, *3. v. a.* [for inter-capio] **I.** (To take any object by coming, or by putting any thing between it and its destination; hence) **A.**: 1. **Prop.**: To take or catch between two points, to intercept: aliquid sago, **Pl.**—2. **Meton.**: **a.** To interrupt, obstruct, block up: itinera, **Liv.**—**b.** (a) **Gen.**: To take away, remove: colla, **Ov.**—(b) **Esp.**: With accessory notion: (a) Of force: To take, tear, wrest away: illam regī, **Ov.**—(b) Of fraud: To rob, steal, intercept, purloin: pecuniam, **Tac.**—(y) Of death: To snatch away, carry or cut off (esp. suddenly): aliquem veneno, **Tac.**—3. **Fig.**: **a.** To interrupt, hinder, break off: sermones, **Quint.**—**b.** To prevent: usum aurium fremitu, **Curt.**—**c.** To remove, destroy the recollection of any thing: **Pl.**—**d.** To take away, deprive of: laudem, **Phæd.**—**B.** With accessory notion of hostility, force, etc.: 1. Of living beings: To intercept, cut off: numerum jumentorum, **Cæs.**—2. Of things: To seize in transitu; to intercept: literas, **Cic.**—**C.** With accessory notion of slaughter: To cut off, cut up, kill, slaughter, slay: exercitum, **Tac.**—**D.** With accessory notion of occupation: To seize, take possession of, occupy, hold a position between two persons or things: loca, **Liv. II.**: **A.** **Prop.**: (To receive or get by coming or being between any

thing and its place of destination; hence) To get in the place, or instead, of another; to intercept, come in the way of: hastam, **Virg. B.** **Meton.**: To take that which was intended for another: venenum, **Cic.**

intercis-e, *adv.* [intercis-us] In a broken or interrupted manner, confusedly: dicere, **Cic.**

intercis-sus (for intercid-sus), *a, um, P. of intercid-o.*

inter-clūdo, clūdī, clāsum, clādere, *3. v. a.* [for inter-claudio] **I.**: **A.** **Prop.**: To shut or close a passage or way between places; to stop, close, or block up: viam, **Liv. B.** **Meton.**: 1. To stop, hinder, check, prevent: sæpe illos aspera ponti interclusit hyems, **Virg.**—2. **Milit. t. t.**: To cut off: commeatūs, **Liv. C. Fig.**: 1. To stop up, hinder, prevent: aditūs ad Syllam, all means of access, **Cic.**—2. **a.** To cut off from doing, to hinder: intercludor dolore, quominus, etc., **Cic.**—**b.** To cut off, destroy: spem, **Liv. II.**: **A.** **Gen.**: To shut up within; to enclose, surround: metuo ne jam intercludamur, **Cic. B.** **Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: To enclose, hem in, invest, encompass: aliquem insidiis, **Cæs.**

interclū-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for interclud-sio; fr. interclud-o] A shutting up, hindering, preventing, animæ, **Cic.**

interclū-sus (for interclud-sus), *a, um, 1. P. of interclud-o.*—2. **Pa.**: **a.** Stopped, closed, blocked up: via, **Cic.**—**b.** (Prop.) Cut off from; Fig.) Removed from, shaken off from: **Cic.**—**c.** Hemmed in, invested, encompassed: **F. g.**: libertas, **Cic.**

inter-colum-nūm, ūi, *n.* [inter; colum-na] (The thing pertaining to that which is between columns: hence) The space between (two) columns: **Cic.**

inter-curro, curri, cursum, currere, *3. v. n.* (in *thesis*, **Lucr.**: inter plaga currere) **I.**: **A.** (Prop.) To run between; hence) **Meton.**: Of water: To flow between: fretum, **Pl. B.** **Fig.**: To step between, to intercede: **Cic. II.** To run over or traverse an intervening space, whether by land or sea: **Liv. III.**: **A.** (Prop.) To run among; hence) **Meton.**: Of inanimate things: 1. Of a district or tract of country: To extend among: **Lucr.**—2. Of variety or difference of shape, etc.: To exist, occur, or prevail amongst a number of things: **Lucr. B. Fig.**: To be intermingled with; to be found or occur among: laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit nonnumquam, **Cic. IV.** To run or hasten in the meanwhile: ipse interim Velos intercurrit, **to Vell.**, **Liv.**

inter-curso, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. n. freq.* (in *thesis*: inter enim cursant, **Lucr.**) To run between. **I. Prop.**: intercurantibus barbaris, **Liv. II. Fig.**: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum Motibus inter se, **Lucr.**

1. **inter-cursus** (for inter-cursus), *a, um, P. of intercurro.*

2. **inter-cursus**, ūs, *m.* [for intercurtus; fr. intercurro] **I. Prop.**: A running between: **Liv. II. Fig.**: Intervention, interposition, **Liv.**

inter-cu-s, ūtis, *adj.* [for inter-cut-s; fr. inter; cut-is] *Under the skin, intercutaneous*: aquia intercus, the dropsy, Cic.

interdā-tus, a, um, *P.* of interd-a(-o).

inter-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** (To pronounce, give, or deliver judgment between two parties; hence) **A.** Prop.: **I. Gen.**: To make a decree or order; to interpose: de fossis interdicti, Cic.—**2.** **E. sp.**: **a.** To make an order or decree that something be surrendered or given up: Cic.—**b.** To make an interdict or prohibitory order in some matter: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To make use of the praetor's interdict: Quint.—**2.** To contradict: aliquid, Cic.—**3.** To forbid, prohibit, interdict: **a.** Neut: mihi, ne faciam, Cic.; patribus commercio plebis, Liv.—**Particular phrase**: Interdicere (alicui) aquā et (que, atque) igni, or simply interdicere, To forbid one the use of fire and water; i. e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights, to banish: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.** Act: feminis purpurea sum, Liv. (with Objective clause) comœdātis peti, Suet. **II.** To say, tell, or mention among other matters: in praesenti hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdīre*.

interdic-tio, ōnis, *f.* [interdic-o] *A prohibiting, interdicting*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdiction*.

interdic-tum, i, n. [id.] **1.** Judicial l. t.: *A decree or order of a judge; esp. of the praetor; a praetorian interdict*: Cic.—**2.** *A prohibition*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. interdīt*.

inter-diū (-diūs), *adv.* During the day, in the daytime, by day: Plaut.; Liv.

inter-do, no perf., dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. To distribute: cibus interdatus, i. e. through the body, Lucr.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m.* *Interpunctuation*: Cic.

inter-dum, *adv.*: **1.** Sometimes, occasionally, now and then: Cic.—**2.** *Meanwhile, in the meantime*: Tac.

inter-ēā, *adv.* [inter; ea(m), Acc. of is] **I.** Prop.: *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim*: (with Gen.) loci, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Notwithstanding, however*: Cic.

interēm-ptio (-tio), ōnis, *f.* [interim-o, through true root INTEREM] *Destruction, slaughter*: Cic.

interēm-ptor (-tor) ōris, *m.* [fr. id.] *One who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer*: Vell.

inter-ēō, īi, itum, ire, v. n. (To go among things, so as to be no longer perceived; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mingle or commingle with, to be lost among*: interit magnitudine maris stilla murāe, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To perish, to go to ruin or decay, to die*: intereant pecudes, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To perish, be undone*: interii, I am ruined, undone: Plaut.

inter-ēquito, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 1. v. n. *To ride between*, Liv.

interfā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [interf(a)-or]

An interrupting or interruption in speaking: Cic.

interfec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for interfacio-tio; fr. interficio, through true root INTERFAC] *A killing, murdering*: Script. ap. Cic.

interfec-tor, ōris, *m.* [for interfactor-tor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer*: Cic.

interfec-trix, icis, *f.* [for interfactrix; fr. id.] *A murderess*: Tac.

interfec-tus (for interfec-tus), a, um, *P.* of interficio, through true root INTERFAC.

inter-ficio, fēcī, factum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for interfacio] (To make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, consume, bring to nought*: messes, Virg. **II.** **E. sp.**: **A.** To kill, slay, murder, put to death any living being in any way: eum per insidias, Cic.—**B.** Of an army, troops, a large number of people, etc.: To slaughter, slay, cut up: barbarorum exorcitus interfectus est, Nep.

inter-fio, no perf., fieri, v. n. pass. irreg. *To be consumed, devoured, eaten up, destroyed*: Lucr.

inter-flūo, fluxi, no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. (in thesis) **I.** Prop.: *To flow between*: Tac.; Pl. **II.** Fig.: *Of time*: To pass away or elapse between: Cic.

inter-fōdō, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. *To pierce between*: Lucr.

inter-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To speak during the time that or while another person is speaking; to interrupt or break in upon the conversation or speech*: Venus medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To interrupt a person while speaking*: orsum eum dicere Phanaens interfatus, Liv.

interfos-sus (for interfod-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfod-io.

inter-fūgio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To flee between*: Lucr.

inter-fulgēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine or glitter between*: Liv.

inter-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** (To pour between; hence, Pass. in reflexive force): Of water: *To spread itself between, to extend or flow between*: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) interfusa nitescentes Vites aquora Cycladas, Hor. **II.** *To scatter or spread at intervals, or here and there*: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) maculisque tremantes Interfusa genas, Virg.

interfū-sus (for interfud-sus), a, um, *P.* of interfund-o.

inter-im, *adv.* [inter; im=eum] **I.** Prop.: *In the mean time, meanwhile*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** During a while, for a while: Tac.—**B.** However, but for all that, notwithstanding: Cic.—**C.** **1.** Sometimes, occasionally, now and then, at times: Tac.; Pl.—**2.** Interim . . . Interim, Sometimes . . . sometimes; at one time . . . at another time: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) intérim*.

inter-im-o, ēmi, emptum or emptum, imēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-em-o; v. emere] (To go into the midst and take away out of it; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, bring to nought, annihilate, take away, do away with*: interimendorum sacrorum causā, Cic. **II.** **E. sp.**: **A.** Prop.: *To kill, slay, put to death*: Mercurius Argum dicitur interemisse, Cic. **B.** Fig.: *Of personal objects*: To kill, i. e. greatly vex or annoy: me interimunt haec voces Milonius, Cic.

in-tēr-ior, ūs, Gen. Iōris, *adj.* [Comp. from obs. in-tēr-us, a, um; Sup., in-timus, a, um, q. v.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inner, interior*: pars, Cic. **B.** **E. sp.**: **1.** The inner part of any thing: domus, Virg.: epistola, Cic.—**2.** More on the inside; nearer or closer to any object: interiore notā Falerni, i. e. nearer to the wall of the cellar, Hor.—**3.** Of a racecourse, etc.: Nearer to the goal, more to the left, as the charioteers turned from right to left: rota, Ov.—**4.** Of locality: More in the interior, more up the country, dwelling in the interior; distant or remote from the sea, inland: nationes, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **a.** interiores, um, m. (sc. homines), Persons dwelling in, or the inhabitants of, the interior of a country: Tac.—**b.** interiora, um, n. (sc. loca), The interior or inland parts of a country: Liv.—**5.** Too near for any thing: interior periculo vulneris factus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Inner, inward, interior: salus interioris hominis, i. e. of the heart and affections, Plant.—**B.** More close or intimate: amicitia, Liv.—**C.** Belonging or attaching to one in reference to what one does, etc., at home, domestic, private: vita, Suet.—**D.** Deeper; i. e.: **1.** Entering more deeply: timor, Cic.—**2.** More secret, hidden, concealed: Cic.—**3.** Demanding a closer investigation: littere, Cic.—**E.** More strict: custodia, Liv. **III.** Meton.: **A.** To the left: Virg.—**B.** In sailing: Nearer to, or close to shore: Virg.—**C.** Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. intérieur*.

intērī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [INTER, true root of intere-o] *Destruction, ruin*: Cic.

intērī-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation*: Cic.

intērī-us, *comp. adv.* [interi-or] **1.**: **a.** Prop.: **(a)** Gen.: *In the inside, within*: Ov.—**(b)** **E. sp.**: **(a)** More inland, further up the country, far into the interior: Vell.—**(β)** Of an arm or gulf of the sea: More within, further in, at the further or upper end: Pl.—**b.** Fig.: Of the mind: Within, internally, deeply: Juv.—**2.** More or too closely or narrowly; in a smaller or shorter circuit: ne oratio insistat interius, Cic.

inter-jācēo, no perf. nor sup., jācere, 2. v. n. *To lie between*: campus interjacentis Tiberi ac menibus Romanis, Liv.

inter-jācio (-jācio), jēci, jectum, jācere, 3. v. a. (in thesis) *inter enim jecta est*, Lucr.) **I.** **A.** (Prop.: To

throw or cast between; hence) **Meton.**:
1. a. Gen.: *To put, set, or place between*: *aër interjectus inter mare et cœlum*, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *Of troops, etc.*: *To set, post, draw up, station between*: *Cæs.*: *Tac.*—**2. Of locality**: *Part. Pass.*: *Lying, placed, or situated between*: *flumine interjecto*, Tac.—**3. Of space**: *Part. Pass.*: *Being interposed, being or existing between two objects*: *intervallo interjecto*, Cic.—**4. Of time**: *a. Part. Pass.*: *After an interval of, intervening*: *anno interjecto*, Cic.—**b. To intercalate**: *mensē*, Suet. **B. Fig.**: **1. Part. Pass.**: *Of persons: Occupying a middle position between*: *interjecti inter philosophos et eos, qui, etc.*, Cic.—**2. Part. Pass.**: *Interspersed among*: *his alia interjecta*, Cic.—**3. Of delay or hindrance**: *To interpose*: *Tac.*—**4. Of entreaties or threats**: *To intermix, intermingle*: *Tac.*—**5. Of conversation, etc.**: *To intermix, introduce*: *Tac.* **II. Part. Pass.**: *(Cast here and there) hence*: *Of the hair: Disturbed, disordered, dishevelled*: *Claud.*

interjēc-tio, ōnis, f. [for interjaccio; fr. interjicio-*io*, through true root INTERJAC] *(A selling, placing, or putting between; hence)*: *Of words: An insertion*: *Auct. Her.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *interjection*.

1. interjēc-tus (for interjacio-tus), a, um, P. of interjacio-*io*.

2. interjēc-tus, ūs, m. [for interjactus; fr. interjicio-*io*, through true root INTERJAC] **1. (A casting between; hence, in reflexive force)**: *A putting of one's self between, a coming between, intervention*: *Cic.*—**2. Of time**: *An intervening, an interval*: *Tac.*

interjēctio, ēre, v. interjaccio.
interjunc-tus (for interjung-tus), a, um, P. of interjunc-*io*.

inter-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. *To join one within another; to join, unite, clasp*: *dextræ interjunctæ*, Liv.

inter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. *To fall, slip, slide, or glide between*: *(in tmesis) inter enim labentur aque*, Virg.

inter-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. *To call or pick off here and there*: *(in tmesis) frondes interque legendæ*, Virg.

inter-līno, lēvi, līnum, līnēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *a. Gen.*: *To smear, besmear, or anoint between*: *Pl.* **B. Esp.**: *Of writings, etc.*: *To smear for the purpose of removing from the body of the document; to blot out, falsify*: *testamentum*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of stones, bricks, etc., used in buildings*: *To spread any thing between, to interlay with any thing*: *cæmenta*, Liv.

interlī-sus (for interlid-sus), a, um, P. of interlid-*o*.

interlī-tus, a, um, P. of interlī-*o* (n)-*o*.

inter-lōquor, lōquutus (or lōcūtus) sum, lōquī, 3. v. dep. *To speak during the time another person is speaking; to interrupt in speaking*: *sicine*

mihi interloquere? Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interloquer*.

inter-lūcō, luxi, nō sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. **I. a. Prop.**: *To be light between*: *to have or admit the light between*: *corona*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **1. To stand out conspicuously, to be clearly manifest: *Auct. Her.*—**2. To be distinguished, to have some distinct mark: *inter gradūs dignitatis aliquid interlucet*, Liv. **II. To shine or glitter at intervals of time: *duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse*, Liv.******

inter-lūn-ium, ī [inter; lun-a] *(A being between moons; hence) Change of the moon, time of new moon*: *Hor.*; *Pl.*

inter-lūo, nō perf. nō sup., lūēre, 3. v. a. *To go between and wash; to wash or flow between*: *urbes angusto interluit astu*, Virg.

inter-menstrūus, a, um, adj. *Between two months*: *tempus*, Cic.

inter-mīco, mīcūi, nō sup., mīcāre, 1. v. n. *To glitter among, to gleam forth*: *squammis*, Claud.

1. in-terminātus, a, um, adj. *Unbounded, endless, boundless, immense*. **I. Prop.**: *magnitudo*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *cupiditas*, Vell.

2. intermīnā-tus, a, um, P. of intermin(a)-*o* and intermin(a)-*or*.

inter-mīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to inter-minor] **I. Prop.**: *To threaten, menace*: *quis homo interminat?* Plant. **II. Meton.**: *To forbid or deny with threats, etc.*: *interminato cibo*, Hor.

inter-mīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: *To threaten or menace*: *interminari alicui viam, To threaten one's life, i. e. to threaten to take it*: *Plant.* **II. Meton.**: *To forbid with threats or menaces*: *interminatus sum ne faceres?* Ter.

inter-miscō, miscūi, mixtum or mistum, miscēre, 2. v. a. **I. Gen.**: *To mix among*: *sic tibi . . . Doris amara suam non intermiscet undam*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To mix one's self among others, to intermingle with*: *Liv.*

intermis-sio, ōnis, f. [for intermitt-sio; fr. intermitt-*o*] **1. A breaking off, interruption, intermission, discontinuing**: *Cic.*—**2. a. Gen.**: *A cessation, ceasing, discontinuance*: *Cic.*—**b. Esp.**: *Of language, etc.*: *An abrupt breaking, discontinuance*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intermission*.

intermis-sus (for intermitt-sus), a, um, P. of intermitt-*o*.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. and n. *To make to go apart; hence* **I. Prop.**: *Of local relations*: **A. Pass. Part.**: **1. Gen.**: *Placed apart, asunder, or at intervals*: *paribus intermissis (sc. trabes) spatii*, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: **a. Interrupted, discontinued**: *not joined or connected*: *intermissa mœnia*, Liv.—**b. Not surrounded or enclosed by: *a flumine*, Cæs.—**c. Not occupied by, free from, without: *planities intermissa collibus*, Cæs.—**d. At an interval or distance of; being suffered to intervene: *intermissis passibus*,******

quadringentis, Cæs.—**B. Neut.**: *To leave an interval*: *spatium, qua flumen intermittit*, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A. Of temporal relations**: **1. Act.**: **a. Gen.**: *To leave off or give over a thing for a time; to discontinue or neglect for a while; to intermit, to break off*: *studia*, Cic.; *bella*, Hor.—**b. Esp.**: *(a) To let pass or leave off; to suffer to elapse*: *diem*, Cic.—*(b) Part. Pass.*: *Discontinued for a long interval*: *verba*, Cic. **2. Neut.**: *To leave off, cease or pause for a while*: *Cic.*—**B. Part. Pass.**: *Of persons: Past over, excluded from participation in any thing*: *intermissis magistratibus*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *(s')entremetre*.

intermixtus (-mistus) (for internasc-tus), a, um, P. of internasc-*eo*.

inter-mōrīor, mortuus sum, mōri, 3. v. dep. **I. a. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To be in a state or condition between dying and living; to be half dead*: *Suet.*—**2. Esp.**: *To be in a swoon or fainting fit; to swoon or faint*: *Liv.* **B. Fig.**: **1. To be half dead, to be almost perished: *memoria pene intermorta generis*, Cic.—**2. To be lifeless, spiritless; to be devoid of power, energy, or animation: *conclones*, Cic. **II. To die at intervals of time; to perish or decay gradually; to wither away: *Liv.*; *Pl.*******

intermor-tuus, a, um, P. of intermor-*ior*.

inter-mund-ia, ōrum, n. plur. [inter; mund-us] *Spaces between the worlds (in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside)*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *intermonde*.

inter-mūrālis, e, adj. *That is between two walls*: *amnis*, Liv.

inter-nāscor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. *To grow between or among*: *virgula internata*, Liv.

internā-tus, a, um, P. of internā-*scor*.

internēc-to (internec-*o*), ōnis, f. [internec-*o*] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings: A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination*: *Cic.*; *Lucr.* **II. Fig.**: *Of the memory: Utter loss*, Pl.

internēc-ivus (-inus), a, um, adj. [internec-*o*] *Deadly, murderous, destructive*: *bellum*, Cic.

inter-nēco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To kill, to destroy utterly*: *internecatis hostibus*, Plant.

inter-necto, nō perf. nō sup., ēre, 3. v. a. *To bind together, bind up*: *crinem Auro*, Virg.

inter-nōd-ium, ī, n. [inter; nod-us] *The space between two knots or joints; an internode or joint*: *Ov.*; *Pl.*

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscēre, 3. v. a. *To distinguish between, to tell apart; to discern, distinguish*: *mater geminos internoscit*, Cic.

inter-nuntia (-nuncia), æ, f. *A female messenger between two parties; a go-between*: *Cic.*

inter-nuntio (-nuncio), nō perf. nō sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To send mediators between one another; to mediate*: *Liv.*

inter-nuntius (-nunciūs), ī, m. *A messenger between two parties*:

a go-between : Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intermence*.

inter-nus, a, um, *adj.* [inter] **I.** Prop.: *That which is within any person or thing; internal, interior, inward:* aræ, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *Internal, domestic, civil:* discordie, Tac.—As *Subst.*: interna, ñrum, *n.* *Internal or domestic affairs or concerns:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interne*.

in-të-ro, trivi, tritum, tẽrẽre, 3. v. a.: *To rub, break by rubbing, crumble in:* **I.** Prop.: *intrito cibo*, Phæd. **II.** Fig.: *tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, you have crumbled this into the dish, and must eat it up, i.e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Tor.

interpellã-tio, ñnis, *f.* [interpell- (a)-o] **I.** An interruption, disturbance, hindrance: Cic.—**2.** An interruption in or by speaking: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellation*.

interpellã-tor, ñris, *m.* [id.] **1.** A disturber, hinderer: Cic.—**2.** One who disturbs, interrupts, or hinders another in or by speaking: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpellateur*.

inter-pello, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. (To drive or impel something between an object and the place of its destination; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To hinder, obstruct, molest, disturb:* victoriam, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To interrupt or disturb by speaking, etc.*: aliquem, Cic.—**2.** *To make disturbing remarks, etc.*: Sall. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To urge, importune, press upon or annoy with entreaties, demands, etc.*: Suet.—**2.** *To judges, etc.*: *To appeal to or supplicate urgently:* Suet.—**3.** *Of the tribunes of the people:* *To prevent, hinder, forbid by their veto:* Liv.—**4.** *To bring forward or urge as an objection:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpeller*.

inter-põl-is (-us), e [inter; pol- io] **I.** (Prop.: *That is polished or furnished up here and there; vamped up, repaired, altered so as to present another appearance (in a bad sense); Fig.*) *Changed, altered, patched up:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of old women:* *Patched up, made up, painted up, rigged out:* Plaut.—**B.** *That can or may be repaired:* Pl.

interpõl-o, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, 1. v. a. [interpol-ia] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish or vamped up here and there; to give a new face or appearance to a thing; to repair:* togam, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of persons:* *To give a new appearance to; to patch or make up, etc.*: novã picturã interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, etc.: Plaut.—**B.** *To prepare, make up, manufacture:* thura, Pl.—**C.** *Of writings:* *To interpolate, to insert what is false; to falsify, corrupt:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpoler*.

inter-põ-no, põsũ, põsitum, põnẽre, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *Of place:* *To put, place, set, or lay between:* elephantos, Liv. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Of time:* **a.** *To insert between:* menses, Liv.—**b.** *To cause or suffer an interval to elapse between:* spatio interposito, Cic.—**c.** *To take in the interval between*

certain points of time: *frigidam*, Pl.—**d.** *To interpose an interval of something:* inedium unius diel, Suet.—**e.** *To bring forward or introduce at intervals:* triviales ludios, Suet.—**2.** *To insert, introduce in writings, etc.*: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic.—**3.** *To introduce in any character to any person or thing; to admit to, at, or among:* disimmortalibus interpositis, Cic.—**4.** *To intermix with, mix among:* condimentis interponitur cuminum, Pl. **C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to enter or come between; to interpose, admit, introduce:* moram, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of conversation, entreaties, opinion, etc.*: *To interpose, introduce, utter:* Cic.; Liv.—**b.** *Of an oath, verdict, sentence, etc.; whether for mediating or obstructing:* *To interpose, utter, pronounce, pass:* Cic.; Liv.—**c.** *To interpose anything as an obstacle:* interpositã religione, Cic.—**d.** *To interpose, assign, allege, introduce as a reason or excuse:* gladiatores interpositi, Cic.—**e.** *To interpose one's word in behalf of another:* *To pledge one's credit:* Cæs.; Hirt.—**f.** *To oppose:* suum consilium meo, Liv.—**g.** *With Personal pron.*: **(a)** *To mix one's self up with, engage in, enter into, have to do with:* Cic.; Liv.—**(b)** *To use one's endeavours or good offices in behalf of any one:* Nep.—**(c)** *To place one's self in the way for the purpose of hindering; to offer an obstruction or hindrance:* Cic.; Liv.—**(d)** *To expose one's self to any harm, to place one's self in the way of being hurt or injured:* audaciã tue, Cic.—**(e)** *To thrust or force one's self, to insert one's writings amongst the compositions of another:* Hirt.—**h.** *To interpolate, to falsify:* rationes, Cic. **II.** **A.** Prop.: *To place or set among:* lapides, Curt. **B.** Meton.: *To assign one a geographical position among:* quidam interponunt Ambios, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposer, entreposer*.

interpõs-itiõ, ñnis, *f.* [INTERPOS, root of interpo(s)-no] **1.** (Prop.: *A putting or placing between anything; Fig.*) *An introduction, citing, or bringing forward of individual persons in speaking:* Cic.—**2.** *An insertion of words in a writing, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interposition*.

1. interpõs-itus, a, um, *P.* of interpo(s)-no. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *entrepõs*.

2. interpõs-itus, ñs, *m.* [interpo(s)-no] (only in *Abi. Sing.*) *A putting between, interposition:* terra, Cic.

inter-pre-s, ãtis, *c.* [etym. dub.: prob. inter and PRE, akin to Gr. πρῆ-σθαι, from Sanscrit root kṛi, to buy] **I.** Prop.: *One who conducts the business of a sale between two parties; an agent, factor, broker:* Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A go-between, agent, negotiator in any affair:* Cic.—**B.** *An explainer, expounder:* Cic.; Liv.—**C.** *A translator:* Cic.—**D.** *An interpreter:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprète*.

interpřtã-tio, ñnis, *f.* [interpřt(a)-or] **1.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation:* Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *An*

explanation of one expression by another: Auct. Her.—**3.** *Signification, meaning:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interprétation*.

interpřt-or, ãtus sum, ãri (in *imesis*: inter quacunque prestantur, Lucr.), 1. v. dep. [interpres, interpret-ia] **I.** (Prop.: *To be an interpreter or agent:* Fig.) *To assist, aid:* memoria, Plaut. **II.** **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To expound, explain, interpret, give the explanation or interpretation of:* monstra aut fulgura, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *In reflexive force:* *To interpret for one's self; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand:* sententiam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To put a meaning, interpretation, or construction upon; to judge of:* qui bene dicta male interpretarentur, Cic.—**2.** *To interpret, look upon, regard:* victoriam ut suam, Vell.—**3.** *To acknowledge, recognise:* felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretantur, Cic.—**4.** *To comprehend, understand, fathom the character of persons:* Tac.—**5.** *To deem, conclude, infer:* liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.—**6.** **a.** Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion, decide:* Nep.—**b.** Esp.: *To pronounce an opinion or decide for one's self; to determine:* neque recte an perperam, interpretor, Liv.—**7.** *To augur, forebode, foretell that something will or will not come to pass, etc.*: Suet. **III.** *To translate:* Græca, Suet. ¶ In Pass. force: **a.** (a) Part. Perf.: *Explained or expounded:* somnium, Cic.—(b) Fut. Part.: *That is to be, or must be, explained or expounded:* scriptores, Cic.—**b.** Part. Perf.: *Translated:* verba, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interpréter*.

interpunc-tio, ñnis, *f.* [for interpung-tio; fr. interpung-o] *A placing of points between words; interpunctuation:* Cic.

interpunc-tum, i, *n.* [for interpung-tum; fr. id.] *Interpunctuation:* Cic.

interpunc-tus (for interpung-tus), a, um, *P.* of interpung-o.

interpung-o, punxi, punctum, pungẽre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To place points between words; to point, punctuate:* Sen. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: *Well or properly divided:* clausula, Cic.

inter-quẽr-or, quẽstus sum, quẽri, 3. v. dep. *To complain at intervals, while one is speaking or doing anything; to interrupt with complaints:* Liv.

inter-quẽsco, quẽvi, quẽtum, quẽscẽre, 3. v. n. *To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause:* Cic.

inter-regnum, i, *n.* (That which is, or comes, between kingdoms or reigns; hence) *An interregnum; i.e. I.* Prop.: *The time that a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the election of another:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *During the Republic:* A. The interval of time during which the state, from any fortuitous circumstance, was without its proper chief magistrates: Cic.—B. The time during which the chief magistracy of the state was held by an interrex: Liv.—C. The authority or

office of an interrex: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interregne*.

inter-rex, régis, m. (*A king between two points of time*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *One who holds the regal office during the death of one king and the election of another*; a regent, interrex: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *During the Republic: One who holds the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones*: Cic.

in-ter-rütus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings: Not frightened, undaunted, undismayed*: Öv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of vessels: *Unobstructed, not hindered by accidents, etc.*: classis, Virg.—**B.** *Undaunted at, that feels no alarm at*: (with Gen.) mens interrita leti, Öv.

interrogä-tio, önis, f. [*interrog-*(a)-o] **1.**: a. Prop.: *A questioning, interrogating*: Quint.—**b.** Meton.: *A thing enquired or asked; a question, an enquiry*: Quint.—**2.** *An examining, questioning, interrogating; a judicial examination*: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** *An argument, syllogism*: Cic.—**4.** Rhet. l. l.: *An interrogating*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrogation*.

interrogätun-cula, æ, f. dim. [*for interrogation-cula*; fr. *interrogatio*, *interrogation-is*] *A short argument or syllogism*: Cic.

inter-rögo, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *Of persons: To question, interrogate*: (with double Acc.) *puni-onem quandam interrogat Socrates* quædam, Cic.: (*Pass. with Acc. of thing*) *interrogatus causam discessit*, Tac.—**B.** *Of things: To ask or enquire about; to make enquiries about*: sed quid ego hæc interrogo? Liv. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In law: **1.** Prop.: *To examine, question, interrogate a witness*: testem, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To bring an action against, sue, go to law with, prosecute*: qui me unquam ullæ lege interrogavit, Cic.: (with Gen. *of charge*) *aliquem repetundarum*, Tac.—**B.** *Of a god or oracle: To consult, enquire of*: Jovem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interroger*.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpère, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate or divide by breaking or rending; to break, burst, or tear asunder or apart; to break off*: nihil, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.*: *To break up, break to pieces, break down, destroy*: pontem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To interrupt, hinder, break off*: orationem, Cæs. **III.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To separate, divide, part*: *videt eos, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptis ita esse, ut, etc.*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *Milit. l. l.*: *To break through the ranks or line of the enemy*: extremum agmen, Cæs.—**B.** *To scatter about here and there*: ignes, Virg.—**C.** *To interrupt, hinder*: radios, Lucr.: somnos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interrompre*.

interrupt-e, ävi. [*interrupt-us*] *Interruptedly*: Cic.

interrupt-us, a, um, P. of *inter-ru(m)p-o*.

inter-scindo, scildi, scissum, scindère, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate or divide by cleaving or splitting; to cut or tear asunder; to cut through or apart*: aggerem, Cæs.: *venas*, Tac. **B.** Esp.: *With accessory idea of destruction, etc.*: *To cut down, hew to pieces, destroy*: pontem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To separate, divide*: arcto interscindi freto, Liv.

inter-sëpio (-sæpio), sepsi, septum, sëpire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To separate, part, or divide from something, by means of enclosing or surrounding; to fence in, surround, encompass, enclose*: foramina, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To cut off, separate*: vallo urbem ab urbe, Liv.—**B.** *To block up, obstruct*: itinera, Liv.—**C.** *Of the sight: To hinder, prevent, obstruct*: conspectum, Liv.

intersep-tus, a, um, P. of *inter-sep-io*.

1. inter-sëro, sëvi, sïtum, sërère, 3. v. a. *To sow, set, or plant between*: pomis intersita dulcibus, Lucr.

2. inter-sëro, sërûl, sërtum, sërère, 3. v. a. (*To entwine among*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To intermingle, commingle, interpose among*: mediis interserit oscula verbis, Öv. **II.** Fig.: *To interpose, insert, assign*: causam, Nep.

intersi-tus (*for intersa-tus*), a, um, P. of *inter-se-ro*, through true root *INTERSA*; v. l. sero init.

inter-spirätio, önis, f. [*inter*: spir(a)-o] *A breathing or fetching of the breath between or during (the course of any thing)*: Cic.

inter-sterno, strävi, strätum, sternère, 3. v. a. *To strew or lay between or among*: bitumen, Just.

interstine-tus (*for intersting-tus*), a, um, P. of *intersting-uc*.

inter-stinguo, stinxî, stinctum, stingüere, 3. v. a. **I.** (only in Part. Pass.) (Prop.): *To prick or puncture here and there, or at intervals of space*: Meton.) *To spot or speckle with anything*: facies interstincta medicaminibus, l. e. *patched about with plasters*, Tac. **II.** *To extinguish, quench, put out*: ignes, Lucr.

inter-stitium, ii, n. [*for interstatium*; fr. *inter*; st(a)-o] (*A standing between*; hence) **1.** *Of space: An interval of space, distance or space between*: Macr.—**2.** *Of time: An interval, space between*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *interstices*.

intersträ-tus, a, um, P. of *interster-no*, through root *INTERSTRA*; v. sterno init.

inter-strëpo, no perf. nor sup., strëpère, 3. v. n. *To make a noise among*: *to resound, roar in the midst of*: (with Acc. *dependent on prep. in verb*): videor . . . argutos interstrepere anser olores, Virg.

inter-stringo, strinxî, strictum, stringère, 3. v. a. *To squeeze tight*: *alocui gnatum, to throttle him*, Plaut.

inter-sum, fûi, esse, v. n. **I.**: **A.** *Of space: 1.* Prop.: *To be between*: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: *To be distant or*

apart (by a space existing between things): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *To be different or differ*: qui illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic.: *ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis*, Hor.—**b.** *Interest, interesse, etc.*: *There is a difference: (Impers.) inter res gestas et annales interesse*, Gell.: (with *Neut. pron., Neut. adj., or nihil as subject*) *quid illis et nobis interest*, Sen.: *plurimum interest*, Cic.: *ut nihil interst, id.*—**c.** *Interest, etc.*: *To point out that which is of importance, etc.*: *It is of importance, interest, or consequence; it interests, concerns, imports; it matters; it is of advantage or moment*: (a) Personal: (Foldb. by Abl. of Possessive pron.) *non quo meâ interest loci natura, sed, etc.*, Cic.: (with Subjective clause; also, foldb. by Gen.) *interest omnium recte facere, id.*—(b) Impersonal: (with *ut c. Subj.*) *interest, te ut videam*, Cic.: (with *ne c. Subj.*; also, foldb. by Abl. of Possessive pron.) *vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant*, Tac.—**B.** *Of time: To be, pass, come or elapse between*: *inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt*, Cic. **II.** (*To be amongst other persons or things*; hence) **A.** *Of persons: 1.*: a. Gen.: *To be present*: si ipse interfuerit, Cic.: *spectaculo*, Liv.—**b.** Esp.: *With accessory notion of taking part in a matter: To be present at, and take a share in; to attend; to assist in or at*: divinis, Cæs.—**2.**: a. Gen.: *To be present at or with*: cui (sc. senatui) novissime interfuit, Suet.—**b.** Esp.: *With accessory notion of attending upon or serving: To be present with and attend upon or serve*: sacrificanti, Suet.—**3.** *To be, or live, among*: populo Quirini, Hor.—**B.** *In time, or of abstract subjects: To be present*: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell.: quibus in rebus tabulæ auctoritas videbatur interfuisse, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intéresser*; also (subst.), *intérel*.

inter-texo, textûl, textum, texère, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To interweave*: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *To intertwine*: flores hedæris intertexti, Öv.

intertext-us, a, um, P. of *inter-tex-o*.

inter-tri-mentum, i, n. [*inter*; TRI, root of *ter-o*] (*A rubbing between*; hence, as a result) **I.** Prop.: *Loss or injury by attrition, wear and tear*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Loss of weight by melting of metals*: Liv. **III.** Fig.: *Loss, damage*: Cic.

interturbä-tio, önis, f. [*interturb(a)-o*] *Disquietude, confusion*: Liv.

inter-turbo, no perf. nor sup., äre, 1. v. a. *To produce confusion or disturbance between*: Plaut.

inter-vallum, i, n. **I.** (Prop.: *The space or distance between the wounds or ramparts of a camp and the soldiers' tents*: Meton.) **A.** *Of locality: Space between, interval, distance*: Cic.; Virg.

—**B.** Of time: 1. *Interval, distance, intervening space:* Cic.—2. *Intermission, temporary cessation:* Cic.; Liv.—3. In music, sound, rhythm, etc.: *The interval or space of time that takes place between sounds:* Cic.—4. *Rhet. t. t.:* A pause or interval in speaking: Cic.—5. *Prosod. t. t.:* The interval or time occupied in pronouncing a foot: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Difference, dissimilitude:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervalle*.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. To pull or pluck here and there; to pull or pluck out, off, or up at intervals of space; to thin out by pulling, etc.: qui aut vellunt barbam aut intervellunt, Sen.

inter-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: With persons as subjects: (To come between; hence, with reference to the limit of the intervening space) **A.** Gen.: To come up, arrive: Cassius intervenit, Cic.: vobis, id.: (Impers. Pass.) intervenit casu casu, id. **B.** Esp.: 1. With accessory notion of aiding or assisting: To succour, aid, help by coming up to any one: si mihi intervenisses, Liv.—2. To come up while any thing is being done, or is taking place: querelis, Cic.—3. To be present: ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **II.** Meton.: In time: **A.** Gen.: To fall, happen, take place between: verboque intervenit omni Plangor, Ov.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hindrance, etc.: To prevent, hinder, interrupt: nox praelio intervenit, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of events, passions, etc.: 1. a. Gen.: To take place, arise, happen, occur, intervene: inter se certamen intervenisse, Liv.—b. Esp.: With accessory notion of obstruction, etc.: To obstruct, oppose, stand in the way of, resist, prevent, disturb: bellum coepit intervenit, Liv.—2. To take place, to be done or made between parties: fœdus intervenisse, Sall.—3. To take place, arise in the midst of other matters: intervenit his cogitationibus regni cupidus, Liv.—4. To befall, fall to the share or lot of, occur or happen to any one: fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: 1. Gen.: a. In a good sense: To interfere, interpose in behalf of anyone: villicis interveniens, Suet.—b. In a bad sense: To interfere with, oppose, hinder, disturb: alienae gloriæ, Tac.—2. Esp.: Of public authorities: To interfere, exercise official power, interpose, intervene: senatu interveniente, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervenir*.

inter-ven-tor, ōris, m. [interven-io] One who comes in, a visitor: Cic.

inter-ven-tus, ūs, m. [id.] 1. A coming up, arriving, arrival: Cic.—2. A coming on or arrival of any thing causing hindrance, etc.: intervenit noctis, Cass.—3. A taking place, occurring, happening, intervening: malorum, Cic.—4. Bail, suretyship: retinentes creditores intervenit sponsorum removet, Suet.

inter-ver-sus (for intervert-sus), a, um, P. of intervert-o.

inter-ver-to (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vertere, 3. v. a. (To turn by placing something between so as to separate; hence) (Prop.: To turn aside, divert; Fig.): **A.** In a bad sense: To alter, change: interversa plerumque sent, Sen.—**B.** To purloin, pilfer, embezzle, intercept: regale donum, Cic.—**C.** To cheat or defraud: ut me muliere intervertoret, Plaut.—**D.** To take away, deprive of: consulatum, Cic.—**E.** To squander, waste, spend in extravagance: interversis patroni rebus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intervertir*.

inter-virēo, no perf. nor sup., virūre, 2. v. n. To be green here and there, or at intervals: Claud.

inter-viso, visi, visum, visere, 3. v. a. I. To look after; to come or go to see between whites, etc.: urbanam expolitionem . . . ipse crebro interviso, Cic. **II.** To visit at intervals or from time to time: nos minus intervisis, Cic.

inter-vōlūto, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. freq. To fly about between or among: Liv.

inter-vōmo, vōmūi, vōmūtum, vōmōre, 3. v. n. (To vomit forth among; hence) To pour forth among: dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr.

inter-vul-sus, a, um, P. of intervul-lo, through root INTERVUL: v. vello init.

in-testābilis, e, adj. I. Prop.: Law. t. t.: That has not the power or is incapable of being a witness: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: Execrable, accursed, detestable, abominable, vile: Of persons or things: is instestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.: sævitia, Tac.: (Comp.) instestabilior, Suet. Aur. Vict.

intestāt-o, adv. [intestāt-us] Without making a will: mori, Cic.

in-testā-tus, a, um, adj. 2. in; test(a)-or] 1. Not convicted by witnesses: Plaut.—2. That has made no will; intestate: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestat*.

intes-tinum, i, n. [for intus-tinum; fr. intus] (The thing pertaining to intus; hence) A gut: Nep.: Plur.: The guts, intestines, entrails: the lower parts of the alimentary duct or canal: laborare ex intestinis, i. e. to be disordered in the bowels: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin*.

intes-tinus, a, um, adj. [for intus-tinus; fr. id.] (Pertaining to that which is intus; hence) I. Prop.: Internal, inside, within; in the interior or inside: opus, i. e. joiner's work in the interior of a building: inlaud or chequered work: Vitr.—As Subst.: intestinus, i, m. (sc. canalis) (The inside duct, i. e.) A gut: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the state, etc.: Intestate, domestic, civil: bellum, Cic.—**B.** Of one's family, etc.: Intestine, domestic, in the bosom of one's family: scelus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intestin*.

in-te-xo, textūi, textum, textēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To weave in into; to in-weave, interweave: purpureasque notas filis intexit albis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To embroider: purpurea intexti tollant aulea Britannii, Virg.—**B.** 1. Gen.: To interlace: frondibus atris

Intextunt latera, Virg.—2. Esp.: Pass in reflexive force: Of the veins: To interlace each other: venas corpora intextæ, Cic.—**C.** To intermingle, mix together: casia . . . intextens suavis herbis, Virg.—**D.** To surround, cover, bind, wind round about, entwine, encircle: utque solent hedera longos intextore truncos, Ov.—**E.** To form, make, construct by intermingling or joining materials: tribus intextum tauris opus (i. e. coriis taurinis), formed by the combination of three bull-hides, Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To interweave together on, i. e. to describe upon, commit to: facta chartis, Tib.—**B.** To intermingle with, mix up with: incredibilia probabilius, Cic.—**C.** To introduce, bring forward, mention, make mention of: aliquem, Cic.

intex-tus, a, um, P. of intex-o.

Intibili, indecl. n., -is, is, f. Intibili or Intibilis; a city of Hispania Tarracensis.

intim-e, adv. (Intim-us) 1. Most intimately, in the closest or most friendly manner: Nep.—2. Most heartily, warmly, affectionately: Cic.

in-tīm-us, a, um, sup. adj. (Comp. interior, q. v.) [1. in] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Innermost, inmost: urbis intima pars, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **intima**, ōrum, n. a.: (sc. loca) The innermost parts or places: Liv.—b. (sc. membra) The inmost parts of the body, the intestines: Pers.—2. **intimus**, i, m. (sc. locus) The innermost part, the inside: Cic. **B.** Esp.: Where a thing is inmost or innermost: the inmost or innermost part or interior of a thing: sacranum, Cic.: regna Liburnorum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: In the innermost part of a country, most remote: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.; acc. to some as in no. III. **G.** **III.** Fig.: **A.** Deepest, excessive, intense, immense: vis, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Innermost, inward: Cic.—As Subst.: **intima**, ōrum, n. Innermost thoughts or feelings, secrets: Suet.—**C.** Of the passions, etc.: Most deeply sealed, most profound: odium, Cic.—**D.** Of learning, etc.: Deepest, most profound or abstruse: philosophia, Cic.—**E.** Of intimacy, friendship, etc.: 1. Of things: Most intimate, most secret, deepest, closest: amicitia, Nep.—2. Of persons: Most intimate, friendly, closely attached or connected: amicit, Cic.—As Subst.: **intimus**, i, m. (sc. amicus) A most intimate, closely attached, or very close friend; a bosom friend: Cic.; Nep.—**F.** 1. Of counsels, plans, etc.: Deepest, most secret, innermost: consilia, Cic.—2. Of persons acquainted with one's counsels, etc.: Most deeply or thoroughly acquainted with, most thoroughly versed in or entrusted with: intimus est eorum consiliis, Ter.—**G.** Of the power or resources of the state, etc.: Utmost: vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac.; acc. to some as in no. II. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intime*.

intinc-tus (for inting-tus), a, um, P. of inting-o

in-tingo (-guo), *tinxi, tinctum, tingere*, 3. v. a. To dip or steep in; tintinctas (sc. faces) geminis accendit in aris, Ov.

in-tolerābilis, *e, adj.* Insupportable, intolerable: *foeditas*, Cic.: (Comp.) *intolerabilis nihil est*, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérable*.

in-tolerāndus, *a, um, adj.* Insupportable, not to be borne, intolerable, unendurable: *tyrannus*, Cic.: *dominatio nobilitatis pibique juxta intoleranda*, Tac.

in-tolerāns, *antis, adj.* 1. Impatient or intolerant of, unable to bear or support: (with *Gen.*) *laborum intolerans*, Tac.: (Sup.) *quorum intolerantissima gens*, Liv.—2. Insufferable, intolerable, not to be endured: (Comp.) *intolerantior servitus iterum victis*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérant*.

intolerānt-ter, *adv.* [for intolerant-ter; fr. *intolerans, intolerant-ter*] *Immoderately, excessively, intensely, violently*: *dolore*, Cic.: (Comp.) *intolerantius insequi*, Cæs.: (Sup.) *intolerantissime gloriarī*, Cic.

intolerānt-ia, *æ, f.* [fr. *id.*] (The quality or state of the intolerans; hence) *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intolérance*.

in-tōno, *tōnūi, tōnātum, tōnāre*, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To thunder: Of living beings or things as subjects: *intonuere poli*, Virg.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *intonuūt dicente deā*, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To thunder forth, make a great noise or sound: *horrendum intonat armis*, Virg.: *clypeum super intonat ingens*, id.—2. Esp.: A. Of speaking, etc.: To thunder out or forth; to cry out vehemently, to call out loudly: (with *Acc.* of *Neut. pron.*) *quum hæc intonuiisset plenus ire*, Liv.—b. Of the woods, etc.: To bellow, roar, re-echo, crash: *silve intonuere profundæ*, Virg.—c. Of fortune: To become stormy or tempestuous, to become unfavourable: *quæ (sc. Fortuna) simuli intonuūt, proxima quæque fugat*, Ov. II. Act.: (Prop.) *To thunder upon*; (Meton.) *Of a storm: To make to roar upon*: *Bois intonata ductibus Hiems*, Liv.

2. **in-tōn-sus**, *a, um, adj.* [for *intonsus*; fr. 2. in; *tōn-co*] I. Prop.: *Unshorn*: Of persons, parts of the human body, sheep, etc.: *Cynthus*, Ilor.: *avī*, Ov.: *bidens*, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of trees, etc.: *Covered with leaves, leafy*: Virg.—B. Of mountains, etc.: *Wooded, from which the trees have not been felled*: Virg. III. Fig.: *Unpolished, rude, uncultivated*: *homines*, Liv.

in-torquēdo, *torsī, tortum, torquere*, 2. v. a. I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: *To twine, twist, or bend round*: *intorqueri caulis debet*, Pl.—2. Meton.: *To twist, or make by twisting, etc.*: *funes*, Ov.—3. Fig.: *Of morals*: *To distort, pervert, corrupt*: Pers. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. In reflexive force: a.

Prop.: *To turn, twist, or bend, one's self round*: Plaut.; Pl.—b. Fig.: *Of conversation, etc.*: *To become involved, confused, or perplexed*: Plaut.—2. *To whirl or twirl round, to twirl about, to turn round with rapidity or violence*: *navem*, Liv.—3.: a. *To wind, twine, or wrap*: *paludamento circa lævum brachium intorto*, Liv.—b. With Personal pron.: *To wrap one's self round, to cover or surround one's self*: *procella Nubibus intorsit sese*, Lucr.—4. *To wrench, twist, sprain, dislocate*: *talum*, Hirt.—5. *Of the eyes, face, etc.*: *To turn or roll round fiercely*: Virg.—6. *Of the features, etc., in speaking*: *To distort, twist about, turn awry*: *mentum in dicendo*, Cic.—7. *Of the hair*: *To curl*: Mart.—8. *Of the snakes of the Furies*: *To entwine, to wind or twine about*: Hor.—9. *With accessory notion of casting*: *To brandish and throw*; *to hurl, cast*: a. Prop.: *Of weapons*: *jaculum*, Ov.—b. Fig.: *Of reproaches, etc.*: *To hurl forth*; *to throw or cast out*: *contamellas*, Cic. II. *Of weapons*: *To hurl, cast, or throw against*: *telum in hostem*, Virg.

intor-tus (for *intorqu-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *intorqu-co*.

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from *intrās* (sc. parte). I. Adv. A. Prop.: *On the inside, within*: *intraque lectus eburneus*, etc., Suct.: (Comp.) *ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat*, Ov. B. Fig. expressions: 1. *Interius attendere*, *To look more narrowly into a matter, to observe it more closely*: Juv.—2. *Of speech*: *Interius insistere*, *To stop too short*: Cic. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: *Of space*: 1. Gen.: *Within, inside, in the interior of*: *intra presidia*, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. *Of a country, sea, etc.*: *Within the boundaries, bounds, or extent of*: *locus intra oceanum*, Cic.—b. *With verbs of motion, to express arriving, etc., at a place, and then being within it*: *Into, within, inside*: *nōsse regiones, intra quas venerē*, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *Of local relations*: a. (Gen.) *Of a boundary, limit, etc., or any thing being or regarded as such*: *Within, on the inner side of, inside*: *intra parietes meos*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *With verbs of motion, to express going, etc., to a boundary and passing within it*: *Within, inside, to the inside of*: *primusque Thymetes Duci (sc. equum) intra muros hortatur*, Virg.—b. *Of weapons, etc.*: *Within (the distance a weapon may be thrown, within throw)*: *intra jactum telli progressus uterque*, Virg.—2. *Of time*: a. *Within the, or a, space of*: *in the course of, in*: Cic.—b. *During, throughout*: Cæs.—c. (a) *Within, before the expiration or lapse of, in less than, under*: Liv.—(b) *With quam, ellipt.* for postquam: *Within, etc., after that*: *intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat*, Liv.—3. *Of number*: *Within, under, below*: *intra centum*, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. *With Personal pron.*: *Mentally*: (*Within one's self*; hence)

a. *Inwardly, mentally*: Quint.; Pl.—b. *Secretly kept, in secret, in one's own breast*: Pl.—2. (*Within the bounds or limits of any thing*; hence) a. *Not including the limit*: *Within, coming short of*: *epulari intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows*, Cic.—b. *Including the limit*: *Within, coming up to, or comprising, but not exceeding*: *intra Fortunam debet quisque manere suam, i. e. contented with his lot*, Ov. B. ¶ After its case: *lucem intra*, Tac.

intrā-bilis, *e, adj.* [2. *intrā(a)-o*] *That can be entered*: Liv.

in-tractābilis, *e, adj.* I. (Prop.: *Not to be handled*; Fig.) A. *Of living beings*: 1. Gen.: *Not to be managed, intractable, unmanageable, unyielding*: (Comp.) *homo naturā intractabilior, naturaliter very intractable*, Gell.—2. Esp.: *Unmanageable for the purpose of subjection*; *unyielding, indomitable, unconquerable, not to be subdued*: *genus intractabile bello*, Virg.—B. *Of winter, etc.*: *Wild, stormy, boisterous*: *bruma*, Virg. II. Meton.: *Uninhabitable; not to be held or occupied*: *loca*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intraitable*.

in-tractāt-us (-trect-), *a, um, adj.* [2. in; tract(a)-o] (*Unhanded, not taken in hand*; hence) I. Prop.: *Of a horse, etc.*: *Unbroken, not broke*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: Virg.

in-trēmō, *trēmūi, no sup., trēmēre*, 3. v. n. I. Gen.: *To tremble, quiver, shake*: *intremuit quercus*, Ov. II. Esp.: *With accessory notion of fear, trepidation, horror, etc.*: *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with dread, alarm, etc.*: *intremuisse pedes*, Ov.

intrepīd-e, *adv.* [intrepid-us] *Without trembling, undauntedly, boldly, fearlessly*: Liv.

in-trēpīd-us, *a, um, adj.* I. Prop.: *Of persons*: *Not alarmed or frightened, undaunted, unshaken in mind, etc.*: Tac.; Ov. II. Meton.: *Of things*: a. *Not betraying alarm or fright, undaunted, bold, fearless*: Ov.—B. *Undisturbed, quiet, free from alarms of war, etc.*: *hiems*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrepide*.

in-trīc-o, *āvī, ātum, āre*, 1. v. a. [1. in; tri-ā] *To entangle, perplex, embarrass*: *lenonem intricatum dabo*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intriguer*.

in-trīn-sēcus, *adv.* [intrin-a; in; secus] I. Prop.: (*Following into the inside*; hence) *Towards the inside, inwards*: Suct. II. Meton.: *On the inner side of any thing, inside*: *Luce*. ¶ Hence, (adj.) Fr. *intrinsèque*.

1. **in-trī-tus**, *a, um, P.* of *inter-o*, through root INTR; v. *tero* init.

2. **in-trīt-us**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Not rubbed or worn away*; Fig.) *Not worn out or exhausted*: *cohortes*, Cæs.

1. **intrō**, *adv.* [prob. for *intero* (m = intero)] *To the inside, within*, in: Cic.

2. **in-tr-o**, *āvī, ātum, āre*, 1. v. a. and n. [prob. 1. in; and root TRA, akin to Sanscrit root TRĀ, to step beyond; and Lat. trans, through] I. Prop.: A Gen.: 1. *Of personal sub*

fects: *To step, go, or walk into, within, or into the inside of any place, etc., so as to be surrounded by it; to enter:* a. Act.: urbem, Ov.—b. Neut.: in Capitolium, Cic.—2. Of things as subjects: *To go or get into, to enter:* medullas Intraivit calor, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. With accessory notion of force or violence: *To penetrate:* a. Act.: angustias, Hirt.—b. Neut.: intra praesidia, Caes.: (*Inpers. Pass.*) quo non malo intrari possit, id.—2. Of persons in reference to the sea, etc.: *To enter upon or into, sail into:* tot maria intravi, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To go or come to the inner side of anything, to go or come inside of, to enter:* 1. Act.: limen, Cic.—2. Neut.: intra limen, Plaut.—B. *To come or arrive between:* fluminis intrastis ripas, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Neut.: *To go or enter into:* qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intrarit, Cic.—2. Neut.: *Of a cause or matter:* *To go deeply or thoroughly into it:* intrabo etiam magis, Cic.—3. Act.: *To occupy, take possession of:* intravit animam glorie militaris cupidus, Tac.—B. *To penetrate or pierce into:* 1. Act.: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae... terram intrare possit, Cic.—2. Neut.: in mentem judicis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *entrer*.

intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To lead or bring into a place; to conduct within or inside:* cohortes, Caes.: aliquem in senatum, Liv. II. Fig.: A. *To introduce or bring in:* consuetudinem, Cic.—B. *To introduce to one's notice, to bring forward:* Catonem senem disputantem, Cic.—C. *To set forth, assert, or maintain that a thing is:* introducebat Carneades summum bonum esse fructu rebus, quas, etc., Cic.—D. *To set forth, exhibit, represent:* animas sensibiles auctas, Lucr. III. Meton.: A. *In law:* *To bring into court on one's behalf, to employ:* procuratores, Cic.—B. *To bring to or lead into the inner side of any thing:* in fines exercitum, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduire*.

introduc-tō, dūxi, f. [*introduc-o*] A *bringing or leading in:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduction*.

intrōduc-tus, a, um, P. of *intrōduc-o*.

intrō-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. a. and n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To go into, in, or inside; to enter:* 1. Act.: domum, Cic.—2. Neut.: in urbem, Cic. B. Esp.: *Of the sea, etc., To sail into:* triremes, quibus introierat Oceanum, Suet. II. Fig.: *Of life:* *To enter into life, i. e. to be born:* Cic.

intrō-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. *To carry or bring in:* Cic.

intrō-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdī, 3. v. dep. [*for intro-gradior*] *To step or go in, to enter:* Virg.

intrōit-tus, a, um, P. of *intrō-eo*; through root *INTROLA*.

2. intrōit-tus, ūa, m. [*introc-o*, through id.] I. Prop.: *A going in or into; an entering, entrance:* Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Of an office, etc.:* *Entrance upon, admission into:* Pl.; Suet.—B.

An entering upon: defensionis, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *A place or way of entrance; a way, passage, path:* Caes.; Cic.—B. *Of a building:* *The entrance, porch, vestibule:* Nep.—C. *Of a harbour, river, etc.:* *The mouth, entrance:* Cic.; Suet.—D. *Of a book or composition:* *The outset, commencement:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *introduit*.

intrōlā-tus, a, um, P. of *intrō-eo*, through root *INTROLA*; v. *fero* init.

intrōmis-sus (for *intromitt-sus*), a, um, P. of *intromitt-o*.

intrō-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. (*To cause to go inside;* hence) I. Gen.: *To send inside, in, or within:* legiones, Caes. II. Esp.: A. *With accessory notion of invitation:* *To cause or get to come inside by inviting or sending for one; to invite, summon, or send for to come inside a house:* Phaedriam Intromittamus commissatam, Ter.—B. *To admit, receive, or let into or inside:* intromissus jure amicitiae, Cic.

intrō-rsum, adv. [*contr. fr. intro-versum*] I. Prop.: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly, internally:* Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Meton.: *In the inside or interior; inside, within:* Liv. III. Fig.: *Inwardly, within:* turpis, Hor.

intrō-rsum, adv. [*contr. fr. intro-versum*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Towards the inside or interior; inwardly:* Caes. B. Esp.: *Towards the inner part of the sea, towards or into the open sea:* Tac. II. Meton.: A. *Into the interior of a place:* Caes.—B. *Of tears, etc.:* *Inwardly, within:* Ov. III. Fig.: *Inwardly, internally:* turpis, Hor.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rūmpere, 3. v. n. *To break or burst into; to break in, enter by force:* in aedes, Plaut.; ea, Caes.

intrō-specto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *freq. To look into:* Plaut.

intrō-spīcio, spexi, spectrum, spīcēre, 3. v. a. [*for intro-specto*] I. Prop.: *To look into any thing:* domum, Cic. II. Meton.: *To look at:* aliorum felicitatem agris oculis, Tac. III. Fig.: *To inspect, examine, observe attentively:* fortunam suam, Tac.: (*without Object*) introspicite penitus in omnes republicae partes, Cic.

intrō-vōco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *To call in:* filiam ad nos, Cic.

intrō-trūdo, trūsi, no sup., trūdēre, 3. v. a. *To thrust into a place; se, to obtrude one's self:* Cic.

intrō-sus (for *intrud-sus*), a, um, P. of *intrud-o*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *intrus*.

intūbus (—ybus, —ibus), i, m. or f.; **intūbum** (—ybum, —ibum), i, n. [*εἴνυμι*] *Endive, succory:* Pl.; Virg. **in-tūdeor**, tūtus sum, tūderi, 2. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To look towards, at, or upon; to behold, see:* A. Gen.: *aliquid oculis, Cic.:* (*without Object*) in te intens, id. B. Esp.: *To look at, watch, observe:* nutum illius, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look at, reflect upon:* voluntatem, Cic.—B. *To turn or direct*

one's thoughts or attention: (*without Object*) in homines, Cic.: ad finendum bellum, Liv.—C. *To regard, pay regard to, have respect to:* id potius, Nep.—D. *To look up to, look at with admiration; to regard with amazement:* omnes Pompeium, sicut aliquem de caelo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. III. Meton.: *Of localities:* *To look to, have the aspect towards:* cubiculum montes intueitur, Pl. E. In Pass. force: Part. Fut. in *pus*: 1. Prop.: *To be looked at or upon:* intuenti nobis sunt oratores, Cic.—2. Fig.: *To be regarded, considered, kept in one's mind or thoughts:* veterani intuenti, Cic.

intū-itus, a, um, P. of *intu-eor*.

intū-tumesco, tūmūi, no sup., tūmescere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To begin to swell, to swell or rise up:* vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. B. Esp.: *Of the ground:* *To swell up, rise, be elevated:* nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Of the voice:* *To swell up, increase:* Tac.—B. *Of a commotion, etc.:* *To grow strong, become more violent, increase:* Tac.—C. *Of passion, etc.:* *To swell, grow violent:* Pers. III. Fig.: A. *To be elated or puffed up:* intumere superbia ferociaque, Tac.—B. *To become angry, swell with rage:* intumui, Ov.: (*with Dat.*) vati, id.—C. *Of the effect of care or anxiety:* *To be filled:* curis, Ov.

intū-tūmilitātus, a, um, adv. *Unburied:* Ov.

in-tūtor, no perf., tūi, 3. v. dep. I. Old form for *intueor*. *To look at:* intuitur nos, Ter. II. *To see, behold:* cornicem, Plaut.

in-turbidus, a, um, adv. *Unturbid, quiet; not turbulent:* vir, Tac.

intus, adv. [*1. In; and the suffix tus, akin to Sanscrit tas, which expresses distance from a place; also Gr. ἐν-τός*] I. Prop.: *From within:* tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *In the inside, within:* quum extra et intus hostem haberet, Caes.—2. Esp.: a. *Of a house, building, etc.:* *In the inside or interior; inside, within:* ubi enim id, quod intus est, impune evolare potest, etc., Cic.: (*with Gen.*) intus edium, App.: (*with Acc.*) intus cellam, Liv.: (*with Abl.*) intus templo, Virg.—b. *Within, at home:* Cic.—c. *Inside the walls, within the city:* Cic.—d. *Inside, within one:* intus halas, quod poscis, Ov.—B. *With verbs of motion:* 1. Gen.: *To the inside, within, in:* intus est itum, Caes.—2. Esp.: *Into the house, indoors:* intus novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut.—C. *Towards the inside, inwards:* Quint.—Particular expression: *Intus canere, To play on a harp, etc., on the inner side, and hence, with the left hand:* Cic.—D. *Of a composition, etc.:* *Within, in it:* Pers. III. Fig.: *Inwardly, in the mind or soul:* Cic.; Pers.; Ov.—Particular phrase: *Intus canere, To take care for one's own interest, to promote one's own objec*

ands (the figure being probably taken from the great skill of the Aspendus citharista): Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj.: 1. Of places: *Unwarded, defenceless, insecure*: urbs, Liv.—As Subst.: *intuta*, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Unsafe places or parts*: Tac.—2. *Unsafe, not safe, dangerous*: amicitia, Tac.

intūtus, intūtūm, v. intūtus. **Inuicestrūm**, v. Inuicus.

Intūla, s. f. (ἀένω) The plant *decampnē*: Adv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *auuē*.

Inult-e, adv. [inult-us] *Without being avenged, without revenge*: Curt.

Inultus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *A. Unavenged, unrevenged; for whom vengeance is not or has not been taken; who does not or cannot take revenge*: ne inultus esset, Cic.—B. *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted or revenge taken; unpunished*: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Unhurt, safe, secure, without danger, unmolested*: fere, Hor.—B. Of entreaties: *That do not obtain satisfaction, i. e. unheard*: Hor.

In-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade, overshadow*: palmaque vestibulum ant ingens oleaster inumbret, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To occasion shade; to cause or bring on darkness*: inumbrante vesperā, Tac.—B. *To cover*: colla obtentu pallā, Claud.

Inunc-tus (for inung-tus), a, um, P. of Inung-o.

Inundā-tio, ōnis, f. [inund(a)-o] 1. Of water, etc.: *An overflowing, a flowing upon the land, an inundation*: Suet.—2. Of the land: *An inundation, flooding*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inondation*.

In-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: *Of fluids: To overflow, flood, inundate, deluge, etc.*: terram, Cic. B. Meton.: *To spread like a flood or torrent over a place; to inundate, overflow, overspread, cover*: Cimbro inundasse Italiam, Just. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: *Of fluids: To flow over, overflow, cause an inundation*: fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: *To spread like a flood or torrent*: densi rursus inundant Troes, Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: *To be full of*: inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inonder*.

In-ungere (**-unguo**), unxi, unctum, unguō, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To put ointment or unguents upon; to anoint*: aquilae certe ac signa inunguntur festis diebus, Pl. II. Esp.: *Of medical remedies: To anoint*: oculos, Hor.

Inurbān-e, adv. [inurban-us] *Rudely, inelegantly, without wit*: Cic.

In-urbānus, a, um, adj.: 1. Of manners: *Unpolished, unrefined, uncultivated, rude, unmannerly, rustic, boorish*: Cic.—2. Of appearance: *Uncomely, unseemly, ungraceful, awkward, inelegant*: Quint.—3. Of style: *Not*

witty, uncouth, inelegant, blunt, devoid of polish: Cic.; Hor.

In-urgēo, ursi, no sup., urgere, 2. v. a. *To push or thrust against, make an attack upon, attack*: Lucr.

In-ūtro, ussi, ustum, ūtrē, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To burn into*: inurituri lien, Pl.—2. Esp.: A. Of encaustic painting: *To burn in*: picturas, Pl.—b. *To burn in, imprint, brand marks upon*: notas et nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: A. *To brand, stamp, fix upon*: quas ille leges . . . fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inustus? Cic.—b. *To brand, mark, or stamp with*: aliquem censoriae severitatis notā, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of the mind, memory, etc.: *To brand, stamp, impress, imprint indelibly*: odium animis, Cic.—b. Of character, etc.: *To brand or stamp with, to attach indelibly to*: alioqui crudelitatis famam, Cic.—c. Of evils: *To inflict upon any one*: mala reipublice, Cic.—d. Of grief: *To stamp, inflict permanently upon*: alioqui dolorum, Cic. C. Meton.: *To make or form in any thing by burning; to burn in*: inusta vapore Signa, Lucr. II. *To burn upon*: truncum rogo, Sext. Aur. Vict. III.: A. Prop.: (Gen.): *To burn; hence, Esp.*: *To burn up, off, or away; to destroy or consume by fire, etc.*: vulnere (=torri flagranti) sanguis inustus Terribilem stridore sonum dedit, Ov. B. Fig.: Of style: *To burn*: calamistris inurere, *to burn with crimping irons, i. e. to deck out or embellish in an affected manner, or with great flourish of words*, Cic.

Inusitāt-e (-o), adv. [inuitat-us] *In an unthought manner, unusually, strangely*: Cic.: (Comp.) inusitatus, id.: (Sup.) inusitatissime, Macr.

In-ūsītātus, a, um, adj. *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary*: magnitudo, Cic.: (Comp.) species navium inusitator, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inusité*.

Inus-tus (for inur-tus), a, um, P. of inur-o.

In-ūtīlis, e, adj. I. Prop.: A. Of persons: 1. Gen.: *Useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable*: Cic.: (with Dat.) sibi, id.: (with Abl.) valitudine, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *Fit for no use or purpose, powerless, weak*: ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus Cedeat, Virg.—B. Of things: *Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*: inutile ferrum, Virg. II. Meton.: *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Of persons, animals, or things: (Comp.; also, with Dat.) sibi inutilior (sc. Ulysses), Ov.: (Sup.) vinum stomacho inutilissimum, Pl.: (with Supine in u) inutile factu, Hor. ¶ Hence Fr. *inutile*.

Inūtīl-itas, ātis, f. [inutil-is] (*The quality of the inutilis*; hence) 1. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness*: Lucr.—2. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *inutilité*.

Inūtīl-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Uselessly, unserviceably, unprofitably*: Liv.—2. *Hurtfully, injuriously*: (Comp.) late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilias, Var.

Inū-us, i, m. (for Inū-us; fr. in-e-

through root INI) (*The Impregnator*), *Inuus*; the god supposed to give fruitfulness to herds: 1. The same as *Pan*: Liv.—2. The same as *Faunus* or *Silvanus*: Sext. Aur. Vict.—3. *Castrum Inui*, *The Camp of Inuus*; the name of an ancient city of Latium: Virg.:—called *Castrum*, only, Ov.

In-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. n. and a.: I. A. Prop.: Of place: 1. Gen.: *To go, come, or get into or within; to enter*: portus, Virg.: urbes vi, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of a country, etc.: *To make an irruption into, make an invasion of, invade, attack*: Ægyptum, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. *To rush eagerly among persons*: medios, Virg.—2. *To rush eagerly into a thing*: invadunt Martem clipeis atque are sonoro, Virg. C. Fig.: *To rush eagerly or headlong into a thing; to undertake, attempt*: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitāt mihi, Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To go or come upon, proceed or walk upon*: viam, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. *To go, proceed, accomplish a distance*: biduo tria millia stadium invasit, Tac.—2. In embracing: *To fall upon*: in collum invasit, Cic. III.: A. Prop.: (*To go against*; hence, with accessory notion of hostility) 1. Gen.: *To assault, assail, attack; to fall, rush, or make an attack upon*: a. Act.: n. gens crudelis madidā cum veste gravatū . . . Ferro invasisset, Virg.—b. Neut.: ut in Cæcinam adventem cum ferre invaderet, Cic.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To rush against, make an attack upon, attack, assault, assail*: a. Act.: necum invadit trepidantia castra, Virg.—b. Neut.: in latera, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: *To make an attack upon, seize, lay hold of*: tu andax invade capillos, Prop.—2. Of things as subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize*: a. Act.: eum gravis morbus invasit, Plant.—b. Neut.: in corpus vis morbi invasit, Liv.—3. Of language: *To attack or assail with hard words, etc.; to accost, speak to one reproachfully or indignantly*: a. Act.: aliquid, Tac.—b. Neut.: continuo invadit, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. *To make an attack upon, assail*: Neut.: in philosophiam, Cic.—2.: a. Gen.: *To attack, fall or seize upon, take possession of*: (a) Act.: defuncte bona invasit, Suet.—(b) Neut.: in viri fortunas, Cic.—d. Esp.: Of office, political power, etc.: *To seize violently or wrongfully upon, to take violent or wrongful possession of, to usurp*: dictatūram, Suet.—3. Of abstract subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize, lay hold of, take possession of, befall a person or thing*: a. Act.: ingens terror patres invasit, Liv.—b. Neut.: hoc malum in hanc reipublicam invasit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *envahir*.

In-vālēō, vālidi, no sup., vālere, 2. v. n. I. Gen.: *To be strong*: Lucr. II. Esp.: *To be in good health, to be quite well*: Plant.

In-vālēsco, vālidi, no sup., vālēsco, 3. v. n. inch.: I. (Prop.): *To become strong physically*; hence) Fig.: P

To become powerful or mighty: Mithridates opibus conatque invaluit, Cic. II. Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: A. To prevail, obtain extensively: appellatio invaluit, Suet.—B. To become strong or powerful: to become of great force: vititis invalescentibus, Suet.—C. To predominate, arrive at a great height: luxuria, Suet.

in-vāletūdo, inis. Infirmitas, illness, indisposition: Cic.

in-vālidus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Not strong or vigorous; weak, feeble, impotent, infirm: (Sup.) invalidissimum urso caput, Pl. B. Esp.: Of health: Not strong in health; weak, feeble, ill, sickly, sick, invalid: milites, Liv.: artūs, Ov. II. Fig.: Weak, feeble: (Comp.) invalidiores Parthi, Just. III. Meton.: A. Weak, inefficient, not sufficient for a purpose: mentia adversum inrumpentes invalida erant, Tac.—B. Of a fire: Feeble, low: Tac.—C. Of poison: Weak, inefficacious: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. invalide.

invā-sor, ōris, m. [for invad-sor; fr. invad-o] An invader of a country: Sext. Afr. Vict.

invā-sus (for invad-sus), a, um, P. of invad-o.

invec-tio, ōnis, f. [for inveh-tio; fr. inveh-o] 1. A importing of merchandise, etc.; importation: Cic.—2. An attacking or assailing (with words); an inveighing against, invective: Cic.

invec-tus (for inveh-tus), a, um, P. of inveh-o.

in-vēho, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To carry, bear, convey or bring into a place; to carry, etc., to: Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, in quam quotannis quasi novos agros invehit, Cic.—2. Meton.: To convey into or raise up to a place: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) atherias meritis invec-tus es arces, Ov.—3. Fig.: A. To introduce, bring in: avaritiam, Liv.—b. Of feelings as object: To convey, impart: sensus, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce into a country; to import: vinum, Liv.—b. Meton.: To introduce from abroad: victoria tabulas pictas invexit, Pl.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: (a) To ride into a place: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.—(b) To sail into: ex alto in portum, Cic.—(c) To burst into a place: quum utrumque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv.—b. Meton.: To ride, break, dash, burst into or among: ordines, Curt. II. A.: 1. (Gen.): To carry, convey on or upon the back, etc.; (Esp.): To convey one's self upon, to ride on: Triton nantibus invehens beluis, Cic.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: To ride on or upon a horse, chariot, etc.: aurasque invecta tenebat, Virg.—(b) Meton.: To be drawn by animals in a car, etc.: perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras, Ov.—b. Of a

ship, as the conveyance: To be or be conveyed on board of: Centauro invehitur magna, Virg.—B.: 1. Prop.: (To carry or convey something upon or over an object: hence) To ride or drive over an object: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, Liv.—2. Fig.: To bring on or upon one, etc.: tibi mala, Cic. III. (Gen.): To carry or convey against; (Esp.) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: A.: 1. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: To advance against or to the attack; to fall upon, assail, assault, attack: Liv.—2. Fig.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply invehere: Of language: To attack or assail; to inveigh against; to make an attack on: Cic.; Liv.; Nep.—B. Of ships: To make an attack upon, bear down upon, attack, assail: Liv.; Curt. invendibilis, e, adj. Unsaleable: morx, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. invendable.

in-vēnio, vni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To come upon, light upon, find, hit upon, meet with, stumble upon by chance: thesaurum, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To find, meet with, light upon: tolerabiles oratores, Cic.—2. To happen to come by or obtain; to acquire, procure, get, obtain, earn: hoc nomen, Cic.—3. To find, get, procure: viginti minas, Plaut.—4. To procure, effect, achieve, bring about, cause: perniciem aliis, Tac.—5. To discover, find out by chance: mellis colligendi usum, Just. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: With accessory notion of seeking for or searching after: To find, discover: meliorem, Plaut. B. Fig.: 1. To find out by meditation, discover, devise, invent: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor.—2. To find out, devise, contrive how to do a thing: quomodo crimen confirmaret, Cic.—3. a. To find out, discover, observe, detect: nihil acute inveniri potuit in eis causis, Cic.—b. To find out, discover, detect a person in any thing: matrem ex ea me re in culpa inventurum arbitror, Ter.—4. To find out, discover, ascertain: prodigii piacula, Liv.—Particular expression: With Personal pron.: Of grief: To show or exhibit itself: Ov.—5. To find out or discover a person, etc., to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem si invenisset idoneum, Nep.: (Pass. with Inf.) . . . primus et invenior piper album circumposuisse catillis, Hor.—6. To find out, know, perceive, understand: nec quid agam invento, Ov.—7. To find out by searching written documents, etc.; to find by reading, to find written: apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antlates, Liv.—8. To find, obtain, effect or bring about: aditum sibi ad obsides, Liv.—9. Of death: To meet with: suo ictu mortem, Tac.—10. Of fire: To find out, discover; to rouse, kindle up: flammam, Ov.

inven-tio, ōnis, f. [inven-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: An inventing, devising, invention: Cic. B. Esp.: Of laws: A devising, drawing up, framing:

Just. II. Meton.: The faculty of invention: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. invention.

inven-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A finder out, contriver, deviser, inventor, author, originator: Cæs.—(b) Esp.: Of laws: A deviser, framer, first proposer: Liv.—b. Meton.: (a) A producer, originator, maker, creator: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic.—(b) A founder of a sect: Cic.—2. A discoverer or searcher out; one who discovers, searches out, or ascertains what a thing is: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inventeur.

inven-trix, icis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: She that finds out or invents, an inventress: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Of laws: She that frames, draws up or devises: Cic. II. Meton.: She that produces, originates, makes, creates: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inventrice.

inven-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. (That which has been found out by meditation; hence) A device, contrivance, invention: Cic.; Ov.—2. (That which has been discovered; hence) A discovery: Cic.

inven-tus, a, um, P. of inven-o. invēnustus, a, um, adj. 1. (Prop.: Not endowed with or possessing Venus; Fig.) Unfortunate in love: Ter.—2. Of persons: Not beautiful, devoid of beauty or loveliness, ugly: Cat.—3. a. Prop.: Of persons: Not graceful, devoid of grace or elegance, ungraceful: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of actions: Ungracious, unbecoming: Cat.

in-vērecundus, a, um, adj. Without or devoid of shame, shameless, immodest: dens, i. e. Bacchus, Hor.: (Comp.) quid illis inverecundus, Val. Max.: (Sup.) inverecundissimus, Plaut. in-vergo, no perf. nor sup. vergēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: (To bend or turn a thing upon any thing; hence) Of a bowl or vessel: To empty upon one: invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Ov. II. Meton.: Of liquids: To pour or pour out upon: invergit fronti vina sacerdos, Virg.

inver-sio, ōnis, f. [for invert-sio; fr. invert-o] 1. A transposing, transposition of words: Quint.—2. A changing of language from its strict and proper meaning; allegory, metaphor, figure: Quint.—3. Inversio verborum, An ironical reply or rejoinder: a devise remark: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. inversion.

inver-sus (for invert-sus), a, um, P. of invert-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. inverse; also (subst. and prep.), envers.

in-verto, verti, versum, vērtēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: To turn upwards from below; to turn bottom upwards, to turn upwards or up, to invert: anulum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of the soil: To turn or plough up: Virg.—2. Of trees: To overturn, overthrow, uproot: Luc.—3. Of the sea: To turn up from the very bottom: Hor. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To turn downwards from above; to turn upside down; to turn down or downwards; to invert, reverse: iteram

Quint.—2. Esp.: a. Of vessels, bowls, etc.: *To turn upside down; to upset, empty*. Hor.—b. Of time: *To come, bring round again*. Hor. **B. Meton.** Of order or arrangement: *To invert, transpose, change, alter*. Cic. **C. Fig.** 1. Of language: a. *To alter, give in another form, express differently, or in other words*. Tac.—b. *To turn from its strict and proper meaning; hence, in Part. Pass.* Ambiguous, dark, obscure. Luc.—2. Of character or morals: *To pervert, corrupt, deprave, make degenerate*. Hor.—3. *To misrepresent, speak ill of*: virtutes ipas invertimus, Hor.—4. With Personal pron.: *To change one's line or course of conduct*. Cic. **III.** (Prop.): *To turn against*. Fig. Of language: With accessory notion of ridicule: *Invertere verba, To direct or employ an expression, remark, etc., for the purpose of ridicule, against some person; to make an ironical reply or derisive rejoinder; to use words ironically*. Cic.

in-vesp̄rascit, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. imp. It becomes evening, evening is approaching: Liv.

investigā-tio, ōnis, f. [investig-(a)-o] A searching, inquiring into, an investigating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigation.

investigā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One that searches or inquires into; an investigator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. investigateur.

in-vestigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.** Hunting t. l.: *To track or trace out, as a dog*. Cic. **II. Meton.** A. *To search or seek after, to trace*: Plant.—B. *To find out by searching, to discover*: adolescentem, Cic.—C. *To find or discover any object in a certain state or condition*: vidulum, Plant. **III. Fig.** A. *To search or look after; to trace out*: omnia, Cic.—B. *To search or inquire into, to investigate a matter*: conjurationem, Cic.—C. *To enquire or make enquiry about*: de Lentulo investigabo diligenter, Cic.—D. *To find out or discover a matter, etc.*: alicujus conatus, Cic.—E. *To decipher, make out things written in secret characters*: Suet.

in-vet̄rascō, vet̄rāvi, no sup., vet̄rāscōre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.** (To become vetus; hence) A. Of persons: *To be of long standing; to continue for a long time, grow old*: bellis, Cæs.—B. Of things: *To endure, continue, remain to a distant time or for a long time*: res nostre monumentis literarum inveterascent, Cic. **II. Meton.** Of the result or effect of becoming vetus: A.: 1. Of persons: *To become settled, fixed, or established in a place; to gain a firm footing*: in Galliā, Cæs.—2. Of things: a. Gen.: *To become established, fixed, permanent*: inveteravit opinio, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Of a play: *To become established in the public favour, to have a long run*: Ter.—(b) Of a custom or habit: (a) *To grow into use, prevail, become established*: Cæs.—(β) Impers.: *To grow into or become a custom*: intelligo in uostrā

civitate inveterasse bonis temporibus, ut, etc., Cic.—B. Medic. t. l.: *To become fixed, deep rooted, obstinate, inveterate*: ulcus, Lucr.—C. In a bad sense: 1. *To become obsolete, pass away, vanish, disappear*: Tac.—2. *To become enfeebled; to grow weak; to become powerless, or insufficient*: Cic.—3. Of a debt: *To become lost through length of time; to die out or away*: Nep.—E. Impers.: *Inveteravit, etc.*: The matter is deferred, delayed, or put off: Cic.

invet̄rā-tio, ōnis, f. [inveter(a)-o] (Prop.): *A becoming deep-rooted or inveterate*: Meton.: *An inveterate disease whether of body or mind*: Cic.

in-vet̄rō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [1. in; vetus, veter-is] (To make vetus; hence) **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: *To keep or retain for a long time*: vasa, Pl. **B. Esp.** Pass. in reflexive force: 1. *To make one's self or itself vetus; to become vetus; hence*: *To endure, continue, remain for a long time*: opinio, Cic.—2. Part. Perf.: *Of long standing, long established, deeply rooted, firm, fixed*: amicitia, Cic. **II. Meton.** Neut.: *To endure, remain, continue for a long time*: nec una cum sæculis ætatisque hominum inveterare potuisset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. invétérer.

in-vicem, adv. (in tmesis: Ov.; Virg.) [1. in; vicem, Acc. of vicis] **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: *By turns, in turn, alternately*: Cæs.; Liv. **B. Esp.** Mutually, reciprocally: Tac. **II. Meton.** A. *In one's place or room*: Cæs.—B. *In the room or place of*: (with Gen.) sociorum, Liv.—C. *To the post or position of*: (with Gen.) imperii tui, Liv.

in-victus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.** *Unconquered, unvanquished, unsubdued; not yet or up to this time conquered, etc.*: gentes, Virg. **II. Meton.** A. *Unconquerable, invincible, not to be conquered, vanquished, or subdued*: imperator, Cic. (Sup.) arx invictissima, Tac.—B. *Incorruptible, indestructible, not to be destroyed*: Ov.—C. Of places: *Insurmountable, not to be passed or crossed*: Alpium juga, Just. **III. Fig.** A. *Unalterable, unchangeable*: pictas, Plant.—B. *Not to be refuted or disproved; irrefutable, unanswerable*: invicta defensio salutis meæ, Cic.—C. *Not to be surpassed, unsurpassable*: facta, Plant.

in-videndus, a, um: 1. P. of invideo.—2. Pa.: *Enviably*: aula, Hor. **invide-us**, ntis, P. of invideo.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: *An envious person*: Cic.

invidēt-ia, æ, f. [invidens, invidens-is] An envying, envy: Cic.

in-vidēō, vidi, visum, videre, 2. v. a. and n. **I. Prop.** A. Gen.: *To look towards, regard*: mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, Sall. **B. Esp.** With accessory notion of malevolent feeling or evil intent: *To look askance, maliciously or spitefully at; to regard with evil eye; to cast the evil eye upon one*: ne quis malus invidere possit, Quam, etc., Cat. **II. Meton.** A.: 1. Gen.: *To envy or feel envy,*

to feel or be envious: Invidia, non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, sed, etc., Cic. (Impers. Pass.) quum invidetur, when envy is felt, id.—2. Esp.: *To hate, bear hatred or malice through envy*: Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: *To envy, to feel envy at or towards; to be envious of*: (with Dat.) probus invidet nemini, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To slight or disregard through envy*: cui nisi invidisset, Cic.—C.: 1. In a bad sense: *To be vexed, annoyed, grieved, or to feel regret at*: (with Dat.) dignitati, Cic.—2. In a good sense: *To feel an anxious desire for; to long to possess*: glorie, Val. Max.—D. *To envy, feel envy on account or because of any thing*: invidere florem, rectius quam flori, Cic.—E. *To begrudge one any thing; to take away from one, deprive one of, refuse or deny one any thing from a feeling of envy*: ut nobis naturam invidisse videantur, qui, etc., Cic.—F. (Without the concomitant notion of envy): 1. Gen.: *To deny, refuse*: Liber pampines invidit colibus umbras, Virg.—2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of hindering or rescuing through a refusal, etc.: *To rescue from*: juvenem Oro, Hor.—G. *To deprive of*: (with Abl. of thing of which one is deprived) ne hostes quidem sepulcrā invidet, Tac.—H. *To begrudge, hold back*: (with Gen. of that which is begrudged, etc.) neque ille (al. illi) Spositi clerics nec longe invidit avenæ, Hor.—J. *To hinder, oppose, obstruct, be an obstacle*: invidit fortuna mihi, ne regna videres Nostra, neque, etc., Virg. (with Inf.) plurima, que invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor.—K. *To begrudge; to be loath or unwilling*: invidisse deos . . . ut . . . Calydonā viderem? Virg.—L. *To scorn, spurn, disdain*: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. envier.

invid-ia, æ, f. [invid-us] (The quality of the invidus; hence) 1.: A. Prop.: (a) Sing.: *Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred*, which a person has towards another person or a thing: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Absit verbo invidia, May envy (or ill-will) be far away from the language, etc. (a deprecatory expression used to avert envy and its supposed consequences at language which wears, perhaps, the appearance of over confidence or boasting): Liv.—(b) Plur.: *Repeated instances, repetitions, different modes or species of envy, ill-will or jealousy*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) An object of envy, jealousy, etc.: Prop.—(b) Envy personified: (a) Of envious persons: Prop.—(β) Of Envy, as a goddess: Ov.—2.: a. Gen.: *Envy, ill-will, odium, hatred*, in which a person or thing is held: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: *Public odium, popular ill-will, hatred, detestation or abomination*: Of persons or things: Cic.; Sall.; Liv.—(b) Meton.: (a) A cause, source or origin of public odium, of popular hatred, ill-will, detestation or abomination.—(β) An earnest appeal, etc. (which cannot

be neglected without the incurring of odium, etc.): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. envie.

invidiosus, *adv.* [invidios-us] 1. *Enviously, with hatred, spitefully, maliciously*: Cic.—2. *Of speech: Bitterly, with bitterness, in an acrimonious spirit or manner*: Cic.—3. *In a way producing or entailing public odium*: (Comp.) quæ ne invidiosius in se uno conspiceretur, Just.—4. *In a hateful or odious manner, hatefully, odiously*: Auct. Hor.

invidiosus, *a, um, adj.* [invidi-a] (Full of invidia; hence) 1. *a. Gen.: Full of envy, spite, grudge or hatred; envious, spiteful, malicious: vetustas, Ov.: joci, Suet.—b. Producing or entailing envy, hatred, etc.; productive of odium*: (Comp.) damnatio invidiosior, Cic.—c. *Causing or productive of public odium, etc.*: (Sup.) quod crimen illi invidiosissimum esse voluerunt, Cic.—2. *a. In a bad sense: Odious, hated, detestable, hateful, abominable: causa, Ov.: superiore vita, Cic.—b. In a good sense: (a) Envied, desired, longed for, coveted: spes, Ov.—(b) Envied by persons who wish to be similarly prosperous: invidiosa suis; ad nunc miserranda vel hosti, Ov.—c. Envidiable, that is to be envied: turba, Ov.—d. Admired, or coveted for or on account of: nec caris erat invidiosus (sc. Pactolus) arenis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. envieux.*

invidus, *a, um, adj.* [invid-eo] 1. *Envious; imperator, Cic.—As Subst.: invidus, i, m. An envier, one who envies, an envious person*: Cic.—2. *Fezed, grieved, or annoyed at*: (with Dat.) vicus gemit, invidus ægris, Qui, etc., Hor.—3. *Interfering, obstructing, opposing, unfavourable to*: invida (sc. nox) ceptis, Ov.

in-vigilo, *avi, âtum, âre, i, v. n.* 1. *a. Prop.: To be or to keep awake*: malis, Ov. **B. Fig.: To be on the watch or the alert; to be watchful or vigilant: invigiles, igitur, nostris pro casibus, oro, Ov. **C. Meton.: To labour or toil with diligence, to apply one's self diligently to: Pieris invigilate choris, Ov. **II. a. Prop.: To be awake upon or over anything; hence**: Fig.: To watch over, be vigilant for or on account of: publicis utilitatibus, Pl. **B. Meton.: To bestow pains or attention upon; to diligently employ one's self about: namque allas (sc. apes) victu (=victui) invigilant, Virg.******

in-violâbilis, *e, adj.* 1. *Prop.: Not to be hurt, violated, or injured; that cannot be hurt*: inviolabile tollis caput, Sil. **II. Meton.: Not to be destroyed, indestructible**: Lucr. **III. Fig.: a. 1. Inviolable, safe, secure: periculum, Tac.—2. *Chaste, pure, virgin, maiden*: concilium, Claud.—**B. Inviolable, sure, certain, firm: pignus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. inviolable.****

inviolâre, *adv.* [inviolat-us] *Inviolably*: Cic.

in-violâ-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; viol(a)-o] 1. *Prop.: Unhurt, unviolated, to which violence is not done*: inviolati vixerunt, Cic. **II.**

Meton.: That must not be hurt or injured, inviolable: religione inviolatus, Liv. **III. Fig.: a. 1. Gen.: Inviolable, unhurt, uninjured: initia ætatis inviolata, Cic.—2. *esp.: a. Of public faith: Inviolable, strictly kept, faithfully or honourably observed*: Sall.—b. *Of law, justice, etc.*: Inviolata, unbroken: Just.—c. *Of friendship: Inviolata, unbroken, faithful, constant*: Cic.—d. *Of holy places: Unpolluted, undefiled, holy*: Liv.—e. *Of women: Chaste, virtuous, undefiled*: Virg.—**B. 1. Inviolable, that must not be profaned by violence: templum, Liv.—2. *Of character: That cannot be impeached, unimpeachable*: Sall.****

in-visitâ-tus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; visit(a)-o] 1. *a. Gen.: Not seen or beheld in time past; not before seen; hitherto or previously unseen*: acies, Liv.—2. *esp.: Tac.—b. Esp.: Not before seen by one; heretofore unknown to one; uncounted, unusual, strange*: quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, etc., Liv.—2. *Not visited, unvisited*: invisitati alienigenis, Liv.

in-viso, *visi, visum, visere, s, v. a.* 1. *Prop.: a. Gen.: To look upon or at; to behold, see, view*: urbes, Virg. **B. Esp.: To go to for the purpose of seeing in what condition some object is: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, I am going to my eldest daughter's to see how her house is, i.e. to see in what state it is, Plaut. **II. Meton.: a. Gen.: To go to see, to visit: fines Latinos, Virg.: res rusticas, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. a. Of persons: To visit, pay a visit to, come and stay with: ut jam invisus nos non solum rogo, sed, etc., Cic.—b. *Of place: To visit, pay a visit to, stay at or in*: domos, Liv.: Delum, Virg.—2. *To go and look after; to go and inspect, observe, take notice of, take care or trouble about*: domum nostram, Cic.—3. *To go and see or take part in*: sacrificium, Cic.—4. *To go and see; to go and find out or test by ocular proof*: invisere uxorum ingenia, Liv.******

1. in-vi-sus (for in-vi-dus), *a, um*: 1. *P. of in-vi-d-eo* 2. *Pa.: a. Hated, detested, hateful, detestable*: Of living beings or things: persona, Cic. (Comp.) anctu in-visor, Tac. (Sup.) ipsi invisissimus, Pl.—b. *Ilating, hostile to*: alieni, Virg.

2. in-vi-sus (for in-vi-dus; fr. 2. in; vi-d-eo) 1. *Of time past: Not seen hitherto; that has not up to this time been seen; that has never been seen*: Cic.—2. *Of time present relatively to the time indicated by the verb: a. Of persons: Unseen, not to be seen, without being seen*: aris invisus sodebat, Virg. (acc. to some to be referred to 1. in-vi-sus, no. 2. a.).—b. *Of things: Unseen, not to be seen, that are not seen or do not meet the eye*: res, Cæs.

in-vitâ-mentum, *i, n.* [in-vit(a)-o] (That which allures; hence) 1. *Prop.: An allurenent, enticement, inducement*: Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.: An alluring or enticing pursuit, etc.: Cic.**

in-vitâ-tio, *ônis, f.* [id.] 1. *An inviting or invitation of a person in order*

to show hospitality, etc.: Cic.—2. *An inviting or asking of a person to come to a place*: Cic.—3. *An entertainment, feast, carousal*: Liv.—4. *An invitation, summons, call to do something*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. invitation.

in-vitâ-tus, *us* (only in Abl. sing.), *m.* [id.] *An inviting, invitation*: Cic. **in-vit-e**, *adv.* [in-vit-us] *Unwittingly*: Cic.: (Comp.) invitus, id.

in-vit-o, *âvi, âtum, âre, i, v. a.* [1. in; vi-]; the latter member is assigned by Curtius to Sanscrit root VACH, "to speak," whence Greek *feiv-eiv*; thus the word means to call one into a place; but Benfey considers it akin to Sanscrit root VI, to go; so that the word implies, in causative force, to cause to go into a place] 1. *To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come and be or stay in a place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.*: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. **II. a. Prop.: 1. To ask, beg, request, invite a person to come into or to some place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, etc.: aliquem ad cenam in hortos, Cic.—2. *To ask, invite, give an invitation to a person, to receive hospitality, etc.*: senatorem populi Romani, Cic. **B. Meton. 1. a. Gen.: To entertain, give an entertainment to, feast, etc.: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.: (without Object) invitandi causa, Cæs.—b. *Esp.: with Personal pron.: To treat, indulge, feast, or regale one's self; to carouse*: Plaut.—2. *a. Gen.: To invite, summon, call*: accipit Æneam, solioque invitat æerno, Virg.—b. *Esp.: (a) To invite, call a person to an office, etc.*: a Cæsare in-vitor in legationem, Cic.—(b) *Milit. t. t.: (a) To summon: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt.—(b) To challenge*: ad dimicandum, Hirt.—3. *To ask, beg, request, entreat, invite*: invitati, uti ab Rheno discederent, Cæs. **C. Fig.: 1. a. To invite, allure, entice, attract, tempt: jucunditate ad legendum invitati, Cic.: decedere, Virg.—b. (a) *Of personal objects: To invite, instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge*: Plaut.; Sen.—(b) *Of things as objects: To stimulate, rouse, kindle*: ingenia gloria, Cic.—c. *Of mental feelings, etc.*: To incite, call forth: appetitum animi, Cic.—d. *Of flattery: To incite, encourage, court, seek*: vanitatem, Cic.—e. *Of actions: To invite; to persuade or lead to the commission of*: culpam, Ov.—f. *Of a physical state or condition: To invite, induce, produce, bring on, encourage*: somnos, Hor.—2. *a. To feast or entertain mentally*: non hic librorum, per quos inviter alarque, Copia, Ov.—b. *To cherish, foster, favour*: luxuriam, Veil. ¶ Hence, Fr. inviter.******

in-vit-us, *a, um, adj.* [2. in; vi, which is assigned by Benfey to Sanscrit root VI, to desire, to like—but, by Curtius and Leo Meyer, the second member is considered akin to Sanscrit root VAC, to desire, whence Gr. *feiv-eiv*, and so, in-vec-tus, in-vic-tus, in-vi-tus] 1. *Prop.: a.*

Gen.: *That does not wish, not willing, unwilling, against one's will, reluctant.*
oratio, Cic.: viatores, Cæs.: (Sup.)
me invitissimo, i. e. most contrary to
 my inclination, Cic.—**Prov.:** Invitā
 Minervā, *Against the will of Minerva,*
 i. e. *contrary to the bent of one's genius*
or natural abilities, Cic. **B. Esp.:**
 In Adverbial force: *Unwillingly,*
reluctantly: invitus feci, Cic. **II. Met-**
on.: *That happens or is done contrary*
to one's wish: invitā sepe juvamar
 ope, i. e. *involuntarily afforded,* Ov.

in-vi-us, a, um, adj. [2. in; vi-a]
1. *That has no way, without a road,*
pathless, trackless: per invias rupes,
 Liv.—**As Subst.:** invia, -um, n. (sc.
 loca) *Trackless places:* Liv.—**2.** *That*
affords no way; impassable, impene-
trable: saxa, Virg.—**3.** *Where there is*
no way; in secret or hidden places:
 lustra, Virg.—**4.** *To which there is no*
way; inaccessible, unapproachable:
 regna invia vivis, Virg.

invocā-tus, ōnis, f. [invoc(a)-o]
 An invoking, invocation: Quint. ¶
 Hence, Fr. invocation.
1. invocā-tus, a, um, P. of invoc(a)-o.

2. in-vōcā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. in; voc(a)-o] **I. Gen.:** *Uncalled, not called, without being called for:* Cic. **II. Esp.:** *Uninvited, without being asked or invited to a feast, etc.:* Plant.

in-vōco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. A. Prop.:** *Of living beings as objects:* **1. Gen.:** *To call on or upon; to address or call by name; to invoke:* ipsum, Cic.; Phrygiam matrem, Virg.—**2. Esp. a.:** *To call on or invoke for aid, etc.:* deos, Ov.: Lucinam, Cic.—**b.** *To call on, appeal to or invoke as a witness, etc.:* (with second Acc. of further definition) *deus testes perfidii animi invocare,* Liv. **B. Meton.:** *Of things as objects:* **1.** *To invoke, implore, earnestly beg or entreat:* sociorum subsidium, Cic.—**2.** *To call upon, appeal to for protection or redress:* leges, Tac.—**3.** *Of a name:* *To call upon:* Just. **II. A. Gen.:** *To call, call for:* lucem, Suet. **B. Esp.:** *To call, name, term, designate:* (with second Acc. of further definition) *aspice hoc sublime candens, quoniam invocant omnes Jovem,* Enn. ¶ Hence, Fr. invoker.

in-vōlātus, ōis (only in Abl. Sing.), m. *A flying, flight:* Cic.

involo, are, v. invulgo.

invōl-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **freq. [invol-o] (Prop.:** *To fly upon;* Meton.) *Of the hair:* *To float or wave upon:* humeris involitant comæ, Hor.

in-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. **I. To fly into a place: in villam, Var. **II. A. Prop.:** *Of flying creatures:* *To fly on or upon:* nidis, Col. **B. Meton.:** **1. a. Gen.:** *To fly upon, make an attack upon, assail, fly at:* si mihi detur, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculis involvem venefico, Ter.—**b. Esp.:** *Milit. t. t. To attack, assault or assail:* *to rush upon, dash upon;* (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) *adeoque improvisi castra involavere,* ut**

etc., Tac.—**2. To seize, pounce upon, take forcible possession of any thing: pallium, Cat. **C. Fig.:** *Of abstract subjects or objects:* *To seize or pounce upon:* in quam (sc. possessionem) involaverunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (s')envoleur.**

invōlū-cre, is, n. [for involv-cre; fr. involv-o] *(That which serves for enveloping: hence) A cloth or napkin wrapped round one, as in shaving:* Plant.

invōlū-erum, i, n. [for involv-erum; fr. id.] **I. Prop.:** *A wrapper, covering, case, envelope:* Cic. **II. Fig.:** *A covering: simulationem,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. involucre.

invōlū-tus (for involv-tus), a, um: **1. P. of involv-o.** **2. Pa.:** *Involved, intricate, dark, obscure:* (Sup.) res involutissima, Cic.

in-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, volve-re, 3. v. a.: **I. (To roll one thing, etc., in another; hence) A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To surround or cover; to wrap, envelop, envelope, enclose:* caput, Cic.: flammis nemus, Virg.—**2. Esp.:** *To cover, overwhelm, engulf in water, etc.:* aquā involvens navemque virosque, Virg. **B. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To wrap, envelop, surround: mea Virtute me involvo,* Hor.—**2. Esp. a.:** *To disguise, conceal, hide:* pacis nomine bellum, Cic.—**b. To shroud, envelope: latet causa, obscuritate involuta Nature, Cic.—**c. Of a transaction, etc.:** *To mix up, involve:* iniquitatem, Tac.—**d. Part. Pass.:** *Filled with, full of:* fraudibus involuti, Tac. **II. (To roll against; hence) Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self against, to strike or knock against in rolling over:* involvitur aris, Virg. **III. A. Gen.:** *To roll upon anything:* cupas, Cic. **B. Esp.:** *To heap or pile upon by rolling:* Osse Olympum, Virg. **IV. To roll, roll along: silvas, armenta, virosque involvens (sc. amnis) secum, Virg.******

involv-ūlus, i, f. [involv-o] *(The one wrapping itself in something; hence) A worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in the leaves of the vine:* Plant.

in-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make a deposition, give evidence:* quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnērātus, a, um, adj. *Unwounded:* Fig.: Cic.

1. Iō, interj. [iō] **1. Expressing joy:** *Ho! huzza! hurrah!* Hor.; Pl.—**2. Expressing pain or grief:** *Oh! ah!* Virg.; Ov.—**3. Calling attention: *See, look, mark, behold:* Suet.**

2. Iō, ōis, Iōn, ōnis, f. **Iō.** *Io or Ion;* a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Subsequently, at Jupiter's request, she was restored to her former shape, married King Osiris, and was after death worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.

iōhīa, interj. *Iohia* (an exclamation of denial): Plant.

iōlāus, i, m., **iōlaos** (Violet-stone). *Iolaus;* a son of Iphiclus and

Clymene; an Argonaut, and the charioteer and constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos (-us), i, m., **iōlakos**. *Iolcos* or *Jolcus;* a town and harbour of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelagic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts.—Hence, **iolo-iācus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Iolcus;* Iolchian.

iōlē, es, f., **iōlē** (She with violets). *Iole;* a daughter of Eurypylus, king of Ecbalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Ulysses afterwards married.

Iollas, æ, m. **Iollas:** **1.** A Trojan follower of Aeneas.—**2.** A shepherd mentioned by Virgil.—**3.** A son of Antipater, accessory to the poisoning of Alexander the Great.

Ion, ōnis, m., **iōw.** *Ion;* an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.—Hence, **1. iōnia**, æ, f., **iōwia.** *Ionis;* a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Æolis, first colonized by Ion.—Hence, **a. iōn-iācus**, a, um, adj., **iōwnakos**. *Ionian;*—**b. iōn-iūcus**, a, um, adj., **iōwnikos**. *Of, or belonging to, Ionis;* *Ionis:* motus, i. e. the Ionic dance, Hor.—**c. iōn-iūsus**, a, um, adj., **iōwnios** or **iōwnios**. *Of, or belonging to, Ionis;* *Ionian:* attagen, Pl.—**As Subst.:** **iōn-ium**, i, n. (sc. mare) *The Ionian sea.*—**2. iōn-es**, um, m. *The people led into Asia by Ion; the Ionians:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Ionique.

iordanēs, æ, -is, is, m. *Jordanes* or *Iordanis;* a river of Palestine (now the Jordan).

Iōsephus, i, m. *Josephus;* a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he foretold that he would become emperor.

iōta, n. indecl. and æ, f. = **iōta**. *The name of the Greek letter ι:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. iota.

iphiānassa, æ (Gen. Iphiānassāi, Lucr.), f., **iφiάνασσα** (She who rules by might). *Iphiānassa* = *Iphigenia*.

iphiās, ūdis, f. *The daughter of Iphis, i. e. Evadne.*

iphielcus, i, m., **iφικλος** (One famed for might). *Iphiclus:* **1.** A son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.—**2.** The father of Iolaus (= Proteus), who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

Iphicrātes, is, m., **iφικράτης** (One with mighty strength). *Iphicrates;* a celebrated Athenian general.—Hence, **Iphicratensis**, æ, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Iphicrates.*

Iphigēnia, æ (Acc. Iphigenia, Ov.), f., **iφιγένεια** (Strong-born One). *Iphigenia;* daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who because her father had killed a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese: there she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image.

1. Iphis, is, m., **iφis** (Mighty One). *Iphis;* a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because of unrequited love.

2. **Ip̄his**, *Idis*, *f.*, *Ip̄his* (id.). *Ip̄his*; a Cretan girl who was changed into a man.

Ip̄hitus, *i. m.*, *Ip̄hitos* (id.). *Ip̄hitus*: 1. A Trojan. — 2. A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.

Ip̄se, *a. um* (Nom. masc. *ipse*, *Plaut.*; Ter.—Sup. *ip̄issimus*, *Plaut.*), *pron. demonstr.* [for *ip̄-se*; fr. *is*, and the suffix *pse*, the Gr. *σπε*]: in the old writers the pronominal part is often declined, while the suffix remains unchanged; e. g. *Nom. fem. eipse* = *ipsa*, *Plaut.*; — *Acc. fem. eampse*, *id.*; — *Abl. eapse*, *id.*; — *Acc. masc. eumpse* = *ipsum*, *id.*; — *Abl. masc. eopse*, *id.* **I. Gen.**:

(The person or thing already mentioned, himself, etc.); This or this very person or thing; hence) *Self*, *very*, *identical*: de me *ip̄so*, *Cic.*; rex *ip̄se*, *id.*: *ipsa* fama, *id.*: quum vivere *ip̄sum* turpe sit nobis, *id.* — *As Personal pron.*: One's own self, its own self: **A.** Of third person: *Himself*, *herself*, *itself*, etc.: quod *ip̄se* non habet, *Cic.* (Sup.) *ip̄issimus*, *his* own very self, *Plaut.* — **B.** Of second person: *Your own self*, etc.: *ip̄se* polliceris, *Cic.* — **C.** Of first person: *My own self*, etc.: quum *ip̄se* tam multa dixissem, *Cic.* — **So**, strengthened by *per me*: *per me ip̄se* moliar, *Cic.* — *Particular expressions*, etc.: **1.** Of the master or mistress of a house: *A. Prop.*: *He, she; himself, herself*: *Plaut.* — **b.** *Meton.*: Of an owner: *Cat.* — **2.** *Ip̄se dixit*, *Himself*, i. e. the master or teacher said so (an expression employed by the disciples of Pythagoras, in speaking of that philosopher's dicta): *Cic.* **II. Esp.**: **A.** Of nature or character: **1.** *In*, or of one's own self, or itself, etc.: *natura serpentium ip̄sa* perniciosissima, *Sall.* — **2.** (*if*, or *for*, *himself*, etc.; on one's own account: *ip̄sam* æquitate amat, *Cic.* — **B.** *Of*, or *by*, one's self, etc.: of one's, etc., own accord: de manibus arma *ip̄sa* ceciderunt, *Cic.* — **C.** One's self, or itself, alone, or apart from all else: his acts, alind genitor secum *ip̄se* volutat, *Virg.* — *As Subst.*: One's self alone or apart from all else: *Sall.* — **D.** For more precise definition: **1.** Of number: *Just*, *very*, *precisely*, *exactly* (i. e. the number itself, and neither more nor less): anni octoginta tres *ip̄si*, *Cic.* — **2.** Of time: *The exact, very, precise*: in tempore *ip̄so* mi advenis, in the very nick of time, *Ter.* — *Particular phrase*: Nunc *ip̄sum*, *Just now*, at this very moment: *Cic.*

ira, *æ, f.* (Gen. *Sing.* *irai*, *Lucr.*), [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Anger, wrath, rage, ire*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*; *Ov.* — **B.** *Plur.*: *Passions, angry or wrathful feelings; emotions of rage*: *Virg.*; *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** An object of anger, etc.: *Virg.* — **B.** A ground or cause of anger: *Ov.* — **C.** An angry desire to do something: *Virg.* — **D.** *Plur.*: *Quarrels, disagreements*: *amantium*, *Ter.* — **E. Plur.**: *Personified: The Angry Passions* (as attendants of Mars): *Virg.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* (old) *ire*.

iracundus, *adv.* [*iracundus*] *Angrily, passionately, wrathfully; in or with anger, passion, or wrath; in an*

angry or passionate manner, etc.: *agere*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *iracundus*, *id.*

iracundus, *æ, f.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the iracundus; hence*) **1.** *Great anger, hastiness or impetuosity of temper, irascibility*: *Cic.* — **2.** *Violence of temper, anger, wrath, rage*: *Jury*: *Cic.*

iracundus, *a. um*, *adj.* [*ira-scor*] (*Very angry; hence*) **1.** Of living beings, the mind, etc.: *Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, of a hot or quick temper, hasty*: nimis in se *iracundus*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *iracundior*, *Just.*: (*Sup.*) *iracundissimus*, *Sen.* — **2.** Of things: *Violent, furious, raging*: *fulmina*, *Hor.*

irascor, *iratus* *sum*, *irasci*, **3. v.** dep. [*ira*] **I.** To be angry, to be in a rage: nunquam sapiens *irascitur*, *Cic.*: (*with Dat.*) *amicis*, *id.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *irascendum* inimicis, *id.* **II.** To be furious or violent: mare, *Pl.* — *Particular phrase*: Of a bull: *Irasci* in cornua, prob. To collect or gather rage into the horns: *irasci* in cornua discit, *Arboris obnixus trunco*, i. e. learns or practices how to bunt with violence and rage, *Virg.*

irāt-e, *adv.* [*irat-us*] *Angrily, with or in anger, in an angry way or manner*: *irate* dimissus, *Phaed.*: (*Comp.*) *iratus*, *Col.*

iratus, *a. um*: **1. P.** of *ira-scor*. **2. Pa.**: **a.** Of living beings: *Angry, angered, enraged*: (*Comp.*; also, with *Dat.*) *villico iratior*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *iratisissimus* illis, *id.* — **b.** Of things: (*a*) *Violent, furious, raging*: mare, *Hor.* — (*b*) Of thirst: *Furious, raging, excessive*: *Prop.* — (*c*) Of the stomach: *Raging with hunger, hungry, ravenous, gnawing*: *Hor.*

irier, *v. i. eo.*
iris, *idis* (*æc.* *Irim*, *Virg.*: *Irin*, *App.*: — *Abl.* *Iri*, *Pl.*) *f.*, *Ip̄ris* (*The Speaker*). *Iris*: the daughter of Thaumais and Electra, the sister of the Harpices, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, *esp.* of Juno.

irnea, *æ, v.* *hirnea*.

irōnia, *æ, f.* = *εἰρωνεία*. *Irony*: *Cic.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *ironie*.

irpini, *ōrum*, *v.* *Hirpini*.

ir-r In composition for *in-r*.

ir-rā-sus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-rad-sus*; fr. *2. in*; *rad-o*] *Unshorn, unshaven*, i. e. having long hair: *Plaut.*

ir-raucio (*in-*), *rausti*, *m. sup.*, *raucior*, *4. v. n.* [for *in-rancio*] To be hoarse: si paulum *irraueris*, *Cic.*

ir-rēdivivus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-redivivus*] *Not to be repaired or restored*: *assuli*, *Cat.*

ir-rēligātus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-religatus*] *(Not bound or fastened; hence) Of the hair: Unbound, loose*: *Ov.*

ir-rēligiō-sus (*in-*), *adv.* [*irreligiō-sus*] *Impiously, wickedly*: *dicere*, *Tac.*: (*Comp.*) *irreligiōsus*, *Quint.*

ir-rēligiōsus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* *Impious, wicked*: *Liv.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irreligieux*.

ir-rēmēābilis (*in-*), *e. adj.* [for *in-remēabilis*] *From which one cannot return*: *unda*, *Virg.*

ir-rēpārābilis (*in-*), *e. adj.* [for *in-reparabilis*] *Irreparable, irrecoverable, irremediable*: *tempus*, *Virg.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irréparable*.

ir-rēper-tus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-reper-tus*; fr. *2. in*; *reper-lo*] *Not found, undiscovered*: *aurum*, *Hor.*

ir-rēpo (*in-*), *repsi*, *m. sup.*, *rēpō*, *3. v. n.* [for *in-repo*] **I.**: *A. Prop.*: To go slowly, creep or crawl into; to creep in: *Suet.* **B. Meton.**: To get by stealth into a place: to creep into a place unawares: *Pl.* **C. Fig.**:

1. Gen.: To creep, come, or get into in an imperceptible or stealthy manner; to insinuate one's self or itself into; to steal into: eloquentia *irrepiit* in sensus, *Cic.* — **2. Esp.**: **a.** Of public documents, wills, etc.: To creep into; to obtain admittance into by artful means or surreptitiously; to get named or mentioned in through intrigue, artifice, etc.: *Cic.* — **b.** Of friendship, intimacy, etc.: To creep into (a person's) good graces, to insinuate one's self into (a person's) favour, etc.: *Tac.* **II.**: **A. Prop.**: To creep or crawl up into or on: *arbori irrepsit salamandra*, *Pl.* **B. Meton.**: Of a family name: To creep upon; to get by degrees added to or engrafted upon: *Scipionum nomini*, *Pl.*

ir-rēprēhen-sus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-reprehendus*; fr. *2. in*; *reprehend-o*] *Not to be blamed, blameless, without blame*: *probitas*, *Ov.*

ir-rēquēt-is (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [*2. in*; *requies, requiescit*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of living beings: *Without, or not taking, rest; restless*; that knows not quiet or repose: *Charybdis*, *Ov.* — **B.** *Never ceasing, pausing, resting, or leaving off; incessant, ceaseless*: *bella*, *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: *Causing or entailing want of rest; restless, unquiet*: *sors*, *Ov.*

ir-rēsec-tus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-resectus*; fr. *in*; *resect-o*] *Un-cut, unpared*: *pollex*, *Hor.*

ir-rēt-lo (*in-*), *rētivi*, *rētītum*, *rētire*, *4. v. a.* [for *in-ret-lo*; fr. *1. in*; *ret-e*] (*Prop.*) To take, enclose, or catch in a net; *Fig.* **1.** To ensnare, catch, captivate: *cantuiculis vir irretitus*, *Cic.* — **2.** To ensnare, entangle, catch: *aliquem illecebris*, *Cic.* — **3.** To entangle, implicate, involve: *se adolescens irretierat erratis*, *Cic.* — **4.** To entangle, impede, hinder: *loquacitatem interrogationibus*, *Cic.*

ir-rēt-i-tus, *a. um*, *P.* of *irreti-lo*.

ir-rētor-tus (*in-*), *a. um*, *adj.* [for *in-retorqu-tus*; fr. *2. in*; *retorqu-eo*] *Not turned back*: *oculo irretorto Spectat acervos*, i. e. without looking back again, *Hor.*

ir-rēvēre-n-sus (*in-*), *ntis*, *adj.* [for *in-revere-n-sus*; fr. *2. in*; *revere-o*] *That does not show due respect or veneration, disrespectful, irreverent*: (*with Gen.*) *operis*, *Pl.* **¶** Hence, *Fr.* *irrévérent*.

ir-rēvēren-ter, *adv.* [for *irreverenter*; fr. *irreverens, irreverent-is*] *Disrespectfully, irreverently*: *Pl.*

ir-rēvērentia (*in-*), *æ, f.* [fr. *id.*] **I. Prop.**: (*The quality, or condition, of the irreverens; hence*) *Want of due*

respect or reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence: Tac. **II.** Meton.: *Disregard or neglect:* studiorum, Pl. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irrévérence*.

ir-révōcā-bilis (in-), e, adj. [for in-revocabilis] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not to be recalled; that cannot or will not be called back; that will not return on being called:* vulgus, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be recalled or brought back; that will not or cannot return, irrevocable:* ætas, Lucr.: verbum, Hor. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Not to be revoked, altered, or changed; unalterable:* casus, Liv.—**2.** Of character or disposition: (*Not to be called back from its purpose; hence, in a bad sense*) Implacable: (Comp.) Domitiani natura... quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilius, Tac. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irrévocable*.

ir-révōcā-tus (in-), a, um, adj. [for in-revocatus; fr. 2. in; revoc(a)-o] **1.** (*Not called back; hence, with reference to the purpose for which a person is called back*) *Not asked to repeat a thing; not entreated or requested:* Hor.—**2.** *Not to be called back or off:* irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus, etc., Ov.

ir-rīdēō (in-), risi, risum, ridēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for in-rideo] **I.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule or mockery; to joke, jeer, deride:* in philosophum, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To laugh in ridicule; to mock, jeer, jest, scoff:* voce suavi et canora, Cic. **III.** Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule, mock, laugh to scorn:* deos, Cic.

ir-rīdīcūle (in-), adv. *Unwittily, without humour:* dicere, Cæs.

ir-rīgā-tio (ir-riga-), ōnis, f. [irrig(a)-o] *An irrigating, the act of irrigating:* Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irrigation*.

ir-rīgo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-rigo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To wet or moisten:* fletu genas, Sen. **B.** Esp.: Of streams, etc.: *To water, irrigate, convey moisture to:* radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of fluids: **1.** *To overflow, inundate, flood:* Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.—**2.** Of artificial means: **a.** Gen.: *To water, supply water to:* hortos, Just.—**b.** Esp.: *To cover meadows, etc., with water; to irrigate meadow land, etc.:* Cic.—**3.** *To bring, lead, or conduct water, or other liquid, into a place:* amicos irrigat imbres, Virg.—**4.** *To sprinkle:* nectaris imbres, Claud.—**5.** *To supply with nourishment, etc.:* artūs, Flor.—**B.** Of non-fluids as objects: **1.** *To wet, moisten, i. e. to cheer, nourish, strengthen:* vino ætatem, Plaut.—**2.** *To overspread:* soror irrigat artūs, Virg.—**3.** *To diffuse:* per membra quietem, Virg.—**4.** Part. Pass.: *Inundated, overwhelmed:* irrigatus plagis, i. e. soundly cudgelled, Plaut.

ir-rīg-ūsus, a, um, adj. [irrig-o] **1.** *Watering, moistening, irrigating; that waters, moistens, or irrigates:* irrigumque bibant violaria fontem, Virg.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *Watered, irrigated:* prat-um, Prop.—**b.** Esp.: *Well soaked, saturated, well moistened with wine:* irrigumque mero sub noctem corpus habento, Hor.

ir-rīo, Ire, 4 v. n. *To snarl:* Fest. **ir-rīs-iō** (in-ris-), ōnis, f. [for irrid-āo; fr. irrid-eo] *A deriding, mocking, mockery:* Cic.

ir-rī-sor (in-rī-), ōris, m. [for in-rid-sor; fr. id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer:* Cic.

1. **ir-rī-sus** (for irrid-sus), a, um, P. of irrid-eo.

2. **ir-rī-sus** (in-rī-), ūs, m. [for ir-rid-sus; fr. irrid-eo] **I.** Prop.: *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, ridicule, derision:* Liv.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A cause or object of laughter, ridicule, etc.:* a laughing stock: Cæs.

ir-rītā-bilis (in-rītā-), e, adj. [ir-rit(a)-o] *Easily excited, enraged, or exasperated; prone to passion, anger, or rage; passionate, irritable:* Cic.; Hor. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irritable*.

ir-rītā-men (in-rītā-), mnis, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which exasperates or serves to exasperate; that which provokes, enrages, renders angry or furious; that which irritates:* Ov.—**2.** *That which excites, stimulates, provokes, stirs up; an incitement:* Ov.—**3.** *That which kindles or inflames; a provocative of love:* Ov.

ir-rītā-mentum (in-rītā-), i, n. [fr. id.] **1.** *That which chafes, renders angry or furious; a cause of fury or violence:* Pl.—**2.** *That which stimulates, etc.:* a stimulant, provocative: Sall.—**3.**: **a.** In a bad sense: Of war: *A kindling, rousing, or producing:* Liv.—**b.** In a good sense: *An inducement to any thing:* Tac.—**4.** *That which excites, stirs up, provokes, or stimulates; an incitement:* Ov.; Liv.—**5.** *That which provokes or inflames; a provocative:* Juv. **ir-rītā-tio** (in-rītā-), ōnis, f. [fr. id.] **1.** *A stimulating caused by any thing:* Tac.—**2.** *That which exasperates or irritates; an exasperation, irritation:* Liv. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irritation*.

ir-rī-tō (in-rī-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. (Perf. Ind. ir-rītāt for ir-rītāvī, Lucr.:—Perf. Subj. ir-rītāssis for ir-rītaveris, Plaut.) [prob. freq. of ir-rī-o] **I.** (Prop.: Of dogs: *To snarl often or greatly:* hence) **Meton.:** **A.** Of dogs as objects: *To cause or make to snarl; to make to show the teeth; to exasperate, provoke, make angry, enrage, irritate:* Plaut.—**B.** Of living beings or things as objects: *To exasperate, provoke, rouse to wrath, enrage, make angry, annoy, vex, irritate:* aliquem, Cic.: virum telis, Virg.—**C.** *To instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge on or forward, stir up:* tribunos plebis fama ir-rītaverat, Liv.—**D.** Of fire: *To kindle:* ir-rītāt cortice flammās, Ov.—**E.** Of death: *To provoke, cause, bring on:* ingeni violentia exitium ir-rītaverat, Tac. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** *To exasperate, rouse, provoke to anger:* animos, Liv.—**B.**: **1.** In a good sense: *To incite, excite, stimulate, move, stir up:* signis irritant animos demissa per aures, Quam, etc., Hor.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To excite, stir up:* suspiciones, Tac.—**C.** *To inflame, kindle, arouse:* amores, Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. *irriter*.

ir-rītus (in-), a, um, adj. [for

in-ratus] **I.** Prop.: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *Not ratified or settled; unsettled, undetermined, undecided:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of no effect, void, null, invalid:* testamentum, Cic.—**2.** Of injuries, etc.: *Of no effect, harmless, powerless:* Cic.—**3.** Of a purpose, design, intention, etc.: *Of no effect, not carried out, frustrated:* Suet.—**4.** Of dreams: *Not confirmed by the event:* Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Vain, useless, ineffectual, of no avail:* tela, Virg.: spes, Liv.—As Subst.: **irritum**, i, n.: **a.** Sing.: *Nought, fruitlessness, vanity:* Tac.—**b.** Plur.: *Useless, fruitless, or ineffectual words:* Ov.—**2.** Esp.: Of the tongue: *That speaks in vain, or in a way that does not obtain credit:* Prop.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *That does or undertakes any thing in vain or to no purpose; that does not effect or attain one's object:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.—**2.** *Ineffective with respect to; unfortunate with respect to or in; that fails with respect to or in any thing (with Respective Gen.):* irritus legationis redit, Tac.

ir-rōgā-tio (in-rōgā-), ōnis, f. [irrog(a)-o] *An imposing, adjudicating of a fine, etc.:* Cic.

ir-rōgo (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (ir-rōgāssit for ir-rōgaverit, Cic.) [for in-ringo] **I.** Prop.: Of measures brought before the people: *To propose against one:* leges, Cic.: privilegia, id. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of the magistrates, people, or any legally constituted authority: *To impose, lay, or inflict upon; to order or adjudicate to:* exilium accusatori irrogatum, Tac.: multam, Cic.—**2.** Of an accuser: *To name, fix, appoint, lay:* multam irrogārat, Cic.—**B.** Of other persons: **1.** *To inflict upon:* sibimet mortem, Tac.—**2.** *To impose or lay upon:* imperia dira in ipsos, I*. **III.** Fig.: *To impose or lay upon; to assign to:* adsit Regula, pœcatis quæ poenas irroget aquas, Hor.

ir-rōro (in-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for in-roro] **I.** Act.: (Prop.: *To wet with dew:* Meton.) **A.** Of fluids: *To moisten gently as with dew; to bedew, wet, besprinkle:* crimem aquis, Ov.—**B.** Of things not fluid: *To render humid or moist:* flatibus annuum, Claud. **II.**: **A.** Neut.: (Prop.: *To fall in dew upon* some person or thing; Meton.) **1.** *To fall as dew upon any thing; to fall in large clear drops upon:* lacrimas... Irrorant foliis, Ov.—**2.** *To bring water upon; to render humid, wet, or watery:* extremoque irrorat Aquarius annus, Virg.—**B.** Act.: **1.** Of fluids: *To sprinkle upon:* liquores Vestibus et capiti, Ov.—**2.** Of things not fluid: *To sprinkle upon:* sacrum irroras patine pipper, Pers.

ir-ructo (in-), rūpi, rŭptum, rumpere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-rumpo] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, force one's way, rush vio-*

lently into, the interior of a place or thing: in *erarium*, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) oppidum, Cæs.: (with Dat.) irrumpunt thalamo, Virg.—2. Esp.: Of hostile invasion: To burst one's way into, to make an irruption into, to invade a country, etc.: provinciam, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) majoribus copiis Marsos (=agrum Marsum) irrumpit, Tac. **B.** Fig.: 1. Gen.: To break, burst, rush, or force the way into: in domum luxuries, Cic.—2. Esp.: To rush into and seize upon; to appropriate to one's own use: philosophi in nostrum patrimonium irruperunt, Cic. **Meton.**: 1. Of personal inspiration by a deity: To burst into, to take possession of: non unquam plenior artūs Irrupit Pæan, Luc.—2. Of sound: To burst into, reach, pierce, penetrate: Luc.—3. Of lamentation or weeping: To burst in upon; i.e. try to stop or put an end to: Cic.—4. Of the inner side of any thing: To rush, burst, or force one's way into, within, or inside of a thing: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) portam, Sall. **II.** Neut.: To burst or rush against, to attack: totidemque videntur, Quot veniant fluctūs, ruere atque irrumpere mortes, Ov. **III.** Act.: To break, break down, destroy: pontem, Tac.

ir-rūo (in-), rūi, no sup., rūere, 3. v. n. and a. [for in-rūo] **I.** **A.** Prop.: Neut.: To rush or force one's way in or into: irrurant Danai, Virg.: in mediū aciem, Cic. **B.** **Meton.**: Act.: With Personal pron.: To force one's self into, to rush into a place: Ter. **C.** Fig.: Neut.: 1. Gen.: To rush into, force one's way into: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse..., videtur, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To rush into; to run heedlessly or recklessly into: in odium offensamque, Cic.—b. To be eager for, to be forward to engage in: cladiibus, Luc.—c. To rush into and seize upon; to take possession of; to appropriate to one's own use or purpose: in alienas possessiones, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Gen.: (Prop.): To rush or dash against; Fig.): To rush heedlessly against (some matter in speaking), i.e. to commit some blunder through heedlessness: permulta sunt circumspicenda, ne quo irruas, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility, etc.: 1. Prop.: To rush or make an attack upon; to make an attack; to fall upon; to attack furiously, vigorously, or impetuously: irruimus ferro, Virg.—2. Fig.: a. To make an attack upon any one; to attack, assail, assault any one: impetu furoris in civem, Cic.—b. To attack with art, cunning, or fraud: aliquam, Ter.

irrup-ō, ōnis, f. [irru(m)p-o] 1. A bursting or rushing into a place: Pl.; Flor.—2. An invasion of a country, etc.: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *irruption*.

1. **irrup-tus (inrup-), a, um, P.** of irru(m)p-o.

2. **ir-rup-tus (in-), a, um, adj.** [for

in-rup-tus; fr. 2. in; ru(m)p-o] Unbroken, unsevered: copula, Hor.

Irūs, i (Gr. Acc. Iron, Ov.), m., *ἶρος (Speaker). Irus: I. Prop.: The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca. His original name was *Arcturus*. **II.** **Meton.**: Of any poor person or beggar: Ov.

I-s, ēa, id, Gen. ējus, Dat. ēi (Sing. Dat. eī, Lucr.: ei, monosyllable, Cat.: -fem. eae, Cato.: -Acc. EM in Frigm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell.: IM, Frigm. ap. Cic.: -Plur.: ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.: -Dat. and Abl. iibus and ibus, Plant.: -Fem. eabus, for iis, Cato) [akin to Sanscrit pronominal root i] pron. dem. I. Prop. A. Referring to what precedes: This, that, i.e. the person or thing already mentioned: Idibus Januariis in senatu nihil confectum est: ... eo die, etc., Cic.—As Subst.: 1. Of first person: I, the person just or already mentioned: Plaut.—2. Of third person: He, she, it: Cic.—3. Neut.: a. Sing.: That, that thing, that which was just mentioned: Cic.—b. Plur.: These or those things already mentioned: Cic.—Particular expressions or constructions: (a) In explanations: Id est, That is: Cic.—(b) Ad id (sc. tempus), Up to that time: Liv.—(c) Id with follg. Gen. instead of the Acc. of such Gen.: id oneris, Cic.—(d) Id genus, Of that sort or kind: Cic.—(e) Id temporis, At that time: Cic.—(f) Id, On that account: Ter.—(g) With Conj., both affirmative and negative: (a) Affirmative: Et is, isque, atque is, etc., And that too, etc.: et is quidem, And that too, indeed, etc.: cum unā legione, et eā vacillante, fratrem expectat, Cic.—(β) Negative: Nec is, And that or this, etc., not: certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, Cic.—(h) As a correlative: (a) Is qui, etc., He, or she, who; that which, etc.: officia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, Cic.—(B) Is quicunque, etc., This, or that, person, whoever; this, or that, thing, whatever: Cic.—(j) Added to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: Who ... himself, herself: quorum eorum ope ac consilio, etc., Liv.—(k) Prefixed to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: The very one who, the very thing which: diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum, Cic.—B. Referring to what follows: This, or that, which follows; this (namely), etc.: eā maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Cæs.—As Subst.: Id, This, or that, thing which follows: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: 1. Id, Therefore, for the following reason, on the following account: Plaut.—2. Eā, By, or on, that way; there: Cic.—Particular phrases or constructions: a. Ad or in id, For this following purpose, viz.: Liv.—b. Neque (etc.) multum abest (impers.), (etc.) quin, fold. by Subj.: It is not far distant from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is not far from something being or occurring:

Cæs.—c. Tantum abest (impers.) ab eo, ut, fold. by Subj.: It is so far removed from this which follows, viz., that; i.e. it is so far from something being or occurring: Cic.—d. Cum eo, ut, fold. by Subj.: With the agreement, understanding, or undertaking which follows, viz., that: Liv.—e. Ex eo, quod, fold. by Indic.: From, or in consequence of, this which follows, viz., that: Cic.—f. In eo, In this matter following, viz.: Cic.—g. Est (impers.) in eo, ut, fold. by Subj.: (a) It is at this point which follows, viz., that; is at the very point of being or occurring: Liv.—(b) It depends on this which follows, viz., that: Cic. **II.** **Meton.**: A. Such; of such a kind or character; of such a sort: (with ut c. Subj.) neo tamen eas cenas quero, ut magnæ reliquæ fiant, Cic.—As Subst.: Such a person; a person of such a kind or sort: Liv.—Particular phrases or constructions: 1. Is, qui, fold. by Subj.: Such a person as: Cic.—2. Id, with dependent Gen.: a. Of time: Id temporis, At such a time: Cic.—b. Id loci, Such a condition: Ter.—3. Ad id (sc. tempus), At such a time: Liv.—4. In eo est, It is at such a pass, it is come to that: Cic.—B. Of degree: 1. Such; so great: eā necum consuetudine conjunctus est, Cic.—Particular phrases: Id, with Gen.: a. Such a point or pitch; so great, or high, a degree: ad id ventum est inopia, ut, etc., Liv.—b. Id temporis, At such a time; at so late, or advanced, an hour: Cic.—c. Id etatis, Of such, or so advanced, a season of life: Cic.—2. Such, so small, so trifling, so little: ea regum aemulatio, ut, etc., Liv.—Particular phrase: Id etatis, Of such, or so tender, an age: Cic.—C. Of kind or quality: Such, so glorious, so great, so high: ea auspacia, Liv.

Isæus, i, m., Ἰσᾱῖος (Equal or Impartial). Isæus; a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

Isauria, æ, f., Ἰσαυρία. Isauria; a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.—Hence, 1. Isaur-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauricus, i, m. Isauricus; an agnomen of P. Sertilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.—2. Isaur-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isauria; Isaurian.—As Subst.: Isauri, ōrum, m.: a. Prop.: The people of Isauria; the Isaurians.—b. Meton.: The country of the Isauri.

Ischōmāche, æ, f., Ἰσχομάχη (Battle-checker). Ischomache; the daughter of Atreus or Atrax; called, also, Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Isīdōrus, a, um, v. Isis. Isīdōrus, i, m. Isidorus: 1. A mime mentioned by Cicero.—2. A Cynic philosopher who publicly censured Nero. Isis, is, and Isis (Acc. Islm, Ov.) f., Ἴσις. Isis; an Egyptian goddess.—Hence, Isīd-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Isis.

Ismära, örüm, n. *Ismara; a city at the foot of Mount Ismarus.*

Ismärus (-os), i, m., *Ismära*, örüm, n., *Ἰσμάρος*. *Ismarus, Ismaros, or Ismara.* I. Prop.: *A mountain in Thrace.*—Hence, **Ismärus**-us, a, um, adj. *A. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Ismarus; Ismarian.* B. Meton.: *Thracian; tyrannus, i. e. Tereus, Ov. II.* Meton.: *The territory or country around the city Ismara.*

Ismärias, æ, m., *Ἰσμερίας*. *Ismenias; a Theban general.*

Ismärus (-os), i, m., *Ἰσμενός*. *Ismenus or Ismenos; a river of Boeotia, near Thebes.*—Hence, 1. **Ismärus**-us, a, um, adj., *Ἰσμενός* (Prop.: *Ismenian; Meton.*) *Theban.*—2. **Ismäris**, idis, f., adj. (Prop.: *Ismenian; Meton.*) *Theban.*—As Subst.: (sc. mulier) *A Theban woman.*

Isócrates, is, m., *Ἰσοκράτης* (One with equal might). *Isocrates; a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, and the friend of Plato.*—Hence, **Isócrät-eus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or pertaining to, Isocrates; Isocratic.*

Issa, æ, f., *Ἰσσα*. *Issa; an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name.*—Hence, **Iss-eus** (-äicus), a, um; also, **Issensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Issa; Issæan.*

Issæ, es, f. *Isse; the daughter of Macareus.*

Issus, i, f., *Ἰσός*. *Issus; a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander (now Lazzo).*

ist-äc, adv. [*Adverbial Abl. Sing. Fem. of ist-ic*] *There, this way; Ter.*

istac-tönus, adv. *Thustar; Plaut.*

Istævönus, um, m. *The Istævönus; a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

is-te, ta, tud, Gen. *istius*, Dat. *isti* (the poets often make the penult of the Gen. short: *istius*, Virg.:—old form of the Gen. *isti*, Plaut.:—*Dat. fem.*, *istæ*, Plaut.), *pron. dem.* [*is*; suffix te, akin to Sanscrit pronominal root to, *his*; and to the Gr. demonstr. suffix *te*] I. Prop.: *A. This of yours, this year: nec enim ab isto officio . . . abduci incommodo meo debui, from that duty of which you speak, Cic.—B. This or that (person or thing) to whom or which the attention, etc., of the person addressed is directed: 1. In good sense: isto modo nutrices et pædagogum iure vetustatis plurimum benevolentie postulabunt, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: With the notion of contempt, scorn, etc.: arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic.—As Pron. Subst.: a. (a) In a good sense: *This or that person or thing, to whom, etc., the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker, etc. He, she, it, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: This or that fellow: Cic.—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: That thing just mentioned: Ter.; Nep.—(b) Plur.: Those things: Cic.—Particular phrase: Quis**

iste? etc., Who is this? etc., this whom you say? etc., or whom you mean? etc., that: Auct. Her. II. Meton.: *A. Such, of such a kind: servi, mehercule, mei si me isto pacto metenerent, ut, Cic.—B. Such, so distinguished, so great: quum ista sis auctoritate, Cic.*

Ister (*His-*), tri, m., *Ἰστρος*. *Ister or Hister; the lower part of the Danube (the upper part is called Danubius).*

Isthmus (-os), i, m., *Ἰσθμός*. I. Prop.: (Gen.): *An isthmus; a neck or narrow strip of land between two seas; Esp.) The Isthmus of Corinth (where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine garland).*—Hence, **Isthm-us**, a, um, adj., *Ἰσθμός*. *Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus; Isthmian.*—As Subst.: **Isthmia**, örüm, n. (sc. certamina) *The Isthmian games (celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth).* II. Meton.: *Of water: A strait: Pontiacæ qua finit Isthmos aqua, i. e. the Dardanelles, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. isthme.*

1. **ist-ic** (-hic), æc, oc, and uc, *pron. dem.* [contr. fr. *ist-ic-e*; fr. *iste*; (i); cæ] I. Prop.: *This same, this very, this: sin autem ille circum istæc loca commemoraretur, Cic.—As Pron. Subst.: A.: 1. In a good sense: This person or thing of which the person addressed speaks, etc.: Plaut.—2. In a bad sense: *This or that fellow, etc.: Ter.—B. Neut.: 1. Sing.: This or that thing, of which the person addressed speaks, etc.: Cic.; Ter.—2. Plur.: These or those things, etc.: Cic. II.* Meton.: *Such, of such a kind, etc. (so, prps. only of time): istuc ætatis: A. Of, or at, so advanced a time of life: Plaut.—B. Of, or at, so early a season of life: Ter.**

2. **istic** (-hic), adv. [*1. istic*] 1. *There, here: Cic.—2. In that or this matter of which you speak: istic sum, I am in the matter, i. e. I am fully attentive: Cic.—3. On your part or side: Script. ap. Cic.*

ist-im, adv. [*ist-e*] *Thence, from that place: Cic.*

ist-inc (-hinc), adv. [*ist-e*; hinc] 1. *From there, thence: Cic.; Virg.—2. Thereof, i. e. of that thing: Plaut.*

istius mōdi, adv. [*Adverbial Gen. of iste; modus*] *Of that kind, such: Plaut.; Cic.*

ist-o, adv. [*ist-e*] 1. *Of place: Thither, to that or this place: Cic.—2. Therein, in that matter, etc.: Cic.—3. Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.*

istoc, adv. [*Adverbial Neut. Acc. of istic*] 1. *Of place: Thither, into or to that place: Plaut.—2. Therefore, on that account, for that cause or reason: Plaut.*

ist-orsum, adv. [contr. fr. *ist-orvorum*; fr. *isto*; *vorsum*] *Thitherward: Ter.*

Istri (*His-*), örüm, m. *The Istri or Istri; the inhabitants of Istria; the Istrians.*—Hence, 1. **Istri-ia** (*Histr-*), æ, f. *The country of the Istri; Istria; a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,*

and bordering on Illyria.—2. **Istr-us** (*Histr-*, *-icus*), a, um, adj. (*Of, or belonging to, Istria; Istrian.*

istuc (-huic), adv. [*Adverbial Neut. of istic*] 1.: *a. Thither, to this or that place: Plaut.—b. In letters: To your place, to the place where you are: Cic.—2. Thither; to that point or matter: Ter.—3. From that place: Ter.*

Ita, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *iti*, and Zend, *itā*, "thus"] 1. Referring to what precedes: *a. In this way or manner, as already stated, commanded, etc.; thus, so: est ita, iudices, ut dicatur, Cic.—With suffix ne: itane vero? Cic.—Particular phrase: Quid ita? Why so? how so? Cic.—b. In replies: In this way or manner; thus, so, just so: yes? Davusne? Ita, Hor.—Particular phrases: (a) Ita est, So it is, as you say; yes, it is so; true indeed: Ter.—(b) Ita loquor, So I say; thus I say; yes: Plaut.—(c) In perorations, etc.: Quæ quum ita sint, And since these things are so: Cic.—c. (a) On this account, hence, therefore; for this reason: ita per se nomen Cæminum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv.—(b) In logical deductions, inferences, etc.: Illece, therefore: expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic.—d. By this means, thus: ita fit, ut, etc., Cic.—e. In appeals to the deity, oaths, asseverations, etc.: So, thus, on these terms or conditions: ita me dii juvent, Cic.:—(also, with ellipse of verb) ita me dii deæque, superi atque inferi et mediocrum (sc. ament), Plaut.—2. Referring to what follows: *a. In this way that follows, in the following way or manner; thus, so: quas ob res ita censeo; eorum, qui cum M. Antonio sunt, qui, etc., Cic.—b. Of the following kind; thus, as follows: ita est amor: bullista ut jactitur, etc., Plaut.—Particular phrases and constructions: (a) Ita si: (a) Under the following circumstances, viz., if; thus, if: Liv.—(β) On the following condition or conditions, viz., if; on the following terms, viz., if: Cic.; Liv.; Suct.—(γ) On these or the following grounds, viz., if: Cic.—(b) Ita ut: (a) On the following conditions, viz., that: Liv.—(β) For this or the following purpose, viz.: Liv.—(c) In comparative statements: Ut, ita; sicut, ita: (a) As, . . . so, also; as on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other: Script. ap. Cic.; Liv.—(β) As, . . . so; in proportion as, . . . so, in corresponding proportion: Cic.—(γ) As, . . . so; in the same way that, . . . so, in like manner: Liv.—(δ) Although . . . still; indeed . . . but: Liv.—3. In such a way or manner: *a. With ut c. Subj.: (a) In such a way or manner . . . as or that: Cic.—(b) In a restrictive force: In such a manner . . . as that; only in so far . . . that or as that: Cic.—b. As a correlative to quædam, quæsi, etc.: In such a way or manner . . . as, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—c. Ita esse or se habere, To be such or of such a kind: Plaut.—d. Ita ut: (a) In such a state, or condition, . . . as***

just so . . . as: Cic.—(b) *In such a manner . . . as; just so . . . as; in the same way or manner . . . as: Ter.*

—4. *In such a way or manner; so admirably, with such skill, etc.: ita instruxit aciem loco ad subsidia, Liv.—5. So, under such circumstances as those that have been detailed: quid ita male crediti priore consulatu alterum crederet? Liv.—6. Of extent or degree: a. In an intensive force: So, to such an extent or degree; so very much, greatly, exceedingly, excessively, thoroughly or entirely: ita aliquid mandare, Cic: ita pulcher, id.: ita multum, id.—b. In a restrictive force: So, in such a way, only to such an extent or so far; so little, so slightly; in so small, limited, or trifling a degree: ita triumpharunt imperatores, at Mithridates pulsus superatusque regnaret, Cic.*

Itālia, æ, f. [italós, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle, —but acc. to Serv., from some man named Italus] I. Prop.: *Italy*. —Hence, **A. Italicus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian: bellum, the Italian (Marsian or Social) war.* —**B. Italus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.* —**C. Itālis**, idis, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.* —As Subst.: **Itāldes**, um, f. (sc. femine) *Women of Italy, Italian women.* —**D. Itālus**, a, um, adj., *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian.* —As Subst.: **Itāli**, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) (Gen. Pl.: *Italium for Italorum, Virg.) Men of Italy, Italians.* **II. Meton.: The people or inhabitants of Italy.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. Italia**.

Itālica, æ, f. *Italica; A city of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian.* —Hence, **Italic-ensis**, is, m. *A man or native of Italica; an Italian.*

Itāque, conj., 1. *And thus, and so, and in this way.* Cic.—2. *And so, on this account, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence.* Cic.; Liv.—3. *And so, and thus, and on these terms or conditions.* Ter.—4. *And in such a way or manner.* Cic.—5. *And so very or so exceedingly.* Cæs.—6. *In entering upon the elucidation of a new subject: Then.* Cic.

Item, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *ittham*, "so"] 1. *So, even so, just so, just in this way or manner.* Plaut.—2. *In like manner, in the same or a corresponding way.* Cic.—3. a. *In introducing something entirely new in addition to what has been previously mentioned: Also, likewise: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.—b. In comparisons: Ut . . . item: As, . . . as, also; as, on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other.* Cic.—4. *In enumerations, etc.: a. The second time.* Suet.—b. (=*tertio*) *Thirdly, in the third place.* Suet.—5. *So very: is item st. agrestis, Plaut.*

Iter, *itineris*, n. (Nom. *itiner*, Manil.:—Acc. *itiner*, Plaut.; Lucr.:—

—Abl. *itere*, Lucr.; Prop.; Ter.) [I, root of eo] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.: A going, the act of going, a walking or proceeding onwards, etc.: Ov.; Pl. B. Esp.: 1. Of travellers, etc.: A journey: Cic.—2. Of troops, etc.: A march: Cic.—3. Of passage through the air: Course, flight, way: Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.—4. Of passage over water, etc.: Course, voyage: Virg.—5. Of rivers, etc.: Course: Curt. II. Meton.: **A. Of that along which the going takes place: 1. A road, way, path: Cic.; Hor.; Ov.—2. Of the voice: A way, passage, outlet: Virg.—3. Of rivers, etc.: a. A channel or bed: Curt.—b. The stream, or water-way: Curt.—B.: 1. Passage; roadway; leave of going: Cæs.—2. Means, or power, of going: Liv.—C. Law t. t.: Right of foot-way: Cic. III. Fig.: **A. A course, way, road, path: salutis, Cic.; glorie, Virg.; amoris et officii, Cic.—B. Way, method, course, means, mode: eloquentiæ, Tac.******

Itērā-tio, ōnis, f. [iter(a)-o] *A repetition or repeating a thing; a saying a thing over again: Cic.*

Itērāt-o, adv. [iterat-us] *A second time: Just.*

Itērā-tus, a, um, P. of iter(a)-o.

Itēr-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [iter-um] I. Gen.: *To do, or go over, a thing again or the second time; to repeat: arationem, Pl. II. Esp. a. 1. Prop.: To repeat, tell over again or a second time: ista, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. To rehearse, tell, relate; to repeat: sic iterat voces, Hor.—b. To sing of, or celebrate in song, over and over again: trunci Lapsa cavis iterare mella, Hor.—Particular phrases: (a) *Iterare pugnam or prælum, To renew, or restore, the engagement: Liv.—(b) Of the sun: Iterare ortūs, To rise a second time: Ov.—(c) Iterare cursūs, To retrace one's course, to sail back again: Hor.—(d) Iterare januum, To find again or regain the gate: Ov.—(e) Iterare lanam, To dip fleeces in dye a second time; to dye twice over: Hor.—(f) Iterare tumultum, To re-erect, or re-construct, a mound: Tac.—B. To plough a second time, anew, or afresh: 1. Prop.: Agricolt. t. t.: segetes, Pl.—2. Meton.: Of the sea: aquor, Hor.**

Itēr-um, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *itir-a*, "the other"] I. Prop.: **A. Gen.: Passing over, or beyond, this; further, besides: Pl. B. Esp.: Of order or succession: 1. Next, in the second place, afterwards: Plaut.—2. Anew, afresh, a second time, the second time: Cic.; Hor.—C. In enumerations: A second time, the second time, again: Cic. II. Meton.: On the other hand, on the contrary: Cæs.**

It'hāca, æ (=*e*, ēs, Hor.), f., It'hacyn. *Ithaca or Ithace; an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.* —Hence, **1. It'hac-ensis**, e, adj. *Ithacan.* —2. **It'hac-us**, a, um, adj.: **A. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, It'haca; Ithacan.** —As Subst.: **Ithacus**, i, m. (sc. vir) *The man of It'haca, the Ithacan, i. e.*

Ulysses: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, Ulysses: puppis, Ov.

It-i-dem, adv. [it-a; {i}; suffix dem] (Prop.: *In this very way; Meton.*) 1. *Of manner, etc.: In like manner, in the same way: Cic.—2. Of degree: Equally, in an equal degree: Ter.; Cic.—3. Also, in addition, moreover, further: Liv.*

Itiner, v. iter *inil.*

It-iō, ōnis, f. [I, root of e-o] *A going, walking, travelling: crebrae itiones, Cic. (with Acc. of place) domum, id.*

Itius (Ieci) Portus, *Itius or Iecius Portus; a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain (acc. to Ukert, near Calais; acc. to Mannert, now Boulogne).*

It-o, āvi, no sup., āre, v. n. intens. [e-o, through root I] *To go: cœnas, Cæs.*

Itōnē, ēs, f.; **-us**, i, m. *Itone or Itonus; a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* —Hence, **Itōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Itonian.*

Itūra-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Itūraa (a country of Cælestyria); Itūrean: arcus, Virg.—As Subst.: Itūraei, ōrum, m. The Itūreans (celebrated as archers): Cic.*

It-us, ūs, m. [e-o; through root I] I. Prop.: *(The act of going; hence) A going away, a departure: Cic. II. Meton.: The means of moving, that by which motion is effected: Lucr.*

Itylus, i, m., Ἰτύλος. *Itylus; the son of Zethus and of Aëdon daughter of Pandarus. He was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion.*

Itys, Ityōs, m., Ἰτύς (Edge or Rim). *Itys: 1. Son of Tereus and Progne. He was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.—2. A Trojan killed by Turnus.*

Iūlus, i, m., Ἰούλος (Down). *Iulus: 1. The mythic and poetic name of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.* —Hence, **Iūl-ēus**, a, um, adj.: **a. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Iulus; Iulian.** —**b. Meton.: (a) Of, or belonging to, Julius Cæsar.** —(b) *Of, or belonging to, Augustus.* —2. *Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.*

Ixiōn, ōnis, m., Ἰξίων (Suppliant). *Ixiōn; the son of Phlegyas (acc. to others, of Jupiter), king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.* —Hence, **1. Ixiōn-ēus (-ius)**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ixiōn; Ixiōnic.* —2. **Ixiōn-ides**, ē, m. *The Ixiōnide, i. e. Pirithous.* —3. **Ixiōn-idæ**, ārum, m. *The Centaurs.*

Iynx, iynxis, f. = *ἰνυγῆς* (Screamer). *The iynx or uryneck; a bird used in conjuring and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection: Pl.*

J

J, j, n. indecl. or f. I. The tenth letter of the Roman alphabet, a consonant, originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*. Its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position. **II.** The pronunciation of *j* was like that of English *y*; only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written doubly by many, as *alio, Majia, ejus, pejius, etc.* **III.** The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, albam.—On the other hand, the *j* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjctibus, for abiete, abietibus.—*J* is related to *ag*, as *mag-is*, *major* (= *mag-ior*). **IV.** *J* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of *jacio* before an *i*: abicet, adicet, obicet, etc., for abicet, adicet, obicet, etc., and in synæresis with a preceding vowel: eicet, reicet (dissyll.), for ejicet, rejicet.

jāce-nā, ntis. 1. P. of *jaceo*.
jāc-ō, ūi, itum, etc. 2. v. n. [root *jac*, akin to Sanscrit *ya*, to go] (in causative pass. force, *To be made to go, to be thrown or cast; hence*) **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To lie, lie down:* in limine, Cic.: campo, Virg.: per herbas, id. **B. Esp.** **1.** Of sick persons: *To lie ill, to be sick:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Of persons dead or slain: **a.** *To lie, lie dead:* *jacet altus Oros,* Virg.—**b.** *To have fallen, to be lying slain:* *bene pro patriā cum patriāque,* Ov.—**c.** *To lie, to be buried:* *arenā,* Ov.—**3.** *To lie, be, or continue long:* *Brundisii jacere in omnes partes molestum est,* Cic.—**4.** Geographically or locally: *To lie or be, be situated:* *alio sub sole,* Virg.—**5.** Of extent: *To extend, stretch, etc.* *tantum campi jacet,* Virg.—**6.** Of position: *To lie or be low; to be situated low:* *quaque jacent valles,* Ov.—**7.** Of the sea, etc.: *To be level or flat; to be calm, quiet, still:* *Juv.*—**8.** Of the soil, etc.: *To lie, be, remain in a certain condition:* *non segnes jaceant terræ,* Virg.—**9.** *To lie or be laid waste; to lie or be in ruins, etc.* *jacet Ilion ingens,* Ov.—**10.** *a.* *To lie prostrate or on the ground from any cause:* *hostis,* Hor.—**b.** *To lie on the ground asleep:* *Tib.*—**11.** Of garments, etc.: *To lie upon, to sleep or trail along the ground, etc.* *Ov.*—**12.** *To lie or hang loose:* *crine jacente,* Ov.: *quæ (sc. lora) postquam summum tetigere jacentia tergum, id.*—**13.** Of the eyes, countenance, etc.:

To be downcast; to be turned downwards or towards the ground: *Ov.* **II. Fig.** **A.** *To lie or be in any state:* *jacet in merore frater meus,* Cic.—**B.** **1.** *Gen.* *To be indolent or inactive:* in pace, Cic.—**2.** *Esp.* *To be reduced to a state of inactivity; to be worn out or exhausted:* *Virg.*—**C.** *To be cast down or dejected:* *milium jacere animos,* Liv.—**D.** **1.** *To lie prostrate or overthrown:* *justitia,* Cic.—**2.** *To lie or be in a low, mean, abject or pitiable condition:* *priora tempora in ruinis reipublicæ nostrisque jacerunt,* Cic.—**E.** *To lie dormant; to be dissuaded or neglected; to be of no effect or avail:* *virtutes omnes,* Cic.—**F.** *To be in a state of dullness; to be flat:* *Script.* ap. Cic.—**G.** **1.** *To be in low estimation, to be despised or of no account:* *ut neque jacere regem patremur,* Cic.—**2.** *To be of small importance, to be valueless:* *ars,* Ov.—**H.** *To be low in price or value:* *pretia prædiorum,* Cic.—**J.** Of an argument, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to be established, come to nothing:* *Cic.*—**K.** In legal proofs, etc.: *To fall to the ground, fail to establish a point, lose the cause, etc.* *Cic.*—**L.** Of money: *To lie idle or unemployed:* *Cic.*—**M.** Of an account, etc.: *To lie, be, continue, remain in the creditor's ledger, etc.* *Cic.*—**N.** Of words: *To lie before one; to be obvious, known, at hand, in common or daily use:* *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. gēsir.*

Jacētāni, ōrum, m. The Jacetani; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.
jāc-ō, jēci, jactum, jācere, 3. v. a. [akin to *jaceo*] (*To make or cause to go; hence*) **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To cast, throw, hurl, fling:* *saxa,* Cic.: *tela ab equo,* Ov.: *jacere oscula, To throw kisses, i. e. to kiss the hand (to any one): Tac.* **B. Esp.** **1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To throw or cast one's self:* *Ov.* **PL.—2.** Of dice, etc.: *To cast, throw:* *Cic.*—**3.** Of flowers, etc.: *To strew, scatter, sprinkle:* *Virg.*—**4.** Of seeds, etc., sown: *To scatter, cast, sow:* *Virg.*—**5.** *To throw or cast away:* *scuta,* Plaut.: *rudera,* Liv. **II. Meton.** **A.** **1.** Of earth-works, etc.: *To construct by throwing up; to throw up, construct:* *aggerem, Cæs.* *vallum,* Liv.—**2.** Of foundations: *To lay:* *urbi fundamenta,* Liv.—**3.** Of buildings, etc.: *To erect, build, raise, construct, etc.* *muros,* Virg.—**4.** Of marine works: *To form, build, make, construct:* *ab utroque portis cornu moles jacimus, ut,* Cic.—**B.** Of trees, etc.: *To bear, produce, bring forth:* *jacturas poma myricas Spert,* Ov.—**C.** Of scents, fire, etc.: *To send forth, emit:* *odoreum,* Lucr.: *igniculos,* Cic.—**D.** Of stags: *To shed the horns or antlers:* *nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes,* Ov.—**E.** Of

snow: Part. Pass.: *Lying, fallen:* *via per jactas candida facta nives,* Ov. **III. Fig.** **A.** *To throw, to cast:* *jecit quidam casus caput meum in medium contentionem,* Cic.—**B.** **1.** *Gen.* **a.** Of persons: *To throw out in speaking; to utter, give utterance to, tell, declare, say:* *unde petimur Hoc in me jactis?* Hor.—**b.** Of animals: *To utter, pour forth, give utterance to:* *longe alias alio jaciunt (sc. volucres) in tempore voces,* Lucr.—**2.** *Esp.* **a.** *To throw out obscurely; to hint at, allude to, darkly intimate, etc.* *quod jactis obscure,* Cic.: (without Object) *quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano jecerit?* Liv.—**b.** *To throw out against or upon one; to cast against, impute or object to one:* *in feminas illustres probra jecerat,* Tac.—**c.** Of mention: *To throw out or make:* *mentionem,* Vell.—**C.** Of complaints: *To pour forth, give utterance to:* *Poet.* ap. Cic.—**D.** *To agitate, bring forward, propose, discuss:* *pacis conditiones,* Liv.—**E.** Of injury, ridicule, suspicion, etc.: *To hurl, launch, or direct at any one:* *Cic.*—**F.** Of evil passions, etc.: *To sow, scatter, disseminate:* *odia,* Tac.

jacta-nā, ntis. 1. P. of *jact(a)-o*.
—2. Pa. a. Prop. *Boasting, boasting, bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting:* *epistolæ jactantes, Pl.* (Comp.) *jactantior,* Virg.: (Sup.) *plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart.*—**b.** *Meton.* *Provid, noble, splendid:* *annus, Claud.*

jactā-ter, adv. [for *jactant-ter*; fr. *jactans, jactant-is*] *Boastfully, ostentatiously; in a boastful or ostentatious manner:* *minæ jactanter sonantes, Amm.* **(Comp.) jactantius, Tac.**

jactant-Ja, æ, f. [fr. *id.*] **1. A** *boasting or bragging about one's self; a vaunting of self:* *Tac.*—**2.** *A boasting or bragging:* *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. jactance.*

jactā-tio, ōnis, f. [*jact(a)-o*] **1.** Of the limbs, etc.: *A throwing, tossing, or flinging about:* *Cic.*—**2.** *A tossing about, a driving hither and thither or to and fro at sea:* *Cic.*—**3.** *A shaking, jolting, etc., on a road or in travelling:* *Liv.*—**4.** Of words, etc.: *A hurling at one:* *Script.* ap. Cic.—**5.** *A tossing, agitating, rousing, exciting, stirring up:* *popularis, Cic.*—**6.** **a. Gen.** *Vainly, conceit, vain or conceited conduct, ostentation:* *Cic.*—**b.** *Esp.* *Vain show or display:* *cultūs, Tac.*—**7.** (An extolling; hence) *Reputation, esteem, character:* *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. jactation.*

jactā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *A boaster, braggart, vaunter:* *Quint.*

1. jactā-tus, a, um, P. of *jact(a)-o*.
2. jactā-tus, ūs, m. [*jact(a)-o*] **1.** *An agitating; a rapid movement:* *Ov.*—**2.** *A tossing or shaking about:* *Pl.*

jact-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1.

v. a. freq. [jact-o] **I.** *To pour forth or utter much or frequently:* ridicula, Liv. **II.** *To make an abundant, very great, or ample display of any thing:* officium, Phaed.

jac-to, ávi, átum, áre, *1. v. a. freq.* [jac-io] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl:* hastas, Cic.: *ossa post tergum*, Ov.—**Particular phrases:** 1. *Jactare a facie manús, To throw the hands from the face, i. e. to throw kisses or kiss the hand:* Juv.—2. *Jactare basia, To throw kisses, i. e. to kiss the hand:* Juv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **a.** *To throw, fling, or cast one's self:* Curt.—**b.** *To throw, fling, or lose one's self about:* Cic.—**c.** Pass. in reflexive force: Of forms, etc.: *To flit hither and thither:* Ov.—2. Of dice, etc.: *To cast or throw:* Plant.; Cic.; Ov.—3. Of flowers, fire, etc.: *To throw about, streu, scatter:* Ov.—4. *To sow, cast, scatter:* semina, Ov.: cinerem, Virg.—5. **a.** *To toss, shake, or throw about:* non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues jactare manipulos, Virg.—**b.** *To move backwards and forwards:* *to waver to and fro;* *to waver about:* ramos oleae, Liv.: togas, Ov.—6. *To throw, fling, or toss about:* brachia mari, Ov.—7. Of the eyes: *To turn, cast, or throw about;* *to roll:* Ov.—8. Of wings: *To agitate;* *to move much or quickly:* Ov.—9. *To toss to and fro or about;* *to drive hither and thither:* fluctu jactante suburrum, Virg.—10. Of trees, as object: *To sway backwards and forwards:* Ov.—11. Of the sea as object: *To toss to and fro or about;* *to agitate, disturb violently, render rough:* Ov.—12. Of implements: *To use or ply with vigour:* bidentes, Virg.—13. Of a road, as subject: *To shake, toss, jolt:* in viâ jactanti, Liv.—14. *To plunge:* manûs ac pedes alternis (sc. aquis) jactare, Suet.—15. *To throw away:* passim arma, Liv.—16. Of cattle, as subject: *To toss, throw into the air:* jactabantque sues tauri, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of scents, light, etc.: *To throw out, emit, send forth:* odorem, Virg.: lucem, Lucr.—**B.** Of wounds: *To inflict:* Virg.—**C.** Of soil taken in the hand: *To turn over and over;* *to rub, press, crush, crumble:* Virg.—**D.** Of persons: **1.** *To drive hither and thither;* *to toss to and fro:* *to jactatus in orbe*, Ov.: fatis, Virg.—2. *To knock or push about:* jactatur domi suæ vir primus, Cic.—**E.** Of colour, as object: *To cast forth, produce or cause by reflexion:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To throw, cast, fling out, hurl forth:* minas, Cic.: convicia lingnâ, Prop.—**E.** Of an accusation: *To hurl at one (i. e. to bring forward for the purpose of annoying, etc., though the accused is out of reach):* jactarique magis quam peragi accusatio poterat, Liv.—**C.** Of public matters: *To refer or turn over:* rem ad populum, Liv.—**D.** Of a cause or reason: *To throw out as true, to advance or allege as real, when it is not:* Liv.—**E.** Of speech, sounds, etc.: (*To*

throw by the voice; hence) **1.:** **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pour forth, utter, etc.:* voces, Virg.: hæc incondita solus Montibus et sylvis studio jactabat inani, id.—**Particular phrase:** *Præ se jactare, To bring forward, adduce, utter, etc., in a boastful way:* Virg.—**B.** Of things, as subject: *To pour forth, raise, lift up:* voces ad sidera tollunt Intonsi montes, Virg.—2. *To call out aloud:* nomina nostra, Ov.—3. *To mention, utter, speak, tell:* jactasse indigno nomina tanta pudet, Ov.—4. *To mention frequently;* *to speak often of or about:* Cæsaris caput proximo cuique, Suet.—5. *To utter, give utterance to:* proverbium, Suet.—6. *To say, declare, state that something is, etc.:* jactantibus hand obscure Gallis hand magnâ mercede se adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquunt, Liv.—7. *To declare, affirm, assert or maintain publicly or openly:* jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor.—8. *To declare, affirm, maintain or assert a thing in a boastful way or manner;* *to boast:* arrogantia fuit tanta, ut secum et natas et morituras literas jactaret, Suet.—9. *To boast or vaunt of, either in a good or bad sense:* Jovis . . . virtutem filia jactat, Ov.—**F.** Of complaints: *To throw out, pour forth, give utterance to:* Liv.—**G.** Of things under consideration, discussion, etc.: **1.** *To speak or make mention of;* *to bring forward:* disceptationes, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) jactatum in conditionibus, id.—2. *To agitate, discuss, examine:* eas res jactari volebat, Cæs.—**H.** Of the passion of love, as object: *To dart forth:* e corpore amorem, Lucr.—**J.** Of quarrels: *To stir up:* Virg.—**K.** Of cares, etc.: *To agitate, revolve, turn over:* Virg.—**L.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **1.** *To bear, carry, or deport one's self:* Cic.—2. **a.** In a bad sense: *To carry or conduct one's self in a proud, conceited, ostentatious, or haughty manner:* Cic.—**b.** In a good sense: *To pride one's self:* Virg.—3. *To boast or vaunt one's self:* Liv.; Virg.—4. *To be active;* *to employ one's self sedulously:* *to engage diligently:* Cic.; Liv.—5. Of opinions, etc.: *To waver or fluctuate;* *to toss to and fro or backwards and forwards:* Cic.—**M.**: **1.** *To toss from one to another or from mouth to mouth;* *to bandy about:* versûs licentiâ jactati, Liv.—2. *To employ in discussions, etc.:* verba, Liv.—**N.**: **1.** *To disquiet, disturb, agitate, distress, harass, perplex:* te omni ratione, Cic.—2. *To torment, torture, pain:* animam, Lucr.—3. *To attack, assail:* aliquem convicio, Cic.: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, Hor.—4. Of value: *To fluctuate;* *to have no publicly recognised, fixed, or established value:* Cic.—5. Of fortune, etc.: *To toss about:* jactamur varietate fortunæ, Curt.—**O.** *To display, make a show of:* officium, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeter.

jac-tûra, æ, *f. [id.]* **I.** Prop.: *A throwing away;* *a casting overboard:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Loss,*

damage, hurt, detriment: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of property, etc.: *Loss:* Cæs.; Cic. **2.** Of men: *Loss, destruction:* Liv.; Ov.—3. *Expense, outlay, cost:* Cæs.; Cic.—4. Of blood: *Cost, outpouring, waste:* Claud.—5. Of time: *Loss, waste, throwing away:* Liv.—6. *Loss, deprivation:* sepulchri, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** *A throwing overboard;* i. e. *an omitting to specify or mention:* jacturam criminum facere, Cic.—**B.** *Loss of honour, etc.:* Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** *Harm, detriment, injury:* etsi magnam jacturam cause fecero, si, etc., Cic.

1. jac-tus, a, um, *P. of jac-io.*
2. jac-tus, ñs, m. [jac-io] **1.:** **a.** Prop.: *A throwing, casting, hurling:* Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** Meton.: (**a.**) Of weapons: *A throw, cast:* Liv.—(**b.**) Of nets, etc.: *A cast, haul, draught, etc.:* Val. Max.—(**c.**) Of stones, etc.: *A throw:* Ov.—(**d.**) Of rays of light, etc.: *A throwing, casting, projecting:* Pl.—2. *A throwing or casting of one's self;* *a leap:* Virg.—3. *A throwing or casting;* *a cast or throw:* talorum, Cic.—4. Of an arrow: *A shot:* Virg.—5. Naut. *l. l.:* **a.** Prop.: *A throwing away, a casting overboard:* Sen.—**b.** Fig.: *Wrecking of life; loss, death:* rapti jacatur læsus amici, Ov.—6. *A throwing out, uttering:* vocis, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. jet.

jacûla-blis, *æ, adj.* [jacul(a)-or] *That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung:* telum, Ov.

jacûla-tor, ñris, m. [id.] **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *One who throws a dart or javelin:* *a thrower of the dart or javelin:* Ov.—**b.** Esp.: *A dartsman (a name given to a kind of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin):* Liv.—2. *One who hurls, casts, or throws any thing;* *a hurler, etc.:* Hor.; Stat. *jacûla-trix*, icis, *f. [id.]* *She that hurls the javelin:* Ov.

jacûl-or, âtus sum, âri, *1. v. dep.* [jacul-um] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To hurl, throw, fling, or cast a javelin or javelins:* equitando jaculando, Cic. **B.** Fig.: Of language, etc.: *To make an attack or assault:* probis in ipsum Macedonasque jaculati sumt, Liv. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To hurl, throw, fling, cast, or aim a javelin, etc., at;* *to attack or assail with a javelin or javelins:* pedes elephantorum jaculari, Pl.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of the result of throwing at: *To hit, strike, pierce, transfæx with a javelin or javelins:* cervos, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling:* ornos, Juv.: silicem in hostes, Ov.: puppibus ignes, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: (**a.**) With Personal pron.: *To throw, cast, fling, or hurl one's self:* Pl.; Flor.—(**b.**) Of comets, etc., as subject: *To toss or waver;* *to throw wildly about:* crines, Claud.—2. **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling, or aim at:* *to ferro nondum jaculabor acuto*, Ov.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the results of throwing at: (**a.**) *To strike, hit, smite:* dexterâ sacras jaculatus arces, Hor.—(**b.**) Of the air: *To part.*

diſtre, cleave: aſtra ſi miſſo vacuum ſaculabere diſcoo, Ov. C. Fig.: To aim at; ſtrive after: quid brevi fortes jaculamur ſevo Multa? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. jactiliter.

jaculum, i, v. l. jaculus.

jāc-ūlus, a, um, adj. [jac-i] That is, or that may be, thrown, caſt, flung, or hurled; that is uſed in, or for, throwing, etc.: rote jaculum, a caſting net, Plaut.—As Subst.: jaculum, i, n.: 1. (c. rete) A caſting net: Ov.—2. (sc. telum) A miſſile, dart, javelin: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jalon.

jam, adv. [prob. = cam, fr. is] I. Of time: A. Referring to time paſt: 1. a. Prop.: (a) With paſt tenſes: At that time, then; or like the idiomatic English, at this time, now: jam adveſperascebat, Liv.—(b) With Hiſtoric preſent: At this time, now: et jam Fama volans, . . . mœnia complet, Virg.—Particular phrases and combinations: (c) Jam jamque, Then and then, i. e. at that very time or moment: Virg.—(d) Jam tum or tunc: Then, at that time, i. e. at that very time: Cic.—(e) As a Correlative to quum, poſtquam, ut, or Abl. Abs.: To mark two things as coincident in time: At that time . . . when; then . . . when: Cic.; Quint.; Liv.—(f) Quum jam, jam ut, When now, i. e. at the very time that: Cic.; Ter.—(g) Jam primum, jam primo, primum jam, Then, in the firſt place; i. e. in the very beginning or outſet; quite at the commencement; firſt of all; before all; before any thing or every thing elſe: Ter.; Virg.—(h) Jam jam primum, Quite in the very firſt place; quite in the very beginning: Liv.—(i) With negatives: To denote a ceſſation in paſt time from a previously exiſting condition: (aa) Jam non, Then, or now, not; i. e. no longer, no more, as it before was, etc.: Liv.—(bb) Jam ne . . . quidem, Then, or now, not even, i. e. no longer . . . even: Cic.—(c) With numerals in designations of time, to point out what time was current at ſome given paſt time: Then, now: quintus et vigesimus jam dies, Cic.—(d) With Part. and Adj.: Then, now, already; even now: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: Previously, in time paſt or gone by; already; before that or this; before now; ere this: id nomen durius jam effecit vetuſtas, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jam jam, For this long time paſt; long, long ago: Cic.—2. a. Prefixed to other words or expreſſions of time for the purpoſe of more diſtinctly marking the commencement of ſome particular time, age, ſeaſon, etc.: From that time, viz.: i. e. even, quite: jam ab illo tempore, Cic.—b. With negatives: To denote a ceſſation thenceforth from a condition, etc., preſent in paſt time: (a) Non jam or nihil jam, Not from that time forth, or that time forward; not at all thenceforth; no any longer, or anymore: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) Nec jam, And not from that time forth or this time forward; and no longer or no more: Virg.—B. Referring to time follow-

ing: 1. Prop.: Then, at that time: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, quum de ſenioribus pauca dixerō, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: a. Quum jam or jam quum, When then, or then when; i. e. at the time that; as ſoon as ever: Cic.; Virg.—b. With Adj.: Already, even now: jam conſtans ætas, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. To denote the all-but immediate arrival of what is to happen, etc.: Now, immediately, directly, forthwith, ſoon, very ſoon: jam faciam quid vultis, Hor.—Particular phrases or combinations: Jam jam or jam jamque, Now, now; now and now; i. e. at this very inſtant, without any delay, inſtantly, immediately, or directly: Cic.; Virg.—b. (a) Hereafter, in time to come: hic jam tercentum totos regnabit annos, Virg.—(b) With negatives: (a) Non jam, Not . . . hereafter; not . . . in time to come: Prop.—(b) Nullus jam, None or not any . . . in time to come or hereafter: Virg.—C. Referring to time preſent; 1. a. Prop.: (a) At this time, i. e. to which reference is made; now: quod jam tenebris et ſole cadente, etc., when darkness is now falling, and the ſun is now ſetting, Virg.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a) Jam jam or jam jamque, At this time, at this time; at this time and at this time, i. e. at this very time; now at this very moment: Cic.—(b) Jam tum, At this denoted time; at this very time: Virg. (y) As correlative to poſtquam: At this time, . . . when: Plaut.—(d) With negatives: (aa) Jam non, Now, or at this time, not; i. e. no longer, no more: Cic.—(bb) Jam jam nec, And no more, or no longer, at all: Virg.—(c) Jam . . . jam, At this time . . . at that time; at one time . . . at another time: Hor.—(d) Now at length, at laſt: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, Virg.—(e) In deſcribing ſomething future as ſo cloſe at hand, reſolved upon, or ſo certain that it is regarded as actually preſent: (a) Already: jam galeam Pallas et ægida, Currusque et rabiem, parat, Hor.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Already, now: Virg.—(b) At this very time, moment, or inſtant; inſtantly: Plaut.—Repeated for greater force: Jam jam, Inſtantly, inſtantly; i. e. at this very preſent inſtant: Virg.—(d) With words denoting time to ſpecify a ſpace of time beginning in the paſt, and continued on into the preſent: Already: jam biennium eſt, Plaut.; aliquot jam per annos, Cic.—Particular phrases or combinations: (a) Jam nunc, Already at the preſent time; even now: Cic.—(b) Nunc jam, At the preſent time, already; now even: Cic.—b. Meton.: = nunc: Now, at this time: ſtabat modo conſularis, modo ſeptemvir epuloonium: jam neutrum, Pl.—2. = ab eo ipſo tempore: a. With negatives: To denote a ceſſation from an antecedent condition, etc.: (a) Non jam, Not henceforth: no longer not any

longer; no more, not any more: Virg.—(b) Neque jam or nec jam, And not henceforth; and no longer, and not any longer; and no more, and not any more: Virg.; Hor.—(c) Nihil jam, Nothing henceforth or any more: Cic.—(d) Nullus jam or jam nullus, Not any or none henceforth or any more: Ter.; Quint.—b. Henceforth, inſtantly, immediately: ſaxum . . . e ſummo jam vertice ruſſum Volvitur Lucr. II. For clearer diſtinction or cloſer definition: Indeed, even: jam hoc quoque prope iniquiſſime comparatum eſt, Cic. III. In good truth, forſooth, indeed: jam ſubſtrictum, Cic. IV. In affirming, declaring, etc.: A. In truth, in very deed, truly: loquor enim jam, ut paulo ante dixi, Cic.—Particular combinations: 1. Jam jam, In truth, in truth, i. e. in very deed, in very truth: Cic.—2. Jam ergo or ergo jam: In truth indeed, i. e. in all truth, in very deed or fact: Cic.; Tac.—B. With Negatives: 1. Non jam or jam non, Not indeed; not in good truth: Ter.; Quint.—2. Nec jam, And not indeed; and in good truth not: Cic.—3. With negative verb: Indeed . . . not; in truth . . . not: jam ſuam clementiam laudari magnopere volebant, Cic.—4. Jam nemo, Aſſuredly or truly no one, or not any one: Cic. V. In reſtricting, limiting, etc., a ſtatement, etc.: A. Jam prope or prope jam; jam ferme; jam fere; jam pene or pene jam: Indeed almoſt; almoſt indeed; with the accuſatory notion of "not quite, however": Cæs.; Cic.; Quint.—B. With Negatives: 1. Jam non: Indeed, truly, or certainly not: Cic.; Virg.—2. Jam nec, Indeed, truly, or aſſuredly alſo, not: Virg.—3. Non jam . . . ſed, qualifying the limiting clauſe: a. Not indeed . . . but; not in truth or aſſuredly . . . but: Cic.—b. Not merely . . . but; not only . . . but: Cic.—4. Nec jam . . . ſed, and not merely . . . but; and not only . . . but: Cic. VI. In extending a ſtatement, etc.: A. Multus etc., jam, Much indeed, i. e. very much: multo jam fractus membra labore, Hor.—B. Multi, etc., jam or jam multi, etc., Many indeed, i. e. very many: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg.—C. Jam permulti, etc., In truth very many, i. e. very many indeed: Cic.—D. Intenſifying the word it follows: Even, very: extremo jam littore, Tac. VII. In introducing any freſh matter: A. Moreover, beſides, now, again: jam hortum ipſi agricola ſuccidiam appellat, Cic.—B. In the next place, further: Cic.—C. In a climax: Even, even beſides or further: carcere effracto, ſolvunt vincula, deſertoreſque ac rerum capitulum damnatos ſibi jam miſcent, Tac. VIII. With comparative words: A.: 1. Still, yet, beyond this or that: talibus incenſa eſt juvenum ſententia dictis Jam magis atque magis, Virg.—2. Jam jamque magis, Still more and more: Virg.—B. Far, much: mitiora jam hominum ingenia, i. e. which had become far milder, Liv.

IX. To call attention to a new subject or circumstance: *Now, behold, see: et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant*, Virg. **X.** In conclusions, suppositions, etc.: *Now, then; now indeed; age, jam concedo, non, etc.*, Cic. **XI.** Of a consequence, result, etc.: *A. Si . . . jam, If . . . then; if . . . now; if . . . in that case*: Cic.—**B.** *Jam . . . si, In that case . . . if; then . . . if*: Virg.—**XII.** With Imperatives, as a hortatory and illative particle: *Now, now then, now therefore; now, I pray: desine, Maenalius, jam desine, tibia, versus*, Virg. **XIII.** Of a source or origin: *Jam ab, Thence or even from*: Cic. **XIV.** In conclusions, inferences, etc.: *Hence, therefore, for this cause or reason*: Plaut. **XV.** Of degree or proximity: *Almost, all but, very nearly*: Cic.

jam-dūdum (and separately, **jamdudum**), adv. **I.** Prop.: *A. Gen.: (At that time, some time since; hence) A long time since or ago*: Ter.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** a. With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has been; do and have done: quæ jamdudum loquor*, Cic.—**b.** With Perf.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has been and is; have done and do: jamdudum, si des, porrexerit manum*, Plaut.—**c.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time previously: *Was, and had been: jamdudum flebam*, Ov.—**2.** With quum: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: *Long ago or since . . . when*: Plaut.—**3.** With negative word interposed: *Jam non dudum: Not very long ago, no long while since*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** At once, forthwith, directly, immediately, instantly: *jamdudum domine more venire jube*, Ov.—**B.** **1.** *Even now, at this very moment, or present time*: *jamdudum nubes et sævas perdimus undas*, Luc.—**2.** *Fold, by dum: Even now, or at this season . . . whilst*: Virg.—**C.** During, or for, a long time past: Ov.

jam-pridem (and separately, **jampridem**), adv. (Then, a long time ago; hence) **I.** Gen.: *A very long time ago, very long since*: is *jampridem mortuus est*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With Verbs: **1.** With Pres.: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has long been; does and has long done: jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum*, Virg.—**2.** With Perf. or Perf. Part.: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has long been and is; have long done and do: nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis*, Cic.—**3.** With Imperf. Indic.: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time: *Was and had long been: qui bellum jampridem parabat*, Just.—**B.** With Adj. and Subst.: **1.** To indic-

ate a present condition commencing in time long past: *Now for a long time past: jampridem avidi certaminis*, Liv.—**2.** To indicate a state that existed in past time, and had long done so: *Was and long had been: jampridem hostis*, Liv.

Jān-ālis, e, adj. [Jan-us] Of, or belonging to, Janus: Virg. Ov.

Jān-icūlum, i, n. [id.] (That which serves for Janus) Janiculum; one of the seven hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber, on which, according to tradition, Janus built a fortress or town.

Jān-i-gēn-a, æ, f. [Jan-us; (i); gen-o] One begotten by Janus; a child of Janus: Ov.

jān-i-tor, ōris, m. [for janu-tor; fr. janu-a] **1.** a. Gen.: One who has charge of the janua; a door-keeper, porter: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: a door-keeper of a dwelling-house; a house-porter (a slave who oftentimes was fastened to the door-post by a chain, in the same way as the house-dog; and was furnished with a rod or staff): Ov.; Hor.—**2.** A guard or keeper of the entrance, portals, etc.: Virg.

jān-i-trix, icis, f. [for janu-trix; fr. id.] A female porter or door-keeper, a portress: Plaut.; Pl.

jān-ūa, æ, f. [Jan-us] (The thing pertaining to Janus; hence) **I.** Prop. **A.** Of profane buildings: **1.** Gen.: The outer door of a building: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: The outer or street-door of a dwelling-house; a house-door: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** The door or gate of any building dedicated or reserved for other than common (profane) use: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a territory: The entrance: Cic.—**B.** Of any entrance or passage leading to an abode, domain, etc.: Virg.—**C.** Of a sea or gulf: Entrance, mouth: Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Access, entrance: *quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam*, Cic.—**B.** Of the mind: *An index: animi*, Cic.

Jānū-ārius, a, um, adj. [for Jano-ārius; fr. Janus, (uncontr. Gen.) Jano-i] Of, or belonging to, Janus: mensis, the month dedicated, etc., to Janus, i. e. January: (Cic.—As Subst.: **Januarius**, ii, m. (sc. mensis): The month of January, January: Cæs.—Hence, **Januari-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, January: Calendæ Januariae, the Calends of January, i. e. the first day of January, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Janvier.

Jān-us, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit dyavan, "the sun," as "the glittering or shining one," from root div, "to glitter" or "shine"] **I.** Prop.: Janus; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in front, the other behind. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The temple of Janus: Liv.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: An arched passage, a covered way or passage, a covered thoroughfare.—**2.** Esp.: A covered street, arcade, etc., contiguous to the Forum at Rome: Hor.

jēcūr, jēcōris, and jēcōris and

jēcōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit yakṛ, Gr. ἥπαρ] The liver: Cic.; Liv.; Hor.; Cels.

jēcūs-cūlum, dim. [for jecor-cūlum; fr. jecur, jecor-is] A little liver: Cic.

jējūn-e, adv. [jējūn-us] Meagrely, dryly, barrenly, jejune; without spirit or energy: Of style or speaker: *agere jējūne*: Cic. (Comp.) jejunius dicere, id.

jējūn-itas, ātis, f. [jējūn-us] (The state or quality of the jejuni; hence) **1.** Fasting, abstinence from food: Plaut.—**2.** A being devoid of any thing: artium, i. e. ignorance of the arts, Cic.—**3.** Of style: Dryness, poverty, meagreness: Cic.

jējūn-ium, ii, n. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A fasting; a not breaking one's fast; a not taking any thing either to eat or drink*: Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A hunger*: Ov.—**B.** Thirst: Luc.—**C.** Leanness, poorness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jeûne.

jējūn-us, a, um, adj. [most probably akin to Sanscrit root YAM, to tame, govern, restrain, etc.] (Hence, in reference to the appetite): **I.** Prop.: *That refrains from food or from eating; fasting; that has not broken one's fast, i. e. has not eaten nor drunk*: biduum jejunius, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of, or belonging to, one who fasts, or is in a state of fasting: *saliva*, Pl.—**B.** Of the results, effects, etc., of not eating or drinking: **1.** Of not eating: *a. Hungry, feeling hunger*: canis, Hor.—**b.** Affected by, or sinking from, hunger: corpora, Liv.—**c.** Resulting from, or telling of, hunger: sonus, Prop.—**2.** Of not drinking: *Thirsty*: Of living beings: Prop.—**C.** Of the soil, etc.: *Dry, barren, unproductive, as the result of want of moisture, manure, etc.*: agri, Cic.; glareæ, Virg.—**D.** Scanty, trifling, or insignificant in quantity: sanies, Virg.—**E.** Dry or devoid of: succo jejuna (sc. corpora), feruntur, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *1. Hungry*: dentes, Hor.—**2.** *Thirsty*: cupido, Lucr.—**3.** *Thirsting for, hungering or hankering after; anxious or eager for*: (with Gen.) jejuna . . . orationis aures, Cic.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: *Poor, barren, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low, narrow*: plebeola, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: Of style or speaker: *Meagre, dry, spiritless; devoid of spirit, energy, or nerve*: jējūne: concertatio verborum, Cic. (Comp.) in orationibus jejuniior, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. (adv.) à jeun.

jēntā-cūlum, i, n. [jēnt(a)-o] (That which serves for breaking the fast; hence) *A breakfast*: Mart.

jen-to, āvi, n. sup., āre, i. v. n. [prob. akin to jejuni; q. v.] To take food after fasting; hence) To breakfast: Suet.

jōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [joc(a)-or] A joking, joke: Cic.

jōc-o, n. no perf. nor sup., āre, v. n. [joc-ns] To jest, joke: jocabo, Plaut.

jōc-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] **I.** Nent.: To jest, joke: Cic. **II.**

Act.: To say in jest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jouer*.

jōcosus, *a*, *adv.* [jocos-us] In a sportive or mirthful way or manner; jestingly, jocosely, jocosus satis, Cic.: (Comp.) jocosius, Hor.

jōcōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [joc-us] (Full of joc-us; hence) Full of jesting, jocosus, humorous, facetious, sportive: Cic.; Ov.

jōcūl-āris, *a*, *adj.* [jocul-us] (Pertaining to jocus; hence) Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: jocularis istuc, Cic.—As Subst.: jocularia, Ium, n. Jests, jokes: Hor.

jōcūlār-iter, *adv.* [jocular-is] Jocosely, in a sportive manner: Suet.

jōcūl-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [jocul-us] Pertaining to jocus; hence) Ludicrous, droll: malum, Ter.

jōcūlā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [jocul(a)-or] A jester, joker: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jongleur*.

jōcūl-or, *no* perf., *āri*, *l. v.* dep. [jocul-us] To jest, joke: Liv.

jōcū-lus, *l. m.* dim. [for joco-lus]; fr. jocus, (uncontr. Gen.) joco-i] A little jest or joke: Plaut.

jōcundus, *a*, *um*, *v.* jucundus.

joc-us, *l. m.* (in plur. also *joc-a*, *ōrum*, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *dyu* or *dyu*, *ludere*]) I. Prop.: A jest or joke; sport or sportiveness in words: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A cause for jesting; a subject for mirth: Cic.—B. Personified: Jocus; the god of sportive mirth: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeu*.

Jōvis, *is*, *v.* Jupiter init.

1. **jūba**, *ae*, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The flowing hair (on the neck of an animal); the mane: Cæs.; Pl. II. Meton.: Of the crest of a helmet: Virg.

2. **jūba**, *ae*, *m.* Juba; the name of two Numidian kings.

jū-bar, *āris*, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *dyu* or *dyu*, To glitter or shine] I. Prop.: Splendour, shining light, brightness, brilliancy, rays, beam of the heavenly bodies, fire, etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: A. The morning star, Lucifer: Virg.—B. A comet, constellation, star: Ov.

jūb-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. jub-a] (Provided with or having a juba; hence) Of a serpent: Having a crest, crested: Liv.

jūbō, *jussi*, *jussum*, *jūbēre*, (jusso for *jussero*, Virg.), 2. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *vy*, to bind] I. Gen.: To order, command, bid; to order, etc., one to do something, or that something be done: scelerata, Tac.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) be aliquid, Cic.: (Pass. with Acc. of thing) quod *jussi* sunt, faciunt, Cæs.: (with Subj.) rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. II. Esp.: A. To wish, desire, entreat, request, exhort, bid; sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.—B. Medic. t. t. To order, prescribe: quod *jussi* ei dari bibere, Ter.—C. Polit. t. t. To order, decree, ratify, approve, sanction: de legibus jubendis, Cic.: (with Objective clause) *et* populus *jusserit* me *tuum* . . . serv-

um esse, id.—Particular expression: Velle, jubere, To will, to ordain (a formula with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them): Liv.—2. To appoint a person to an office; to order, direct, decree that a person be something: (with Acc. of person, and Acc. of that which designates the office): Tullium Hostilium regem populus *jussit*, Liv.—3. To give or allot a thing or office by public decree, etc.: ei provinciam Numidiam populus *jussit*, Sall.

Juberna, *ae*, *v.* Juverna.
jūcūnd-e, *adv.* [jucund-us] Agreeably, pleasantly, in a pleasant manner; with pleasure, delight, etc.: prorsus *jucunde*, Hor.: (Comp.) *jucundius* bibere, Cic.: (Sup.) *jucundissime* vivere, id.

jūcūnd-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (The quality of the jucundus; hence) Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight: Cic.

jū-cundus (*jo-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *juv-cundus*; fr. *juv-o*] (Delighting much; hence) Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: amicus, Hor.: (Comp.; also, with *Supine* in *u*) *jucundior* cognitu, Val. Max.: (Sup.) *conspicius jucundissimus*, Cic.

Jūdæus, *i*, *m.* A Jew: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Juif*.

jūdex, *icis*, *comm. gen.* [=judeo-s, for *judeic-s*; fr. *judeo-o*] 1. A judge: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Of a plaintiff: *Judicem ferro alici*, To offer or propose a judge to any one: Cic.—b. Of a defendant: *Judicem dicere*, To name a judge: Liv.—c. Of the prætor: *Dare judicem*, To grant a judge: Cic.—2. A judge in any matter; one who gives or pronounces an opinion or decision; an umpire: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juge*.

jūdicā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [judic(a)-o] 1. *a*. Gen.: A judicial inquiry or investigation; a judging: Cic.—b. Esp.: The examination of a plea in defence: Cic.—2. A judgment, affirmation, decision: Cic.

jūdicā-tum, *i*, *n.* [id.] 1. A thing, or matter, already decided: Cic.—2. A judgment, decision: Cic.—3. An award, etc.: solvi, Cic.

1. **jūdicā-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of judic(a)-o.

2. **jūdic-ātus**, *ūs*, *m.* [judex, judic-is] (The office of a judex; hence) A judgeship, the office of a judge: Cic.

jūdicī-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [judici-um] Of, or belonging to, the courts of justice; judicial: *jus*, Cic.

jūdicī-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] Of, or belonging to, the courts; judiciary: *lex*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *judiciaire*.

jūdic-ium, *i*, *n.* [judic-o] I. Prop.: A. A judging; a judicial investigation or inquiry; a legal trial: Cic.—B. A sentence or decision of a judge, or of a body of persons acting as judges: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A process or suit at law: Cic.—B. Jurisdiction, legal authority: Sall.—C. A place where a trial is held, a court of justice: Nep.—D. Those who conduct the trial;

judges; a body of judges: Cic. III. Fig.: A. A judgment, decision, opinion with regard to any thing: *meo judicio*, in my judgment, according to my opinion. Cic.—B. The power of judging, judgment, discernment: *si quid meli judicet*, if I can judge of it, Cic.—C. Consideration, discretion: Cic.

jū-dico, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *l. v. a.* (judicialiter for *judicare*it, Cic.) [for *jur-dico*; fr. *jus*, *jur-is*; root *dic*; cf. 1. and 2. dico] 1. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. Prop.: Law t. t. A. Gen.: Neut.: To point out or declare what is law; to judge; to be or sit as a judge; to investigate a cause, etc., judicially: *quam pene . . . judicantem vidimus* *Æacum*, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of pronouncing the sentence required by the law: 1. Neut.: a. To give sentence, to pass judgment; to determine, decide: *ordine et recte*, Cic.—b. Of an accuser, as if anticipating the result of a trial: To pronounce sentence against one on a charge of any kind: *perduellionis* *Fulvio*, Liv.—2. Act.: a. With things as objects: (a) To give sentence or pass judgment about a matter; to decide, determine a matter: *ex æquo et bono rem*, Cic.—(b) Part. Pass.: That has been judged, or about which sentence has been already given; decided, settled: *infirmatio rerum judicatarum*, Cic.—b. Part. Pass.: Of persons: That has been sentenced, condemned: Cic.; Liv.—c. Of the magistrate: To adjudge something to one; i. e. to pronounce sentence against one of being guilty of any crime: *Horatio perduellionem*, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision; to pass judgment: *multis post seculis de te judicabam*, Cic.—2. To decide: *quum contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicari*, Cic.—3. To resolve, fix, settle, determine, or decide in one's mind: *de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatos*, Cæs.: (Impers. Pass.) *mihi judicatum est*, Cic.—4. To judge, form an opinion, think: *de Cæsaris consilio*, Cæs.—B. Act.: 1. To pronounce an opinion or decision about; to pass judgment on or concerning: *aliquid*, Cic.—2. To pronounce, declare, proclaim a person to be something: (with second Acc. of further definition) *Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano*, Cic.—3. To deem, consider, hold, think: (with second Acc. of further definition) *quod tu . . . Dignum longā judicatis memoriā*, Phæd.: (with Objective clause) *qui se vobis omnia debere judicant*, Cæs.—4. To imagine, suppose, conclude: *quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicāram*, Cic.—5. To judge of, form an opinion about: *ex altorum ingeniiis nunc me judicet*, Ter.—6. To settle, fix, decide: *conicio . . . judicare solet* *quid intersit inter populum, etc.*, Cic.—7. To determine, declare: *sic judico*; *neminem omnium, etc.*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juger*.

jūg-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [jug-nm] (Of, or belonging to, a jugum; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, a yoke; yoked together:

equi, Curt.—As *Subst.*: **jugales**, *jam*, *m.* (sc. equi) *Chariot horses*: Virg.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the bonds of matrimony*: *matrimonial*, *nuptial*: *vinculum*, Virg.

jūgā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*jug(a)-o*] *A binding of a vine to rails*: Cic.

jūgērūm, *i* (*Plur. acc. to the third declension*, *jugera*, *um*: *Dat. and Abl. Plur. jugeris*, *Var.*), *n.* [*etym. dub.*] *An acre (or rather, juger of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, by 120 in breadth, whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet)*: Cic.; Juv.

1. jūg-is, *e*, *adj.* [*jug-um*] *Rotig. t. t.* (*Of, or belonging to, yoked animals*; hence) *Caused by yoked animals*: *juge aspiculum*, *t. e.* *married auspices* (occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time): Cic.

2. jūg-is, *e*, *adj.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*Joined*; hence) *Of water*: *Always flowing, perennial*: *puteus*, Cic.: *fons*, Hor.

jūg-gians, *dis*, *f.* [*acc. to Var.* = *Jovis glans*, *Jove's nut*; and so, for *Jov-glans*, *Jr. Jupiter*, *Jov-is*; *glans*: —but prob. for *jug-glans*; *fr. ju(n)g-o*: *glans*, the *joined nut*] *I. Prop.*: *A walnut*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A walnut tree*: Cic.

jūg-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [*jug-um*] *I. Prop.*: *To join, give, or unite in marriage*; *to marry*: *cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat* *Omnibus*, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *To join, connect*: *virtutes inter se*, Cic.

jūg-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, mountain summits*; *mountainous*: *silvæ*, Ov.

jūgūlā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*jugul(a)-o*] *A cutting of one's throat*; *a murdering*: *Hirt.*

jūgūl-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. a.* [*jugul-um*] *I. Prop.*: *To cut the throat*; *to stick*; *to kill, murder*: *hominēs*, Hor.: *ingulatur scis*, Cic.—*Particular phrases*: *A. Jugulare aliquem suo gladio*, *To kill one with one's own sword*, i. e. *to foil one with one's own devices*: *Ter.*—*B. Jugulare aliquem plumbeo gladio*, *To kill one with a leaden sword*, i. e. *to overcome with a poor weapon or without difficulty*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To kill, destroy, annihilate*; *confric, confute, refute*, etc.: *multis eum factis decretisque*, Cic.

jūg-ūlum, *i*, *n.*, *us*, *i*, *m.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *The collar-bone (which joins together the shoulders and the neck)*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A. The hollow part of the neck (above the collar-bone)*: Cic.—*B. The throat*: *dare*, *to present the throat (to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators)*: Cic.

jūg-um, *i*, *n.* [*ju(n)g-o*] (*The joining thing*; hence) *A.*: *1. Prop.*: *Of draught animals*: *A yoke*, etc.: Cic.—*2. Meton.*: *a.* *Of draught cattle*: *A yoke, pair, team*: Cic.—*b.* *A juger of land*: Pl.—*c.* *The constellation Libra*: Cic.—*d.* *The beam of a weaver's loom*: Ov.—*e.* *A rover's bench*: Virg.—*f.* *A height or summit of a mountain*: *Dv.*; Virg.—*3. Fig.*: *a.* *Yoke, bonds*

of affection, marriage, slavery, misfortune, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—*b.* *The height or eminence of learning*: Cic.—*B.* *The yoke (formed by a spear fastened to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, under which a vanquished force was made to pass in token of subjection)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. joug*.

Jūgurtha, *æ*, *m.* *Jugurtha*; the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans.—Hence, **Jūg-urth-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Jugurtha*; *Jugurthine*.

Jūlius, *ii*, *m.*, *-a*, *æ*, *f.* *Julius*, and *Julia*; the name of a Roman gens: esp. *C. Julius Cæsar* and his adopted son, *C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) Augustus*.—Hence, **Jūl-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Julius*; *Julian*.—As *Subst.*: **Julius**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. mensis*) *The month of July* (so called after Julius Cæsar); *July* (previously called *Quintilis*). ¶ Hence, *Fr. Juillet*, “July.”

jū-mentum, *i*, *n.* [*for jug-mentum*; *fr. ju(n)g-o*] (*The yoked animal*; hence) *A beast for drawing or carrying*: *draught-animal*; *beast of burden*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jument*.

jūnc-ūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*junc-us*] (*Pertaining to a junceus*; hence) *I. Made of rushes*; *rush*: *vincula*, Ov.—*2. Rush-like*, i. e. *slender, thin*: *virgines*, *Ter.*

junc-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Full of, or abounding in, rushes*; *rushy*: *litora*, Ov.

junc-tim, *adv.* [*for jung-tim*; *fr. jung-o*] (*By a joining*; hence) *Of time*: *Successively, one after another*: *Suet.*

junc-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*for jung-tio*; *fr. id.*] *A joining, connection, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jonction*.

junc-tūra, *æ*, *f.* [*for jung-tura*; *fr. id.*] (*Prop.*: *A joining*; *Meton.*) *A joint*: Virg.; Ov.—*2.* *Of words*: *A joining, composition, compounding*: Hor.—*3.* *Of family*: *Relationship, connection*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jointure*.

junc-tus (*for jung-tus*), *a*, *um*: *1. P.* *Of jung-o*.—*2. Pa.*: *a.* *United, connected* (*Comp.*) *causa* . . . *cum* *existat junctor*, Cic.—*b.* (*a.*) *Devoted, attached, bound* (*Sup.*) *junctissimus illi comes*, Ov.—*(b.)* *Nearly or closely related*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) joint*.

juncus, *i*, *m.* *A rush*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jonc*.

ju(n)g-o, *juxti*, *junctum*, *jungere*, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root yuj, Gr. ζυγ, as in ζεύγνυμι*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To join, unite, bind or fasten*; *to join, fasten*, etc., *together*: *narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi*, Virg.: *tigna inter se*, Cass.—*Particular phrases*: *1. Jungere dextram or dextras*, *To join the right hand*, etc., in token of amity: Virg.—*2. Jungere manus*, *To close, or clasp, the hands*: Ov.—*3. Jungere oscula*, *To join kisses*; i. e. *to bestow mutual kisses, to kiss mutually*: Ov.—*4. Jungere pedem cum pede*, *To join foot with foot*, i. e. *to stand foot to foot*: Ov.—*5. Jung-*

ere verba, *To join or unite words*; *Id.* *to form phrases*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1.*

Of draught animals, etc.; also, *of chariots*, etc.: *a.* *To join or put together*; *to yoke*, *harness*, *or fasten together*: *tauros*, Virg.—*b.* *To yoke or harness to something*: *rhedæ equis juncta*, Cic.: *junguntur jam gryphes equis*, Virg.—*2. To make fast, join on*: *ut ædificio jungatur* (*sc. opus*), Cass.—*3. To close, shut, fasten*: *fenestras*, Hor.—*4. To join or connect*; *to form or make a connection between two things*: *pontes et propugnacula*, Virg.—*5. To connect or join the opposite sides of a river*, etc.: *Romani ponte Tivcium jungunt*, Liv.—*6. To join together the different parts of any erection, etc.*; *to construct, form, make*: *pontem*, Tac.—*7. To unite, connect, form a communication between*: *omnia vallo ac fossâ*, Liv.—*8. To bring close up to some object*: *equum equo*, *Hirt.*—*9. Of water*, etc.: *To unite, mingle*: *cæruleis jungitur Ister aquis*, Ov.—*10. Part. Pass.*: *Of locality*: *Joined on, adjoining, contiguous*: *juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis*, Ov.—*11. Of persons*: *a.* *To join, combine with*: *junctæque Nymphis Gratia decentes*, Hor.—*b.* *To add*: *Gratia Nudis junctas orribus*, Hor.—*12. Of forests*: *Part. Pass.*: *Joined, intermingling*: *saltus duo . . . inter se juncti*, Liv.

II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To join, unite*: *sapientiam eloquentia*, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1. a.* *Of persons*: *To join, unite, match, pair*: *se viro*, Virg.—*b.* *Of animals*: *To pair*: *prius Appulius Jungentur capræ lupis*, Hor.—*2.* *Of friendship, relationship*, etc.: *a.* *Of personal objects*: *To join, unite, bind together, connect*, etc.: *amicos*, Hor.: *se ad eos*, Cic.—*b.* *Of things as objects*: *To make, contract, form*: *consuetudines, amicitias*, Cic.—*3.* *Of a treaty, alliance, society*, etc.: *a.* *To connect, bind, unite, ally*: *si populus Romanus fœdere jungeret regi*, Liv.—*b.* *Of things*: *To form, make, conclude, enter into*: *fœdera*, Liv.—*4. To add*: *ad illa, quæ semper habuit, junget ea, quæ, etc.*, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *Of time*: *To add*: *diei noctem*, Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. joindre*.

juni-ōr, *us*, *v.* *juvenis*.

jūniper-ūs, *i*, *f.* *The juniper-tree*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. genèvre*.

Jūnius, *ii*, *m.* *Junius*; the name of a Roman gens: e. g. *M. and D. Junius Brutus*.—Hence, **Jūn-i-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Junian*: *mensis*, the sixth month, *June*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **Junius**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. mensis*) *June*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Juin*.

Jū-no, *ōnis*, *f.* [*akin to Ju-piter*] *I. Prop.*: *Juno*; a heathen goddess, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called *pronuba Juno*; and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women, *Juno Lucina*.—Hence, **A. Jū-nōn-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*; *Junonian*.—*B. Jūnōn-ālis*, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Juno*: *tempus*, i. e. *the month of June*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *A.* *Of a wife*: *Junc-ōs meos*

Juno, Plant. — **B.** (*With some epithet referring to the lower world, to denote*) *Proserpine, as the Juno or queen of that place.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Junon.*

Jūnōn-i-cōl-a, æ, *comm. gen.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Juno: Ov.*

Jūnōn-i-gēn-a, æ, *m. adj.* [Juno, Junon-is; (i); gen-o] *Juno-born, i. e. Vulcan, Ov.*

Jū-piter (Jupp-), Jōvis (regular only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; the other cases are supplied from a form Jovis), *m.* [akin to Sanscrit *dyo* or *dyu*, "heaven," and *Gr. Zēvs*; with *pater* (*Heaven's father*)] **I. Prop.**: Jupiter or Juppiter; a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno. **II. Fig.**: With some epithet referring to the lower world to denote the supreme ruler of that place; the Jove of Tartarus, etc.: *Virg. III. Meton.*: **A.**: **I. Gen.**: *The sky, open air, heaven: Hor.—2. Esp.* with accessory notion of rain: *A rainy sky: Virg.—B. The atmosphere: Hor.—C. Temperature, climate: Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Jupiter.*

Jūra, æ, *m.* *Jura; a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*

jūra-ndum, i, *n.* [jura-ndus; *Fut. Part.* of jur(a)-o] *A thing to be sworn; hence: An oath: Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. jurande.*

jūreconsultus, v. *jurisconsultus.*

jūr-ē-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. a.* [2. *jus, juris*; (e); juro] *To swear with an oath: Liv.*

jūr-ē-pēritus, v. *jurisperitus.*

jurg-kum, i, *n.* [jurg-o] *(1. A proceeding at, or according to, law; hence: Law proceedings; a suit, dispute: Cic.; Ov.—2. A quarrelling; a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention: Cic.; Tac.—Particular phrases: a. Jurgia jactare, To hurl or aim quarrels, i. e. to assail in a quarrelsome manner: Virg.—b. Jurgia necere, To join or unite quarrels, i. e. to add quarrel to quarrel; to carry on a continued quarrel: Ov.—c. Per jurgia dicere, To say through quarrels, i. e. to say or speak under the influence of anger, resentment, etc.: Ov.*

jur-go, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [2. *jus, juris*] **I. Prop.**: In a good sense: *To proceed at law, to sue, to take or institute legal proceedings against any one: apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare, Just. II. Meton.*: **A. Nent.**: **1.** *To quarrel, dispute, chide: ne mea sēvus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret, Hor.—2. To upbraid: simul jurgans, querens, Liv.—B. Act.: *To chide, blame, censure: jure, inquit, Trausitis istis Jurgatur verbis, Hor.**

jūridic-āl-is, e, *adj.* [juridic-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a jurisdiction; hence: Relating to right or justice: Cic.*

jūr-i-dic-us, a, *um, adj.* [2. *jus, juris*; (i); root dic; v. dico *int.*] (*Speaking just; hence: Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary: juridici conventus, i. e. assize towns, Pl.—As Subst.: jūridicus, i, m. (sc. homo) One who administers justice; a*

judge: Capitol. ¶ Hence, *Fr. juridique.*

jūris-consul-tus (jure-), (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [2. *jus, juris*; consul-o] (*One consulted in, or as to, jus; hence: One skilled in the law, a lawyer: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. jurisconsult.*

jūris-dictio, ōnis (*in tmesis, jurisque dictio, Liv.*; and separately: *juris dictio*), *f.* [2. *jus, juris*; dictio] **I. Prop.**: Administration of justice, jurisdiction: *Cic. II. Meton.*: **A. Legal authority, jurisdiction: Cic.—B. A place where justice was administered, an assize-town: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. juridiction.***

jūris-pēritus (jūr-ē-) (also written separately), *i, m.* [2. *jus, juris*; peritus] *One skilled or learned in the law: Cic.*

jū-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root JU, *jungere, colligare*] (*To bind one's self, morally; hence: I. Nent.*: **A. Prop.**: *To swear, take an oath: si aram tenens juraret, Cic.—Particular phrases: I. Jurare in verba, or conceptis verbis, To swear according to or after certain words, i. e. to take a prescribed form of oath: Liv.—2. Jurare aliquid in litem, To swear or make oath respecting the value of a thing which has become the subject of legal proceedings: Cic. B. Meton.: **1.** *To conspire: in facinus jurasse putes, Ov.—2. Jurantia verba, The words or terms in which an oath is couched: non ego juravi; legi jurantia verba, Ov. C. Fig.*: *Of things: To conspire: in me jurarunt somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov. II. Act.*: **A.**: *To swear; to take an oath about, or to: jusjurandum, Cic. (with Objective clause) se eum non deserturum, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Jurare calumniam, To take an oath about calumny, i. e. to swear that one is not guilty of it, Liv.—B.* *To swear by: Stygius undas, Ov.—C. To swear to, or take an oath respecting, something: morbum, i. e. to swear that one is sick, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. jurer.**

jū-r-or, ātusum, āri, *i. v. dep.* [id.] (*id.*) **I. Nent.**: *To swear, take an oath: Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Jurari in legem, To swear or take an oath to a law, i. e. to observe it: Cic. II. Act.*: *To swear; to take an oath about or to: juratus se eum interempturum, Liv.*

i. jus-s, jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit *yu-shas* or *yu-sham*; from Sanscrit root JA, "to boil," whence *Gr. ζέω*; and so "that which boils or is boiled," acc. to some:—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root JU, "to join," "to mix," etc.; and so "that which is mixed"] **I. Broth, soup: Cic.—2. Sauce: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. jus.***

2. jū-s, jūris, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root YU, *to join*] **I. Prop.**: (*That which morally joins or unites together; that which is morally binding in its tendency or character: hence: Law: whether natural, human, or divine; whether*

written or unwritten; whether in principle or in practice: A. Of Natural Law: 1. That which in and of itself possesses the principles of law; that which is good, right, proper, fair, just: Cic.—2. Justness, fairness, equity: Cic.—Adverbial expression: Jure, With justness or fairness; justly, fairly; equally: Cic.—B. Of Human Law: 1. The Law commonly in force amongst nations or mankind collectively: Cic.—2. Of Civil Law, or the law of particular states: Law, statutes law, constitutional law: Cic.—Particular phrases, etc.: a. Jus prætorium, The prætorian law, i. e. emendations of the laws introduced from time to time by prætors: Cic.—b. Jus adoptionis, The law of adoption, i. e. as applicable to adoption: Cic.—c. Of a lawyer, giving a legal opinion: Jus or de jure respondere, To give a reply respecting law: Cic.—d. Jus dicere, To pronounce or give the laws; i. e. to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision: Cic.—3. Plur. (Parts more or less of jus): Laws, enactments, ordinances: qui leges juraque servat, Hor.—C. Plur.: Divine law or ordinances: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A right or privilege resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Ov.—B. Permission, liberty, conceded right; power of doing any thing founded on another's permission or leave: Cic.; Liv.—C. Power, authority, as resulting from law of any kind: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: Sui juris esse, To be one's own master, to be independent: Cic.—D. A place where justice is administered; a court of justice: Ter.; Cic. III. Fig.: A. A right or title to any thing: Ov.—B. Power, authority over any thing: Ov.

jus jūra-ndum, jurisjurandi, n. (*in tmesis: jurisque jurandi, Cic.—in inverted order: jurando jure, Plaut.*) [2. *jus, jur(a)-o*] (*A right to be sworn to; hence: An oath: Cic.—Particular phrases: I. Jusjurandum ad testimonium accommodare, To adapt one's oath to testimony; i. e. to receive it, and decide accordingly: Cic.—2. Jusjurandum jurare, To swear, take, or make oath of one's own accord: Cic.—3. Jusjurandum accipere, To receive an oath respecting any thing from another: Cæs.—4. Jusjurandum aliquem adigere, To impose an oath on one, to make one take an oath: Cæs.*

jus-sum, i, *n.* [for jub-sum; *fr. jub-co*] **I. Gen.**: *An order, command: Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.*: *An ordinance, decree, law, etc.: Cic.*

1. jus-sus (for jub-sus), a, *um, P.* of jub-co.

2. jus-sus, ūs (*only in Abl.*), *m.* [for jub-sus; *fr. jub-co*] **I. Gen.**: *An order, command: Liv. II. Esp.*: *An ordinance, order, decree: Cic.; Liv.*

just-e, adv. [just-us] **1. Justly, equitably, in an upright way, fairly, according to the principles or dictates of (natural) law: imperare, Cic. (Sup.) justissime, id.—2. Rightly, properly, with reason, correctly, on good grounds:**

(Comp.) quanto id facilius fieri potuerit, et justius? Cic.

just-ī-tia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality or condition of the justus*; hence) **I.** Justice, uprightness, upright conduct: Cic.—**2.**: a. Prop.: Justice, conduct in accordance with the (civil) law: Val. Max.—b. Meton.: (a) Personified: *Justitia* or *Justice*; as a goddess: Virg.—(b) The whole body of laws: Flor.—(c) Mildness, clemency, gentleness: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *justesse, justice*.

ju-sti-tium, i, n. [for *jur-statium*; fr. *jus, jur-is*; *STA*, root of *st-*] (*A making or causing of the (civil) law to stand still*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Cessation from business in the courts of justice; a formal closing of the law-courts; a suspension of the sittings of the judges, etc.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A public mourning: Tac.

jus-tus, a, um, adj. [for *jur-tus*; fr. *jus, jur-is*] (*Provided or furnished with just*; hence) **1.**: a. Prop.: (a) Of persons: That acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; just, upright, etc.: vir. Cic.—(b) Of things: That is in accordance with the principles of law; founded or resting on (natural) law; equitable; just: causa, Cic.—As Subst.: (a) *justum*, i, n. That which is just, right, or proper in and of itself; justice, equity: Cic.—(b) *justa*, ōrum, n. Just actions, etc.: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Proper, reasonable, well-grounded: timor, Hirt.—(b) Proper, right, just, what ought to be: *justi honores*, Cic.—As Subst.: *justum*, i, m. That which is right or proper; what ought to be; plus justo, more than is right, too much, Hor.—(c) In military matters, etc.: (a) Of an engagement: Regular, thorough, pitched: *prælium*, Liv.—(b) Of a victory: Full, complete, entire: *victoria*, Cic.—(y) Of an army, line of battle, etc.: Full, complete, regular, perfect, having the full number of soldiers: *acies*, Liv.: classes, Suet.—(d) Of soldiers: Regular, of the regular army: *miles*, Liv.—(e) Of military service: Regular, in the regular army: *militia*, Suet.—(f) Of a march: Regular, customary, full: iter, Cæs.—(d) Accustomed, customary, usual, etc.: *pedites operi aliusque justis militariis ita assuefecit, ut, etc.*, Liv.—(e) Of places: Level, flat, even, plain: Tac.—(f) Moderate, mild, gentle, easy: *servitus*, Ter. (Comp.) *ut justioribus utamur his, qui, etc.*, Cic.—**2.**: a. That acts in accordance with the (civil) law; just: (Sup.) *justissimus* iudex, Cic.—b. Appointed by or in conformity with the (civil) law; legitimate, legal: *supplicia*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Justus triumphus*, A just or legitimate triumph; i. e. a triumph in accordance with the conditions imposed by law: Hor.—c. Recognized by the law; lawful, right, legitimate: *uxor*, Cic.—**3.** Rightfully belonging or due to any one; so, prps. only as Subst.: *justa*, ōrum, n.: a. Rights, privileges, etc.: Cic.—b. Due ceremonies or formalities: Liv.—c. Of funerals: Rites, obsequies: Cic.; Ov.—

d. Of hospitality: Rites, dues, claims, demands: Liv.—e. Of games: Right, proper, or due observances, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juste*.

Jūturna, æ, f. *Juturna*: **1.** A Naid, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.—**2.** A fountain and pool near the Numicus; from which water was brought to Rome for the sacrifices.

1. jūven-ālis, e, adj. [juven-is] (*Belonging to a juvenis*; agreeable to the nature of a juvenis; youthful: corpus, Virg.

2. Jūvenālis, is, m. [1. juvenalis] *Juvenal* (D. Junius); a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

juvenca, æ, v. l. juvenicus.

juven-cū-lus, i, m. [for *juvenco-lus*; fr. *juvenco*, unconf. Gen.] *juvenco-lus* [A youth, young lad; Cat.

1. jūven-cus, a, um, adj. [juven-is] (*Belonging to a juvenis*; hence) *Youthful, young*: equus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **1. juvenis**, i, m.: a. Of persons: (Prop.: A young person or youth; Meton.) A son: Hor.—b. Of neat cattle: A young bullock; a steer: Hor.—**2. juvenca**, æ, f.: a. Of persons: A young woman; a girl: Ov.—b. Of neat cattle: A young cow, a heifer: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeuneveau*.

2. juvenco, i, v. l. juvenicus. **jūven-esco**, ū, no sup., e-scere, 3. v. n. inch. [juven-is] **I.** Gen.: To become, or advance to the age of, a juvenis; to grow up: *vitulus... largis juvenescit in herbis*, Hor. **II.** Esp.: To become a juvenis again; to return to the age of a juvenis; to grow or become young again: *illius ad tactum Pylus juvenescere posset*, Ov.

jūven-ilis, e, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*Belonging to a juvenis*; hence) *Youthful, young*: *juvencis quædam dicendi licentia*, Cic.: *caput*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: A. Appearing like a juvenis or young person; appearing young: (Comp.) *Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis, appearing younger*, Ov.—B. Of time: Early: *annis juncti juvenilibus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *juvénile*.

jūven-ī-lis, e, adj. [juven-ilis] **I.** Gen.: After the manner of a juvenis; youthful; as a youth: *exsultans*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. With the accessory notion of strength, etc.: With the vigour or strength of a young person: Ov.—B. With the accessory notion of want of thought, etc.: *Inconsiderately, imprudently*: Ov.

jūven-is, is, adj. comm. gen. (Comp. *juvenior*, for the contr. and usual *junior*, Pl.) [akin to Sanscrit *yuvan*, "young" and *dýu-na*, "sportive, playful" from root *div* or *dyu*, "to play" or "sport"] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Young, youthful* (inasmuch as in the early part of life the animal spirits are more exuberant): (Comp.) *qui vel mense brevi, vel toto est junior anno*, Hor.—As Subst.: **A. juvenis**, is, comm. gen. A young person whether of the male or female sex (between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age): Cic.; Suet.; Phaed.—B. From the Comp.: *junior*, ōris, m.: **1.** A young man: *juniores... ad nomina respondent*, Liv.—**2.** Polit. t. t.: Plur.: *The young men of a tribe; those, i. e., under forty-six years of age*: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *Early, youthful; belonging to, or such as belongs to a young person*: *anni*, Ov.—As Subst.: = *filius*, A son: *telluris juvenes*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeune*.

jūvén-or, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. [juven-is] (*To act like a youth*; hence) *To act with youthful indiscretion, to sport wantonly*: *juvenari versibus*, Hor.

jūven-ta, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality or state of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *The age of one who is a juvenis; youth, youthful age, the age of youth*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Juventa*: the goddess of youth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *jeunesse*.

jūven-tas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *The age of one who is a juvenis; youth, youthful age, the age of a youth*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Juventas*; the goddess of youth; *Hebe*: Cic.

jūven-tus, ūtis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the juvenis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or animals: *Youth, the season of youth, the age of youth, youthful age*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of persons or animals: *The youth, young persons*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular expression: *Princeps juventutis*, Chief of the youth: A title: A. Under the republic, of the first of the knights: Cic.—B. Under the empire, of the imperial princes: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *jeunesse*.

Jūverna (Jūb-), æ, f. Ireland. **jūv-o**, jūvi, jātum, jūvāre (ju-erint, for *juverint*, Cat.: *juvaturus*, Sall.) [akin to Sanscrit root *div* or *dyu*, *judere*] i. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: A. Prop.: *To sport or play; causative, To make to sport or play*; hence) *To delight, please, gratify, give pleasure to*: *multos castra juvant*, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** With Persons as objects: a. Gen.: *To help, aid, assist*: *duces auxilio*, Cic.: (with *Neut. adj.* or *pron.* as second Acc.) *multum potes nos apud P. nunc juvare*, Cic.: *quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare*? Virg.—b. Esp.: Of medical treatment, etc.: *To aid, assist*: *qui salutari juvat arte fessos*, Hor.—**2.** With things as objects: a. To benefit, profit, advantage, aid, help: *juvantibus arva Imbribus*, Ov.—b. To promote, further, advance: *beatæ vitæ disciplinam*, Cic. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To delight, please, gratify*: *forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.**: a. Gen.: *To give help, aid, or assistance; to help, etc.*: *diis juvantibus*, Cic.—b. Esp.: Medically: *To give aid or assistance; to aid, etc.*: *juvans* (sc. herba), Ov.—**2.**: a. Gen.: *To benefit, avail, profit, prove serviceable, help*: *vitæque magis, quam morte juvatis*, Ov.: (with Acc. of *Neut. pron.*) *quid labor aut benefacta*

juvant? Virg.—b. Esp.: Medically: *To be beneficial*: quæ juvet herba, Ov.

juxtā, adv. and prep. [probably for jug-sta; fr. JUG, root of jungo: sra, root of sto] (*Standing closely joined or connected together*; hence) **I.** Adv.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. *Close together, adjoining one another*: Pl.—2. *Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand*: Cæs.; Virg.—3. *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off*: Pl.—4. *Near or about one's person, etc.; in close intimacy with a person*: Suet.—5. With verbs of motion towards: *Close up to* any person or thing; *close*: neque enim esse accedere juxta Ausa, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of degree or amount: *Equally, alike, in equal degree*: castella juxta ignobilis, Liv.—Particular phrases, etc.: a. Juxta ac, juxta atque, juxta que, juxta et, *Equally as; equally with*: Sall.; Liv.; Pl.; Tac.—b. Ac juxta, atque juxta,

que juxta, et juxta: And . . . alike; and . . . equally: Tac.; Liv.; Sall.—c. Juxta ac si, *Equally as if; equally as though; just as if; just as though*: Cic.—d. Juxta quam, *Equally as*: Liv.—e. Juxta aut, *Alike . . . or*: Tac.—f. Juxta cum, *Equally with or as; in like manner with or as*: Sall.; Plaut.—2. Moreover, further, beyond this, likewise: Pl. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of space: 1. Gen.: *Close to, close beside*: juxta murum castra posuit Cæsar, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *Bordering upon, on the borders of a country, etc.*: juxta Cappadociam, Nep.—b. With words denoting motion towards a place: *Close up to*: provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of equality: *Equally with, in like manner as*: juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, Liv.—2. Of order or succession; also, of time: *Next to, immediately after*: Liv.; Pl.—3. Of approximation, whether in condition or time: *Near to; hard, close,*

or near upon: Tac.—4. Of a character, quality, etc.: *Bordering upon, nearly or closely allied to or connected with*: Tac.—5. *Together or along with; in the midst of, amongst*: juxta suum centuriam, Tac.—6. Of a state or condition: *Together with*: juxta libertatem, i. e. among a free people, Tac.—7. *In consequence of*: hinc consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Æbutio fuit, Liv.—8. *In accordance with, according to, in conformity with*: juxta nocturnum visum, Just. Folg. its case: e. g. humilis volat æquora juxta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) joust.

juxtim, adv. and prep. [prob. for jug-st-im; fr. id.] **I.** Adv.: A. *Close, close beside, hard by, close or very near at hand*: assidebat juxtim, Suet.—B. *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off*: cur ea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, etc., Lucr. II. Prep.: *Close to, close beside*: juxtim se ut assidat effecti, App.

K

K, k, indecl. n. or f., the eleventh letter of the Roman alphabet, used in the most ancient times of the language as a separate character for the sound k, while c was used for the sound g. When, in course of time, the character

c came to be used also for the k-sound, and, after the introduction of the character g, was used for it alone, the K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in cer-

tain abbreviations, as K. for Cæso, K. or Kal. for Calende.

Kæso, v. Cæso.

Kalendæ, v. Calendæ.

Karthago, v. Carthago.

L

L, l, indecl. n. or f.: the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** In power it corresponds with the Greek Λ. It is a liquid or semi-vowel, and possesses a threefold force according to its collocation. When it follows another l its sound is slight, as in ille, Metellus: when it ends a noun or syllable, as in a full sound, as in sol, sylva: in all other cases it has an intermediate power, as in lectus, lecta, lectum. **II.** L is interchanged: A. In simple words: 1. With d: v. letter D.—2. With n; as in lymphā from λύφῃ.—3. With r (so most comm.): liliū from λείριον; libellus for liberius; agellus for agerius.—4. With x, as maxilla for malla from mala; vexillum for velillum from velum.—B. In compound words: 1. With d; as alligo for adligo; allego for adlego.—2. With n; as colligo for conligo; colloco for conloco. **III.** L is dropped by syncope in vis for velis. **IV.** As an abbreviation, L denotes most frequently the prænomen Lucius; it, however, also represents latum, libens, liberus, longum, Lyciorum. ¶ The numerical mark L, for the number 50, is not

properly the letter L, but a sign formed by placing a horizontal line at right angles to the lower part of the perpendicular line by which the number one is represented.

lāba-aco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 3. v. n. inch. [lab(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to totter, to be about or ready to fall*: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: A. *To waver, give way, yield*: Ter.—B. *To give way, to break down, to be found in the wrong*: Plaut.

lābēa, ārum, v. labia.
~ **lābē-ōla**, ōe, f. dim. [labes, (uncontr. Gen.) labes] *A small stain; a slight disgrace, or discredit*: Cic.

lāb-ō-fācio, feci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.: Pass.: lāb-ō-fio, factus sum, fāsi [lab-o]; (e); fācio] **I.** Prop.: A. Of persons: *To make to reel or to be ready to fall*: mota loco labefactaque, Val. Fl.—B. Of things: 1. Gen.: *To make or cause to totter; to shake violently, to make an object ready to fall*: labefacta parte muri, Cæs.—2. Esp.: *To loosen*: dentes, Ter. **II.** Fig.: A.: 1. *To cause to waver, hesitate, or falter*: to shake in mind, purpose, principles, fidelity, etc.: ali-

quem, Cic.—2. *To shake, disquiet, agitate, disturb*: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) animum labefactus amore, Virg.—B.: 1. *To shake, weaken, impair*: Liv.—2. *To cause to fall, to impair in health, to destroy*: corpora, Tac.—3. *To cause to totter; to bring near to ruin or overthrow*: respublicas, Cic.—4.: a. Of the body, limbs, etc.: *To cause to relax in power or vigour; to weaken*: labefacta per ossa, Virg.—b. Of the heat of the sun: *To weaken or impair; to diminish in power*: labefactus (sc. solis ignes) aëre multo, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: A. Of the soil: *To prepare by digging, etc.*: jugera, Virg.—B. Of the snow: Part. Perf. Pass.: Loose, drifting: nix, Sen.—C. Of the effect of fire: *To weaken, impair*: ne quid labefactum viribus ignis, Ov.

lābēfac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. (Inf. Pass.: labefactarius, Ter.) [labefac-io] **I.** Prop.: *To cause or make to totter; to shake violently; to make an object ready to fall*: signum vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To injure, ruin, destroy*: labefactat onus gravidæ temeraria ventris, etc., Ov. **III.** Fig.: A. *To*

cause to waver; to shake in resolution, purpose, etc.; to withdraw a person from a design, intention, etc.: allicum, Plant.—**B.**: 1. Of purpose proposed: To shake; to seek to overthrow, ruin, etc.: Cic.—2. Of purpose effected: A. Of personal objects: To overthrow, ruin: Cic.—b. Of things as objects: (a) Gen.: To shake, weaken, impair: conspirationem, Cic.: fidem pretio, id.—(b) Esp.: To shake the stability of a view, argument, etc.; to weaken; overthrow: Cic.—**C.**: 1. With personal objects: To bring near to ruin or overthrow: aratores, Cic.—2. With things as objects: To shake, imperil, bring into danger: reipublicam, Cic.—**D.** To assail, to imperil: Cic.

lābōfac-tus, a, um, P. of labefio, through ruin LABEFACT.

lābēfio, ſeri, v. labefacio.

1. **lābel-lum**, i, n. dim. [for laber-lum; fr. l. labell(e)r-i] A little lip: Cic.

2. **lābel-lum**, i, n. [for id.; fr. 2. id.] I. Prop.: A small vessel or pan: Cic. II. Meton.: A bathing place; a bath: Cat.

Lābērius, ſi, m. *Laberius*; a Roman name.

lāb-es, is, f. (*Abl.* labi, Lucr.) [1. lab-or] 1. a. Prop.: A falling down; downfall: ruinarum, Just.—b. Fig.: Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction: inſcientie, Cic.—2. A falling or sinking; in; a subsidence of the ground, etc.—3. a. Prop.: A spot, blot, stain: Ov.—b. Fig.: (a) A stain, blot, disgrace, discredit: Cic.—(b) Morally: A blemish, pollution, defilement: Cic.; Virg.—c. Meton.: (a) Of persons: A disgrace; a good-for-nothing fellow; a wretch: Cic.—(b) Corporeally: A blemish, imperfection, defect: victima labē carens, Ov.

lābia (-ēa), ſe, f., -ſum, ſi, n. [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, *lipi*] The speaking thing; hence) A lip: Plant.; Pl.

Lābici (-lav-), ōrum, m., -um, i, n. *Labici*, *Lavici*, or *Labicum*. I. Prop.: A town of Latium between Tusculum and Præneste, near the modern Colonna.—Hence, **Lābici-ānus** (-lavic-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Labici*.—As Subst.: **A. Lābici-ānus**, i, m. (sc. ager) The territory of *Labici*.—**B. Lābici-āni**, ōrum, m. The people of *Labici*. II. Meton.: The people of *Labici* or *Lavici*.

Lābiēnus, i, m. *Labienus*; a 1. *T. Atilius Labienus*, a legate of *Cæsar* in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.—Hence, **Lābiē-ſianus**, a, um, Of, or belonging to, *Labienus*.—2. *Q. Atilius Labienus*; an uncle of the former, and an adherent of *Saturninus*. **Lābi-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [labi-a] (Full of, or abounding in labia; hence) Having large lips, blubber-tipped: Lucr.

lāb-ſum, ſi, v. labia. **lāb-ſum**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [akin to l. lab-or] I. Prop.: A. Of persons: To totter, to roll about, to be unsteady: dubiāque labant ſervice, Lucr.

—B. Of things: 1. Gen.: To totter, to be ready to give way: illud interca (sc. signum *Heroulli*) nullā lababat ex parte, Cic.—2. Esp.: A. Of ships: To totter, roll from side to side: Ov.—b. (a) Of the limbs: To totter, to give way, to begin to fail: Lucr.—(b) Of the footsteps: To be unsteady: Virg.—c. Of the eyes: To fail, to begin to be closed: Cat.—d. Of the ground: To begin or be ready to sink or fall in: Ov.—e. Of any thing worn or put on the body, etc.: To begin to get loose, to become unfastened: vincla (sc. pennarum) labant, Ov.—f. Of a written character: To be unsteady in form, to be written with a shaking or trembling hand: Ov.—g. Of solid bodies: To be ready to fall to pieces or go to ruin: Lucr. II. Fig.: **A.**: 1. a. With personal subjects: To waver; to be unstable, weak, infirm, undecided in opinion, resolution, fidelity, etc.: Cic.—b. With things as subject: (a) Gen.: To waver; to be unstable, undecided, fluctuating: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of the memory, etc.: To totter, fail, become weak: Liv.—(β) Of fidelity: To fluctuate, to begin to be doubtful: Liv.; Tac.—2. To hesitate, stultice, etc.: sermonē, Pl.—3. Of affairs, etc.: To be in a failing condition, to be near ruin: Tac.—**B.**: 1. Gen.: To begin to sink down, fall to pieces or go to ruin: reipublicae partes labantes, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Of discipline: To go to ruin, grow lax, be destroyed: Liv.—b. Of hopes, expectations, etc.: To threaten to fall, to be near being overthrown: Ov. III. Meton.: Of an army, etc.: To begin to waver; to be near breaking to pieces or falling into disorder, confusion, etc.: Tac.

1. **lāb-or**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root LAMB, to fall, etc.] I. Prop.: Of living beings or things as subject: A. Of motion horizontally: 1. Gen.: To glide; to glide along or onwards; to move with gentle or easy motion: dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor, Ov.: faces per cœlum, Liv.—2. Esp.: To slip, etc.: pede lapsus, Hor.—B. Of motion downwards: 1. Gen.: To glide down; to fall or slide downwards: lacrimæque genis labantur, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To fall down, to slip down, on the ground, etc.: labitur infelix (sc. equus), Virg.—b. Of any thing worn, etc.: To fall or slip off: tergo velamina lapsa, Ov.—c. Of a building, etc.: To fall or tumble down; to fall into ruins, etc.: ades labentes, Hor.—d. Of the cheeks: To fall in: Suet.—e. Of the eyes: To fall involuntarily downwards, to become closed in death or sleep: Virg.—f. Of the hair: To fall down, hang loose on the shoulders, etc.: to become dishevelled or disarranged: Prop.—C. Of motion upwards: to glide upwards: celericque fugā sub sidera lapsæ, etc., Virg. II. Fig.: **A.** From the notion of horizontal motion: 1. a. Of persons as subjects: To slip away, escape, make an escape: custodia, Tac.—b. Of things as subjects: To slip away, escape, be lost or gone: ne adjectæ voces laberentur,

Cic.—2. To glide or haste onwards, to slip away: quæ (sc. res) proclivius ad perniciem labitur, Cic.: fugaces Labuntur anni, Hor.—3. Of words, language, etc.: a. To glide or flow smoothly onwards: Cic.—b. To slip out, come forth, escape the lips: vox, Tac.—4. To fall or depart from: pudicitia, Ov.—5. Of sleep, cold, etc.: To glide, steal, creep: labique ut somnum sensit in artibus, Ov.—6. Of persons: To glide or slip away from a thing; i.e. to lose: spe, Cæs.—7. Of property, means, fidelity, etc.: To glide or slip away from one; to depart, be gone, be lost: Plant.; Ov.—8. To slip or wander from a point, to digress: Cic.—9. To glide or come gradually to a point, object, etc.: Cic.—10. a. Gen.: To glide or slip imperceptibly to or into a state, condition, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—b. Esp.: To glide or slip into a state, etc., and remain in it; to subside or settle down into; to fall into and remain: Hor.—11. To glide or slip into something; i.e. to obtain something by good fortune, etc.: in rem emendabilem, Liv.—12. Of the life, breath, etc.: To slip or pass away; to be departing: Ov.; Tac.—B. From the notion of downward motion: 1. To fall down, err, commit an error or fault; to make a mistake; to be mistaken: Cic.—2. a. Of persons: To fall, be unfortunate, sink into misfortune or ruin: Cic.—b. Of things: To fall, perish, sink, or go to ruin: Cic.; Liv.—3. Of customs, etc.: To sink down, to deteriorate: Liv.—4. Of an investigation, etc.: To descend lower: Liv. III. Meton.: Of an army, etc.: To waver, fall into disorder, etc.: Prop.

2. **lāb-or**, ōris (old form of the *Nom.* labos, Plant.; Ter.; Cat.; Sall.), m. [akin to Sanscrit root LABH; Greek λαβ, whence λαμβάνειν, to take] I. Prop.: (The act of taking or getting, hence): A. Labour, toil, exertion; whether physical or mental: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of the effects or consequence of labor: 1. Physical: Drudgery, hardship, fatigue: Cic.—2. Mental or mental combined with more or less of physical: Distress, trouble, misfortune, suffering: Cic.; Virg.—B. Stickness, illness: Plant.—C. Of childbirth: The pangs, pains, or throes: Virg.—D. Of that which results from or is produced by toil: Work, production of men or animals: Virg.—E. Of the objects of labour: An operation, toil, work: Virg.—F. Personified: Labour, Toil: Virg. III. Fig.: Lunæ or solis labores: The pangs or throes, or the toil, of the Moon or Sun; i.e. the laborious or toilsome course: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* labour, labour.

lāb-ſor, -ſer, a, um, adj. [2. labor; (i); fer-o] Labour-bearing, toil-enduring: *Heracles*, Ov.

lāb-ſor-ſe, a, adv. [lab-orios-us] *Lab-oriously*, *wearisomely*, with difficulty: Plant.: (*Comp.*) *lab-oriosius*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *lab-oriosissime*, id.

lāb-ſor-ſus, a, um, adj. [2. labor] (Full of labor; hence) 1. a. *Lab-orious*, *toilsome*, *wearisome*, *difficult*

(Sup.) operum longe laboriosissimum, Liv.—b. Inclined to labour, laborious: homines, Cic.—2. That undergoes much trouble and hardship; troubled, harassed (Comp.) quid enim nobis duobus laboriosis? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laboriosus.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut. A. 1. Prop.: To toil, labour, etc., whether physically or mentally: sitque laboranti similis (sc. equus), Virg.: in spem, Ov.—2. Fig.: a. (a) Gen.: To toil, labour, make efforts or exertions: obliqui laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor.—(b) Esp.: To make a painful effort: to act or move with difficulty: Cic.—b. To struggle: to be struggling or making struggles: quantā laboras in Charybdi, Hor.—c. To be anxious, solicitous, very careful, or concerned: placuisse, Ov.—B. To suffer fatigue, to be fatigued, to be distressed with toil, etc.: Cic.—C. 1. Prop.: To suffer, to be distressed or troubled: ex invidia, Cic.—2. Fig.: a. To be distressed or oppressed: negligens, ne qua populus labore, Hor.—b. Milit. t. t.: To be hard pressed; to be in distress, difficulty, or danger: Cæs.—c. Of things: To be in peril or danger: laborans ratis, Ov.—D. To be sick or ill: quum sine febrī laborāsem, Cic.—E. 1. Prop.: To be in pain, anguish, or suffering arising from illness: ex intestinalis, Cic.—2. Fig.: To suffer from, be afflicted with: non ab avaritia, ut miscrā ambicione laborat, Hor.—F. 1. Of child-birth: To be in pain, to be in labour: Hor.—2. Of the moon: To be in throes; i. e. to be eclipsed: Cic. II. Act.: A. To labour or work out; to produce by labour; to elaborate: quale non perfectius Mene laborārint manūs, Hor.—B. To prepare with toil or labour, to labour at; to labour to accomplish or effect: noctibus hibernis castrēnsia pensa laboro, Prop.—C. To bestow labour upon: dona laboratē Cereris, Virg.—D. To make with toil, to laboriously make: vestes, Virg.—E. Of the productions of the earth: To bestow labour upon, to cultivate assiduously: frumenta ceterosque fructus patientius laborant, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. labourer.

lābōs, v. 2. labor.
Lābōs (-us), i. m. = *λάβρος* (Greekl). *Labros*, the name of a dog.

1. **lā-brum**, i. n. [for lap-brum; akin to Sanscrit root LAP, to quip] (That which effects the speaking; hence) I. Prop.: A lip: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—Particular expression: Primi or primoribus labris aliquid gustare or attingere, To taste or touch something with the tip of the lips; i. e. to get only a slight or superficial acquaintance with a thing: Cic. II. Meton.: The edge of any thing: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. lèvre.
2. **lā-brum**, i. n. [for lab-brum; fr. root LAB, akin to λαβ, whence αλαβ(α)ω] (That which effects the taking; a taking or receiving thing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A vessel for containing any liquid: Virg.; Liv. B. Esp.:

1. A large flat basin in the caldarium of a bath: Cic.—2. A basin for water in a garden, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: A bathing place: Ov.

lābrusca, ē, f., -um, i. n. The wild vine: Virg.

lāburnum, i. n. The laburnum tree or shrub: Pl.

lābyrinthus, i. m. = *λαβύρινθος*. A labyrinth; esp. the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus near Gnossus in Crete: Virg.—Hence, **lābyrinth-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of the labyrinth: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. labyrinthe.

lac (lacte), lactis, n. [akin to Sans. root मल, "to stroke;" Greek γάλα, γάλακτος] I. Prop.: Milk: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Milk or milk-like juice of fruits, plants, or trees: Ov.—B. Milk-white colour: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lait.

Lācēna, ē, f., adj., *Λάκαινα*. Lacedonian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan: virginibus bacchantia Lacedonis Ταῖγετα, Virg.—As Subst. (sc. mulier): A Spartan woman: scelus extitiale Lacedæne, i. e. Helen, Virg.

Lācēdæmon, ōnis, f., *Λακεδαιμόνων* (Gr. Acc. Λακεδαιμόνα, Virg.—Abl., Lacedæmoni, Nep.). Lacedæmon, otherwise Sparta; a city of the Peloponnesus (now Misitra).—Hence, **Lācēdæmon-ius**, a, um, adj. Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Subst.: Lacedæmonionis, i. m. A Lacedæmonian or Spartan.

lāc-er, ēra, ērum, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Gr. δάκ, root of δάκνεν, to bite] I. (Bitten; and with accessory idea of result produced, Bitten to pieces; hence) A. Prop.: Torn or mangled by biting or rending with the teeth or beak: funus lacerum tellus habet? Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Torn or rent to pieces; otherwise than by biting, etc.: corpus, Tac.—2. Mangled, maimed, mutilated: aliquis, Virg.—3. a. Shattered, shivered: currus, Ov.—b. Of buildings: Torn down, or pulled to pieces: Tac. C. Fig.: Torn to pieces: gentilitates, Pl. II. (Prop. Biting; Meton.) Tearing, lacerating, mangling: ipse snos artūs lacerō divellere morsu Cepit, Ov.

lācēr-atio, ōnis, f. [lacer(a)-o] A mangling, tearing, lacerating: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laceration.

lāc-erna, ē, f. [akin to παγ, root of πῆγνυμι, to break] (A torn thing; hence) A lacerna; an outer garment or covering worn by the Romans over their other clothing for the purpose of protecting them from the weather: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerne.

lācēr-ātus, a, um, adj. [lacer(a)-a] (Provided with a lacerna; hence) Wearing a lacerna: Juv.

lācēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [lacer] I. To tear or mangle by biting, etc.: corpus, Lucr. II. A. Prop.: To tear or rend in pieces, otherwise than by biting; vestem, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. Of character, etc.: To pull to pieces, i. e. to defame: virum incoato ore, Cic.—2. Of a composition: To pull to pieces, carp at, etc.: carmina, Ov.—3.

Of property, etc.: a. To waste, squander, dissipate: Sall.—b. To seize upon, plunder: Cic.—4. Of time: To fritter away, waste, consume: Plaut.—5. To tear to pieces, overthrow, destroy: patrum, Cic. III. To mangle, maim, mutilate: ferro, Hor.: corpus, Liv. IV. To shatter, shiver, break, or dash in pieces: regie naves lacerate naufragis, Liv. V. A. Prop.: To tear, lacerate: genas, Ov. B. Fig.: To rend, tear, torture, wring, vex, pain: meus me mæror lacerat, Cic. VI. Of the hair as object: To tear or pull up by the roots; to tear; tear out or off. Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacerer.

lācēta, ē, f., -us, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A lizard: Hor. II. Esp.: A sea lizard (a species of sea fish now unknown): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lézard.

lācērt-ōsus, a, um, adj. [lacet-us] (Full of, or abounding in, lacertus; hence) Full of muscular power, strong, powerful, sinewy: centuriones, Cic.

1. **lācērtus**, i. m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The upper part of the arm; the upper arm between the shoulder and elbow: Ov. II. Meton.: The arm: A. Of persons: Cic.—B. Of bees: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Muscular power, vigour, strength: oratoris, Cic.—B. Might, strength, power: Hor.

2. **lacertus**, i. v. lacerta.

lācēs-itus, a, um, P. Of lacer-o. **lāc-esso**, essivi or essli or essi, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. *intens*, [akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκνεν, to bite] I. Prop.: To bite eagerly, to mangle: parvulus aut pulex irrepens dente lacescit (sc. sata), Col. II. Meton.: A. To attack, fall upon, assault, assail: ferro lacerare virum, Cic.—B. To strike repeatedly, to keep dashing against: fores, Ov.—C. Of inanimate objects: To fall upon, strike, smite: ærque fulgent Sole lacesita, Virg.—D. Of the sea, etc., as object: To chafe: Hor.—E. To stimulate or animate by patting: manibusque lacesunt Pectora plausa cavis, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To attack, assail, assault, harass: neve Ædous injuriā lacerasset, Cæs.—B. To exasperate, enrage, provoke: nisi lacescatur, Cic.—C. 1. Gen.: To provoke, stimulate, urge on through a feeling, or through exciting a feeling, of exasperation, etc.: aliquem epistolis ad scribendum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To provoke or challenge to a contest: efficiam posthac ne ququam voce lacerassas, Virg.—D. To assail, importune: nihil supra Deos lacerasso, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.: To provoke, call forth, give rise to; cause to be spoken, etc.: Cic.—F. Of the sword: To arouse; to provoke; to call forth from the scabbard: Virg.

lāchān-isso (-izo), no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. = *λαχανίσσω* (To resemble (*ἀάγων*) potherbs in character: i. e. to be weak or waxy; hence, Fig.) To be feeble, etc.: Suet.

Lāchēsīs, is, f., *Λαχέσις* (Acc. Lachesis, Ov.) (The Allotter). *Lachesis*; that one of the three Fates who

allotted to man and things the termination of their continuance; and also fixed the certain arrival of future events.

lachrima, æ, etc., v. lach.

Lacīades, æ, m. a man of Laciadæ; an Athenian borough, which took its name from the hero Laciadæ.

lacīnīa, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root DAC, Greek δάκν-ειν, to bite; but perhaps rather to be referred, like lacerna, to pay, the root of πέφυγε, to break or rend] (acc. to l. etym., A biting; hence, concr., A thing bitten: acc. to 2. etym., A rending; hence, concr., A thing rent; hence) I. Gen.: A fragment or small piece of cloth, etc.: Pl. II. Esp.: A small piece of cloth or other material, sown on to the border or edge of a garment; the angular extremity of a garment; a lappet or drop-like appendage at the end of various articles of dress; a corner of the toga, etc.: Cic.—Prov.: Lacīnīa aliquid obtinere, To lay hold of anything by the lappet, i. e. just to grasp it, or catch hold of it; barely to seize it: Cic.

Lacīnīum, i, n., Λακινίον. Lacīnīum (now Capo delle Colonne or Cape Nau); a promontory on the eastern coast of the extreme south of Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, celebrated for a temple of Juno.—Hence, **Lacīnī-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lacīnīum; Lacīnian.

lāc-to, ēre, 3. v. a. To induce by deception to do what is wrong; to entice, allure: Fest.

Lāco (-on), ōnis, m., Λάκων. I. Prop.: A Sing.: A man of Laconia; a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Adj.: Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan: Hor.—B. Plur.: I. Gen.: The Laconian people or nation; the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans.—Hence, a. **Lācōn-ia**, æ, f. Laconia; a country in the centre of Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus; of which the chief city was Sparta or Lacedæmon.—b. **Lācōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Laconians; Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.—As Subst.: (a) **Lācōnica**, æ, f. (sc. terra); also, -æ, f. The land or country of Laconia.—(b) **Lācōnicum**, i, n. (sc. hypocaustum) A Laconicum; the sweating room in a hot bath (invented and first used by the Laconians): Cic.—c. **Lācōn-is**, idis, adj., f., Λακωνίς. Laconian, Lacedæmonian.—2. Esp.: Plur.: The Laconians; i. e. Castor and Pollux: Mart. II. Meton.: Of dogs: A Spartan dog or hound: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. laconique, "laconic," "short," "concise."

lācīma (lachr-, -ūma, -ŷma), æ, f. [Greek δάκρυ; Sanscrit root DAC, to bite] A tear: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrases: 1. **Lacīmas dare**, To weep, shed tears: Virg.—2. **Lacīmis se tradere**, To give up one's self to tears, to abandon one's self to weeping: Cic.—3. **Lacīmas profundere**, To pour forth or shed tears in abundance: Cic.—4. **Lacīmas effundere**, To pour forth or shed tears; to weep:

Cic.—5. **Lacīmas mittere**, To dismiss, lay aside, cease from, tears or weeping: Ter.—6. **Lacīmis opplere**, To fill or cover over with tears: Ter.—7. **Lacīmis clere**, to move, commovere, To arouse, excite, the tears of another; to cause another to weep: Virg.—8. **Lacīmas excutere aliquid**, To shake tears out of one; i. e. to compel one to weep: Ter.—9. **Lacīmas tenere**, To restrain, check, keep in one's tears: Cic.—10. **Lacīmis temperare**, To refrain from tears; not to allow one's self to weep: Virg.—11. **Lacīmas confingere**, To make up tears, i. e. to feign weeping; to put on a show of weeping: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. larme.

lācīma-bilis (lacryma-, lacryma-), e, adj. [lacrim(a)-] I. Prop.: That is to be, may be, or can be wept for; for which tears are to be shed; tearful: nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. II. Meton.: Producing or calling forth tears: bellum, Virg.

lācīm-abundus, a, um, adj. [id.] Shedding tears in abundance, weeping copiously: Liv.

lācīm-o (lacrym-, lacrum-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [lacrim-a] I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To shed tears, weep, cry: multo sepius lacrimasse Priamum, quam Troilum, Cic.—B. Act.: To shed tears, weep, or cry for or on account of: num id lacrimat virgo? Ter. II. Meton.: Of plants, trees, etc., from which anything naturally distils: A. Neut.: To weep, to shed tears or drops of gum, etc.: lacrimantes calami, Pl.—B. Act.: To pour forth or shed as if by weeping; to exude, distil: lacrymatas cortice myrrhas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. larmoyer.

lācīm-or (lacrym-, lacrum-), ātus, um, āri, i. v. dep. [id.] To shed tears, weep, cry: equis fuit, quin lacrimaretur? Cic.

lācīm-ōsus, a, um (lacrum-, lacrym-, lacrym-), adj. [id.] (Full of, or abounding in, lacrimæ; hence) I. Prop.: Full of, or abounding in, tears; that sheds tears in abundance; weeping much or profusely: lacrimosus vino Lumina, i. e. eyes, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of physical causes: Causing or producing tears; productive of tears: fumus, Hor.—B. Of other than physical causes: Calling forth tears: 1. Mournful, lamentable: funera, Hor.—2. Of composition: Piteable, object, wretched, miserable: poemata, Hor.—3. Tearful, accompanied with much weeping or many tears: carmen, Ov.

lācīm-ūla (lacrym-, lacrum-), æ, f. dim. [id.] A little tear: Cic.

lacruma (-yma), æ, lacruma-bilis (-ymabilis), e, v. lachri.

lacte-us, ntis, P. of lacte-o.—As Subst.: n. (sc. animal) or f. (sc. hostia). A suckling animal; a young unweaned animal offered as a victim: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. laitance.

lact-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [lac, lact-is] I. To take milk, suck, take the breast, etc.: A. Prop.: Of

persons or animals: lactens (sc. Jupiter puer), Cic.: mulus, id. B. Fig.: Of the season of the year: annus, Ov. II. Of plants, fruit, etc.: To have a milk-like juice; to contain milk, be milky, to swell with milk: frumenta, Virg.

lactō-ŭs, a, um, adj. dim. lacteus, (uncontr. Gen.) lacteo-i] (Somewhat milk-white; hence) Of fair or beautiful complexion: puellæ, Cat.

lact-esco, no perf. nor sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [lac, lact-is] To become milk, be turned or changed into milk: cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lact-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, lac; hence) I.: a. Gen.: Of, or pertaining to, milk; milky: humor, Ov.—b. Esp.: Milky, containing milk: ubera, Virg.—2.: a. Gen.: Milky, of the colour or appearance of milk, milk-white, white as milk: lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg.—b. Esp.: Of the milky way: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacté.

lact-is, is, f. [lac, lact-is] (The milky thing; hence) I. Prop.: The small guts, so named from their colour or peculiar softness: Pl. II. Meton.: The guts or intestines, in general; the belly, bowels, in detail: Plaut.

1. **lact-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [lac, lact-is] Of the breasts, etc.: To have, be filled with, or contain milk: ubera lactantia, Ov.

2. **lact-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. freq. [lac-to] To entice, allure, flatter, coax, cajole, try to ensnare, or deceive: nisi me lactāsse amantem, Ter.

lact-ūca, æ, f. [lac, lact-is] (The thing having milk-like juice; hence) A lettuce: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. laitue.

lactūc-ŭla, æ, f. dim [lactuc-a] A small or young lettuce: Suet.

lāc-ūna, æ, f. [lac-us] (The thing having a lacus or hollow; hence) I. Prop.: A. A natural cavity; a cavern: Lucr.—B. Of Orcus: A pit, depth: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A natural cavity or hollow filled with water; a pool, pond: Virg.—B. Of the sea: A depth, or deep place: Auct. Her.—C. Of the body: (Gen.) A hollow cavity; Esp.) A dimple: Ov. III. Fig.: A gap, want, deficiency, defect: lacuna rei familiaris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacune.

lācūn-ar, āris, n. [lacun-a] (A thing belonging to a lacuna or cavity; hence) A panelled or fretted ceiling; a ceiling with indented or panelled compartments: Cic.—Particular phrase: Doctus spectare lacunar, Skilled in gazing at the ceiling, i. e. in pretending not to see nor know what is passing around one, Juv.

lācūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] (To make a lacuna or cavity; hence) To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov.

lācūn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of lacune; hence) Full of holes or cavities: nihil lacunosum, i. e. uneven, Cic.

lācus, ūs, m. [akin to Gr. λάκκος] I. Prop.: (Any thing hollowed out, or

that is hollow; hence) A. A tank for receiving oil or wine as it issued from the press; a vat: Ov.—B. A reservoir, public cistern: Hor.—C. A vessel filled with water used by smiths for plunging their hot iron into: Ov. II. Meton.: A. A large body of water in a natural hollow or artificial excavation, which does not flow, nor yet become stagnant; a lake: Lucr.; Cic.—B. A river or stream: Virg.—C. A pool of a river: the deep, still part of a river: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. lac.

Lācydes, is, m., Λακύνδης. *Lacydes; an Academic philosopher, a native of Cyrene.*

Lādas, æ, m., Λάδας. *Ladas: I. Prop.: A renowned runner, who obtained the prize at the Olympic games, and expired shortly afterwards. II. Meton.: Of a swift runner: Juv.*

Lādon, ðnis, m., Λάδων. *Ladon: 1. A river of Arcadia falling into the Alps; according to some the father of Daphne.—2. The name of one of Aëdon's hounds.*

Læca, æ, m., Læca; a Roman name. **Læd-o**, læsi, læsum, lædere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To strike forcibly, to dash violently: nulli lædere os, Ter.: æquora lædebant naves ad saxa virosque, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. To hurt, pain: 1. As the result of striking in any way: nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere lædunt, Ov.—2. Without the notion of striking: teneros lædunt iuga prima juvencos, Ov.—B. To injure, damage; to inflict injury or damage upon: nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg.—Particular phrase: Lædere collum, To damage one's neck, i. e. to hang one's self: Hor. III. Fig.: A. To hurt, pain, grieve: tua me infortunia lædunt, Hor.—B. To annoy, offend, displease: que lædunt oculum, festinas demere, Hor.—C. To hurt, injure, damage; to inflict hurt, injury, or damage, upon: neminem injuste, Cic.—Particular phrase: Lædere majestatem, To injure the majesty, i. e. to commit treason against: Sen.—D. Of faith, etc.: To violate, break, etc.: Cic.—E. To transgress, act contrary to the requirements of duty, etc.: pietas læsa, Nep.—F. To harm, hurt, prove an obstacle to, etc.: famam, Suet.

Lælaps, æpis [Λαίλαψ, hurricane] *Lælaps; the name of a wind.*

Lællus, li, m., a, æ, f. *Lællus and Lælia; the name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Læll-anus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lællus; Lælian.

læna, æ, f. [χλαίνα] *A large upper garment or cloak; acc. to some, of a round shape; acc. to others, formed of a toga doubled or lined: Cic., Pers.*

Lærtēs, æ (Acc. Lærtēm, Cic.; Lærtēm, Ov.), m., Λαέρτης. *Lærtēs; a king of Ithaca, and the father of Ulysses.*—Hence, I. **Lært-i-us**, a, um, adj.: a. Of, or belonging to, Lærtēs.—b. Connected with, or sprung from, Lærtēs: heros, i. e. Ulysses, Ov.—2. **Lært-lædes**, æ, m., Δαέρτιάδης. *A son of Lærtēs.*

læ-sio, ðnis, f. [for læd-sio; fr. læd-o] *An injuring or damaging of an opponent by an orator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lésion.*

Læstrygon (Lest-), ðnis, m. *A Læstrygonian; more comm. Læstryg-ðnis (Lest-), um, m., Λαοστρυγώνες. The Læstrygonians; a strange race of cannibals in Sicily. A colony of them passed over into Italy, and settled in Campania, where they built the town of Formiæ.—Hence, Læstryg-ðn-i-us, a, um, adj.: I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Læstrygonians; Læstrygonian.—2. Meton.: Formian.*

læ-sus (for læd-sus), a, um, P. of læd-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. lèse.

lætā-bilis, e, adj. [læt(a)-or] *That can or may cause joy; bestowing joy, joyous, glad, gladdening, gladsome: fatum, Ov.: nihili, Cic.*

lætā-nus, ntis: 1. P. of læt(a)-or.—2. Pa.: a. Joyful, rejoicing, glad: Cic.—b. Causing joy; hence, Delightful, pleasant, gladdening: Lucr.

lætā-tio, ðnis, f. [læt(a)-or] *A rejoicing, joy, delight: Cæs.*

læt-ē, adv. [1. læt-nus] 1. Joyfully, gladly, joyously: Cic. (Sup.) lætissime, Gell.—2. Abundantly, richly, luxuriantly: Pl.—3. Exuberantly, fully, richly: (Comp.) lætius, Tac.

læt-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for læt-i-fac-o; fr. læt-us; (i); fac-iō] *(To make lætus; hence) I.: A. Act.: 1. Gen.: To render joyful; to gladden; to cheer: terrani, Cic.: aliquem, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self glad; i. e. to rejoice, be glad: Plaut.—B. Neut.: To rejoice, be glad: Plaut. II. Of the soil: A. Gen.: To render productive, to make fertile, to fertilize, to enrich: Indus . . . non aquā solum lætificat, etc., Cic. B. Esp.: To render productive by manuring; to manure, dung: Pl.*

læt-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for læt-i-fac-us; fr. id.] *Making glad or joyous; gladdening, rejoicing, filling one with joy or gladness: Lucr.*

læt-itia, æ, f. [læt-us] *(The quality or condition of the lætus; hence) I. Joy, joyousness, joyfulness, excessive delight, great gladness: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Lætitiam percipere, To feel, receive, joy, etc.: Cic.—b. Lætitia se efferre (To carry one's self out of bounds with joy; i. e.) To be transported with joy, etc.: Cic.—c. Lætitia aliquem efferre (To carry one out of himself with joy, etc.; i. e.) To delight one exceedingly: Cic.—d. Lætitia aliquem afficere (To affect one with joy; i. e.) To render one exceedingly joyful, to call forth or produce exceeding joy in one: Cic.—2. Pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness: orationis, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) liesse.*

læt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To feel joy, to joy, rejoice; to be very glad or joyous; to exult: bonis rebus, Cic. B. Esp.: To feel the emotion of joy after having done, etc., what is wrong, dangerous, etc.; to do with impunity. nec vero

Alciden me sum lætatus euntem Accepisse lacu, Virg. II. Act.: To rejoice at, or respecting, something; to rejoice that something occurs, etc.: utrumque, Cic.: (with Gen.), in zeugma) nec veterum memini lætore malorum, Virg.

læt-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root Lās, lucere] I. Prop.: Of persons: Feeling joy, joyful, rejoicing, joyous, glad, delighted: vagantur læti atque erecti toto foro, Cic.: (with Gen.) lætus animi, Tac.: (with Objective clause) læta est . . . abs te datum esse (sc. donum), Ter. II. Meton.: A. Of things: 1. Exhibiting joy, or delight, or pleasure; cheerful, joyous in appearance, etc.: vultus, Cic.—2. Accompanied or attended with joy; full of joy or pleasure; happy, delightful: dies, Cic.—B. (Doing anything with joy; hence) Ready, willing, forward, acting with alacrity: senatus supplementum etiam lætus decreverat, Sall.—C. Delighting or taking pleasure in something: lætus equino sanguine, Hor.—D.: (Causing or producing joy; hence) 1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, delightful: (Sup.) lætissimi fructus, Cic.—2. a. Gen.: Propitious, prosperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky: prelli finis lætior fuit, Tac.—b. Esp.: In augury: Fortunale, auspicious, favourable: exta, Tac.: augurium, id.—E. Of crops, etc.: Abundant, rich, fertile, luxuriant: segetes, Virg.—F. Abounding or rich in; full of: (with Abl. or Gen.) quā (sc. vite) quid potest esse quum fructu lætus, tum, etc., Cic.: (with Gen.) lætissimus umbræ, Virg.—G. Of animals: Fattened, fatted, fat: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Of style, etc.: 1. Delightful, agreeable, pleasant: Cic.—2. Abundant, copious, diffuse, exuberant: Tac.—B. Of a pursuit or passion: Full of, giving one's self up to, etc.: (with Gen.) læta laborum (sc. Dido), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) lie.

læva, æ, v. lævus.

læv-e, adv. [læv-us] *In a silly way; in a stupid manner, stupidly: Hor. Lævi (Læ-), ðrum, m. The Lævi or Levi; a people of Liguria. Lævinus, i, m. Lævinus; a Roman name.*

lævis, e, v. lēvis.

læv-us, a, um, adj. [λαῖός with a digamma; i. e. læi-Fōs] I. Prop.: Left, i. e. on the left side: lævam manum admoveat, Cic.: aut humero aut lateri pratendat vellerā laevā, Ov.—Adverbial phrases: A. Lævum, On the left, or left-hand side: Virg.—B. In lævum, Towards the left, or left-hand side: Ov.—As Subst.: læva, æ, f.: 1. (sc. manus) The left-hand: Virg.—2. (sc. pars) The left or left-hand side: Ov.—Adverbial phrases: a. Lævā, a lævā: On the left side, upon the left: Liv.; Enn.—b. In lævam, ad lævam, Upon or towards the left side or left-hand side: Pl.; Cic.—3. læva, ðrum, n. plur. (sc. loca) The places on the left: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Foolish, silly, stupid: o lège lævus, Hor.: mens, Virg.—B. Not suitable or fit; unsuitable; inconvenient: Hor.—C.

Unfavourable, unlucky, unpropitious: plicus, Hor.: pedes, Ov.—D. In augury: Favourable, fortunate, lucky, propitious: numina, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov.

lāgānum, i, n. = λάγανον. A laganum; i. e. a cake made with flour and oil: Hor.

lāgēna (lago-, lāgo-), æ, f. [λᾱγῆνος] A large vessel with neck and handles; a flagon, whether of earthenware or other materials: Cic.; Phæd.

lāgēos, i, f. [λᾱγῆος, belonging to a hare] Lagueos; a species of vine: Virg.

lāgō-is, idis, f. [λαγῶς, λαγῶ, a hare] The lagoon; a bird which derived its name either from being feathered about the legs, or from being of the colour of a hare; moor-game, heath-cock, or grouse: Hor.

Lagos, i, f. Lagos; a city of Phrygia Major.

lāgūn-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for lagoncula; fr. lagon-a] A small flagon or bottle (with a neck and handles): Pl.

Lāgus, i, m. Lāgus; the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt.

Laiades, æ, v. Lāius.

Lāis, idis and idos, f., Lāis (Booby). Lais; a celebrated Corinthian woman.

Lāius (Lāi-), i, m., Lāios, Lāius; a son of Labdacus and king of Thebes; the father of Œdipus.—Hence, Lāi-ādes, æ, m. son of Lāius; i. e. Œdipus.

Lāiāge, æ, f. Lāiāgē. Lāiāge; the name of a girl sung by Horace.

lallo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ære, i, v. n. [onomatop. la] (To say la, la) Of an infant: To utter an inarticulate sound, to cry out or prattle as an infant: Pers.

lāma, æ, f. [λᾱμος] A slough, bog, fen: Hor.

lamb-o-, i, Itum, ære, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root LABH, to take; and Lat. labrum] I. Prop.: To lick: canes tribulati meum vides lambere, Cic.: tristitia sanguine lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of a stream, etc.: To wash, bathe, lave: quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor.—B.: I. Of fire: To seize upon, to lay hold of: vaga flamma . . . summum propebat lambere tectum, Hor.—2. Of the flames of Etna: To reach up to, to mount up to: sidera lambit (sc. Etna), Virg.—C. Of thievry: To adhere or cling to; to encompass, encircle, embrace, surround: quorum imagines lambunt Hederæ sequeas, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. lamper, laper.

lāmel-la, æ, f. dim. [for lamina-la; fr. lāmin-a] A small plate (of metal): argenti, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. lanelle.

lāmētā-bilis, e, adj. [lāmēt(a)-or] I. Prop.: A. Uttering lamentation; doleful, lamentable: vox, Cic.—B. To be lamented or deplored; deplorable, pitiable; deserving or worthy to be pitied, etc.: regnum, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Causing lamentation, lamentable: tributum, Ov.—B. Attended or accompanied with lamentation; lamentable: funera, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lamentable.

lāmētā-tio, ōnis, f. [lāmēt(a)-or] A wailing, moaning, weeping, la-

menting, lamentation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lamentation.

lāmēt-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [lāmēt-um] I. Neut.: To lament, bewail, give utterance to one's grief or sorrow in lamentations or outcries; to make lamentation, etc.: flebiliter Ulises lamentatur in vulnere, Cic. II. Act.: To weep over, to lament or bewail: mortem, Cic.: (with Objective clause) lamentamur non apparere labores Nostros et, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lamenter.

lā-mentum, i, n. [etym. dub.: acc. to Pott either akin to Gr. root λαι, whence λᾱσκω, perf., λέ-λα-α; and so, the screaming thing: or Gr. root κλα, whence κλα-ίω, κλά-ω; and so, the lamenting thing] (only Plur. in classical authors) 1. Of persons: A bewailing, lamentation, cry of grief or sorrow: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of a ben: A scream of distress: Pl.

1. lāmīa, æ, f., λᾱμία. A sorceress, witch, enchantress: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. lamie.

2. Lām-īa, æ, m. [Lamus] (One pertaining to Lamus) Lāmīa; a cognomen in the gens Ælia; derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiæ.—Hence, Lāmī-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Lāmīa; Lāmian.

3. Lāmīa, æ, f. Lāmīa: I. Prop.: A town of Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituri). II. Meton.: The district or territory of Lāmīa.

4. Lāmīa, æ, f. Lāmīa; a woman of Segeste.

lā-mīna (-mna), æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps akin to Gr. root λα, whence ἐ-λᾱ-ω, ἐ-λᾱ-ίω; in the meaning of to beat out metal] (The metal beaten out; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A plate, leaf, layer, etc., of metal: Cæs.; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A plate of iron, as an instrument of torture when heated: Cic.—2. Of a saw, etc.: A thin blade: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of bone: A thin plate: Pl.—B. Of wood for a cask; A thin piece of wood;—Plur.: Staves: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. lame.

lāmpās, ādis, f. = λαμπάς: 1. a. Prop.: A light, torch, flambeau: Cic.; Virg.—Particulare expression: Tradere lampada, To give up the torch, i. e. To finish or bring to a close what one is about, and allow another to succeed, etc. (a figure taken from the Greek torch-race, in which the object proposed to each runner was that he should keep the torch alight while running, and hand it unextinguished to his successor). Lucr.—b. Meton.: Of the sun, moon, or early morn, as the torch of the world: Virg.; Val. Fl.—2. A lamp: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lampe.

Lāmpētīe, ēs, f., Λαμπετή. Lampetie; a daughter of Phæbus and sister of Phæthon, who was changed into a tree.

Lāmpsacūm, i, n., -us (-os), i, f., Λάμψακος. Lampsacum, Lampsacus or Lampscacos; a city of Mysia on the Hellespont.—Hence, Lāmpsac-ēnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lampsacum; Lampsacene.—As Subst.: Lāmpsacēni, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) The men of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes.

Lāmus, i, m., Λᾱμος. Lamus: 1. A king of the Læstrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiæ.—2. A son of Hercules and Omphale.

lāmīrus, i, m. The lamyrus; a sea-fish: Ov.

lāna, æ, f. [λᾱχνη; cf. sranea init.] I. Prop.: Wool: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Any thing spun from or made of wool; a woollen article: Ov.—B.: 1. Of quadrupeds: Soft, woolly, or wool-like hair: alter rixatur de lanā sæpe caprinā, i. e. about mere bagatelles, Hor.—C. Lanæ vellera, The fleecy or fleecelike clouds: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. laine.

lānāta, æ, v. lanatus.

lān-ātus, a, um, adj. [lan-a] I. Prop.: Provided or furnished with wool; covered with wool, woolly: quam stultissima animalium lanata, Pl.—As Subst.: lānāta, æ, f. (sc. ovie) A woolly one, a sheep: Juv. II. Meton.: A. Wool-like, i. e. of the nature of wool: (Comp.) folia lanatiore canitie, Pl.—B. Of trees, etc.: Having a downlike covering; covered with down: Pl.

lancēa, æ, f. [λᾱγχη, acc. to Fest.:—acc. to Var. of Spanish origin] I. Prop.: A light spear with a leathern strap attached to it; a lance: Hirt. II. Meton.: The head of a lance: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. lance.

lanc-ino, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root DANC, to bite] I. Prop.: To tear or rend by biting: balenas, Pl. II. Meton.: A. To tear or rend to pieces otherwise than by biting: Sen.—B. Of a bay: To cut into, indent: Pl. III. Fig.: A. Of property: To waste, squander, dissipate: Cat.—B. Of time: To waste or fritter away; to consume in frivolity, etc.: Sen.

lān-ēus, a, um, adj. [lan-a] (Pertaining or relating to wool; hence) I. Prop.: Made of wool, woollen: pallium, Cic. II. Meton.: Soft as wool, wool-like: latusculum, Cat.

Langōbardi, ōrum, m. The Langobardi; a people of Northern Germany. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lombard.

languē-fācio, fēci, factum, faciōre, 3. v. a. [languē-o; facio] To make faint, weary, or languid: Cic.

languē-us, ntis i, P. of languē-o.—2. Pa.: (a) Prop.: Weak, languid, faint: commovere languentem, Cic.—(b) Meton.: Of a flower: Causing faintness; faint-smelling: hyacinthus, Virg.—b.: (a) Weak, languid through illness, etc.: stomachus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) Of trees, etc.: Drooping, losing vigour: rami, Suet.—c.: (a) Languid, inert, inactive in mind, etc.: Cæs.—(b) Of the voice: Feeble, weak: Cic.—(c) Languishing, fainting, drooping, timid: cor, Cat.

lang-ueo, ūi, no sup., ūere, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit dergha (comp. drāghāis), "long"; Gr. λαγ-α-ειν, "to slacken"] (To be drawn out, to be slack; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To be weak or languid; to be faint: de viā languere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To be weak, faint, feeble, or languid from disease: languebat corpora morbo,

Virg.—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, languish. *with*: Prop. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: To be languid, inert, inactive in mind, etc.: languet juvenus, Cic.—**B.** Of abstract things: 1. To grow faint, feeble, or weak; to diminish, become less: languet amor, Ov.—2. To be unoccupied; to be passed in inaction or idleness: Cic. **III.** Meton.: Of persons: To relax one's efforts: Sall.

languescere, *languis*, *no sup.*, *languescere*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [langu-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To become faint, to grow weak or languid: ipsa illa Martia legio... hoc nuntio languescet, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of persons: To grow weak, to become enfeebled: orator, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic.—2. Of flowers, etc.: To droop, hang down, *with*: Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To become inert or languid; to grow inactive: non est cur... languescat Industria, Cic.—**B.** Of wines: To lose fiery strength, to grow mellow: Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of the moon: To lose colour, to become utterly pale, to be obscured or eclipsed: Tac.

languide, *adv.* [languid-us] **I.** In a weak or spiritless manner; feebly, without spirit: Cic.—2. In a way devoid of energy; in a relaxed way; without effort or exertion: (Comp.) languidus in opere versari, Cæs.—3. In a slight manner; slightly, faintly: Pl.

languidū-lus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [for languido-lus; fr. languidus, (*uncontr.* Gen.) languido-l] Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Cat.

languidus, a, um, *adj.* [langu-eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Weak, languid, feeble, faint: pecus, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Weak, enfeebled with disease; sick, ill: Mart.—2. Of leaves, etc.: Drooping, hanging down: Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Feeble, weak: studium, Cic.—**B.** Of wine: That has lost its fiery strength; mellowed, mellow: (Comp.) languidiora vina, Hor.—**C.** Of age, etc.: Languid, feeble, weak: Cic.—**D.** Mentally: 1. Feeble, enervated: philosphus, Cic.—2. Faint, listless, apathetic: animus, Cæs.—3. Devoid of interest, indifferent about a matter: Cic.—**E.** Destitute of energy, relaxed in one's efforts: Sall.—**F.** Of colour: Becoming weaker or less; turning pale, paling off: Pl. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Dull, heavy, inanimate: vultus, Quint.—**B.** Of water: Slow, dull, sluggish: Hor.—**C.** Faint, weak, slight: languida quo fessū vix venit aure Noti, Ov.—**D.** Of sails: Languid; hanging loose; not swelled out by the wind: Luc.—**E.** Of sleep: Relaxing the limbs: Virg.

languor, *bris*, m. [langu-eo; languis-eo] 1. a. Prop.: Weakness, faintness, languor, lassitude: Ter.; Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Languor, indifference, apathy, inertness, listlessness: Cic.—(b) A relaxation of efforts, etc.: Tac.—c. Meton.: A relaxing of the limbs in sleep: Ov.—2. Weakness, feebleness, debility, or languor arising from disease: Suet.—3. Sickness, disease, in-

firmity, illness: aquosus languor, i. e. the dropsy, Hor. ¶ Hence, fr. langu-eur.

lānīā-tus, ūs, m. [lani(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: A rending, tearing, learning in pieces by biting, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: A rending or gnawing, remorse: Tac.

lānī-ōrum (-īfium), īi, n. [lan-a] (A thing pertaining to wool; hence) 1. Wool, a fleece: Virg.—2. The wool-like production of trees: Pl.

lānī-ōna, æ, f. [lani-us] (A thing pertaining to a lanus; hence) A butcher's shop or shambles: Liv.

lānī-fic-ium, īi, n. [for lan-i-fac-ium; fr. lan-a; (i); fac-io] A making up or manufacturing of wool; wool-spinning; wool-weaving: Just.

lānī-fic-us, a, um, *adj.* [for lan-i-fac-us; fr. id.] Making up or manufacturing wool; that spins or weaves wool: ars, Ov.

lānī-iger, ēra, ūrum, *adj.* [lan-a; (i); ger-o] That bears or produces wool; wool-bearing, woolly, fleecy: greges, Virg.—As Subst.: lāniger, ēri, m. (sc. agnus) A woolly one; i. e. a lamb: Phaed.

1. **lān-īo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *lām* or *laq*, and Gr. *lān-vio*, to bite] **I.** Prop.: To rend or mangle by biting: laniabant dentibus artūs, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To rend, mangle, tear in pieces, lacerate otherwise than by biting: ora digitis, Ov. (Pass. with Gr. acc.) laniata genas, Virg.—**B.** Of the hair: To tear, pull out: comas, Ov.—**C.** To rend or tear in pieces: vestem, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of voices, as subject: To tear in pieces, rattle, rend asunder: Sen.—**B.** Of compositions, as object: To pull to pieces, carp at, find fault with: Ov.

2. **lānī-o**, ōnis, m. [1. lani-o] (One who rends or tears asunder or in pieces; hence) A butcher: Petr.

lānīōn-i-us, a, um, *adj.* [2. lani-o, laniōn-is] Of, or belonging to, a butcher; butcher's: mensa, Suet.

lānī-sta, æ, m. [perhaps 1. lani-o; STA, root of sto] (One who stands at i. e. presides over—a lacerating, mangling, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: A trainer or teacher of gladiators: Cic.; Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** One who instructs or trains another in evil, an instructor or trainer in evil: Cic.—**B.** An instigator: Liv. ¶ Hence, fr. lani-sta.

lanitium, ī, v. n. lanicium.

lānī-us, īi, m. [1. lani-o] **I.** Prop.: (One who rends or tears in pieces or asunder; hence) A butcher, slaughterman: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of an executioner: Plant.

lanterna (lāt-), æ, f. [λαμπτήρ] **I.** Prop.: A lantern: Cic.; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Lamp-oil: Juv. ¶ Hence, fr. lanterne.

lantern-āri-us (lāt-), īi, m. [lānī-ern-a] (One pertaining to a lanterna; hence) A lantern-carrier; i. e. Fig.: A guide, one who shows the way: Cic. ¶ Hence, fr. lantern-er, a lantern-maker; "also, (fig.) "a trifler."

lānūgīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lan-

ugo, lanugin-is] (Full of, or abounding in, lanugo; hence) Covered with down, downy: Pl. (Comp.) lanuginosior, id. ¶ Hence, fr. lanuginex.

lān-ūgo, īnis, f. [lan-a] (A kind of lan-a; hence) A wool-like production, down, etc., on the face, fruits, etc.: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl.

Lānūvium (Lānīv-), i, n. **I.** Prop.: Lanuvium or Lanivium; a town of Latium on the Appian Way.—Hence, **Lānūv-inus** (Laniv-), a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Lanuvium; Lanuvian.—As Subst.: **A.** Lanuvini, ōrum, m. (sc. viri) The people of Lanuvium, the Lanuvians.—**B.** Lanuvium, i, n. (sc. prædium) An estate at Lanuvium. **II.** Meton.: The people of Lanuvium.

lanx, lancis, f. [akin to Gr. *πλαξ* (πλὰξ-ος), anything flat or broad; also, Gr. *πλὰξ-ος*, and Sanscrit, *prithu*, broad; cf. also Lat. *planc-a*, Eng. *plank*] (Any thing flat or wide; hence) 1. A dish, a platter: Cic.; Hor.—2. One of the dishes or plates of a pair of scales; a scale: Cic.; Virg.

Lāōcōōn, ōntis, m., Λαοκόων (Regarding of the people), Laocoon; a priest of Apollo, who endeavoured to prevent the Trojans from receiving the wooden horse within the walls. He was subsequently, together with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, while offering sacrifice.

Lāōdāmīa, æ, f., Λαοδάμεια (Subduer, or Tamer, of the people). Laodamia; the wife of Protesilaus; to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard he had been slain by Hector, she destroyed herself.

Lāōdicē, ēs, f., Λαοδική (She who is tried by the people). Laodice; 1. A woman mentioned by Ovid.—2. The wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

Lāōdicēa, æ, f., Λαοδικεία (The city of Laodice). Laodice; the name of various cities: 1. In Phrygia Major (now Eski Hissar).—2. In Syria, on the sea-coast; hence called Laodicea ad mare (now Latikiah or Ladikiveh).—Hence, **Lāōdicēnsis**, is, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Laodicea.

Lāōmēdon, ōntis, m., Λαομέδων (Guardian of the people). Laomedon; the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy.—Hence, 1. **Lāōmēdōnt-ēs** (-īus), a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Laomedon; Meton.) Trojan.—2. **Lāōmēdōnt-īdes**, æ, m.: a. Prop.: A male descendant of Laomedon.—b. Meton.: Plur.: Trojans.

lāpāthum, i, n., -us (-os), i, f. or m.=λάπαθον, or λάπαθος. Sorrel: Pl.

lāpī-cīd-a, æ, m. [for lapid-cæd-a; fr. lapī, lapid-is; cæd-o] A heaver or culler of stone; a quarryman: Liv.

lāpīcīd-inæ, ārum, f. [lapicid-a] (Things pertaining to a lapicida; hence) Stone-quarries: Cic.

lāpīdā-tio, ōnis, f. [lapid(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Sing.: A throwing of stones, a pelting with stones: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: Repeated acts of stone-throwing: Cic.

II. Meton.: A shower of stones hurled by the enemy: Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapidation*.

lāpīdā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who throws stones; a stoner: Cic.

lāpīd-ūs, a, um, adj. [lapis, lapidis] (Of, or belonging to, stone; hence)

1. Of a shower of stones: Consisting of stones, of stones: imber, Cic.—**2.**

a. Prop.: Formed or made out of stone: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Petrified by some sudden or violent emotion: Plant.—**3.** Formed, made, built, or constructed of stone; stone: murus, Liv.—**4.**

Containing stones, having stones in it: curialium, Pl.—**5.** Abounding in stones, stony: campī, Pl.—**6.** Stone-like, stony: duritia, Pl.

lāpīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] **I.** Act.: A. Gen.: To stone, throw stones at, pelt with stones: aliquem, Hirt. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To stone to death: imperatorem, Flor.—**2.** Pass:

To be struck with stones from heaven; to be struck with a shower of stones: lapidata sunt templa, Suet. **II.** Neut.:

Impers.: Lapidat, etc.: Stones fall, etc., from heaven; there is, etc., a fall or shower of stones: Reate imbrī lapidavit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lapider*.

lāpīd-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: Abounding in, or full of, stones; stony: jussit lapidosus surgere montes, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Full of, or abounding in, pieces of grit or stone; gritty: panis, Hor. **II.** Meton.:

A. Hard as stone; like stone; stony: (Comp.) sory . . . est lapidosus, Pl.—**B.** Of gout in the hand: Producing or accompanied with chalk-stones: Pers.—**C.** Of fruit-trees and fruits: Abounding in stones: Virg.

lāpīl-lus, 1. m. dim. [for lapid-lus; fr. lapis, lapid-is] A small or little stone; a pebble: Ov. **II.** Esp.: **A.** A pebble used at trials (a white pebble denoting acquittal, a black one condemnation): Ov.—**B.** A precious stone, jewel, etc.: Hor.—**C.** A small piece of stone or marble (used in tessellated pavements): Hor.

lāpis, idis, m. (but in Ennius once or twice f.) [akin to Greek *laos*] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A stone: Cic.; Virg.—Particular combinations:

1. Lapis bibulus, Drinking stone; i. e. pumice or sand-stone: Virg.—**2.** Lapis incus, An indented or chiselled stone; i. e. a mill stone: Virg.—**3.** Lapis Parianus, Stone of Paros, i. e. Parian marble: Virg.—**4.** Lapis candidus, A white stone (used as a mark of good fortune): Cat.—**5.** Lapis sacer, A sacred or consecrated stone, i. e. a boundary stone: Liv.—**6.** Lapis ultimus, or simply ultimus, The last stone, i. e. a monumental stone: Prop.; Tib. **B.** Esp.: **1.** A stone placed at the end of every 1000 paces (=Roman mile): a mile-stone: Ov.; Tac.,—also, with ellipse of lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremonā, id.—**2.** A stone, or stone elevation, on which the *præco* stood at slave-sales: Cic.—**3.** A precious stone, jewel, etc.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of a person who is stupid, or destitute of tender feelings,

etc.: A stone of a person: hei quid stas, lapis! quin accipis? Ter.; Tib.

III. Meton.: Of anything made of stone: A stone- or marble-table: Hor.

Lāpītha, æ, m. (Gen. Plur.: Lapithum for Lapitharum, Virg.) **A.** Lapitha: one of the Lapithæ, a Thesalian people inhabiting the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, and more especially famed for their combat with the Centaurs, at the marriage of Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ.—Hence, **1.** Lāpīth-æus (-æius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Lapithæ; Lapithean.—**2.** Lapith-a, æ, f. adj. Lapithean.

1. lappa, æ, f. [acc. to Pott akin to carp-o; but prps. akin to Sanscrit root *lūp*, scindere, vellere] The tearing or rending thing: A bur: Virg.

2. Lappa, æ, m. [1. lappa] Lappa; a Roman cognomen.

lap-sio, ōnis, f. [for lab-sio; fr. 1. lab-or] (Prop.: A sliding; Fig.) An inclination, tendency: Cic.

lap-sio, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. n. freg. [for lab-sio; fr. id.] **I.** To slip: lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. **II.** To fall or slip down on the ground, etc.: lubrico paludum lapsantes, Tac.

1. lap-sus (for lab-sus), a, um, P. of 1. lab-or. ¶ Hence, Fr. (canon law) laps.

2. lap-sus, ūs, m. [for lab-sus; fr. 1. lab-or] **1.** Of living beings or things: a. Of motion horizontally: (a) Gen.: A gliding, a gliding along, a moving along with gentle or easy motion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Esp.: (a) A slipping or tripping: Liv.—(β) Of the shoots of the vine: A gliding, spreading, or growing here and there: Cic.—b. Of motion downwards: (a) Gen.: A gliding downwards: Val. Fl.—(b) Esp.: (a) (aa) Prop.: A falling: Virg.—(β β) Fig.: A failing, fault, error: Cic.—(β) Of buildings, etc.: A falling down or into ruins: Luc.—(γ) Of the earth, soil, etc.: A slipping, slip: Liv.—**2.** A falling into misfortune or ruin: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. laps.

lāqu-āre (-ar), is, n., -ārium, n. n. [akin to lac-us] (A thing belonging to a lacus or hollow; hence) A hollow or sunken place in a ceiling; a paneled or fretted ceiling: Cic.

lāqu-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (To make a lacus or hollow place, etc., in a ceiling; hence) **I.** Prop.: To make or form panels in a ceiling; to panel, to adorn with fret-work: tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To adorn with anything after the manner of panels or fret-work: Liv.

lāqu-ōsus, ēi, m. [id.] (That which is hollowed; hence) **I.** Prop.: A noose: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. Gen.: A rope (having a noose in it): Cass.—**2.** Esp.: **A.** A halter for hanging or strangling: Tac.—**B.** A snare or noosed rope used in taking animals: Virg.—**C.** Plur.: A toil or net: Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** A snare, a trap: verbi laqueo capi, Cic.—**B.** Subtlety, intricacy, uncety of reasoning, expression,

etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lacs, lace, lacies.

1. Lār or Lars, tis, m. Lar or Lars; a prænomen of Etruscan origin (=English Lord; and a younger son was called Aruns): Cic.

2. Lar, aris, v. l. Lares.

Lāra, æ, f. Lara; a daughter of the river-god Almo.

Lārcius (-tius), ūi, m. Larcus or Lartius; a Roman name.

laridum, i. v. laridum.

Lārentia (also called Acca Larentia), æ, f. Larentia; the wife of Faustulus, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.—Hence, Lārent-ālia, lum, n. plur. The Larentalia, or festival of Larentia.

1. Lār-es (Lās-es), um and lum, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *lās*, lucere] (The bright or shining ones; hence) **I.** Prop.: The Lares; tutelary deities of a house, domestic or household gods (their images were placed either in a little shrine (ædes) by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house).—Sing.: Lar, Laris, m.: One of the Lares, a Lar: Plant. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The tutelary deities of cities, roads, etc.: Ov.; Suet.—**B.** A hearth, dwelling, home: Hor.—**C.** Of a bird's nest: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lares.

2. Lāres, lum, f. Lares; a city of Numidia.

larg-ē, adv. [larg-us] **1.** Abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: large dare, Cic.—**2.** Abundantly, in a great degree, to a great extent, very much: (Comp.) largius ridere, Hor.: (Sup.) largissime, Cic.

larg-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for larg-i-fac-us; fr. larg-us; (i); fac-i] (Doing liberal things; hence) Bountiful: Lucr.

larg-i-fū-us, a, um, adj. [1. larg-us; (i); flu-o] Flowing in abundance or copiously; copious: fons, Lucr.: imber, Cic.

larg-i-or, itus sum, Iri (Imperf. largibar, Prop.: — Fut., largibere, Plant.—Inf., largirier, id.), 4. v. dep. [1. larg-us] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To give bountifully; to bestow, dispense, distribute, impart: qui eripunt alius, quod alius largiantur, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To give largesses, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fidei quentes, Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** 1. Gen.: To bestow, confer, grant: Hortensio summam copiam facultatume dicemil natura largita est, Cic.: (with Dependent clause) quidquid solamen humandi est largior, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: To concede, make a concession of something: Idque largiamur inertie nostre, Cic.—**B.** To condone, forgive an injury, by, as it were, making a present of one's desire for revenge, etc.: reipublice Injurias, Tac. **E-3** In Pass. force: largita tuis sunt muta silentia votis, Tib.

larg-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the largus; hence) **1.** Of persons: Munificence, liberality: Ter.; Cic.—**2.** Of things: Abundance, profusion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. largesse.

larg-iter, adv. [id.] *Abundantly, to a great extent, very much*: Cæs.

largi-tio, ōnis, f. [largi-or] 1. A giving freely; a bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting: Cæs.; Cic.—2. In a bad sense: a. Bribery, corruption (esp. to obtain a public office): Cic.—b. Prodigal bestowal: Cic.—3.: a. A granting, conferring, or bestowing: Cic.—b. An administering, dispensing, distributing: Cic.

largi-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A liberal giver; a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributor, imparter: Sall.; Liv.—2. In a bad sense: One who bribes, a briber: Cic.

largi-tus, a, um, P. of largi-or.

larg-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha*, "longus"; from root *dr̥h̥i*, *crecere*] I. Prop.: Of size: A. Gen.: Large, long, great: pili, Pl. B. Esp.: Extensive (Comp.) largior ather, Virg. II. Meton.: Of quantity: Abundant, copious, plentiful, much: lux, Cic. (with Gen.) largus opum, Virg. III. Fig.: Giving abundantly or much, bountiful, profuse, liberal: largissimus esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *large*.

lār-idum (-dum), i, n. [akin to *λαρ-ός*, *λαρ-ιός*, fattened, fat] *The fat of bacon*, Iard: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lard*.

Lārissa, æ, f., Λάρισα. Larissa: 1. A city of Thessaly, on the Peneus (now Larisse).—Hence, a. Lāriss-æus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Larissa.—As Subst.: Lārissæi, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Larissa.—b. Lāriss-enses, ūm, m. The inhabitants of Larissa, Larissæans.—2. A city of Phthiotis (also called Larissa Cremastæ).—3. A fortress of Argos.

Lārissus (-issus), i, m. Larissus or Larissus; a river of Achaia (now Mant).

Lārūs, ū, m. Larius; a lake of Gallia Cisalpina (now Lago di Como).—Hence, Lār-i-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Larius; Larian.

Lārīx, icis, comm. gen. = Λάριξ. A larch, larch-tree: Luc.

Lars, artis, v. l. Lar.

Lartidius, ū, m. Lartidius; an imitator of Ulysses.

lar-va, æ, f. [2. lar] A thing pertaining to a lar; hence) I. Prop.: A ghost, spectre: Plaut. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Ilogoblin: Plaut. III. Meton.: A mask: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larve*.

lāsānum, i, n. = Λάσανον. A cooking utensil, cooking pot: Hor.

lasciv-e, adv. [lasciv-us] In a lewd or wanton manner: Mart.

lasciv-ia, æ, f. [id.] *The quality or state of the lascivus; hence* 1.: A Prop.: Sportiveness, playfulness, friskiness, frolicsomeness: Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: An object of sport: Plaut.—2. Wantonness, petulance, sauciness, impudence: Tac.—3. Insolence, haughtiness, overbearing behaviour or conduct: Liv.—4. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness, licentiousness, voluptuousness: Sall.

lascivi-bundus, a, um, adj. [lascivi-o] Wanton, full of petulance: Plaut.

lasciv-io, ū, Itum, ūre, a. v. n. [lasciv-us] I.: A. Prop.: To be sportive or playful; to sport, wanton, play about, frisk: exsiliit agnus, Lascivique fugā, Ov. B. Fig.: To be sportive, merry, mirthful: in aliquā re, Quint. II.: A. Gen.: Of conduct: To be saucy, insolent, or impudent; to act with insolence, etc.: Liv. B. Esp.: Of the soldiers of a victorious or triumphant general: To behave in an unrestrained manner; to conduct one's self without restraint: Suet.

lasciv-us, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *LANGH*, *salire*] (Bounding, leaping; hence) I. Prop.: Of living beings: Frisky, playful, frolicsome, sportive: puella, Virg. (Comp.) tenero lascivior hædo, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Wanton, petulant, saucy, impudent: pueri, Hor.—2. Insolent, haughty, overbearing: Epicratem suspicior lascivum fuisse, Cic.—B.: 1. Lascivious, lewd, wanton, lustful, voluptuous, licentious: Ov.—2.: a. Of books, etc.: Containing lewd or lascivious language: Mart.—b. Of pictures, statues, etc.: Pourtraying or representing lewd or lascivious objects: (Sup.) lascivissimæ picturæ, Suet.—C. Of the ivy: Luxuriant; or prps. closely clinging as it were in wantonness, etc.: Inscivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. III. Fig.: Sportive, playful, mirthful: aridā Pellente lascivus Amores Canitie, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lascif*.

laserpit-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [laserpit-um; fer-o] Bearing or producing laserpitium: Cat.

laserpitium, ū, n. I. Prop.: A plant called by the Greeks silphion; laserwort: Pl. II. Meton.: The juice of the plant laserpitium: Pl.

Lases, v. l. Lares.

lass-ītudo, ūnis, f. [lass-us] (The condition or state of the lassus; hence) Faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lassitude*.

lass-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] To make weary, faint, or languid; to tire, weary, fatigue: corpus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lasser*.

lassū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for lassio-lus; fr. lassus, lassio-l] Somewhat wearied: Cat.

lassus, a, um, adj. [akin to *lassus*] I. Prop.: Faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted: ut lassus veni de viā, Plaut. (with Gen.) lassus maris, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Exhausted, enfeebled, weak: humus, Ov.—B. Tired, fatigued, wearied: aures, Hor. III. Meton.: Of a flower: Drooping as if from weariness: lassove papavæ collo Demisere caput, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *las*.

lastaurus, i, m. = Λάσταυρος. A lewd person, debauchee: Suet.

lat-e, adv. [1. lat-us] 1.: a. Prop.: Widely; in width; extensively: hinc populum late regem, etc., Virg. (Sup.) agr latissime continuatus, Cic.—B. Fig.: To a great extent or degree; freely, liberally: (Comp.) Ofellum In-

tigris opibus novi non lactus usum, etc., Hor.—2. Copiously, diffusively, at length: loqui, Cic.—3. Far and wide, extensively; in a wide-spread manner: on all sides; amongst all men, etc.: Ov.

lāt-ēbra, æ, f. [lat-eo] (That which effects or brings about the lying hid, hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A hiding- or lurking-place: Hor.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of a weapon: The hiding or lurking-place (i.e. where it is embedded in the body): tell, Virg.—2. Plur.: Of the vital principle: The hiding-place, secret abode: animæ, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: A lurking-place; hidden or secret retreat: obscuritatis, Cic.—2. Esp.: A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse (so, only in Sing.): Cic.—B. Concealment, means of hiding: et latebras vitilis nox dabit ipsa tuus, Ov.—C. Secrecy: tabellæ, Cic. III. Meton.: Of the moon: A hiding; i.e. an eclipse: Lucr.

lātēbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [latebr-a] (Full of latebre; hence) Full of, or abounding in, hiding- or lurking-places: via, Cic.: pumex, Virg.

lātēns, entis: 1. P. of late-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Lying hid, hidden, concealed: saxa, Virg.—b. Fig.: Hidden, secret, concealed: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latent*.

lātēn-ter, adv. [for latent-ter; fr. latens, latent-is] Secretly, in a secret way or manner, privately: Cic.; Ov.

lāt-ēō, āi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to *laō*, root of *laabāw*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To be or lie hid; to be concealed: occulte latet, Cic.: latet anguis in herbā, Virg. B. Esp.: Law t. l.: To conceal or hide one's self, get into concealment; keep out of sight so as not to appear in court, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A. To lie hid, be concealed, buried in obscurity, etc.: aliae causæ latent, Cic.—B. To lurk, have a hidden or secret place: quæ (sc. mens) latet in animis hominum, Cic.—C. To lurk, lie hidden, or be cloaked (under): sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.—D. To live in retirement: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov.—E. To be in safety, to be sheltered: sub umbrā Romanæ amicitie latebant, Liv.—F.: 1. Neut.: To escape notice or observation; to be unknown: quæ tantum accenderit ignem Causa, latet, Virg.—2. Act.: To escape the notice or observation of; to be concealed or hidden from: ne claturæ doli fratrem Junonia et iræ, Virg.

lāter, ēris, m. [etym. dub.] A brick or tile: Cæs.; Cic.

lātēr-āmen, ūnis, n. [later] Any thing made like bricks: lateramina vasis, earthenware, Lucr.

Lātērānus, i, m. Lateranus; a man's name.

lātēr-cilius, i, m. dim. [later] I. Prop.: A small brick or tile: Cæs.

II. Meton.: From similarity of shape: A brick or tile; i.e. a kind of pastry, so called: Plaut.

Lātērēnsis, is, m. Laterensis; a Roman name.

lātēr-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. Q 2

[later] (Pertaining to a later; hence) Made, consisting, or built of, bricks; brick: muri, Cæs.—As Subst.: lateritium, *li*, *n.* (sc. opus) Brickwork: Cæs.

Lätërium, *li*, *n.* *Laterium*; the name of a villa belonging to Q. Cicero in Arpinum.

lätërna, *æ*, *v.* lanterna.

lâte-sco, *no perf. nor sup.* scôre, 2. *v. n. inch.* [late-o] To hide one's self, be concealed: Cic.

lätëx, *icis*, *m.* [etym. dub.] A liquid, fluid of any kind: Cic.—In latines, *i. e.* into the waters, Ov.: Lyæus, *i. e.* wine, Virg.: Palladii latices, *i. e.* oil, Ov.

Lätialis (-*aris*), *e*, *v.* Latium.

Lätiar, *âris*, *n.* [Latlar-is] The Latiar; the festival of Jupiter Latiaris, or the Ferie Latine: Cic.

lât-îdium, *i*, *n.* [lat-eo] (That which brings about the lying hid; hence) *L* Prop.: A Gen.: A hiding- or lurking-place: Cic. B. Esp.: Of animals: A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: Cic.: Cat. II. Fig.: A hiding-place: doloris, Cic.

lât-i-clav-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [1. lat-us; (i); clav-us] Having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped: tunica, Val. Max.: tribunus, Suet.—As Subst.: laticlavus, *i*, *m.* (sc. vir) One entitled to wear the tunica laticlavia; a senator, patrician: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. laticlave.

Lätine, *ârum* (sc. ferie), **Lätini**, *ôrum*, *v.* Latium.

Lätin-e, *adv.* [Latin-us] (In the Latin way; hence) 1. *Latine loqui*: *a.*: (a) To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Liv.—(b) To speak according to or in the Latin idiom (*i. e.* with correctness and propriety): Cic.—*b.* To speak in the Latin way, as a Latin or Roman would (*i. e.* in a plain, open, straightforward manner): Cic.—2. *Latine scire*, To have a knowledge of the Latin tongue, to know or understand Latin: Cic.—3. *Latine redlere*, To render or translate into Latin: Cic.—4. *Latine dicere*, To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Cic.—5. *Latine pronuntiare*, To speak in the Latin tongue or language: Nep.—6. *Latine componere* or *formare*, To compose or write in the Latin language: Suet.

1. **Lätiniensis**, *e*, *v.* Latium.

2. **Lätiniensis**, *is*, *m.* *Latiniensis*; a Roman name.

lätin-itas, *âtis*, *f.* [Latin-us] (The state or quality of the Latins; hence) 1. *Latin style*, *Latinity*: Cic.—2. *The Latin law* (also called *jus Latii*): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latinité*.

Lätinius, *ii*, *m.* *Latinius*; a Roman name.

1. **Lätinus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* Latium.

2. **Lät-inus**, *i*, *m.* [Lat-inus] (The one pertaining to Latium) *Latinus*; a king of the Laurentians, who hospitably entertained Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

lât-io, *ônis*, *f.* [root LA, whence lat-us; *v. ferro inil.*] 1. A bearing, bringing; auxiliil, Liv.—2. Suffragil

latio, *a* voting or right of voting: Liv.—3. *Legis latio*, A proposing of a law, a project of law, a bill: Cic.—4. *Expensis latio*, A settling down of expenditure: Gell.

lât-îto, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, *i. v. n. in- tens.* [lat-eo] *L* Prop.: A Gen.: To lie or be hid; to be concealed or conceal one's self; to lurk, hide: fruticeto, Hor. B. Esp.: Law *i. t.*: To lie hid, keep out of the way, in order not to appear in court: Cic. II. Fig.: Part. Pres.: Hidden, concealed, buried in obscurity: latitantibus rebus confidere, Cæs.

lât-îtudo, *Inis*, *f.* [1. lat-us] (The quality of the latius; hence) 1. *Breadth*, width of any thing: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Extent*, breadth, large size: Cic.—3. *Of pronunciation*: Broadness: Cic.—4. *Copiousness*, fullness, richness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *latitude*.

Lätium, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.; by the ancients it was derived sometimes from *lutere*, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov.; Virg.; and so, the concealing place, or the place of concealment:—sometimes from King *Latinus*: Var.; a derivation which is contrary to all accepted rules of the formation of words:—but by Donaldson's derivation of "Latini," it would seem to be connected with *ἐλευθ-ερός*, lib-er, and so, the free-place, or the land of the free] *Latium*; a country of Italy in which Rome was situate (now Campagna di Roma, and a part of the Terra di Lavoro)—Particular expression: *Jus Latii*, or simply *Latium*, *The Latin right*; *i. e.* the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans also to other people: Tac.—Hence, 1. **Lätius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *a.* Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Latium*; *Latian*, *Latin*, *-b.* Meton.: (a) *Roman*: turba, Ov.—(b) *Inflicted upon or suffered by Romans*: vulnera, Ov.—2. **Lät-i-âlis** (-*âris*), *e*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Latium*, *Latin*.—3. **Lät-inus** (contr. fr. *Lät-i-nus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Latium*; *Latin*:—As Subst.: **Lätini**, *ôrum*, *m.* (sc. homines) *a.* The inhabitants of *Latium*, *Latins*: nomen, *Latin citizenship* (= *jus Latii*), Cic.—Hence, **Lätin-iensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Latin*:—As Subst.: **Lätinienses**, *inim*, *m.* *The Latins*.—*b.* Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship (*jus Latii*, *Latinitas*). ¶ Hence Fr. *Latin*.

Latmus, *i*, *m.* *Λάτμος*. *Latmus*; a mountain in Caria.—Hence, **Lat-mus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Mount Latmus*; *Latmian*.

Latobrigi, *ôrum*, *m.* *The Latobrigi*; a Gallic people, situated probably on the Rhine.

lâtômle, *ârum*, *v.* lantimle.

Lâtôna, *æ*, *Lâtô*, *ûs*, *f.* *Latona* or *Lato*; a daughter of the Titan *Cæus* and of *Phœbe*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whom she brought forth on the island of *Delos*.—Hence, 1. **Lât-ôn-yus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Latona*; *Latonian*.—As Subst.:

Latonia, *æ*, *f.* (sc. *virgo*, *puella*, *filia*, or *dea*) *The Latonian virgin*, etc.; *i. e.* *Diana*.—2. **Lâtô-îus** (*Lêtô-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Latona*; *Latonian*.—As Subst.: **Lâtô-îus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. *filius*, *puer*, or *deus*) *The Latonian god*, etc.; *i. e.* *Apollo*.—3. **Lâtô-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Latona*; *Latonian*.—As Subst.: **Lâtous**, *i*, *m.* (sc. *filius*, *puer*, or *deus*) *The Latonian god*, etc.; *i. e.* *Apollo*.—4. **Lâtô-îs** (*Lêtô-*) *Idis* or *Idos*, *f.* Of, or belonging to, *Latona*; *Latonian*.—As Subst.: **Lâtôis**, *Idos*, *f.* (sc. *virgo*, *puella*, *filia*, or *dea*) *The Latoid virgin*, etc.; *i. e.* *Diana*.

Lâtôn-I-gên-a, *æ*, *comm. gen.* [Latôn-a; (i); gen-o] *Onebrought forth by Latona*; a child of *Latona*: *Latoni-gênæ* duo, *i. e.* *Apollo* and *Diana*, Ov.

lât-or, *ôris*, *m.* [root LA, whence *lat-us*; *v. ferro inil.*] A mover or proposer of a law: Cic.; Cæs.

Lâtous, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Latona*.

Lât-rans, *ntis*, *P.* of *lât-r(a)-o*.—As Subst.: *comm. gen.* (sc. *canis*) *A barker*; *i. e.* a dog: Ov.

lât-râ-tor, *ôris*, *m.* [latr(a)-o] 1. *A barker*; *i. e.* a dog: Virg.

lât-râ-tus, *ûs*, *m.* [id.] 1. Sing.: *A barking*: Virg.—2. Plur.: *Acts* or repeated acts of barking; repeated barkings: Ov.

lât-rina, *æ*, *v.* *lavatrina*.

Lât-ris, *Idis*, *f.* [*Λάτρης*] (*Handmaid*) *Latris*; a woman's name.

1. **lât-ro**, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] *L* Neut.: A Prop.: *To bark*: si canes latrent, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) scit cui latretur, quom solus obamulet ipse, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Of the stomach: To rumble: Hor.—2. Of persons: To bawl, yelp, or shout violently; to roar, rant, bluster: latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. II. Act.: A Prop.: To bark or bay at: venaticus (sc. catulus) ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Hor. B. Fig.: To bark after; *i. e.* to eagerly seek, demand, or require: nil aliud nisi naturam latrare, nisi, ut, etc., Lucr.

2. **lât-ro**, *ônis*, *m.* [*Λάτρης*] 1. Prop.: A Gen.: A hired servant, hireling: Enn. B. Esp.: Of mercenary soldiers: A mercenary, hired soldier; satellite, body-guardsmen: Plant. II. Meton.: A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, brigand: Cic.: Juv.—B. Of a hunter, as a slaughterer of animals: Virg.—C. Of a wild beast, as a ravager or seizer of prey: Phad.—D. (= *latrunculus*) A chessman; pæsen: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *larron*.

lâtrocîn-ium, *ii*, *n.* [latrocîn-or] 1. *a.* Prop.: Freebooting, robbery, highway robbery: Cæs.—b. Meton.: (a) A band of robbers: Cic.—(b) An engagement of freebooters or robbers: Sall.—(c) A marauding incursion, etc.: Cic.—c. Fig.: Artifice, roguery, knavery, etc.: Cic.—2. Robbery, or freebooting at sea; piracy: Vell.—3. A chessman: Ov.

lât-rô-cîn-or, *âtus* sum, *âri*, *i. e.*

sep. [for latron-clinor; fr. 2. latro, latron-is] **I.** To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier: Plaut. **II.** **A.** To practice freebooting or highway robbery, to rob on the highway: Cic.—**B.** To rob on the seas, to commit piracy: Cic.

lātrun-culus, i. m. dim. [for latron-culus; fr. id.] **A** little latro; hence) **1.** A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: Cic.—**2.** A man, paen, in chess: Sen.

1. lātus, a, um, adj. [acc. to some for status=stratus;—acc. to others akin to Sans. prith-u, "large;" fr. root PRATH, to extend; Gr. πλατύς] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Broad, wide: (Comp.) terra verticibus angusta, lateribus latior, Cic.: (with Gen., Acc., or Abl. of space) areas latas pedum denum facto, Col.: duas fossas . . . quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Cæc.: faciemus (sc. scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, duobus semis latas, etc.: Pall.—**As Subst.: latum, i. n.** Width, breadth: Ov. **B.** Esp.: Extensive, extended, wide: (Sup.) quam latissimas solitudines habere, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of pronunciation: Broad, broadly pronounced: Cic.—**B.** Of speech or speaker: Copious, diffuse, full, rich: Cic.; Quint.—**C.** Wide-spread: gloria, Pl.—**D.** Of persons, from the idea of spreading out the clothes in ostentatious display: Elated, haughty, proud: latus ut in circo spatier, Hor.

2. lātus, eris, n. [etym. dub. prob. akin to Sanscrit root PRATH, projicere, extendere; πλατύς] **(The thing extended or the wide thing; hence) I.** Prop.: The side or flank of men or animals: Cic.; Lucr.—**Particular phrases:** **A.** Lateris or laterum dolor, Pain in the side, pleurisy: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Artifex lateris, An artist of (or with) the side, i. e. one who makes artistic movements with the side or sides; a ballet-dancer: Ov.—**C.** Fencing t. t.: Latus dare, To give, i. e. to expose the side or lay it open to one's adversary: Tib.—**D.** Tegere, etc., claudere or dare latus alicui, To cover the side for a person; To give one's side to a person; i. e. to walk close by, or by the side of, a person: Hor.—**E.** Latus alicui prebere or obdere, To give or lay open one's side to a person or thing; i. e. to expose one's self to the assaults of a person or thing, etc.: Sen.; Hor.—**F.** Latere tecto abscondere, To depart with one's side covered; i. e. to get off unharmed, to escape safe and sound: Ter.—**G.** Ab latere alicuius, One close to a person's side; i. e. a person's intimate friend, constant attendant, etc.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Of orators: The lungs, as lying by the side: Cic.—**B.** The body: Hor.—**C.** The side or lateral surface of a thing: Cic.; Cæs.—**D.** Milit. t. t.: Of an army: The flank: Cæs.; Tac.—**Particular phrases:** **A.** latere, On or at the side or flank; a or ex lateribus, On or at the sides or flanks: Cæs.; Sall.; Cic.

3. lā-tus, a, um, P. of fero; v. fero init.

lātus-cūlum, i. n. dim. [for later-cūlum; fr. latus, later-is] **A** little side: Cat.

laudā-bilis, e, adj. [laud(a)-o] **(That may or can be praised; hence) Deserving or meriting praise or commendation: praiseworthy, laudable:** Of persons or things: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) multo modestiā . . . laudabilior, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. louable.

laudā-bil-iter, adv. [laudabil-is] **In a praiseworthy, commendable, or laudable way or manner; praiseworthy, commendably, laudably:** laudabiliter vivendum Cic.: (Comp.) multo laudabilius, Val. Max.

laudā-tio, ōnis, f. [laud(a)-o] **I.** Prop.: **A** praising; the act of praising: Quint. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that wherein the praising consists: **1.** Gen.: Praise, commendation: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Legal t. t.: **A** speaking to a person's good character; testimony to character: Cic.—**b.** A funeral oration (in which the virtues and good qualities of the deceased were made the subjects of praise): Cic.; Liv.

laudā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Gen.: One who praises; a praiser, eulogist: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Legal t. t.: **A** witness to a person's good character: Cic.—**B.** One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person; a funeral orator: Pl.

laudā-trix, icis, f. [id.] **She** who praises: Cic.; Ov.

laudā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of laud(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: Praise, commendation, excellent: vir, Cic.: (Comp.) saccharon laudatius, Pl.—**B.** Meton.: Beautiful in appearance; laudatissima virgo, Ov.

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [laus, laud-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To praise, extol, commend, laud; pudorem, Hor.: quis laudare bonos ornatus . . . potest? Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To extol or praise as happy: laudet diversa sequentes, Hor.—**2.** To pronounce a person's last praises; i. e. to pronounce a funeral oration over one: quem quem supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, etc., Cic. **II.** Meton.: To adduce, name, quote, cite a person as any thing: (with Second Acc. of further definition) quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. louer.

laurea, æ, v. laureus.

laurē-ātus, a, um, adj. [laure-a] **(Provided with laurel; hence) Adorned, crowned, or decked with laurel; laurelled:** imago, Cic.—**Particular expressions:** **1.** Laureatæ fæces, Fæces encircled with laurel in token of some great victory; laurelled fæces, Cic.—**2.** Laureatæ literæ or tabellæ, Letters encircled with laurel, in token of their conveying information of some great victory having been obtained; laurelled letters: Liv.—**As Subst.: laurēātā, æ, f.** (sc. litera or tabella) **A** laurelled letter: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. lauréat.

Laurentum, i. n. Laurentum; a maritime town of Latium, between Ostia

and Lavinium (now Torre di Paterno).—**Hence, 1. Lauren-s** (for Laurent-s), entis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.—**As Subst.: Laurentes, um, n.** (sc. homines) The people of Laurentum, the Laurentes.—**2. Laurent-ius, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Laurentum, Laurentian.

laurē-ōla, æ, f. dim. [laure-a] **A** small laurea; hence) **1.** A small laurel crown or garland: Prov.: Laurēolam in mustaceo quaerere, To seek for a laurel crown in or on a laurelled cake, i. e. to look for reputation in trifles: Cic.—**2.** A small or slight triumph; a small degree of reputation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lauréole.

Laurēolus, i, m. Laureolus; a notorious robber.

laur-ētum, i, n. [laur-us] **A** place provided with lauræ, hence) **A** laurel-crover or plantation: Suet.

laur-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of, or pertaining to, laurel; laurel: virga, Ov.—**As Subst.: laur-ēa, æ, f.** (sc. arbor) **A** laurel-tree, laurel: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Made of laurel; laurel: coronatus laurēa coronā, Liv.—**As Subst.: laurēa, æ, f.** (sc. corona) **A** laurel crown; a crown or garland of laurel: Cic.

laur-i-cōm-us, a, um, adj. [laur-us; (i); com-a] (Prop.: Laurel-foliaged; Meton.: Covered with laurel trees: montes, Lucr.

laur-i-ger, era, erum, adj. [laur-us; (i); ger-o] **I.** Gen.: Laurel-bearing: manus, Prop. **II.** Esp.: Crowned or encircled with laurel: Phœbus, Ov.

Laurōn, ōnis, f. Lauron; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.

laurus, i (Gen., laurūs, Pl.: Abl., lauru, Hor.;—Nom. Plur.: laurās, Tib.), f.: **I.** Prop.: **A** laurel-tree; a laurel (wreaths of which were worn by victorious generals): Ov.; Suet. **II.** Fig.: Triumph, victory, success: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. laurier.

1. laus, laudis, f. [prob. akin to clau-o, Greek κλαύω, and Sanscrit clau, to hear] **(That which one hears of one's fame; hence, in good sense) I.** Prop.: Praise, commendation, good report: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **A** thing or deed deserving or obtaining praise; a praiseworthy or commendable action; a glorious or noble deed: Cic.; Virg.—**2.** Esp.: Of an orator: Merit, excellence, superiority: Cic.—**B.** Of things: Value, repute, estimation, worth: Pl.

2. Laus, Laudis, f. Laus; a city of Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia (now Lodi Vecchio).

Lausus, i, m. Lausus: **1.** A son of Numitor and brother of Ilia Silvia.—**2.** The son of Mezentius.

laute, adv. [laut-us] **I.** Prop.: Elegantly, magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously: vivere, Nep.: (Comp.) lautius, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Erquisitely, excellently, beautifully: Tor.—**B.** Exquisitely, magnificently; i. e. completely, thoroughly: (Sup.) hodie me . . . emunxeris lautissime, Poet. sp. Cic.

lautia [etym. dub.] *drum*, *n.* *An entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state.*

lautitia (-cia), *ae, f.* [laut-us] (*The quality of the lautus; hence*) *Elegance, splendour, magnificence, richness in one's style of living, table, etc.: Cic.*

Lautulæ, *arum, f.* *Lautulæ; a town of Latium.*

lautumla (lätöm-, lätüm-), *arum, f.* [Latonia] *I. Gen.: A stone-quarry: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A prison cut out of rock at Syracuse: Cic. B. Meton.: The prison in Rome, usually called Tullianum: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. latomie.*

lau-tus (for lav-tus), *a, um: 1. P. of lav-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Washed, bathed: hence) A. Meton.: (a) Elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious: (Sup.) lautissima cæna, Pl.—(b) Splendid, noble, magnificent: patrimonium, Cic.—(c) Wealthy, rich: civitas, Cic.—(d) Of persons: Noble, honourable, distinguished, grand: homines lautī, Cic.—(e) Prodigal or splendid in doing something: Pers.—B. Fig.: (a) Noble, glorious: (Comp.) lautior beneficentia ratio, Cic.—(b) Honourable: negotium, Cic.—(c) Nice, minute, attentive, diligent: cura, Pl.*

lāv-a-crūm, *i, n.* [lav(a)-o] (*That which is made for washing or bathing in; hence*) *A bath: Claud.*

lāv-a-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *1. A washing: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: A bathing: Cic.—B. Meton.: Bathing apparatus: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lavasse.*

lāvātr-ina (lātr-), *ae, f.* [for lavator-ina; fr. lavator, lavator-is] (*A thing pertaining to a lavator; hence*) *I. Prop.: A place or building for washing one's self; a lavatory: Var. II. Meton.: A water-closet, privy, etc.: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. latrines.*

Lāv-erna, *ae, f.* [probably akin to λαύειν—whence, ἀπολαύειν—to take a portion of] (*She who takes a portion of a thing; hence*) *Laverna; the patron goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lāvīnia, *ae, f.* *Lavinia; the daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.*

Lāvīn-ium, *ī, n.* [Lavin-i-a] (*The thing pertaining to Lavinia, Lavinium; a city of Latium, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia (now Pratrica).—Hence, Lāvīn-i-us, a, um, adj. Of (more rarely Lāvīn-us, a, um), ad, om, of belonging to, Lavinium: Lavinianum.*

lāv-o, *lāvāvi*, and *lāvī*; *lāvātum*, *lāntum*, and *lōtum*; *lāvāre* and *lāvāre*; *1. and 3. v. a. and n.* [akin to λούω] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Act.: To wash, bathe, lave: manūs, Cic.: crines, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or Neut.: To bathe one's self; to bathe: Cæs.; Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a river: To wash; i. e. flow against or close by: flavus quam (sc. villam) Tiberis lavat, Hor.—2. Of the sea: To flow over, wet: arenas, Ov.—B. Of tears: To wet, moisten, bathe, bewet: vultum, Ov.—C. To sprinkle,*

vet: reliquias vino et bibulam lavare favillam, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To wash away, wash out: mala vino, Hor. B. Esp.: Of a fault: To wash away, alone for, expiate: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. laver.

laxā-mentum, *i, n.* [lax(a)-o] *1.: a. Prop.: Wide space, ample room: Sen.—B. Fig.: Scope, room: Liv.—2. Relaxation, freedom, relief: Liv.—3. Relaxation, means or opportunity of unbending or recreating one's self: Script. ap. Cic.—4. Laziness, mitigation, abatement of stringent requirements, etc.: Cic.*

lax-e, *adv.* [lax-us] *1.: a. Prop.: Loosely, not tightly: Pl.—B. Fig.: Without restraint, freely: (Comp.) laxius vivere, Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: Widely, extensively: (Sup.) Mercurii stella laxissime (sc. vagatur), Pl.—B. Esp.: (a) Roomily: habitare, Cic.—(b) Of troops: Openly, not closely: stare, Curt.—3. Of time: Distantly, remotely: Cic.—4. In a lax or relaxed state; negligently: Sall.*

lax-itas, *ātis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the laxus; hence*) *Width, roominess, spaciousness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâchelé.*

lax-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [id.] (*To make laxus; hence*) *I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To unloose, unfasten: laxat claustra Simon, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. To slack, slacken, relax: excussaque jubet laxare rudentes, Virg.—b. Of the flesh, skin, body, etc.: Pass.: To become loose or flaccid: laxantur corpora rugis, Ov.—c. Of the bowels: To make loose: herbam laxandis intestinis vorant, Pl.—d. To make loose from; to ease or relieve of: corpore laxati, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of sleep as subject: To relax, unstring, render weak, feeble, or powerless: quies laxaverat artus, Virg.—2. Of persons yielding to sleep, as subjects: To relax, unbend: placida laxarant membra quiete... nautæ, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. To set loose or free; to relieve: a contentione animos, Cic.—2. To unbend, amuse, recreate, refresh: iudicium animos, Cic.—3.: a. Gen.: To relax, mitigate, diminish, abate: laxatas sensit custodias, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) Of price: To diminish, lower: annonam, Liv.—(b) To abate itself, become less, fall: annona habet multum laxaverat, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: To make wide or broad; to extend, expand, etc.: sese, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. To make roomy or extensive, to enlarge: forum, Cic.—2. Of troops: To open, open wide, to leave or make a space between themselves, etc.: Cæs.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To open one's self or itself: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâcher, laisser, layer.*

lax-us, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to λαγνάζω, to slacken] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Slack, not tight; loose: funis, Hor.: (Sup.) laxissimas habenas habere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a bow: Slack, slackened: Virg.—2. Of a door, etc.: Loose, unfastened, open: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of extent: 1. Gen.: Wide, broad, extended: laxos suspensit*

aranea casses, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Roomy, extensive: laxior domus, Vell.—b. Wide apart, gaping open: laxis laterum compagibus, Virg.—B. Of time: Not near, or close at hand: distant: Cic.—C. Of the effects produced by debauch: Reeling, unstrung, disordered: Pers. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Lax, slack, relaxed: imperium, Sall.—2. Esp.: Of price: Easy, low: annona, Liv.—B. Laxus locus, Ample scope, great latitude: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. lâche.

lēa, *ae, f.* [akin to leo] *A lioness: Ov.*

lēana, *ae, f.* = λέαινα. *A lioness: Virg.*

lēander (-drus), *i, m.*, λέανδρος (*Smooth-man*). *Leander or Leandrus; a young man of Abydos; who, in order to visit his mistress, Hero, in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm.*

lēarchus, *i, m.*, λέαρχος (*Commander of the people*). *Learchus; the son of Athamas and Ino, who, in a fit of madness, killed his father.—Hence, Lēarch-ūs, a, um, adj. Of Learchus, Learchæan.*

lēbādia, *ae, f.*, λέβαδία, λέβαδία. *Lebadia; a Boeotian city.*

lēbēdus, *i, f.*, λέβηδος. *Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where Apollo had a temple; and where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

lēbes, *ētis, m.* = λέβης: *1. Basin kettle, caldron, for cooking: Virg.—2. A hand-basin for washing: Ov.*

lēbynthia, *i, f.*, λέβυνθια. *Lebynthia; one of the Sporadic Isles (now Leuta or Levila).*

lēchæum, *i, n.*, -ae, *arum, f.*, λέχαϊον. *Lechæum or Lechæa; the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

lect-e, *adv.* [lect-us] *I. Prop.: In a choice, chosen, or select way: (Sup.) lectissime, Var. II. Fig.: A. Carefully: (Comp.) lectius, Cato.—B. (In a choice way; hence) Of language: Excellently; in choice or elegant language: dicere, Cic.*

lect-ica, *ae, f.* [3. lect-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lectus; hence*) *1. A litter, sedan (used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city): Cic.; Hor.—2. A bier or litter for carrying the dead: Nep.*

lectic-ārius, *ī, m.* [lectic-a] (*One pertaining to a lectica; hence*) *A litter or sedan-bearer; a chairman: Cic.*

lectic-ūla, *ae, f.* *dim.* [id.] (*A small lectica; hence*) *1. A small litter or sedan: Cic.—2. A bier: Nep.—3. A couch or settle, on which one lay while reading or writing: Suet.*

lect-ō, *ōnis, f.* [for leg-tio; fr. 2. leg-o] *1. A choosing, picking, or singling out; a selecting: Cic.—2. A reading or perusing of a book, etc., to one's self; a perusal: Cic.—3. Polit. I. t.: Lectio senatus or simply lectio, A reading out, or calling over (of the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the uncor-*

thy ones from the list): Liv.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *leçon*.

lect-i-stern-ium, ī, n. [2. lectus; (i); stern-o] (Prop.: A *strewing, spreading, or laying out of a couch or of couches*, Meton.) A lectisternium, or feast of the gods (in which the images of the gods, lying on cushions, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the *Epulones*): Liv.

lect-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [lect-o; absol. freq. of 2. lego] To read often; to read with eagerness, or with attention: libros, Cic.

lectiun-cūla, ē, f. dim. [for lectiun-cula; fr. lectio, lectiōnis] A slight or short reading: Cic.

lec-tor, ōris, m. [for leg-tor; fr. 2. leg-o] 1. One who reads or peruses a book, etc.; a reader: Cic.—2. A Gen.: One who reads aloud; a reader.—b. Esp.: A slave who read aloud at an entertainment, or to his master (=anagnostes): Hor.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lecteur*.

lectū-lus, i, m. dim. [for lecto-lus; fr. 3. lectus, (uncontr. Gen.) lecto-i] (A small lectus; hence) 1. A small couch; a couch for sleeping; a bed: Cic.—2. A small couch for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch: Cic.—3. A funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac.—4. A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa: Pl.

1. **lec-tus** (for leg-tus), a, um, 1. P. of 2. leg-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Chosen, picked out, selected: verba, Cic.—b. Fig.: Choice, good, excellent of its kind: (Comp.) lector femina, Cic.: (Sup.) lectissimus vir, Cic.

2. **lec-tus**, ūs, m. [for leg-tus; fr. 3. leg-o] I. Prop.: A gathering or collecting together: Ter. II. Meton.: That which is gathered together; a couch, bed: Plaut.

3. **lec-tus**, i, m. [id.] (That which is gathered or collected; hence) (Prop.): A bundle or heap of leaves, etc., collected and laid together, forming a resting-place; Meton.) I. Gen.: A couch, bed: lecto tenebatur, was confined to his bed, Cic. II. Esp.: A. A bridal bed (which, after marriage, was called *adversus*, because it was placed opposite the door): Cic.—B.: A couch for reclining on at meals; a dining or eating-couch: Hor.—C. A funeral couch, a bier: Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lit, litteu, litée*.

Lēda, ē, ē, f., Λῆδα. Leda or Lede: the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus: she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.—Hence, **Lēd-aeus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Leda: del., i. e. Castor and Pollux, Ov.

lēgāt-ārus, ī, m. [legat-um] (One pertaining to a legatum; hence) One to whom something is left by will; a legatee: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légataire*.

lēgā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. leg(a)-o] (Prop.: The sending of an ambassador; Meton.) 1. The office of an ambassador; an embassy, legation: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrases: a. Legatio

libera, A free legation (i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one; such an embassy was called "free," because, while it lasted, the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome, and leave it again, without resigning his office): Cic.—b. Legatio votiva, A free embassy assumed for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vote in a province.—2. The persons attached to an embassy; an embassy, legation: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légation*.

lēgā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

lēgā-tum, i, n. [id.] That which is bequeathed; a legacy, bequest: Cic.

1. **lēgā-tus**, a, um, P. of 1. leg(a)-o.

2. **lēgā-tus**, i, m. [1. leg(a)-o] 1. A commissioner, deputy, representative, legate, delegate: Cic.; Hor.—2. An ambassador: Cic.—3. a. In a civil capacity; under the Empire: A governor of a province; an imperial legate: Tac.—b. In a military capacity: (a) A lieutenant-general: second in command: Cæs.—(b) Under the Empire: A military commander; an imperial lieutenant: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légat*.

lēg-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [lex, leg-is; (i); fēris] Lawgiving: Ov.

lēg-i-to, ōnis, f. [2. leg-o] (Prop.: A levying, raising, or enlisting; Meton.: A body of troops levied, etc.; hence) A. A Roman legion (consisting of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men): Liv.; Tac.—B. A legion of other nations: Plaut; Liv.—C. An army: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légion*.

lēgion-ārus, a, um, adj. [legio, legion-is] Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary: milites, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légionnaire*.

lēgis-lā-tor and **lēgum-lā-tor** (sometimes written separately), ōris, m. [lex, legis; LA, root of latum; v. fero init.] A lawgiver, legislator: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *législateur*.

lēgitim-c, adv. [legitim-us] 1. Legitimately, legally, lawfully: Cic.—2. Legally, etc.; in a way that is recognized or acknowledged by law: Cic.—3. Rightly, justly, properly, etc.: Tac. **lēgitim-us**, a, um, adj. [lex, leg-is] I. Prop.: A Gen.: Connected with or pertaining to law: controversia, Cic.—As Subst.: **legitima**, ōrum, n. (sc. jussa) Usages, or precepts, of human law: Nep. B. Esp.: 1. Legitimate, legal, lawful: imperium, Cic.—2. Fixed, or appointed, by law: dies legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic.—3. Recognized or acknowledged by law: con-jux, Ov.—4. Arising out of, or originating in, law: Impedimentum, Cic.—5. Lawful; acting in accordance with the law of nations (as opp. to pirates, etc.): hostis, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Right, just, proper, appropriate: legitima accessio commendationis, Cic.—2. Right, proper, suitable: fistulas

dentum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Pl.—B. According to, or influenced by, rule: poema, Hor.—C. Correct: numerus, Cic.: sonus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *légitime*.

lēgiun-cūla, ē, f. dim. [for legiun-cula; fr. legio, legion-is] A small legion: Liv.

1. **lēg-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; perhaps lex, leg-is, and so, To appoint by law for any purpose.] I. Polit. t. t.: A.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To send with a legal commission or charge; to send as a representative or deputation: Andronem legarunt ad Apronium, Cic.—b. Esp.: To send on an embassy; to send as an ambassador or ambassadors: quo tandem senatus-consulto legatus sis, Cic.—2. Meton.: To confide or intrust to one: tibi negotium, Plaut.—B. Of public officers, etc.: 1. a. In a civil capacity: To choose as deputy, to select as assistant: Dolabella me sibi legavit, Cic.—b. In a military capacity: To appoint or select as lieutenant: legat sibi homines nobiles, Sall.—2. To send as a deputy or commissioner: eum Cæsari, Cic. II. Law t. t.: To give by one's last will, to bequeath; to leave as a legacy: usum et fructum bonorum suorum Cassenniae legat, Cic.—Particular phrase: Aliquid alicui alioquo legare, To give or appoint by will, etc., something to some one to be paid or allowed by another: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *léguer*.

2. **lēg-o**, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. [lēg-o] I. Prop.: A Gen.: To lay or put together; to gather, collect: caesorum spolia, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Naut. t. t.: Vela legere, To gather or lay together, i. e. to furl, the sails: Virg.—2. Of threads, etc.: To gather together, to wind up: Ov.—3. With accessory notion of unlawful appropriation: To gather or take unjustly to one's self for one's own use; to steal, purloin, plunder, carry off, abstract: sacra divum, Hor.—4. With accessory notion of selection: A. To gather or collect together from out of a number; to choose, pick out, select: ni vis humana quotannis Maxima quoque manu legeret, Virg.—b. To choose, select, pick, or single out: legitime virum vir, and man singled out man; i. e. for his opponent or antagonist, Virg.—c. To choose or select for any office or employment: Cic.; Suet.—d. Of soldiers: To levy, raise, enlist: Ov.; Suet. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of fruit, flowers, etc.: To pick, gather, cull, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of a tree: To gather the fruit of, etc.: Ov.—3. Of the hair: To pull or pluck out: Phaed.—4. With local objects, by land: To pass, move, or wander through: saltus, Ov.—Particular phrases: a. Legere vestigia, To pass or wander over one's footsteps; i. e. to track, follow after, or pursue one: Virg.—b. Legere orbis, To follow one through windings, etc.: Virg.—5. Of the sea as object: a. With personal subjects: To sail over or across, to traverse: Ov.—b. With

inanimate subjects: *To move or float upon*: Virg.—6. Of a coast, shore, or a place upon either of them: *To pass or sail by, to coast along*: Liv.; Ov.—7. Of the sight: a. *To pick up or gather with the eyes one after another; to collect in one's glance; to see, survey, observe, view, obtain a view of*: omnes longo ordine, Virg.—b. (a) Gen.: *To read or peruse* a book, writing, etc.: libros, Cic.: sepulchra, i. e. the epitaphs or inscriptions on the sepulchres: id.—(b) Esp.: *With accessory notion of uttering aloud*: *To read out or aloud, to read*: volumen, Cic.: orationes, et historias, et carmina, Pl.—Particular expression: *Of the censors*: Senatum legere, *To read over, to call out or over, the names of the senators*: Liv.—B. *Legere soceros*, *To obtain fathers-in-law by an act of stealing*: in reference to the rape of the Sabine women: Virg. III. Fig.: *To choose, select*: conditiones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. lire.

lēgŭl-eius, ū, m. [legul-us] (*One pertaining to a legulus; hence*) *In law: One who collects legal technicalities, in order to defeat his opponent; a pettifogger*: Cic.

lēg-ŭlus, i, m. [2. leg-o] (*One gathering; hence*) *A gatherer, collector*: Cic.

lēg-ŭmen, ūnis, n. [id.] (*That which is gathered or picked; hence*) I. Gen.: *Pulse, any leguminous plant*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A bean-plant*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. légume.

Lēlēges, um, m., Λέλεγες, *The Leleges; a Pelagic tribe who were scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece*:—Sing.: Lelex, Lelegis, m. *One of the Leleges*:—Hence, 1. Lēlēgeŭs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Leleges*: Lelegean.—2. Lēlēgeŭs, ūdis, adj. *Lelegian; Asiatic*.

Lēmānnus, i, m. (with or without lacus) *Lemannus (now the lake of Geneva)*.

lembus, i, m. = λέμβος. *A small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinnace, yacht, cutter*: Liv.

Lemniās, ādis, v. Lemnos. **lemn-i-cōl-a**, ā, m. [Lemmn-os]; (i); col-o *A dweller in Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.

lemniscō-us, a, um, adj. [lemnisc-us] *Provided or furnished with a lemniscus; i. e. adorned with a pendent ribbon*: palma lemniscata, *a palm branch ornamented with a lemniscus, i. e. the highest reward or recompense*: Cic.

lemniscus, i, m. = ληνισκος. *A pendent ribbon (fastened to a victor's garland)*: Liv.

Lemnos (-us), i, f., Ἀἴμνος. *Lemnos or Lemnu (now Stalimene); an island in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan*.—Hence, 1. Lemniŭs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos*: Lemnian.—As Subst.: a. Lemniŭs, ū, m. (sc. deus) *The Lemnian god, i. e. Vulcan*: Ov.—b. Lemniŭ, ūrum, m. (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Lemnos, the Lemnians*: Nep.—

2. Lemn-ias, ādis, f. adj., Ἀημιας. *Of, or belonging to, Lemnos*: Lemnian.—As Subst. f. (sc. femina) *A Lemnian woman* (Dat. Plur. Lemnias, ūv.).

Lēmōnia tribus, *The Lemonia tribe; a rustic tribe on the Via Latina*.

Lēmōvices, um, m. *The Lemovices; a people of Aquitanian Gaul*.

Lēmōvīl, ūrum, m. *The Lemovii; a Germanic people on the Baltic*.

Lēmūres, um, m. I. Prop.: *Shades, ghosts of the departed*: Ov.—Hence, Lēmŭria, ūm, n. (*Things pertaining to the Lemures*) *The Lemuria; a festival held at night on 9th May, to appease departed shades*: Ov. II. Meton.: *Ghosts, spectres*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Lemures.

lēn-a, ā, f. [len-io] *She that entices, allures, or seduces; a female enticer*: Cic.; Ov.

Lēnæus, a, um, adj., Ἀηναῖος (*Belonging to the wine-press*). *Lēnæan, Bacchic*: latices, i. e. wine, Virg.—As Subst.: Lēnæus, i, m. (sc. deus) *The Lēnæan god; i. e. Bacchus*: Virg.

lēn-e, ade. [len-is] *Gently, moderately, not violently*: lenes sonans, Ov.

lēni-men, ūnis, n. [len-i-o] (*That which mitigates or soothes*: hence) I. *A soother or mitigator*: laborum, Hor.—2. *A mitigation, alleviation, etc.*: senectus, Ov.

lēni-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*That which renders lenis; hence*) *A mitigation, a soothing, an alleviation*: Tac.

lēn-i-o, ūvi or ū, it, ūm, ire (*Imp-erf.*, lenibant, Virg.—*Fut.*, lenibunt, Prop.), v. a. and n. [len-is] *To make lenis; hence*: I. *To make soft; i. e. to remove the hardness of any thing*: Pl. II.: A. Gen.: *To moderate, render gentle*: clamorem, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *Of flavour*: *To reduce, qualify, tend to remove*: Pl.—2. *Of the stomach*: *To appease, pacify*: Hor.—3. *Of wounds*: *To assuage, moderate the violence or pains of*: Prop. III.: A. Act.: 1. Gen.: *To render gentle or mild in character*: aliquem, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *With Personal pron.*: *To render one's self gentle or mild; to become gentle or mild in character*: Cic.—b. *Of persons or things*: *To appease, quiet, pacify*: Cic.; Liv.—c. *To mitigate, soothe, alleviate, etc.*: desiderium, Cic.—B. Neut.: *To become mild, to be mitigated*: dum iras leniunt, Plaut.

lēn-is, e, adj. [etym. dub.]; prob. akin to Sanscrit root Li, *liquefacere, solvere* (*Making to flow, loosening, relaxing*: hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Soft, smooth*: lenes, asperum, Cic. B. Esp.: *Of flavour*: *Soft or smooth to the palate*: vinum, Ter. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Moderate, gentle, not violent*: (Sup.) lenissimus ventus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *Of flying*: *Gentle, easy*: volatus, Ov.—2. *Of any thing rising to a point or peak*: *Gentle, gradual, gradually rising, sloping, etc.* (Comp.) jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab eā parte, quæ, etc., Cæs.—3. *Of sleep*: *Gentle, mild*: Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Of persons or things*: *Gentle, mild, in character*: Cic.; Hor. B.

Esp.: 1. *Of speech*: *Mild, gentle, calm*: Cic.—2. *Of poison*: *Mild, gentle* in operation: Cic.

lēn-itas, ātis, f. [len-is] (*The quality, or state, of the lenis; hence*) 1. *Softness, smoothness*: Pl.—2. *Gentleness, quietness*: Arar in Rhodanum inquit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.—3.: a. Gen.: *Mildness, gentleness, lenity*: animi, Cic.—b. Esp.: *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

lēn-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Moderately, gently, not violently*: (Comp.) sic ego torrentem . . . Lenius . . . decurrere vidi, Ov.—2.: a. *Of any thing rising to a point*: *Gently, gradually*: collis leniter acclivis, Cæs.—b. *Of pace or motion*: *Gently, softly, not rapidly, quietly*: ire, Ov.—3.: a. Gen.: *Gently, mildly, calmly*: (Sup.) lenissime sentire, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Of speech, etc.*: *Mildly, gently, quietly, calmly*: Cic.—(b) *Remissly, indolently, slowly*: Cæs.

lēn-ītudo, ūnis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the lenis; hence*) *Mildness, gentleness*: Cic.

lēn-o, ūnis, m. [len-io] (*One who softens; hence*) 1.: a. *In a good sense*: *One who prevails upon another; a persuader*: Ov.—b. *In a bad sense*: *An allurer, enticer*: Cic.—2. *In a bad sense*: *A pimp, pandur, procurer*: Cic.

lēn-ōcin-pump, ū, n. [lenocin-or] (*That which allures; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *An alluring; allurement, enticement*: Cic. B. Esp.: *A pimping, an acting as a pimp, procurer, etc.*: Plaut. II. Meton.: *Of that which causes or promotes allurement*: *Finery, or nicety in dress, etc.*: Cic.; Suet. III. Fig.: *Meretricious ornament*: Tac.

lēn-ō-cin-or, ātis sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. [for lenon-cinor; fr. leno, lenon-is] I. Prop.: *To be alluring; to entice, flatter, wheedle, cajole*: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. II. Meton.: *To pander to; hence*: *To increase*: insatire feritatis arte ac tempore lenocinantur, Tac.

lens, tis, f. *A lentil*: Virg.

lente, ade, adv. [lent-us] 1. *Of motion or time*: *Slowly, sluggishly*: procedere, Cæs.: (Sup.) animus lentissime manditi, Col.—2.: a. Gen.: *Calmly, dispassionately, unconcernedly*: (Comp.) hac lentius disputantur, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Cocly, with indifference, etc.*: respondere, Cic.—(b) *Calmly, attentively*: Cic.

lent-esco, no per f. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. m. [id.] [*id.*] *To become adhesive, clammy, or sticky; to cling, stick, adhere*: ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. II.: A. Prop.: *To become pliant or soft*: cere modo lentescere (sc. gemmam), Pl. B. Fig.: *To slacken, relax, become mitigated*: lentescunt tempore curæ, Ov.

lentis-cō-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [lentis-us; (i); fer-o] *Bearing mastic-tree*: Ov.

lentiscus, i, f., -um, i, n. *The mastic-tree*: Poet. ap. Cic.

lent-itia, ā, f. [lent-us] (*The quality or state, of the lentus; hence*)

1. *Stickiness, clamminess*: Pl. — 2. *Pliancy, flexibility*: Pl. — 3. *Toughness, hardness*: Pl.

lent-ītūdo, īnis, *f.* [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of style, etc.: *Slowness, etc.*: Tac. — B. Of feeling: *Dullness, apathy, insensibility*: Cic.

lent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] I. Prop.: *To render pliant or flexible*: to bend: arcūs, Stat. II. Meton.: *Of an oar*: To bend in plying; to ply, strain: Virg.

lent-or, ōris, *m.* [id.] (The being lentus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: *Clamminess, stickiness, tenacious quality, etc.*: Pl. — b. Meton.: A clammy, sticky, or tenacious substance: Pl. — 2. *Toughness, hardness*: Pl.

lentulus, atis, *v. 2. Lentulus*. 1. **lentū-lus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for lento-lus; fr. lentus, lento-i] *Rather slow*: Cic.

2. **Lentulus**, *1. m.* [1. lentulus] *Lentulus*; a Roman name. — Hence, **Lentū-litas**, atis, *f.* (The condition of a Lentulus; i.e.) *The name or nobility of a Lentulus*: *Lentulity*: Cic.

len-tus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LING, amplet] (Embracing, clinging to; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Adhesive, tenacious, firm, or fast-holding*: vitis, Virg. B. Esp. *Adhesive, clammy, sticky*: (Comp.) pice lentius Idge, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1.: a. *Pliant, flexible, bending, yielding*: lentae genitae, Virg. — b. *Tough, hard*: argentum, Virg. — 2.: a. *Slow, sluggish, immovable*: asinus, Phaed. — b. *Slow, with little motion, nearly motionless, inactive*: in lento marmore, Virg. — 3. *Heavy*: pondera, Prop. — B. Of blows: *Inflicted with that which is pliant or flexible*: verbera, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Lasting or continuing long*: spes, Ov.: (Sup.) lentissima tranquillitas, Sen. — B.: 1. Gen.: *Slow, lingering, lazy*: in dicendo, draxing, Cic. — 2. Esp.: a. Of bad payers: *Slow, backward*: initiatōres, Cic. — b. Of matters: *Tedious*: negotium, Cic. — C. Of character: *Easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic, etc.*: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrā, at ease, Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lent**.

lennūcūlus, *1. m.* A small sailing vessel, bark, or skiff: Cæs.

1. **lēo**, ēre, *2. v. a.* The root of deleo.

2. **lēo**, ōnis, *m.* [λέων] I. Prop.: A lion: Ov. II. Meton.: *The constellation Leo*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lion**.

Lēocōrion, *1. n.*, Λεωκόριον (The thing pertaining to the daughters of Leos) *The Leocorion*; a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

Lēoidēs, um, *f.* *The daughters of Leos*.

Lēon, ontis, *m.*, Λέων. **Leon**: 1. A town near Syracuse (now Magnisi). — 2. A ruler of Phlius.

Lēōnidas, æ, *m.*, Λεωνίδας. **Leonidas**: 1. A king of Sparta who fell at Thermopylae. — 2. A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.

Leonnātus, *1. m.* Leonnatus; one of Alexander's generals: Nep.

Leontini, ōrum, *m.*, Λεοντινῶν. *Leontini*; a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily (now Lentini).

— Hence, **Lēontinus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Leontini; Leontine.

— As Subst.: **Lēontini**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Leontini*: Leontines.

Lēontium, ūi, *f.*, Λεοντίων. **Leontium**; an Athenian female, a friend of Epicurus.

Lēōtychides, æ, *m.*, Λεωτυχίδης. *Leotychides*; the brother of Agesilaus.

lēpīd-, adē. [lepīd-us] 1.: a. Gen.: *Pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: (Comp.) lepidius fieri, Plaut.: (Sup.) lepidissime, id. — b. Esp.: (a) As an affirmative response: *Nicely, well, very well; yes*: Plaut. — (b) As a term of applause: *Charmingly, famously*: Plaut. — 2. Of style: *Snarilly, wittily, humorously*: Cic.

1. **lēpīd-us**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root LUP, scindere] (Cut; stripped of the bark; hence, polished; hence) I. Gen.: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: (Comp.) alter lepidior, Plaut.: (Sup.) pater lepidissimus, Ter. II. Esp.: A. *Satirically*: Nice, effeminate: pueri, Cic. — B. Of style: *Smart, witty, facetious*: dictum, Hor.

2. **Lēpīdus**, *1. m.* [1. lepidus] *Lepidus*; a Roman name.

Lēpontii, ōrum, *m.* *The Lepontii*; a people of Cisalpine Gaul (in the modern Val Leventina).

lēp-or (-os), ōris, *m.* [akin to lepidus] I. Gen.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: Lucr.: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Of behaviour: *Agreeableness, politeness, amiability*: Cic. — B. Of style, etc.: *Pleasantry, wit, humour*: Cic.

Lēprēum (-on), *1. n.*, **Lēprēos** (-us), *1. f.*, Λεπρῆος. **Lepreum** or **Lepreos**; a sea-coast town of Elis (its ruins are near the modern town Strobiliza).

Lepta, æ, *m.* [Λεπτός, weak] *Lepta*; a Roman name.

Leptis, is, *f.*, Λεπτίς. *Leptis*; the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1. *Leptis Magna*, on the great Syrtis (now Lebida). — 2. *Leptis Parva*, near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus (now Lempta). — Hence, **Lept-ītāni**, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Leptis*.

lēpus, ōris, *m.* and *epicene* [akin to Sanscrit root LAGH, transire; Æolic and Sicilian λέπος, collateral form of λαγώς] (The animal leaping beyond, the leaping animal; hence) I. Prop.: A hare: Virg.; Hor. — B. For: Alis leporem exagitate. To hunt the hare for others, i.e. to do something of which others reap the advantage: Ov.

II. Meton.: *The constellation Lepus*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lièvre**.

lēpus-cūlus, *1. m. dim.* [for leporculus; fr. lepus, lepor-is] I. Prop.: *A little or young hare*; a leweret: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Petty game*; i.e. small objects of booty: Cic.

Lerna, æ, -ē, es, *f.*, Λερνα. **Lerna** or **Lerne**; a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name, the haunt of the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolaus, and then drained the marsh. — Hence, **Lern-æus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Lerna: **Lern-æon**; anguis, Virg.

Lesbos (-us), *1. f.*, Λέσβος. **Lesbos** or **Lesbus**; an island in the Ægean Sea (now Metellino). — Hence, 1. **Lesb-īcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — 2. **Lesb-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — As Subst.: **Lesbium**, ūi, *n.* (sc. vinum) *Lesbian wine*: Hor. — 3. **Lesb-ōus**, a, um, *adj.* *Lesbian*. — 4. **Lesb-ias**, ādis, *f.* *A Lesbian woman*: Ov. — 5. **Lesb-is**, idis, *f. adj.* *Lesbian*. — As Subst.: (sc. mulier) *A Lesbian woman*.

lessus, Acc. um (only in Acc. sing.), *m.* [etym. dub.] *A wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic.

lēt-ālis (lēth-), *e, adj.* [lēt-um] (Of, or belonging to, death; hence) *Deadly, fatal, mortal, causing death*: letalis arundo, Virg.

Lēthæa, æ, *f.*, **Lēthæa**; the wife of Olenus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone.

lēthargicus, a, um, *adj.* = ληθαργικός. *Drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Pl. — As Subst.: **lēthargicus**, *1. m.* (sc. homo) *One affected with lethargy, a lethargic person*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lēthargique**.

lēthargus, *1. m.* = ληθαργος. *Drowsiness, lethargy*: Hor.

Lēthē, ēs, *f.*, Λήθη (Forgetfulness). **Lethe**; a river in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past. — Hence, **Lēth-æus**, a, um, *adj.* 1. Prop.: (Of, or belonging to, Lethe; **Lethean**). — 2. Meton.: a. Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions: Hor. — b. That produces sleepiness or forgetfulness: **Lēthæan**: somnus, Virg.

lēt-i-fer (lēth-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [lēt-um; (l); fer-o] *Bringing or causing death; deadly, fatal*: arcus, Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr. lēthifère**.

lēth-o (lēth-), āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *To kill, slay*: Ov.

Lētois, -idis, **Lētoius**, a, um, *v.* Latona.

lē-tum (-thum), *1. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root LI, liquefacere, Greek δ-λε-θος; Lat. le-o, the simple form of dele-o, etc.] (That which melts, dissolves, or blots out; hence) I. Prop.: *Dissolution, death*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of things: *Ruin, destruction*: Virg.

1. **Leucādīa**, æ, -as, ādis, *f.*, Λευκαδία. **Leucadia** or **Leucas**; an island (called also Neritis, and formerly a peninsula) in the Ionic Sea, famed for a temple of Apollo (now S. Maura). — Hence, **Leucād-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Of,

or belonging to, *Leucadia*; *Leucadian*.—As Subst.: 1. *Leucadia*, æ, *f.* (sc. fabula) *Leucadia*; the name of a comedy of *Turpilius*.—2. *Leucadii*, ñrum, *m.* (sc. incolæ) *Inhabitants of Leucadia*; *Leucadians*.

2. *Leucadiā*, æ, *f.* *Leucadia*; a woman's name.

Leucas, ādis, *f.*, *Λευκάς*: 1. = *Leucadia*.—2. *The capital of the Island Leucadia*.—3. = *Leucata*.

Leucaspiis, īdis, *f.* = *Λευκασπίς*. With a white shield: *phalanx*, *Liv*.

Leucata, æ, -e, *es*, *f.*; -es, æ, *m.*; -as, ādis, *f.* *Leucata*, *Leucate*, *Leucates*, or *Leucas*; a promontory in the *Island of Leucadia* (now *Capo Ducato*).

Leuci, ñrum, *m.*, *Λευκοί*. *The Leuci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

Leucippus, i, *m.*, *Λευκίππος* (*White-horse*). *Leucippus*: 1. *The father of Phœbe and Hilaïra, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*.—Hence, *Leucippis*, īdis, *f.* *A daughter of Leucippus*.—2. *A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic*.

Leucōn, ōnis, *m.* *Leucōn*: 1. *The name of one of Actœon's hounds*.—2. *A king of Pontus*.

Leucopetra, æ, *f.*, *Λευκοπέτρα* (*White rock*). *Leucopetra*; a promontory in the territory of the *Bruttii*, near *Rhegium* (now *Capo dell' Armi*).

Leucophryna, æ, *f.*, *Λευκοφρύνη* (*With white eyebrows*). *Leucophryna*; a surname of *Diana in Magnesia*.

Leucōsia (-āsia), æ, *f.*, *Λευκοσία*. *Leucōsia* or *Leucasia*; a small island in the *Tuscan Sea* (now *Pania*).

Leucothœa, æ, -e, *es*, *f.*, *Λευκοθήη* (*White goddess*). *Leucothœa* or *Leucothœe*: 1. *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after that she was received among the sea-gods. Subsequently she was confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta*.—2. *A daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Ewrynome*.

Leuctra, ñrum, *n.*, *Λεύκτρα*. *Leuctra*; a small town of *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans* (now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Erevo-Castro*).—Hence, *Leuctricus*, a, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Leuctra*; *Leuctrican*.

Levaci, ñrum, *m.* *The Levaci*; a people of *Gallia Belgica*.

levā-men, īnis, *n.* [*lev(a)-o*] *An alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*

levā-mentum, i, *n.* [*id.*] 1. *A lessening or diminishing; a diminution*: *Tac.*—2. *Mentally: Alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort*: *Cic.*

levā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] 1. *A lessening or diminishing*: *Cic.*—2. *An alleviation, mitigation, relief*: *Cic.*

1. *levā-tus*, a, *um*, *P.* of 1. *lev(a)-o*.

2. *levā-tus*, a, *um*, *P.* of 2. *lev(a)-o*.

lev-iculus, a, *um*, *adj. dim.* [*1. lev-is*] *Somewhat light-minded, vain, etc.*: *leviculus sane noster Demosthenes*, *qui, etc.*, *Cic.*

lev-i-dens-is, e, *adj.* [*1. lev-is*; (*1*); *dens-us*] (*Slightly dense; hence*) (*Prop.*);

Lightly wrought, thin: *Meton.*) *Slight, poor*: *munusculum*, *Cic.*

lev-i-pes, ēdis, *adj.* [*1. lev-is*; *pes*] *Light-footed, swift*: *lepus*, *Cic.*

1. *lēvis*, e, *adj.* [*akin to Sanscrit laghu, levis*; and to the Sanscrit root *lāgh, transitive*; also, to *Gr. ελαφρός, ελαφρός*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Lightly-moving or springing; swift, quick, nimble, rapid, fleet*: *mus*, *Hor.*; (*Comp.*) *ut ad motūs essent leviores* (sc. *peltastæ*), *Nep.* *B. Esp.*: *Of dancers: Lightly tripping, light*: *Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*, *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A.*: 1. *Of weight: Light, not heavy*: *stipula*, *Virg.*—2. *Of the shades of the departed: Light, unsubstantial*: *turba*, *Hor.*—*B.* *Of time: Fleeting, quickly passing, rapid*: *hora*, *Ov.*—*C.* *Of troops: Light-armed, light*: *milites*, *Liv.*—*D.* *Light of digestion; light; easy to be digested*: *malvæ*, *Hor.*—*E.* *Of the soil: Light, thin, shallow, poor*: *Virg.*—*F.* *Slight, trifling, small*: *strepitus*, *Hor.*—*G.* *Lightly clad: nudi, aut sagulo leves*, *Tac.* *III. Fig.*: *A.* *Of things*: 1. *Gen.*: *Light, swift, quick, rapid*: *venti*, *Ov.*—2. *Esp.*: *Of the spectrum: Quickly moving; hence, gay, light, joyous*: *Hor.*—*B.*: 1. *Of value or importance: A.* *Of things: Without weight, light, trifling, insignificant, trivial, unimportant; of little or small importance, or consequence*: *prælium*, *Cæs.*—*b.* *Of persons: Without weight, unimportant, inconsiderable*: *Cic.*—2. *In character, etc.*: *a.* (*A*) *Of persons: (a)* *Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant*: *Cic.*—(*B*) *Possessing no weight or authority; not to be relied upon, of no account*: *auctor*, *Liv.*—(*γ*) *Possessing no stability of principle, unprincipled*: *judices*, *Cic.*—(*b*) *Of things: (a)* *Capricious, fickle, inconstant, unstable*: *amicitiæ*, *Cic.*—(*β*) *Empty, vain*: *spes*, *Hor.*—*b.* (*a*) *Of persons: Mild, gentle, patient, enduring*: *Sithonis non levis Evius*, *Hor.*—(*b*) *Of things: (a)* *Light, mild, gentle, etc.*: *reprehensio*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum esset*, *Liv.*—(*β*) *Light, endurable, supportable*: *exilium*, *Suet.*—3. *Of report: Light, unfounded*: *auditio*, *Cæs.*—*C.*: 1. *Of compositions: Trifling; not grave, important or serious*: *versus*, *Hor.*—2. *Easy, ready*: *tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis*, *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. léger*.

2. *lēvis* (lē- erroneously), e, *adj.* [*ἀεῖφος*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Smooth, smoothed, not rough*: *corpuscula*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *levior assiduo detritis æquore conchis*, *Ov.* (*Sup.*) *levissima corpora*, *Lucr.*—As Subst.: *leve*, is, *n.*: *Smoothness*: *Hor.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *Smooth: a.* *Without hair, from which the hair has been removed*: *crura*, *Juv.*—*b.* *On which the hair has not yet come; beardless*: *ora*, *Tib.*—*c.* *That has lost the hair, bald*: *ut senex*, *Ov.*—2. *Smooth, unwrinkled, free from wrinkles*: *Juventus*, *Hor.* *II. Meton.*: *A.* *Of the effects of being smooth*: 1. *Polished, bright, shining*: *galææ*, *Hor.*—2. *Stip-*

pery: *sanguis*, *Virg.*—*B.* *Of the appearance resulting from smoothness of the body, etc.*: *Fair, beautiful, beautiful*: *pectus*, *Virg.*—*C.* *Of the appearance produced by smoothness of dress: Finely dressed, spruce, smart*: *vir*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: *Of style, etc.*: *Smooth, polished, free from roughness, etc.*: *oratio*, *Cic.*

lev-i-somn-us, a, *um*, *adj.* [*1. lev-is*; (*1*); *somn-us*] *Lightly sleeping*: *corda*, *Lucr.*

1. *lēv-itas*, ātis, *f.* [*1. lev-is*] (*The quality or state of the levis; hence*) 1. *Easiness or rapidity of motion; moveableness; power of moving*: *Ov.*—2. *Of weight: Lightness*: *Cæs.*—3. *Light-mindedness, capriciousness, fickleness, inconstancy, frivolity, levity*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. légereté*.

2. *lēv-itas* (lēv-), ātis, *f.* [*2. lev-is*] 1. *Smoothness*: *Cic.*—2. *Slipperiness, lubricity*: *Cels.*

lev-iter, adv. [*1. lev-is*] 1. *Of troops: Lightly armed, etc.*: *Curt.*—2. *Lightly; in a trifling degree or way; to a small extent; a little, not much, somewhat*: (*Comp.*) *tanto levius miser*, *Hor.*—3. *a.* *Mildly, gently, patiently, with equanimity*: (*Sup.*) *levissime foramen*, *Cic.*—*b.* *Of speech: Mildly, forbearingly, etc.*: *Cic.*

1. *lēv-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*Fut. Perf.*, *levāssō*, *Enn.*) [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To make light, lighten*: *dentes penna levare poterat*, *i. e. remove the pieces of food which press like a weight upon the teeth*, *Mart.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *To ease, relieve*: *to hac fasce*, *Virg.*—2. *With Personal pron.*: *To raise or lift up one's self; to rise*: *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: *To lift up and take, take away*: *viro manicas*, *Virg.* *III. Fig.*: *A.*: *To lighten; hence*: 1. *To lessen, diminish, allay, abate*: *suspicionem*, *Cic.*: *fonte sitim*, *Ov.*—2. *Of price: To lower, reduce*: *Tac.*—3. *Of a journey: To render not irksome; to make pleasant or agreeable*: *Virg.*—4. *To alleviate, mitigate, console, comfort*: *curam consilio*, *Cic.*—*B.* *To ease, relieve, free from any thing: aliquem onere*, *Cic.*—*C.* *To take away, weaken, impair, destroy*: *inconstantiā levatur auctoritas*, *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr. lever*.

2. *lēv-o* (lē-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [*2. lev-is*] 1. *To make smooth, to smooth*: *tigna*, *Lucr.* *II.* *Of style, etc.*: *To smooth down, polish, soften*: *nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu*, *Hor.*

lev-or (lēv-), ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *Of the voice: Smoothness, softness*: *Lucr.* *lex*, legis, *f.*; -legis; *fr. leg-o* (*That which is read; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A proposition reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law; a bill*: *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. bill that has been passed by the people; a law, enactment*: *Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Leges agere* (*To act according to law; hence*) 1. *Of a licitor or other official person: To execute a sentence; carry out the order or decree of a magistrate, etc.*: *Liv.*—2. *Of a plaintiff, etc.*: *To institute legal proceedings; to enter, commence, or*

bring an action: Cic.—**B.** A law, precept, regulation, rule relating to men or things: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Sine lege, Without order or regularity; in confusion, confusedly: Ov.—**C.** Of place: Nature, condition: sub lege loci, Ov.—**D.** Terms, stipulation, covenant, agreement: Cato.—**E.** A contract, covenant, or agreement of sale, etc.: Cic.—**F.** Of peace, a treaty, etc.: Terms, conditions: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. loi.

lexis, is = λέξις. A word: Lucil. ap. Cic.

Lexobii (Lexov-), ōrum, m. The Lexobii or Lexovii; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (whence the name of the modern Lixieux, Département du Calvados).

libā-men, inis, n. [lib(a)-o] (That which is poured out or offered to the gods, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Religious t.t.: A libation: Ov.—B. An offering of any thing not liquid: Virg. II. Fig.: The first diminution of any thing: fame, Ov.

libā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: Religious t.t.: A. A libation: Just.—B. An offering of any thing not liquid: Cic. II. Meton.: First-fruits of any thing: Cic.

libā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] (Prop.: A pouring out a libation, etc., to the gods, etc.; Meton.) Religious t.t.: A drink-offering, libation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. libation.

libel-la, æ, f. dim. (for liber-la; fr. libra, lib[er]-æ) [a small libra; hence] 1. A level or line (used for the purpose of ascertaining whether a surface is level or not): Pl.—2. (Prop.: A pound (or as) in weight; Meton.) a.: (a) Gen.: A libella (a small silver coin, the 10th part of a denarius; equal in value to the as): N. s. 1300 ad libellam sibi deberi, to a libella, i. e. exactly, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of inheritances: ex libella=ex asse, From a libella, or as; i. e. sole heir: Curius fecit palma te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic.—b. A small sum or trifling amount; e. g. a farthing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nicaeu.

libel-lus, i, m. dim. [for liber-lus; fr. liber, lib[er]-i] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A little book, pamphlet: Cic.—B. Esp.: Of a writing of any kind: 1. A memorandum-book, journal, diary: Cic.—2. A memorial: Cic.—3. A petition: Cic.—4. A notice, programme: Cic.—5. A public notification, announcement, placard, hand-bill: Cic.—6. A letter: Script. ap. Cic.—7. A libel, lampoon, pasquinade: Suet.—8. A written accusation or complaint: Juv. II. Meton.: Plur.: A bookseller's shop: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. libelle.

libe-nis (libe-), ntis: 1. P. of libe-o.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: (a) That does a thing willingly, or with readiness; willing, with good will, with pleasure: Cic.—(b) Willing, ready, glad: me libente, Cic. libentissimo animo, id.—B. Meton.: Glad, joyful, cheerful: (Comp.) ego illos libentiores faciam, Plaut.

libent-er (libent-), adv. [for libent-ter; fr. libens, libent-is] Will-

ingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure: verbo libenter uti, Cic.: (Comp.) ille adjurans, nusquam se cenavisse libentius, with greater pleasure, id.: (Sup.) libentissime commodare, id.

Libent-ina (Libent-), æ, f. [libent-ia] (The one pertaining to libentia) Libentina or Libentina: the goddess of (sensual) pleasure; Venus.

lib-eo (lib-), ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere] (To be desired or to be desirable; hence) I. Gen.: To please: cetera item, quæ cuicque libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. II. Esp.: In third pers. sing. (so, very common): libet (libet), libuit or libuit est; also, Inf., libere, etc.: A. Personally: Pleases, is agreeable, etc.: ut id non libet, quod, etc., Cic.: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid expectem non libet augurari, id.: deambulare huc libuit est, Ter.—B. Impers.: It is pleasing, it is agreeable, it pleases, etc.: adde etiam, si libet, Cic.

1. **lib-er**, ēra, ērum, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Gr. ἐλευθερός; Lat. lub-et; lib-et] (Doing as one desires, pleasing one's self; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. Gen.: Free, unrestricted, unfettered, unimpeded, unshackled: dictum est nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. In social condition: Free, i. e. not in slavery: in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic.—As Subst.: liber, ēri, m. (sc. homo) A free man: Cic.—2. Politically: Free, i. e. not enslaved: civitates, Liv.—3. Of speech, etc.: Free, free-spoken: (Sup.) liberrimum hominum genus, Quint.—4. In a bad sense: Free, acting according to unchecked impulse, unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescens, Ter. II. Fig.: A. Of things: Free, unconfined, unrestricted: (Comp.) paulo liberiores literas committere audeo, Cic.—B. Free or exempt from any thing: agri, i. e. exempt from taxes, Cic.: (with Gen.) liberque laborum Rusticus, Hor.—C. Free of cost: ædes, Liv.—D. Frank, open, ingenuous: Hor.—E. Of things: In a bad sense: 1. Unbridled, licentious: Cic.—2. Dissolute, licentious: Cic. III. Meton.: Fond of, or attached to, freedom: defugit patriam vir fortis et liber, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. libre.

2. **lib-er**, ēri (Gen. Plur.: liberum, Cic.; Tac.), m. [usually considered as a Subst. formed from the adj. liber; and so, a free young person;—but perhaps rather to be referred to the Sanscrit root LUBH, cupere; Lat. libet, libet, and so, a desired or loved one; hence] 1. Of persons: a. A child: Cic.—b. Of a grandchild, a great-grandchild: Cic.—2. Of animals: Offspring, young: Plaut.

3. **Lib-er**, ēri, m. [usually regarded as either immediately from 1. liber, and so the one who frees from a care, corresponding to the Gr. Λύσιος; or from 2. liber, and so the son (of Semele or Ceres), corresponding to the Gr. κόρος, like Libera for Proserpina, as the daughter of Ceres; but, perhaps,

akin to λείβ-ειν, “to pour out,” and so the one who pours out, or pours forth wine] I. Prop.: Liber; an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; sometimes regarded as the same as Bacchus.—Hence, **Libér-alla**, lum, n. (Things pertaining to Liber) The Liberalia; a festival in honour of Liber (or Bacchus), celebrated on the 17th March, on which day youths received the toga virilis. II. Meton.: For wine: Hor.

4. **lib-er**, bri, m. [acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root LUP, “to rend,” etc.; whence, Gr. γ-λύφ-ω, Lat. g-lub-o; and so, the thing stripped off;—acc. to others, akin to φλο-ω, φλέ-ω, “to burst” or “swell out,” hence, the thing bursting or swelling forth; but perhaps from ligo, “to bind,” and hence the thing which serves for surrounding or binding round] I. Prop.: The inner bark of rind of a tree: Cic. II. Meton.: From the bark of a tree being employed as a material for writing upon: A. Gen.: A book, work, treatise: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A book; i. e. a division or portion of a work: Cic.—2. A religious book or work: Liv.—3. A law or statute-book; a code: Cic.—4. A copy, transcript; a list, catalogue, register: Cic.—5. An account, letter, etc.: Nep.—6. A rescript, decree, etc.: Pl.

Lib-ēra, æ, f. [akin to 3. liber] Libera: 1. Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber.—2. Ariadne.

Libér-alla, lum, v. 3. Liber. **libér-ālis**, e, adj. [1. liber] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a liber, or free man: liberalis causa or liberale judicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom, Ter.; Quint. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: Befitting a freeman, decorous, gentlemanly, noble, generous: artes, Cic.: (Comp.) liberalior fortuna, Liv.—As Subst.: liberalis, is, m. (sc. homo) A person of liberal feelings or education: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Of persons: Bountiful, generous, liberal: (Sup.) in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.: (with Gen.) landis avidi, pecunie liberales erant, Sall.—b. Of things: Plentiful, copious, abundant: vaticinium, Cic.—2. Noble, beautiful: visus, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. liberal.

libér-al-itas, ātis, f. [liberal-is] (The quality of the liberalis; hence) 1. A noble, kind, or generous disposition: Ter.; Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Generosity, liberality: Cic.—b. Meton.: A gift, present: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. libéralité.

libér-al-iter, adv. [id.] (After the manner of the liberalis; hence) 1. a. Nobly, generously: Cic.—b. Courteously: Cæs.—2. Bountifully, generously, liberally: (Comp.) vivo paulo liberalius, Cic.: (Sup.) liberalissime pollicitus, id.

libér-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [liber(a)-o] 1. A liberating or setting free; liberation: Just.—2. A freeing, releasing, extricating; release: molestiae, Cic.—3. A discharge in a court of law, an acquittal

Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libération*, *livraison*.

libērā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] 1. *A freer, deliverer, liberator.* a. Prop.: patriae liberatores, Cic.—As Adj.: *Liberating, delivering:* liberator populus, Liv.—b. Fig.: animus, Liv.—2. *A deliverer, liberator* from difficulty, danger, etc.: Cic.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérateur*.

libër-e, *adv.* [1. liber] 1: **a. Prop.** *Freely, unrestrictedly, without impediment or hindrance:* Cic. — **b. Fig.:** (a) *Truly, openly; without disguise or restraint:* (Comp.) liberius si Dixerō quid, Hor. — (b) *Freely, unrestrictedly:* Cic. — (c) *Freely, spontaneously, of its own accord:* ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius... ferebat, Virg. — 2: **Freely;** i. e. *in a way becoming a free man; as a free man should; after the manner, custom, or habit of a free man:* Cic.

libér-o, ávi, átam, áre, 1. v. a. [id.] **1.** To make or set free, to free, to liberate; to release from slavery, to manumit: servos, Cæs. II.: **A. Gen.:** To free, release, extricate: animum corpore, Cic. (with *Dat.*) aliqueum corpore, Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Liberate agros, To free lands from taxes: Cic.—2. Liberate fidem, To free one's faith, i.e. to discharge or keep one's promise: Cic.—3. Liberate promissa, To set free one's promises, i.e. to cancel or annul one's promises: Cic.—4. Liberate nomina, To liberate debts, i.e. to settle debts: Liv. **B. Esp.:** 1. To absolve or acquit in a court of justice: aliquem, Cic.—2. Religious: l.: Part. Perf. Pass: Freed from buildings that obstruct the view, i.e. having a free prospect: templa, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *libérer*. *livrer*.

Liber-ta, æ, *f.* [liber-o] (*She that has been set free; hence*) *A freed woman*: Plaut.; Suet.

liber-tas, *ātis*, *f.* [*l. liber*] (*The state or condition of the liber*; hence)
1. A being free, freedom, liberty, power over one's self and actions, etc.: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—**2. a. Prop.**: Of social condition: *Freedom, liberty* (opp. to slavery): *Cic.*—**b. Fig.**: *Liberty*: *ingeniū*, *Sall.*—**c. Meton.**: *Libertas*: *the goddess of Liberty*: *Cic.*—**3. Politically**: *Freedom or liberty of a people*: *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—**4. Of speech, thought, etc.**: *Freedom, frankness, boldness, candour*: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. libéré*.

libertina, æ, v. libertinus.

Libert-inus, a, um, *adj.* [*libert-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a freedman*: homo, a man of the condition of a freedman, a freedman, Cic.—*As Subst.*: 1. **libert-inus**, i, m. (sc. homo) a. Prop.: *A freedman* (with respect to condition): Cic.—b. Meton.: *The son of a freedman*: Suet.—2. **libertina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A freedwoman*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. libertin*.

libër-tus, i, m. [liber-o] (*He that has been set free*; hence) **A freedman** (with respect to the person manumitting); Cic.

Libēthra, æ, *f.*, or **-a**, ōrum, *n.*, Λειβηθρα. *Libethra*; a fountain near *Mognesia*, in *Macedonia*, sacred to the

Muses.—Hence, **Libethr-is**, *Idis*, *adj.*
f. Of, or belonging to, the fountain *Libethra*, etc.

libidīn-or (lūbīdīn-), *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [libido, libidin-is] *To indulge or gratify lust*; Suet.

libidinōs-e, *adv.* [libidinos-us]
According to one's own will or passion;
wantonly, capriciously, etc.: Cic.

libidin-ōsus (**libidin-**), a, um, adj. [**libido**, **libidin-is**] (*Full of libido; hence*) **1.** Acting according to one's own will, etc.; capricious: (*Sup.*) **libidinōssimae** liberationes, Suet.—**2.** Full of sensual desire, passion, or lust: **libidinosus**, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, **libidinōsus** (*Comp.*) **nihil libidinōsus**, Cic.—**b.** Of animals: **salacius**, lecherous: caper, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. **libidineux**.

Ih̄b-ido (lūb-), *Imis*, *f.* [lib-*eo*] (*A*) *pleasing one's self*; hence) *I. Gen.: Desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: *Plaut.*; *Sall.*; *Cic. II. Esp.: A. Unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: *Cic.*; *Lib.-B.: I. Prop.: Sensual desire, lust*: *Sall.*; *Cic.-2. Meton. Plur.: Voluptuous or obscene representations*: *Cic.*

lib-ita, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.] *Things that please, one's pleasure; will, or liking; Tac.*

Lib-itina, æ, f. [id.] (*She who pleases herself; i.e. who cannot be restrained in her power*) **I. Prop.**: **Lib-itina**; the goddess of corpses, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept. **II. Meton.** : **A. A** pyre, a funeral pile: **Mart.** — **B. Death**: **Hor.**

D. *Reach.* *libo.*
 1. **Lib-o**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.]: seemingly akin to two roots, and with two classes of meanings: viz., *lib-ēre*, *to take*; *lib-ēre*, *to pour out* **Lib. A.** Gen.: 1. **Prop.**: *To take*; et quodcumque cibi digiti libaverit illa Tu pete, **Ov.**—2. **Fig.**: *To take, cull, extract*: neque ea, ut sua, possidesse sed, ut aliena, libasse, **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: With accessory notion of the purpose for which an object is taken: 1. **Of eating**: *To take a portion of, to taste*: libato jocinore, **Liv.**—2. **a. Prop.**: **Of drinking**: (a) *To quaff*: pocula Bacchi, **Virg.**—(b) *To sip, to drink*: fumina libant Summa leves (sc. apes), **Virg.**—**b. Meton.**: *To lightly or gently touch*: oscula libavit nata, **Virg.**—3. **Of removal, etc.**: **a. Prop.**: *To take away, etc.*: terra tibi libatur, **Lucr.**—**b. Fig.**: *To take away*: vires, **Liv.** **II.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To pour out, etc.*: rorem inter tempora nati, **Val. Fl.**—2. **Esp.**: **a. Relig. t. t.**: *To pour out to, or in honour of, some deity*; *to make a libation of*: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, **Virg.**—**b. Of tears**: *To pour forth, shed*: **Ov.** **B. Fig.**: **Of hymns of praise, etc.**: *To pour forth*: **Prop.** **C. Meton.**: 1. **To offer, dedicate, or consecrate the first portion of**: certas fruges... sacerdotes publice libanto, **Cic.**—2. **To sprinkle**: pateris altaria,

Virg.—3. To bestow: a quā (sc. naturā deorum) animos libatos habemus, Cic.
2. Lib-o, ōnis, m. [1. lib-o] (*The one making a libation*) Libo; a Roman name.

libra, *s. f.* [etym. dub.] **1.** *A level or line* for ascertaining whether a surface, etc., is level or not: Cæs.—**2.** *a. Prop.: The beam or balance of scales:* Pers.—*b. Meton.:* (a) *A pair of scales (including the beam and the dishes); a balance:* Cic.—(b) *Of the standard of weight: A pound, or as consisting of twelve ounces:* Var.; Pl.—(c) *A measure (for liquids);* probably so called from its being subdivided into twelve parts, corresponding to the *uncia* of a pound): olei librae, Suet.—**c. Fig.: A balance:** Claud. ¶ Hence, *Fr. livre*.

librā-men, *Inis*, *n.* [libr(a)-o]
(*That which balances*; hence) *A balance,*
poise; *Liv.*

libra-mentum, *i. n.* [*id.*] **1.** (*That which is level; hence*) *a. A level surface or horizontal plane:* Cic.—**b.** *A straight or direct line:* Sen.—**c.** (*a*) *Prop.: A level, evenness of position:* Pl.—(*b*) *Meton.:* Of the means by which a level is effected by carrying water through a pipe: *A fall, descent:* Pl.—**2.** (*That which balances or holds in equilibrium; hence*) *a. Prop.: A weight for balancing:* Liv.—**b.** *Meton.:* Of any heavy weight or large mass: Liv.

libr-ārīa, æ, *f.* [libr-a] (*One pertaining to a pair of scales*; hence) *A scale-woman*; *a woman who attended to weighing out the wool of the female slaves, etc.*: Juv.

Librārīō-lum, *i, n. dim.* [librarium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) librario-i] *A small book-case; Cic.*

librāriŏ-lus, i, m. dim. [librari-
us, (uncontr. Gen.) librario-i] 1. *A*
copyist or transcriber; a scribe, secret-
ary: Cic.—2. *A* bookseller: Cic.

libr-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [4. liber, libr-] *Of, or belonging to, books:* taberna, a *bookseller's shop*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: 1. librārius, ii, m. *a. (sc. scriba) A transcriber of books, a copyist; a scribe; a secretary*. Cic.—b. (sc. venditor or negotiator) *A bookseller*. Sen.—2. librārium, ii, n. (sc. instrumentum) *A place to keep books in; a book-case, book-chest*: Cic. ¶ **Hence**, Fr. *libraire*. "bookseller."

librā-tor, ōris, m. [libr(a)-o] **1.** *One who makes level; a leveller, esp. by means of a water-level; a surveyor:* Pl.—**2.** *One who throws or hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer:* Tac.

librā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of libr(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: (*Prop.*: *Launched, dashed, hurled*; *Meton.*) Of a blow: *Violent, powerful, forcible*: ictus, *Tac.*: (*Comp.*) librator ictus, *Liv.*

libr-ile, is, *n.* [libr-a] (*A thing pertaining to a libra; hence*) *A stone of a pound weight; Cæs.*

I. Prop.: *To poise, balance, hold in equilibrium: keep steady: his* (sc. lap-

illis sese per inania nubila librant (sc. apes), Virg. II. Meton.: As that which is held in equilibrium is easily set in motion, hence, A.: 1. Gen.: To set in motion, to sway to and fro: vela cadunt primo, et dubiâ librantur ab aurâ, Ov.—2. Esp. Of weapons: To brandish: Virg.—B.: 1. Of living objects: With Personal pron., or Pass. In reflexive force: To dash or launch one's self; to dart rapidly: Pl.—2. Of inanimate objects: a. To throw, cast, fling: et jam finitimâ corpus librabat in herbâ Ov.—b. Of weapons, etc.: To launch, hurl, dash, cast: summâ telum librabat ab aure, Virg.—c. Of a flight or journey: To speed, hasten: omnes (sc. aves), quæ liquid librabat in aëre cursûs, Ov. III. Fig.: To balance, make equal: crimina rasis librat in antithetis, Pers.

Libs, libis, m., λίβη (That which pours out rain). Libs; the west-south-west wind: Pl.

Libûl, ōrum, m. I. Prop.: The Liburi; a people of Gallia Transpadana. II. Meton.: The country of the Liburi.

lib-um, i, n. [lib-o] (That which is consecrated, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A consecrated cake; a cake offered to the gods: Var. II. Meton.: Of a cake; a pancake, etc.: Virg.

Liburni, ōrum, m. The Liburni; an Illyrian people, in the modern Croatia.—Sing.: Liburnus, i, m. A Liburnian; esp., a Liburnian slave: Juv.—Hence, 1. Liburn-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Liburnians; Liburnian.—As Subst.: Liburna, æ, f. (sc. navis) A Liburnian galley, a brigantine: Hor.—2. Liburn-ia, æ, f. Liburnia; the country of the Liburni.—3. Liburn-icus, a, um, adj. Liburnic, Liburnian.—As Subst.: Liburnica, æ, f. (sc. navis) = Liburna: Suet.

Libyā, æ, -e, ōs, f., Λιβύη. I. Prop.: Libya or Lybe.—Hence, A. Liby-cus (-stinus, -ssus, -us), a, um, adj. Libyan.—B. Liby-s, os, adj. Libyan.—As Subst.: m. A Libyan.—C. Liby-estis, stidis, adj. f. Libyan. II. Meton.: Africa.—Hence, Liby-cus, a, um, adj. African.

Liby-phœnices, um, m., Λιβυφαινίκες. The Libyphœnicians; a Libyan people in the territory of Byzantium, descended from Phœnicians.

lic-e-ns, ntis, i. 1. P. of 1. lice-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Allowing or permitting one's self in something; Meton.) a. Of persons: Bold, forward, acting according to one's own will, uncurbed, unrestrained; qui, etc.: Gell.—b. Of things: Free, unrestrained: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov.: (Comp.) licentior et divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.

licen-ter, adv. [for licent-ter; fr. licens, licent-is] 1. According to one's own will or pleasure; freely, unrestrainedly: quam licenter! Cic.—2. Without restraint, boldly, impudently: vivere, Cic.—3. Dissolutely, luxuriously: Romanos... laetius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

licent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The condition or state of the licens; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Freedom, liberty, acting according to one's own will or pleasure, licence: tantum licentia dabat gloria, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Liberty or freedom which one assumes; boldness, presumption, licence: dicendi, Cic.—2. Of persons or things: Unrestrained liberty: omnium rerum, Cic.—3. Lawlessness; uncurbed state or condition: Nep.—4. Dissoluteness of morals, licentiousness: Hor. II. Fig.: Rhet. t. t.: As a figure of speech: Licence or liberty: Auct. Her. III. Meton.: Personified: Licentia; a goddess (= Libertas): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. licence.

1. lic-ŏ, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. λικ-] I. Prop.: A. To be allowable; to be allowed or permitted: quum in servum omnia licent, est aliud, etc., Sen.—B. In 3rd person Sing.: Licet, licuit, and licitum est, etc.: 1. Personal: Is allowable, allowed or permitted: one may, can, etc.: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: quod per leges licet, Cic.—2. Impersonal: It is allowable, allowed or permitted: one may or can; one is at liberty to do, etc.: si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic.: ludas licet, Ter.: atqui licet esse beatis, Hor. II. Meton.: When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: Even if, although, notwithstanding: quoniam quidem semel suscepti, licet hercules uidique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurrant atque subibo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) loisir, licet.

2. lic-ŏ, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be for sale; to have a price put upon it; to be valued, esteemed at so much: unius assis Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. II. Meton.: Of the seller: To offer for sale, to fix the price, to value at so much: percentanti quanti liceret opera effecta, Pl.

lic-ŏr, ūtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To bid at an auction: A. Neut.: licetur Œbutius, Cic.: contra liceri audet nemo, Cæs.—B. Act.: si istos hortos licenti cogitant, to bid on the gardens, Cic. II. Fig.: To appraise, estimate, value at a price: aliquam, Pl.

Lichas, æ, m., Λίχας. Lichas; an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.

Licinius, ūi, m. -a, æ, f. Licinius and Licinia; Roman names.—Hence, Licin-ius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Licinius; Licinian.

Licinus, i, m. Licinus; a Roman name.

licitā-tio, ōnis, f. [licit(a)-or] An offering of a price, a bidding for any thing at sales and auctions: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. licitation.

lic-itor, ūtus sum, ēri, 1. v. dep. [lic-ŏr] To offer a price, to bid for

any thing: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. liciter.

lic-it-us, a, um, i. 1. P. of lic-e-o.—2. Pa.: Permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg.—As Subst.: licita, ōrum, n. Lawful things: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. licite.

licium, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The thrum, i. e. the ends of an old web to which those of the new piece are fastened: licia telæ Addere, Virg. II. Meton.: A thread (of any thing woven): licia dependu, longas velantia sepes Ov.

lic-tor, ōris, m. [for lig-tor; fr. 1. lig-o] (He who binds or ties the rods or culprits) A licitor (i. e. an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. liciteur.

lic-tor-ius, a, um, adj. [licitor] Of, or belonging to, a licitor: virga, Flor.

lien (-ēnis), ōnis, m. [a softened form for σπλῆν, σπλῆγχα] The mill or spleen: Plaut.

liēn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [lien] Abounding in spleen; splenetic: cor, Plaut.

ligā-men, inis, n. [1. lig(a)-o] A band, tie, bandage: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lien.

ligā-mentum, i, n. [id.] A band, tie, bandage, ligature: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. ligament.

Ligāri-us, ūi, m. Ligarius; a Roman name.—Hence, Ligāri-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ligarius; Ligarian.

Ligdus (Lyg-), i, m. Ligdus or Lygdus; a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her marriage, was turned into a man.

Ligēa, æ, f., Λιγεία (Clear-voiced). Ligea; a wood-nymph, dryad.

Liger, ōris, m. The Liger; a river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania (now the Loire).

Ligii (Lyg-), ōrum, m. The Ligii or Lygii; a German people on the Weser.

lign-āri-us, ūi, m. [lign-um] (One pertaining to wood; hence) A carpenter, joiner: Liv.

lignā-tio, ōnis, f. [lign(a)-or] A fetching, obtaining, or procuring of wood (for fuel): Cæs.

lignā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A wood-cutter, one sent to cut wood: Cæs.

lignēŏ-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [lign-eus, (uncontr. Gen.) ligneo-l] Small wooden: Ichnuchus, Cic.

lign-ŏ-us, a, um, adj. [lign-um] I. Prop.: Of wood, wooden, wood-trees, Cæs. II. Meton.: Like wood, dry: conjux, Cat.

lign-or, ūtus sum, ēri, 1. v. dep. [id.] To fetch, procure, or collect wood: lignatum ire, Liv.

lig-nūm, i, n. [Sans. root DAH, to consume by fire] (That which is consumed by fire; hence) I. Prop.: Wood, fire-wood: Cic.—Prov.: In silvâ ligna ferre, To carry fire-wood into a wood, i. e. to perform useless labour, like the English, to carry coals to Newcastle.

castle: Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of that which is made of wood: **A** writing-table: Juv.

1. lig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. r. a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **LĠG**, amplecti] **I.** Prop.: To surround, clasp, bind around: laqueo colla, Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: To bind, fasten, tie: manibus post terga ligatis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of wounds: To bind up, bandage: Ov. — **2.** Of animals: To fasten on to any conveyance, etc.: dum mula ligatur, Hor. — **3.** Of cold, etc., as subject: To bind, make fast, catch: vidimus in glacie pisces hærere ligatos, Ov. — **4.** To connect, join, unite: digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of an agreement: To bind fast, ratify: pacta, Prop. — **B.** To bind, bind together: vinclo tecum propiore ligari, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lier, liquer.*

2. ligo, ðnis, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A** mattock, grub-axe, hoe: Ov. **II.** Meton.: Tillage, agriculture: Juv.

lig-ŭla (ling-), æ, f. dim. [ling-ua] (Prop.: **A** little lingua; Meton.) **1.** A tongue of land: Cæs. — **2.** The tongue of a shoe; a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet: Juv.

Ligŭres, um, m. The *Ligures*; an Italian people in Gallia Cisalpinga (in the modern Piedmont, Genoa, and Lucca). — Hence, **1. Ligur (-us), ūris, adj. com.** *Ligurian*. — **As Subst.**: **Ligurs, ūris, m.** *A* *Ligurian*. — **2. Ligŭr-ia, æ, f.** The country of the *Ligures*, *Liguria*. — **3. Ligusticus (-tinus), a, um, adj.** *Ligustine, Ligurian*.

Ligŭrinus, i, m. *Ligurinus*; a friend of Horace.

lig-ŭrto (-urrio), ūrvi, or ūrli, ūritum, ūrire, 4. v. a. and n. [**LIG**, root of *lingo*] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To lick: semesios pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of personal objects: To lick up a person's fare; to feed or feast upon one: Plaut. — **2.** Of things as objects: To lick up, feast on by stealth: furta, Hor. **C.** Fig.: **1.** To desire eagerly, to long after a thing: improbiissima lucra, Cic. — **2.** To aim at, pay attention to a thing: Cic. **II.** Neut.: To be dainty, fond of nice things: Ter.

ligŭrī-tio (ligurri-), ðnis, f. [**liguri-o**] **A** being dainty, daintiness; a fondness for nice things: Cic.

ligustrum, i, n. The privet plant: Virg.

lilŭm, ūi, n. [**λεῖον**] **I.** Prop.: **A** lily: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A** lily (i. e. a defence, consisting of several rows of pils, in which stakes were planted that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground: Cæs. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lis*.

Lilybæum, i, n. [**Λιλυβαίον**, *Lilybæum*; a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name (now Capo di Boco). — Hence, **Lilybæ-tānus (-æus, -ēus), a, um, adj.** Of *Lilybæum*; *Lilybæan* or *Lilybæan*.

li-ma, æ, f. [akin to Gr. **ῥι-νῆ**, from **ῥι-νῆ-ν**, to cut] **I.** Prop.: **A** file: Plaut.; Phaed. **II.** Fig.: Of revision of literary productions, etc.: File, i. e. polishing, revision, correction: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lime*.

limā-te, adv. [limat-us] *Finely, elegantly, in a polished manner:* Cic.

limātŭ-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for limato-lus; fr. limatus, (unconfr. Gen.) limato-i] *Somewhat polished: judicium, Cic.*

limā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of lim(a)-o. — **2. Pa.**: Polished, refined, elegant: (Comp.) comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor.

limbus, i, m.: **I.** Prop.: **A** border that surrounds anything; a hem, edging, selvage, fringe: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A** head-band or fillet: Claud. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limbe*.

li-men, inis, n. [for ligmen; fr. lig-o] (That which ties, binds, or fastens; hence) **I.** Prop.: The connecting timber or support of a doorway, etc.: **A.** A lintel, or head-piece: limen superum, Plaut. — **B.** A sill, threshold, foot-piece, etc.: limen inferum, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A door, doorway; entrance: Virg. — **B.** A house, dwelling, abode: Liv; Virg. — **C.** Of a race-course: **A** barrier: Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A** beginning, commencement: belli, Tac.

limes, itis, m. [usually considered akin to limen; but, etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A** path or balk across fields: Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A boundary, limit between two fields, consisting of a stone or a balk: Virg. — **B.** A fortified boundary-line; a boundary-wall: Tac. — **C.**: **1.** Gen.: **A** path, passage, road, way: Virg; Liv. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the channel of a stream: Ov. — **b.** Of the track of light left behind them by comets, etc.: Ov. — **c.** Of the zodiac: Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A** distinction, difference: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limite*.

Limnæa, æ, f. [**Λιμναία**] (**A** thing pertaining to a marsh; Marsh-town). *Limnæa*; a town of Thessaly.

Limnætis, idis, f. [**Λιμναίτις**] (Belonging to the marshes). *Limnætis*; a surname of Diana.

lim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lim-a] **I.** Prop.: To file: gemmis limandis, Pl. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of literary productions, etc.: To file, polish, finish: Cic. — **B.** Of persons: To polish, to render courteous, to cause to exhibit good breeding: Cic. — **C.** To investigate accurately, to clear of everything superfluous: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. — **D.** To file off, take away, diminish: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limier*.

Limônium, i, n. *Limonium*; a city in Aquitanian Gaul (now Poitiers).

lim-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. lim-us] **I.** Prop.: Full of, or abounding in, mud or slime; slimy, miry, muddy: lacus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Delighting or growing in the mud or muddy places: juncus, Virg.

limp-idus, a, um, adj. [akin to

Sanscrit root **ḍhr**, *lucere*: whence Gr. **λαμπ-ειν**] Clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid: lacus, Cat.: (Comp.) limpidior aqua flet, Vitruv. (Sup.) vinum limpidissimum, Col. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limpide*.

1. li-mus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, akin to **λεχ-μιος**, **λεχ-μιος**; acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root **LĠG**, amplecti] Of the eyes: Sidelong, looking sideways or askance.

2. li-mus, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root **LĠ**, liquefacere, solvere] (The thing liquefied or loosened; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Slime, mud, loose soil: Liv; Virg. **B.** Esp.: Dirt, mire: Ov. **II.** Fig.: Filth, pollution, mire: Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *limon*.

3. li-mus, i, m. [prob. for lig-mus; fr. lig-o] (That which surrounds; hence) **A** girde or apron worn by sacrificing priests, Virg.

Limŭra, æ, -e, ēs, f. *Limyra* or *Limyre*; a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia.

linc-tus (for ling-tus), a, um, P. of ling-o.

Lindus (-os), i, f. [**Λίνδος**, *Lindus* or *Lindos*; a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva.

linæa, æ, v. *lineus*.

linæa-mentum, i, n. [linea] (That which is made by a line; hence) **1.** A line: Cic. — **2.** (Prop.: **A** line of the pencil or brush, by artists; Meton.) Plur.: Drawings, designs, representations, delineations: Cic. — **3. a. Prop.**: **A** feature, lineament: Cic. — **b.** Fig.: **A** feature, lineament: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *linéament*.

lin-ēus, a, um, adj. [lin-um] (Of, or belonging to, linum; hence) **1.** Of, or belonging to, flax, or hemp; hempen: vincula, Virg. — **As Subst.**: **linæa, æ, f.** (sc. restis) **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: A string made of hemp or flax; a hempen cord or string; a line: Var. — (b) Esp.: **A** plumb-line of masons and carpenters: Cic. — Particular phrase: Ad lineam or rectis lineis, In a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: Cic. — **b.** Meton.: (a): (a) A line that is made or drawn: Pl. — (b) A boundary-line between fields; hence — **P** ro v.: Amate extremā linēā, To love at the furthest boundary, i. e. to see the beloved object at a great distance off, and be unable to address a word to her: Ter. — (γ) A line (in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other): Ov. — (b) A region, district, etc., mundi, Luc. — **c.** Fig.: (a) A line of descent or kindred; lineage: Stat. — (b) A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. — **2.** Of, or belonging to, linen; linen: linæa terga, folds of linen, Virg. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lignē*, "a line."

ling-ōs, i, linxi, linctum, lingēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root **LĠH**, Gr. **λεῖν-ω**] To lick: Plaut. ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *lêcher*; Eng. *lick*.

Lingones, um, m. The *Lingones*; a people in Celtic Gaul (whence the

akin to the Germanic *stri* strife, and the Gr. *épis*; cf. also Lat. *rixā* I. Gen.: *A strife, dispute, quarrel*: Cic.—II. Esp.: *A lawsuit, an action or process at law*: Cic.—B.: I. Prop.: *The subject of contention at law; the matter in dispute*: Cic.—2. Fig.: *A matter in dispute*: Hor.

Lissus, i, f., -um, i, n. *Lissus* or *Lissum*; a city of southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia (now prob. Alessio).

Litāna silva, or simply **Litāna**, s, f. *The Silva Litana or the Litana; a forest in Gallia Cisalpina* (now *Seira de Luogo*).

Litātō, ōnis, f. [lit(a)-o] (Prop.): *The act of offering a successful sacrifice*; Meton.: *A fortunate or successful sacrifice*: Liv.

Litāt-o, adv. [litat-ns] *Sacrifice having been successfully offered*: Liv.

Litāt-us, a, um, P. of lit(a)-o.

Litēra (litt-), s, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A letter*: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Homo trium litterarum*. *A man of three letters*, i. e. *fur, a thief*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Sing.: 1. *A word, a line*: Cic.—2. *A handwriting*: Cic.—3. Only in poets: *A letter or epistle*: Ov.—B. Plur.: 1. *A letter or epistle*: Cic.—2. *A writing, document, paper*: Cic.—3. *An account-book*: Cic.—4. *An edict, ordinance*: Cic.—5. *Written records, literature*: Cic.—6. *History*: Liv.—7. *Literary composition*: Nep.—8. *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship*, letters: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littre*.

Litēr-ārius (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litr-a] *Of, or belonging to, learning*: ludus, an elementary school, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littéraire*.

Litēr-āt-e (littēr-āt-), adv. [litr-at-us] 1. (Prop.): *In or with letters plainly or distinctly made*; Meton.: a. *Clearly, plainly, legibly, distinctly*: Cic.—b. *To the letter, literally*: Cic.—2. *Learnedly; with critical knowledge or skill*: (Comp.) *litteratus loqui*, Cic.

Litēr-ā-tor (littēr-a-), ōris, m. [litr-a] *A grammarian, critic, philologist*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérateur*.

Litēr-ā-tūra (littēr-a-), s, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: *A writing formed of letters*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *litteratura Graeca, the Greek alphabet*: Tac.—2. *Learning, erudition, scholarship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littérature*.

Litēr-āt-us (littēr-), a, um, adj. [litr-a] (Provided or furnished with letters; hence) 1. *Marked with letters, branded*: Plaut.—2.: a. *Learned, liberally educated*: (Sup.) *comp. litteratissimum esse judicio*, Cic. (Comp.) *litterator est quisque*, Sen.—b. *Of leisure, etc.*: *Of, or belonging to, learning; learned*: otium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littéré*.

Liternum (Lint-), i, n. *Liternum* or *Linternum*; a city of Campania (now the village of *Patria*).—Hence, **Litern-us** (-inus), a, um, adj. *Liternum*.—As Subst.: **Litern-um** (-inum), i, n. (sc. praedium) *Litern-*

um; an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum.

Litēr-ŭla (littēr-), s, f. dim. [litr-a] (*A small letters*; hence) 1. *A little letter of the alphabet*, Cic.—2. Plur.: *A short letter*, a note: Cic.—3. Plur.: *Slight or small grammatical knowledge, literary learning, or liberal studies*: Cic.

Lit-ŭcen, inis, m. [for lit-i-can; fr. lit-us; (i); can-o] *A clarion-blower, a trumpeter*: Cato.

Litig-ā-tor, ōris, m. [litig(a)-o] *A party to a lawsuit, a litigant*: Tac.

Litig-ōsus, a, um, adj. [litigi-um] I. Prop.: (Full of litigation; hence) A. Of things: *Full of disputes, quarrelsomeness*: disputatio, Cic.—B. Of persons: *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious*: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the object of dispute: *Disputed*: praedilum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litigieux*.

Litig-ŭm, i, n. [litig-o] *A dispute, quarrel, strife*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *litige*.

Lit-ŭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [lis, lit-is] I. Gen.: *To dispute, quarrel, strive*: Hirtum cum Quinto pro mo acerrime litigasse, Cic. II. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *To sue at law, take law proceedings, litigate*: noli pati litigare fratres, Cic.

Lit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Gr. *litō*, to beseech] I. Neut.: *A. Prop.*: Of persons: 1. *Personal*: *To make an offering or to sacrifice with favourable results; to obtain favourable omens*: egregie litasse, Liv.—2. *Impers. Pass.*: *It is, etc., favourably sacrificed; a favourable sacrifice is, etc., offered; favourable omens are, etc., obtained*: proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. B. Fig.: *To bring an offering or make an atonement to; to appease, propitiate, satisfy*: litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To offer (in sacrifice)*: sacrificio litatis, Indulge hospitio, Virg. B. Fig.: *To offer, devote, consecrate*: plura non habui, dolor, Quae tibi litare, Sen.

Litōr-ālis, e, adj. [litus, litōr-is] (*Of, or belonging to, litus*; hence) I. Of deities: *Presiding over the shore*: dii, Cat.—2. Of fishes: *Feeding or found near the shore*: Pl.—3. Of persons: *Dwelling on or near the sea-shore*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *littoral*.

Litōr-ŭsus, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the shore*: arena, Ov. II. Esp.: A. Of living animals: *Frequenting or living on the shore*: cancri, Ov.: aves, Virg.—B. Of places: *Lying or situate on the shore*: Sil.

Littēra, s, etc., v. liter.

Littus, oris, v. litus.

Litubium, i, n. *Litubium*; a town of Liguria.

Lit-ŭra, s, f. [Lit, root of li-no] I. Gen.: *A smearing, anointing*: Col. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: (*A rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written*; hence) *A blotting out, correct-*

ing: nominis, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *A passage erased, an erasure*: Cic.—2. *A blot, blot made in a writing*: Prop.

1. **Li-tus**, a, um, P. of li-no.

2. **Li-tus** (litt-), ōris, n. [prob. Li, root of li-no] (*That which is over-spread, esp. by the sea*; hence) I. Prop.: *The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, beach, strand*: Cic.—Prov.: A. Littus arare, *To plough the shore, i. e. to labour in vain, take useless pains*: Ov. B. In litus arenas fundere, *To pour sand on the sea-shore, i. e. to add to that of which there is already an abundance*: Ov. II. Meton.: A. A landing-place: Suet.—B. The shore of a lake: Cat.—C. The bank of a river: Cic.—D. Land at the sea-side: Virg.

Li-t-ŭs, i, m. (Gen. Plur. lituŭm for lituŭm, Luc.) [etym. dub.; usually considered an Etruscan word, signifying "crooked"] I. Prop.: *A staff used by augurs in taking omens; an augur's staff, an augural wand*. II. Meton.: *A trumpet, clarion, or cornet (slightly bent at the end, like an augur's staff; used by the cavalry, as tuba was by the infantry)*: Hor. III. Fig.: *An instigator, author, cause*: Cic.

Live-nis, ntis, i. P. of live-o.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Gen.: *Bluish or lead-coloured*: prunaeque non solum nigro liventia succo, Ov.—(b) Esp.: *Black and blue, livid from bruises, etc.*: compedibus liventia crura, Ov.—b. *Looking black and blue; i. e. envious*: Mart.

liv-ŭo, no per f. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be of a bluish or lead colour*: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. B. Esp.: *To be black and blue; to be livid, from bruises, etc.*: Prop. II. Fig.: *To be envious*: Tac.

live-sco, no per f. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. [live-o] I. *To turn black and blue, become livid*: digiti livescent in pedibus, Lucr. II. *To envy, be envious*: Claud.

Livid-ŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for livido-lus; fr. lividus, (uncongr. Gen.) livido-i] *Somewhat envious*: Juv.

Liv-ŭsus, a, um, adj. [liv-ŭo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of a leaden colour, bluish, blue*: vada, Virg.: (Sup.) lividissima vorago, Cat. B. Esp.: Of the results of beating, bruising, etc.: *Black and blue, livid*: brachia, Hor. II. Fig.: *Looking black and blue; hence, envious, malicious, spiteful*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *livide*.

Liv-ŭs, i, m., -a, s, f. *Livius* and *Livia*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Liv-ŭs** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Livius; Livian*.

Liv-or, ōris, m. [liv-o] 1. *Lead-colour, bluish colour*: Juv.—2. Of the results of bruising, etc.: *A black and blue spot or mark; lividness*: Auct. Her.—3. *Envy, spite, malice, ill-will*: Script. ap. Cic.

Lixa, s, m. [prob. = li-sa; fr. lic-o] (*One who offers things for sale*; hence, in a camp) I. Prop.: *A sutler*: Liv. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Camp-followers (of every description, whether sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.)*: Sall.

lōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [loc(a)-o] 1. *A placing; a disposition, arrangement*: Quint.—2. *a. Prop.*: *A letting out, leasing*: Cic.; Liv.—*b. Meton.*: *A contract of letting or hiring; a lease*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locatio*.

lōcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A contractor for any thing*: Pl.

lōcā-tōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [locator] (*Of, or belonging to, a locator; hence*) *Pertaining to letting or hiring out*: Cic. **lōcā-tum, i, n.** [loc(a)-o] *Any thing let on lease*: Cic.

lōc-īto, no perf. nor sup., āre, i, v. a. intens. [loc-o] *To let or hire out*: Ter.

lōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre (locāssint for locaverint, Cic.) 1. *v. a.* [loc-us] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange*: castra, Cic.: fundamenta, Virg.—*Particular phrases*: Locare puellam in matrimonium, in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, or simply locare, *To give a girl in marriage, to marry her to any one*: Plaut.; Cic.; Enn.; Auct. Her.: Ter. *B. Esp.*: 1. *a. To let, lease, hire, or farm out*: vectigalia, Cic.: agrum, Liv.—*b. To give out on contract, to contract for a thing to be done*: funera, Cic.: statuum faciendam, id.—*c. To hire out, let out on hire*: operam nummis, Plaut.: aliquem, Ov.—2. *a. Of money*: *To put or lend out on interest*: nummum, Plaut.—*b.* With Personal pron.: *To bring in interest, to yield*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To place, put, set*: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, Cic.—*Particular phrase*: Locare nomen, *To place or put out one's name; i. e. to become surety*: Phaed. ¶ Hence, *Fr. louer*.

Lōcī, ōrum, m., Λοκροί. *The Locri. I. A people of Greece, divided into the Locri Epizephyrii, Locri Ozolet, and also the Locri Epizephyrii, who settled in Bruttium in Italy, and there founded the city of Narycium*—Hence, *A. Lōc-r-ensis, e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Locrians; Locrian*—*As Subst.*: *Locrenses, ium, m. (sc. incolae) The Locrians*—*B. Lōc-r-is, idis, f., Λοκρίς.* *The country of Locris. II. The city of Narycium, a colony of the Locrians (now Gerace)*.

lōcū-lus, i, m. dim. [for loco-lus; fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-l] *I. Prop.*: *A little place*: Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A. A coffin*: Pl.—*B. Plur.*: *A small receptacle with compartments; a coffer or casket*: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locule*.

lōcū-ple-a, ētis (Gen. Plur.) locupletum and locupletum, *adj.* (for loco-ple-a; fr. locus, (uncontr. Gen.) loco-i; ple-o) (*Pull of landed property; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *Rich in lands*: homines, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Rich, wealthy, opulent*: (Comp.) festinanti semper locupletior obstat, Hor.: (Sup.) locupletissimae urbes, Cæs.—*As Subst.*: locuples, ētis, m. (sc. homo) *A rich person*: Cic.—*B. Wealth-giving or producing*: locupes aquila, i. e. the lucrative post of centurion: Juv.—*C.* Of the consequence of being wealthy,

etc.: *Responsible, safe, satisfactory, that can fulfil one's engagements*: Liv. *III. Fig.*: *A. Copious, abounding, or rich (in language), etc.*: Cic.—*B. Richly or amply provided for some purpose*: ad beate vivendum est, Cic.—*C.*: 1. *Sufficient, credible, satisfactory*: auctor, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *Trusty, trustworthy*: tabellarius, Cic.

lōcū-plēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [locuples, locuplet-is] *I. Prop.*: *To enrich, make rich*: cives, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To enrich*: eloquentiam, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To enrich in appearance*: to adorn, beautify, decorate: Cic.

lōc-us (old form stlocus), *i, m.* [prob. akin to the root lex, ponere] (*That which is put, placed or situated; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A place* (Plur.: loci, single places, loca, places connected with each other, regions): Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—*B. Esp.*: 1. *Milit. l. t.*: *Post, position*: Cæs.—2. *Landed property; an estate*: Fest.—3. *A place, spot, locality*: Cic.—4. *Of a city*: *A site*: Ov.—5. *A place or passage in a letter, book, etc.*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. In Rhet.*: 1. *A topic of discussion; a matter, subject, point*: Cic.; Hor.—2. *A point on which proofs are founded, or from which they are deduced*: Cic.—*B. Room for anything; occasion, place, etc.*: Cic.—*C. Place, position, situation, condition*: Cic.—*D. Place, position, degree, rank*: Cic.; Liv.—*E. Estimation*: Cic.—*F. Loco*. *In the place of, instead of, for* (with Gen.) *criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. III. Meton.*: *Of time*: *A. Loco, in loco, locis*: *At the right time or times; seasonably, opportunely*: Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—*B. Loci or locorum*: (*dependent on Adv. or Neut. Pron.*): 1. *Interea loci, meanwhile, meantime*: Ter.—2. *Postea loci, Afterwards, subsequently*: Sall.—3. *Adhuc locorum, Up to this time, hitherto*: Plaut.—4. *Inde loci, Since then, since that time*: Lucr.—5. *Ad id locorum, Up to that time, till then*: Liv.—6. *Post id locorum, After, or since that time*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. lieu*.

1. **lōcusta, æ, f.** [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A crayfish, a lobster*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A locust*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locuste*.

2. **lōcusta, æ, f.** *Locusta*: a woman famed for skill in poisons in the time of Nero and Claudius.

lōc-ūtio (loqu-), ōnis, f. [loqu-or] (*Prop.*: *A speaking; the act of speaking*: Meton.) 1. *That which is spoken, speech, discourse*: Cic.—2. *Mode of speaking, pronunciation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. locution*.

lōc-ūtus (loqu-), a, um, P. of loqu-or.

lōdic-ūlla, æ, f. dim. [lodix, lodic-is] *A small coverlet, blanket*: Suet.

lōdix, icis, f. *A coverlet, blanket, counterpane*: Juv.

lōgūm, i, -ium, ii, n. = λογείον and λογών: 1. *That part of the stage on which the actors spoke; the pulpitum*;

Vitr.—2. *Archives*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. logis, loge*.

1. **lōgica, æ, -e, ēs, f.** = λογική. *The art of logic, logic*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. logique*.

2. **lōgica, ōrum, n.** = τὰ λογικά. *Logical studies, logic*: Cic.

lōgicē, ēs, v. l. logica

lōg-os (-us), i, m. = λογος: *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A word*: Plaut. *B. Esp.*: 1. *Mere words, empty talk*: Ter.—2. *A witty saying, bonmot, jest*: Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *A written story, tale, myth*: Sen.

lōligo (loll-), inis, f. *The cuttle-fish*: Hor.

lōllum, ii, n. *Darnel, cockle, tares*: Virg.

Lōllius ii, m.; -a, æ, f. *Lollius and Lollia; a Roman name*—Hence, *Lōll-i-ānus, a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Lollius; Lollian*.

lō-mentum, i, n. [lo, root of lotum, Supine of lavo] (*That which washes; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A wash or cosmetic*: Mart. *II. Fig.*: *A wash or cosmetic; i. e. a means of rendering morally beautiful, etc.*: Script. ap. Cic.

Lōndinium (Lund-), i, n. *Lundonia, æ, f.* *Londinium, Londinium, or Londonia; the principal city of Britain, subsequently called Augusta (now London)*.

long-æv-us, a, um, adj. [long-us; æv-um] *Of great age, aged*: Virg.—*As Subst.*: *longævus, i, m. (-a, æ, f.) An old man or woman*: Ov.; Virg.

long-e, ade. [long-us] 1. *Intenly*: *longe gradi, To step in length, i. e. to take long steps or strides*, Virg.—2. *a.*: (a) *Prop.*: *Far off, a long way off, at some or a great distance*: longēabsum, Cic. (Comp.) fontes a præsidis aberant longius, Cæs.—(b) *Fig.*: *Widely, greatly, much, by much, exceedingly*: longe melior, Virg.: (Sup.) longissime abhorre, Cic.—*b.* *To a distance off, far off, far away*: Cic.—*c.* *From a distance off, a long way, from far*: Cic.—3. *Of time*: *Long, for a long time*: Cic.—4. *Of compositions, speech, etc.*: *At length, long, copiously, fully*: Cic.

longinqu-itas, ātis, f. [longinqu-us] (*The state, or condition, of the longinquis; hence*) 1. *Distance*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *Of space*: *Length, extent*: Tac.; Pl.—3. *Of time*: *a. Length, long continuance, or duration*: Cic.; Tac.—*b. Long duration, length of time, long continuance*: Cic.

long-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-us; fr. long-us; hinc] 1. *a. Gen.*: *Belonging to a long way from this place; far off, distant, or removed; remote*: nos longinqui, Cic. (Comp.) ex longinquiribus locis, Cæs.—*Adverbial expression*: Ex or longinquo (sc. loco), *From a distant place, from a distance, from afar*: Tac.—*As Subst.*: *longinqua, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) Distant places or parts*: Tac.—*b. Esp.*: *Foreign, belonging to a foreign country, etc.*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic.—2. *Of space*: *a. Belonging to or*

respecting things far off: cura, Liv.—b. Received from a distance: vulnera, Luc.—c. Long: linea, Pl.—d. Spacious, extensive: aquora, Claud.—3. Of time: a. Long, of long duration, long continued: dolores, Cic.—b. Long deferred, distant: tempus, Cic.—c. Old, ancient: monumenta, Pl.

long-i-pes, pēdis, adj. [long-us; (i); pes] Long-footed: Pl.
long-iter, adv. [long-us] Far, far off: Lucr.

long-itudō, inis, f. [id.] (The quality of the longus; hence) I.: a. Prop.: Of space: Length: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of sound: Length: Cic.—2. Of speech: Length, copiousness, prolixity: Cic.—3. Of time: Length, long duration: Ter.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. longitude.

longi-us-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for longior-cūlus; fr. longior, Comp. of longus] Rather long: versus, Cic.

Longūla, æ, f. Longula: a Volscian city in the neighbourhood of Corioli.
longūl-e, ade. [longul-us] Somewhat distant or far off: Ter.

longūl-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for longo-lus; fr. longus, (unconstr. Gen.) longo-i] Rather long: iter, Cic.

longum, adv. [neut. of longus] For a long time, in a long while, long: longum, formose, vale, Virg.

Longuntica, æ, f. Longuntica: a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

longūri-us, ii, m. [usually referred to longus; but etym. dub.] A long pole: Cass.

long-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *dirgha*, "long"] I. Prop.: Of time or space: A. Of things: 1. Gen.: Long: longo intervallo Interjecto, Cic.—Particular expressions: a. Longa navis, A long ship, i.e. a warship, man-of-war, on account of its long shape: Script. ap. Cic.—b. Longus versus, A long verse, i.e. the heroic hexameter: Enn.—2. Esp.: a. Long; i.e. having the natural length; un-mutilated, uninjured: manus, Prop.—b. Great, vast, extensive, spacious: pontus, Hor.—B. Of persons: Tall, long: (Comp.) sesquipedale est, quam tu, longior, Plant. II. Fig.: Long, copious, full of detail or matter: (Sup.) epistola longissima, Cic. III. Meton.: A. Far off, remote, distant: donus, Just.: dies, Tac.—B. Long, continuing long, of long duration or continuance: horre, quibus expectabam, longa videbantur, Cic.—C. Of persons: 1. Prolix, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic.—2. Slow in any matter: longus spe, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. long.

longuac-itas, ātis, f. [loquax, loquac-is] (The quality of the loquax; hence) I. Of persons: Proneness to talk, talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.—2. Of birds: Propensity to chatter; chattering, imitation of speaking: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquacit.

longuac-iter, adv. [id.] 1. Talkatively, loquaciously: Cic.—2. At full length: Hor.

longuac-ulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

loqu-ax, ātis, adj. [loqu-or] I. Prop.: Of persons: Prone to talk, talkative, loquacious, wordy, full of words: (Sup.) homo . . . loquacissimus obmutuit, Cic.: (Comp.) senectus (= senes) est naturā loquacior, id. II. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: Talkative, loquacious, etc.: Cic.—B. Full of language; very speaking or expressive: vultus, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Of animals: 1. Of frogs: Noisy, inclined to make a noise, croaking: Virg.—2. Of birds: Chirping, chattering, noisy: Virg.; Pl.—B. Of things: 1. Of streams, etc.: Murmuring, babbling: lymphæ, Hor.—2. Of pools, as abounding in frogs: Full of noise or croaking: Virg.—C. Of a report: Much talked of, in every body's mouth: Ov.—D. Of a letter: Prolix, full of talk, etc.; lengthy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquace.

loqu-ēla, æ, f. [id.] I. Prop.: Speech, discourse: Plant.; Lucr. II. Meton.: A. A word: Virg.—B. A language: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. loquēle.

loqu-ens, entis, P. of loqu-or.

loqu-itor, ātus sum, āti, i. v. n. freq. dep. [id.] To speak often or much: Plant.

loqu-or, locūtus (loquūtus) sum, loquī, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root LAP, dicere] I. Prop.: To speak, talk: A. Neut.: ad quem scire locuta est, Virg.—B. Act.: 1. To speak, say, tell, utter, mention, name: mera scelera, Cic.—2. To speak of, talk about: nil nisi classes loquens et exco-itās, Cic. II. Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: A. Neut.: To speak: res loquitor, Cic.—B. Act.: To speak, tell, declare, utter: cætera cum charta dextra locuta mea est, Ov. III. Meton.: A. Neut.: To rustle, murmur: Mæn-alis argutumq; nemus pinoque loquens Semper habet, Virg.—B. Act.: To make known, show, indicate clearly: volucres me fata loquentur, Stat.

lōr-āmentum, i, n. [lor-um] A thing: Just.

lōr-āri-us, ii, m. [id.] (One pertaining to a lorum; hence) One who uses the whip, scourge, or lash, to persons: a flogger: Plant.

lōr-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Pertaining to a lorum; hence) Like things, made into things: Plant.

lōr-ica, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to, i.e. made of, lora; hence) I. Prop.: A cuirass or corselet made of leathern things: a leathern cuirass or corselet: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of any cuirass: Virg.—B. Milit. t. t.: A breastwork, parapet: Tac.

lōric-a-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [loric-a] I. To arm or cover with a breastplate of metal: statua loricata, Liv. II. To cover with defensive armour, to mail, equip in armour: ornatus loricatesque elephantus, Hirt.

lōric-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small breastwork: viminea, Hirt.

lōr-i-pes, ēdis, adj. [lor-um; (i); pes] Thong-footed, i.e. limber-footed, limber-legged; acc. to some, crook-footed, bandy-legged: Juv.

lōr-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root

LŪ, scindere] (That which is cut; hence) I. Prop.: A thong: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of things made with thongs: 1. For dogs: A leash: Pl.—2. Of horses: Plur.: The reins of a bridle: Liv.—Particular phrases: a. Lora dare, remittere, etc., To give, slacken the reins: i.e. to let the horses have their heads: Virg.; Ov.—b. Lora tendere, loris uti, To stretch, to use the reins; i.e. to hold in the horses: Ov.—3. Plur.: A whip, lash, scourge: Cic.—4. The leathern bulla worn by children of the poorer rank, together with the thong attached to it: Juv.—B. Of things, in form, etc., like a lorum or thong: 1. The giraffe of Venus: Mart.—2. Of a tendril of the vine: Pl.

Lōtis, Idis, f., Λωτīs, Lotis; a nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed into a lotus-tree.

lōtium, ii, n. Urine: Suet.

Lōtōphāgi, grum, in., Λωτοφάγοι (Lotus-eaters). The Lotophagi; an African people on the Lesser Syrtis.

lōtos (-us), i, f., Λωτός, I. Prop.: The lotus; the name of various plants and trees; esp. of the water-lily of the Nile: Pl. II. Meton.: A flute made of lotus-wood: a lotus flute: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lotus.

lōt-us, a, um, P. of lavo, through Lo, root of lo-tum.

lotus, i, v. lotos.

lūbens, entis, etc., v. lib.

lūbric-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [lubric-us] To render slippery: Juv.

lūbric-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root LŪ, solvere] (Belonging to that which is made loose; hence) I. Prop.: Of the ground, etc.: Slippery, causing to slip: Plant.—As Subst.: lubricum, i, n. A slippery or loose place: Tac. II. Meton.: A. Smooth: anguis, Virg.—B. Of the result of natural moisture: 1. That easily slips, glides, or moves about: natura lubricos oculos fecit, et mobiles, Cic.—2. Slippy, slippery: conchyliā, Hor.—C. Of a stream: Gliding: Ov.—D. Of a shade: Slipping from the hand, eluding the grasp: Ov. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, critical: cupiditatem dominandi precipitem et lubricam antefere verā gloriā, Cic.—As Subst.: lubricum, i, n. A slippery or critical position: Cic.—2.: a. Of youth: Hazardous, dangerous, slippery, perilous: ætas maxime lubrica, Cic.—b. Of the countenance: Hazardous or dangerous to look upon, on account of its beauty: Hor.—B. Smooth, slippery, deceitful: tentasti lubricus artes, Virg.—C. Of time: Fleeting, gliding away: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. lubrique.

lūca, æ, f. Luca; a city of Etruria (now Lucca).—Hence, Lūc-ensis, (adj.) Of Lucca.

lūca (-as) bos. Lucanian ox, for elephant (so called either because the Romans first saw the elephant in Lucania, in the war with Pyrrhus, or because of the animal being covered with men in glittering armour: the former idea is rejected by Varro): Lucr.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m.* The Lucani; a people of Lower Italy. — Hence, **I.** **Lūcān-us**, a, um, adj. *Lucanian*. — **2.** **Lūcān-ia**, ae, *f.* *Lucania*; the country of the Lucani.

lūc-ar, āris, *n.* [luc-us] (*A thing pertaining to a lucus*; hence) **A forest-lamp** (the income from which was expended in the support of players): Tac.

Luccēlus, ū, *m.* *Luccius*; a friend of Cicero and Pompey.

luc-e, *v. lux.*

Luceum, ū, *n.* *Luceum*; a fortress in Galatia.

lūcel-lum, *i. n. dñm.* [for luc(e)-rum; fr. *lucrum*, luc(e)-ri] **A small gain, slight profit**: Cic.; Hor.

lūc-ō, luxi, *no sup.*, lucēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *luch*, to shine, be bright] **I. Prop.**: Of any thing that is bright or luminous in itself: *To shine, to be brilliant or bright*: *lucē lucēbat stella alienā*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the effect produced on other things by luminous bodies, etc.: *To be made or become bright; to be shining or glittering*: *ex isto luceat igne rogus*, Ov. — **B.** *To give forth light, to shine*: *femina lucentes portas ab urbe facies*, Ov. — **C.** Of the day: *1. To grow light, to dawn*: *an, unquam lucebit in orbe illo dies, quo, etc.*, Sil. — **2.** *Impers.*: *Lucet, lucebat, etc.* *The day dawns, was dawning, etc.* *there is or it is (was) light, it is (was) day*: Cic.; Plant. — **D.** *To be brilliant or splendid; to glitter or glisten*: *lucet in ore rubor*, Ov. — **E.** *To be clearly seen; to be discernible or visible*: *per occultos lucebat semita calles*, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To shine forth; to be conspicuous, apparent, evident*: *argumentis*, Cic. — **B.** Of speech, etc.: *To be clear, perspicuous, etc.* — **Quint.** — **C.** *To shine forth; to be resplendent, bright, or brilliant*: *imperi vestri splendor illis genitibus lucet*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luire*.

Lūcōres, ūm, *m.* The Luceres; an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the Ramnes (Latins) and Tities (Sabines) gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen.

Lūcōria, ae, *f.* *Luceria*; a city of Apulia (now Lucera). — Hence, **Lūc-ōr-inus**, a, um, adj. *Lucerian*. — **As Subst.**: **Lucerini**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Lucerians*.

lūc-erna, ae, *f.* [luc-o] (*The shining or brilliant thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A lamp, oil-lamp**: *lucerna me descript*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Nocturnal labour, lucubration*: Juv.

lūc-eco (*luci*), *no perf. nor sup.*, lucēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [luc-o] **I. To begin to shine**: *janque novum terre stupeant lucescere solem*, Vaz. **II.** Of the day, etc.: **A.** *To grow light, break, dawn*: *nonne luceant*, Ov. — **B.** *Impers.*: *Lucescit, luciscit, etc.* *The day is breaking*: *quum luceaceret, as soon as it was light, at break of day*, Cic.

lūci, *v. lux.*

lūcid-ō, adv. [lucid-us] **1. Brilliantly, splendidly, dazlingly**: **I.** *lucidius inter divina mansurus* (sc.

animus), Sen. — **2.** Of speech: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly*: *lucide*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *ostendit lucidissima causam*, Quint.

lūc-Idus, a, um, adj. [luc-o] **1.** Of any thing bright or luminous in itself: *Shining, bright*: (*Sup.*) *lucidissima stella*, Vitruv. — **2.** *That gives light, shining*: *aër, Lucr.* — **3.**: **a.** *Brilliant, splendid, glittering, glistening, dazling*: *sedes* (sc. *Deorum*), Hor. — *Adverbial expression*: *Lucidum, Brilliantly, splendidly, dazlingly, etc.*: Hor. — **b.** *Clear, bright, transparent*: *amnis, Quint.* — **c.** Of colour: *Bright, lustrous, shining-white*: Tib. — **4.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid*: **a.** Of speech: (*Comp.*) *res lucidior*, Quint. — **b.** Of arrangement of words, ideas, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucide*.

lūc-i-fer, fera, ferum, adj. [lux, luc-is; (i); fer-o] **Light-bringing**: *luciferique*, Ov. — **As Subst.**: **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: **Lucifer**, eri, *m.* *The morning-star, the planet Venus*: Cic. — **b.** *Meton.*: *The day*: *Lucifer*; *the fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *Lucifer*.

lūc-i-fūg-us, a, um, adj. [lux, luc-is; (i); fug-io] **Light-shunning**. **I. Prop.**: *blatta*, Virg. **II. Fig.**: *hominēs*, Cic.

Lūcilus, ū, *m.* *Lucilius*; a Roman name.

Lūc-ina, ae, *f.* [lux, luc-is] (*The one belonging to lux*) **I. Prop.**: *Lucina*; the goddess who brings persons to the light; and so the goddess of childbirth: *Plaut.*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **1.** *Childbirth*: Virg. — **2.** Of *lucēre* (as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres): Tib.

lūcisco, *v. lūcesco*.

Lūc-lus, ū, *m.* [lux, luc-is] (*Belonging to the day*; i.e. *prps. born at break of day*) *Lucius*; a Roman name (usually represented by *L.*, simply).

Lūcrētīa, ae, *v. Lucretius*.

Lūcrētīl-is, is, *m.* *Lucretilis*; a mountain in the Sabine territory.

Lūcrētīus, ū, *m.*, -ae, ae, *f.* *Lucretius and Lucretia*; Roman names.

lūc-i-fācio, feci, factum, facēre, 3. *v. a.*; *Pass.* **luc-i-fio**, factus sum, fieri (sometimes written separately) [luc-um; (i); facio] **I. Prop.**: *To gain, get, win, acquire, as profit*: *to make a profitable acquisition of*: *tritici modios centum*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To make a gain of*; i.e. *to escape with impunity from the consequence of something*: *illo beneficio suum maleficium existimabant se lucrificare*, Hirt.

lūcrifac-tus, a, um, *P.* of *lucrificacio*.

lūcrificā-bilis, e, adj. [lucrific-(a)-o] **Gainful, profitable**: *Plaut.*

lūc-i-fic-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for luc-i-facio; fr. *lucrum*; (i); fac-io] *To make gain of*; *to gain, win, etc.*: Tert.

lūcrific-us, a, um, adj. [lucrific-] **Gainful, profitable**: *Plaut.*

lūcrifio, *v. lucrificacio* *init.*

lūc-i-fūg-a, ae, *comm.* [luc-um;

(i); fug-io] **A gain-fleeing, gain-shunning person**: *Plaut.*

Lūcrinus, i, *m.* (with or without *lacus*) *The Lucrine Lake, in the neighbourhood of Baiae* (now *Lago Lucrino*). — Hence, **I.** **Lūcrin-us**, a, um, -ens-is, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lake Lucrinus*; *Lucrine*.

lūc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [luc-um] **I. Gen.**: *To gain, win, get, make as profit*: **A.** *Prop.*: *spendulum*, Cic. — *talentum*, Hor. — **B.** *Fig.*: *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae, t. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *To gain by economy, to save*: *occasione lucrandi salis*, Pl.

lūc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of, or abounding in, lucrum*; hence) **Gainful, profitable, attended or accompanied with gain**: *paucis lucrosam*, Tac. (*Comp.*) *frans lucrosior*, Pl. (*Sup.*) *id lucrosissimum*, id.

lū-crūm, i, *n.* [2. *luc*] (*That which serves for paying*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gain, profit, advantage*: **Cic.**; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Love of gain, avarice*: *Luc*. — **B.** *Wealth, riches*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucré*.

lūctāmen, mīis, *n.* [luct(a)-or] **Toit, labour**: *Virg.*

lūcta-us, ntis, 1. *P.* of *lucto*. — **2.** *Pa.*: *Struggling, reluctant*: *oscula*, Ov.

lūctā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [luct(a)-or] **I. Prop.**: *A wrestling*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A struggle, contest, fight: *Liv.* **III. Fig.**: *A struggle, contest*: *Cic.***

lūctā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A wrestler**: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lucteur*.

lūct-i-fic-ābilis, e, adj. [for luct-i-fac-ābilis; fr. *luct-us*; (i); fac-io] **Sorrowful, afflicted**: *cor*, Pers.

lūct-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for luct-i-fac-us; fr. id.] **Causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeiful, baleful**: *Allecto*, Virg.

lūct-i-son-us, a, um, adj. [luct-us; (i); son-o] **Sad sounding, mournful, doleful**: *Ov.*

luc-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *luṣg*, *amplecti*] (*To seize in the embrace, etc.*; hence) **Of athletes, etc.**: *To wrestle*: *Ter.*

luc-tor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: *To seize, grasp, fold, clasp, lay hold of, encircle in one's embrace, arms, etc.*: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Prop.*: *Of athletes, etc.*: *To lay hold of or seize (a competitor) in one's arms, etc.*; *to wrestle*: *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, Cic. — **B.** *Meton.*: **1.** *To strive, contend, struggle*: *inter se adversus luctantur cornibus hēdi*, Virg. — **2.** *Of physical efforts*: *To strive, make great efforts, exert one's self; to struggle, labour, or toil hard*: *With living beings as subjects: sepe remoliri luctator pondera terrae*, Ov. (*Impers. Pass.*) *luctandum in turbā*, Hor. — **C.** *Fig.*: **1.** *To wrestle*: *habe a mental conflict: dñm cum clementia suā luctatus*, Veil. — **2.** *To strive, contend, struggle*: *tecum*, Cic. — **3.** *To strive, struggle, labour, toil*: *in lento luctantur marmore tonse*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lutter*.

luctuosus, *adv.* [luctuosus] *Dolefully, mournfully; canere, Var.: (Comp.) luctuosius perire, Liv.*

luctu-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [luctus, *functus*. Gen.] **luctu-ōsus** [Full of luctus; hence] 1. *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, doleful, mournful; luctuosus est trahi alteri cum bonis, luctuosus inimico, Cic. (Sup.) luctuosissimum exitium, id.—2. Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad; Hor.*

luc-tus, *ūs, m.* [for lug-tus; fr. lug-co] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Sorrow, bewailing, lamentation: Cic. **B. Esp.**: Mourning, sorrow for the dead: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Mourning, mourning apparel: Cic.; Tac.—**B.** A source of grief: Ov.—**C.** Personified: *Luctus or Grief; as a deity: Virg.*

lucua, *v. 2. lucus.*

lucubrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [lucubr(a)-o] **1. a. Prop.**: **A.** working by lamp-light or at night: Cato.—**b. Meton.**: Labour performed by lamp-light or at night; night-work, night-labour: Cic. **2. a. Prop.**: **A.** labouring, toiling, or studying by night; night-study: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Of any thing composed or written at night: Night-work, a lucubration: Cic.

lucubrātor-i-us, *a, um, adj.* [lucubro, through an obsolete subst. *lucubrador*, one who studies at night] *Belonging to one who studies at night; night: lectionula, Suet.*

lucubr-o, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. (lux; through an obsolete adj. lucuber, lucubr-i, bringing light) (To bring, or bring in, light; hence) I. Prop.: **A.** to bring in lamps, to have lamps brought in: Neut.: Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. Nent.**: To work by lamp-light or at night: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv.—**B. Act.**: To compose, write, etc., by lamp-light or at night: opusculum, Cic.*

luculent-e, *adv.* [luculentus] **1. a. (Prop.)**: **A.** Excellently, right well; Meton.: (a) Brightly, merrily, cheerily: Plaut.—(b) Thoroughly, soundly: Cic.—**b. Excellently, to great advantage: Plaut.—2. Elegantly: scribere, Cic.—3. Clearly, perceptively: Cic.**

luculent-er, *adv.* [for luculentus; fr. id.; through obsolete form *luculens, luculent-is*] **1. Excellently, right well: Cic.—2. Clearly, perceptively: Cic.**

luc-lu-lentus, *a, um, adj.* [lux, luc-is] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Full of light, brilliant: *caminus, Luc. II. Fig.*: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *Distinguished or excellent of its kind: noble, fine: oratio, Sall. (Sup.) luculentissima legio, Auct. ap. Cic.—2. Esp. a. Of appearance: Beautiful, elegant, bright, graceful, etc.: femina, Plaut.—b. Of a blow or wound: Great, serious, severe: Cic.—c. Of a family or connection: High, noble, distinguished: Plaut.—d. Of fortune, etc.: Great, ample, magnificent, brilliant: Cic.—e. Of a writer: Elegant, excellent, of high repute: Cic.—f. Of language, compositions, etc.: Elegant, choice, rich: (Comp.) *verbis luculentioribus rem eandem comprehenderat, 356**

Cic.—B. Clear, perspicuous: res, Cic.—C. Bright, brilliant, lucky, auspicious, fortunate: dies, Plaut.—D. Trustworthy: homo, Cic.

Lūcullus, *i, m.* **Lucullus**, *a Roman name.*—Hence, **Lūcull-iānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Lucullan.*

lūc-ūs, *m.* [for luco-lus; fr. lucus, luco-l] *A small grove: Suet.*

lūcūmo (lūcōmo, and sync. **lucōmo** (lūcōmon), *ōnis, m.* [an Etruscan word] **Prop.**: **A.** *lucūmo*; one inspired; an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests; Meton.) *An Etrurian: Prop.*—Hence, **Lucūmon-i-us**, *i, m.* *An Etrurian.*

1. lū-cus, *i, m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *lū*, Gr. *λύω*, *scindere*] *A cut place; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *An open wood, i. e. a wood in which the trees are not crowded together; a wooded, park-like, glade, etc., sacred to a deity: lucus frequenti silvā septus, Liv. II. Meton.*: **A.** *A wood in general: Virg.*

2. lūc-ūs, *ūs, m.* [luc-co] *A shining; hence) Light: only in Abl. Sing.*: cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter.

lūd-i-a, *ae, f.* [ludus] *(One pertaining to ludus; hence) A gladiator's wife: Juv.*

lūd-i-brum, *i, n.* [lud-o] *(The thing effecting the mocking; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *mocking, mockery, derision: Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.*: **A.** *A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport: Hor.—B. A scoff, jest, sport: Cic.—C. Abuse, violence done to a person: Curt.* **lūd-i-bundus**, *a, um, adj.* [lud-us] *(Full of ludus; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *Playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: Liv. II. Fig.*: *Proting, easily, without danger: caelo sereno in Italian ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.*

lūd-i-cer (**-lcrus**), *(Nom. Sing. m. not used), icra, icrum, adj.* [lud-us] *That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: evocatio, Cic.—As Subst.*: **ludicrum**, *, n.*: **1. Sport, jest, ridicule: Pl.—2. A show, public games; a comic show, stage-play: Liv.**

lūdifīcā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [ludifīc(a)-o] *A making game; a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking: Cic.; Liv.*

lūd-i-fīc-o, *āvī, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *n.* [for lud-i-fac-o; fr. lud-us; (i); fac-iō] **I. Act.**: **A.** *To make sport of, make game of, make a fool of, to delude, cozen, deceive: aliquem dictis, Plaut. II. Neut.*: **A.** *To mock, deceive, baffle, etc.: Cic.*

lūd-i-fīc-o-r, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and n.* [for lud-i-fac-o; fr. id.] **I. Act.**: **A.** *To make sport of or mock one; to turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive, deride, etc.: aliquem, Ter. sua et aliena mala, Pl. B. Meton.*: *To thwart, frustrate, baffle, by tricks or contrivances: locutionem, Liv. II. Nent.*: **A.** *To ridicule or mock: aperte ludificari, Cic.—B.* *To ridicule one by means of something: (with Acc. of that wherein the ridiculing consists): nugas, Plaut.*

lūdi-māgister, *ri, m.* [ludus; magister] *(strictly two words) A schoolmaster, school-teacher: Cic.*

lūd-i-o, *ōnis, m.* [lud-us] *(One having ludus; hence) A stage-player, pantomimist: Liv.*

lūd-i-us, *i, m.* *(One pertaining to ludus; hence) 1. A gladiator: Juv.—2. A stage-player, pantomimist: Cic.*

lūd-o, *si, sum, dēre, 3. v. n.* and *a.* [lud-us] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To sport, play, frolic, frolic, for relaxation or amusement, etc.: marine in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg.—2. Esp.*: *Of games of chance, whether for money or not: To play: in foro alea, Cic. B. Fig.*: **1. To sport, play, amuse one's self: versus, Virg.—2. To delude, mock, deceive, prove fallacious: hoc bello civili . . . multa (sc. haruspicum responsa) luserunt, Cic. C. Meton.**: **1. To sport, amuse one's self: lusiati satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor.—2. Of inanimate things as subjects: To play; to be tossed about: luduntque jubae per colla, Virg. II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To play, to play at, a game, pastime, diversion, etc.: opus, Hor.—2. Esp. a. Of public games: To play, perform the game of: circensibus ludis Trojam constantissime favorabiliterque lusi, Suet.—b. Of games of chance: To play, play at: ludere par impar, Hor. B. Fig.: **1. a.** *Of music: To sport, play, amuse one's self with: aliquid calamo, Virg.—b. Of compositions, etc.: To utter in sport, to pour forth in a playful spirit, to compose for amusement: carmina qui lusi pastorum, Virg.—c. To make sport, fun, or game of a person; to jeer, ridicule, banter a person: aliquem, Cic.—d. To delude, deceive a person: auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insula? Hor.—2. To play as an actor does: A. Of persons as objects: To act, imitate, counterfeit the part of some one: civem bonum ludit, Script. ap. Cic.—b. Of things as objects: To imitate, copy, etc.: simulacra Martia, Claud.**

lū-dus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root *lū*; Gr. *λύω*, *solvere*] *(The thing relaxing or affording relaxation; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.** *Gen.*: *A play, game, diversion, pastime: Cic. B. Esp.*: **Plur.**: **1. Public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions (given in honour of the gods): Cic.; Liv.—2. A stage-play: Suet. II. Fig.: **A.** *Play, sport (i. e. anything done as it were, in play, without trouble); mere sport, child's play: Cic.—B. A sport, jest, joke, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: Ludum dare alieui, To give or grant play to a person or thing: i. e. 1. Of persons: To indulge or humour one; to grant indulgence to any one: Plaut.—2. Of things: To give a loose to, or indulge in, anything: Hor. III. Meton.***: **A.** *Sport, enjoyment: statis, Liv.—B. A place of exercise (whether for body or mind); a school: Cic.; Liv.*

lū-ē-la, *ae, f.* [lu-o] *An expiation, a punishment: sceleris, Lucr.*

lū-es, *is, f.* [skin to Sanscrit root *lū*, *scindere*; Gr. *λύω*] *A cutting, i. e. a destroying; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.**

lū-es, *is, f.* [skin to Sanscrit root *lū*, *scindere*; Gr. *λύω*] *A cutting, i. e. a destroying; hence) I. Prop.*: **A.**

plague, pestilence: Ov. II. Fig.: Of morals, etc.: Corruption: Pl. III. Meton.: A. A spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: Tac.—B. Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence: A plague, pest: Cic: Sen.

Lugdunum, i, n. *Lugdunum*, a city of Gaul (now Lyons).—Hence, **Lugdūn-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Lugdunum*.

lūg-ō, luxī, luctum, lūgēre, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Gr. λυγός, "to sob"; λυγρός, etc.] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To lament, sorrow, bewail: lugēt senatus, Cic. B. Esp.: I. Prop.: Of persons: a. To mourn, etc., for the dead: Sen.—b. Impers. Pass.: There is, etc., mourning, etc.; One, etc., sorrows, mourns, etc.: ad rogum filiū Lugetur, Cat.—2. Meton.: Of persons: To wear mourning apparel; to be in mourning: Liv. II. Act.: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: Of persons as subjects: To lament, sorrow for or on account of; to bewail: occum, Cic.—2. Fig.: Of things as subjects: To deplore, lament, bewail: nāger lugere dominum videretur, Cic. B. Esp.: To mourn for the dead: matronae annum Brutum luxerunt, Liv.

lūgubr-e, adv. [lugubr-is] In a way causing mourning, or portending sorrow, etc.: Virg.

lūgūbris, e, adj. [lug-ō] I. Prop.: That causes mourning, disastrous: bellum, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Of, or belonging to, mourning; mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic.—As Subst.: lugubria, lum, n. (sc. vestimenta) Mourning garments: Ov.—B. Mournful, doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lugubre*.

lumbus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A loin: Cic: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lombes*.

lūmen, inis, n. [for luc-men; fr. luc-ō] (That which shines or is bright; hence) I. Prop.: Light: Cic: Ov. II. Meton.: A. A light, lamp, torch, etc.: Cic.—B. Daylight, day: Virg.—C. The light of life, life: Ov.—D. 1. The eye-sight: Ov.—2. The eye: Cic: Virg.—E. 1. The light in a building: Cic.—2. A place for admitting light, a window: Cato. III. Fig.: A. 1. Light, clearness, distinctness, perspicuity: Cic.—2. A light; a source of help or guidance: Liv.—B. 1. Of persons: A light or luminary; an ornament or glory, as dispensing light, etc.: Cic.—2. Of things: A. Gen.: An ornament or glory: Cic.—B. Esp.: Of speech: Excellence, beauty: Cic.—C. Brightness, brilliancy, lustre: Cic.—D. That which throws light upon or around one; glory, reputation: Cic.

lūmin-are, is, n. [lumen; lūmin-] (A thing pertaining to lumen; hence) A window-shutter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lumière*, *luminare*, "a light," etc.

lūmin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of lumen; hence) a. Full of light.—b. Bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: lumineose partes orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lumineux*.

1. **lū-na**, æ, f. [for luc-na; luc-ō] (The shining one; the one shining or giving light; hence) I. Prop.: The moon: Cic: Hor. II. Meton.: A. A month: Pl.—B. A night: Virg.—C. Personified: Luna; the Moon-goddess: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lune*.

2. **Lūna**, æ, f. Luna; a city of Etruria.—Hence, **Lūn-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Luna*.

lūn-āris, e, adj. [l. lun-a] Of, or belonging to, the moon; lunar: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lunaire*.

lūnā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of lun(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Half-moon- or crescent-shaped: Virg.

lūn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [l. lun-a] To bend like a half-moon or crescent: arcum, Ov.

1. **lū-ō**, ūi, ūtum or ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. λούω, old form of λούω, lavo] I. Prop.: To wash, lave: Ionio luitur (sc. Græcia), Sil. II. Fig.: A. To wash out; i. e. to atone for, expiate: magna luis commissa, Virg.—B. To extinguish; i. e. to pacify, appease, satisfy: libidinem, Cic.—C. To avert or remove, by becoming a victim or expiatory offering: pericula, Liv.

2. **lū-o**, ūi, ūtum or ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. λύω, solvo] I. (Prop.): To loosen, set loose; hence) Fig.: A. Of a debt, etc., as object: To pay, pay off: Curt.—B. To pay by way of fine, etc.: Pl. II. Meton.: Of penalty or punishment: A. To pay, suffer: peccati luo pœnas, Cic.—B. To suffer, undergo: exsilium, Ov.

lūp-a, æ, f. [akin to lup-us] (She who rends or ravages; hence) I. Prop.: A she-wolf: Liv. II. Meton.: A. A lewd woman, a prostitute: Cic.—B. Lupa; a name given to Larentia, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus: Sext. Aur. Vict. ¶ Hence, Fr. *louve*.

lūpānar, āris, n. [lupānar-is] I. Prop.: A house of ill-fame: Juv. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Den or sink of iniquity: Cat.

lūp-ānāris, e, adj. [lup-a] Of, or pertaining to, a lupa, or prostitute: App.

lūp-ātus, a, um, adj. [lup-us] Provided or furnished with wolves'-teeth; i. e. with iron spikes, etc.: Hor.—As Subst.: lupati, ōrum, m. (sc. freni); lupata, ōrum, n. (sc. frena) A curb with jagged spikes, like the teeth of wolves: Virg.

Lūpercal, ālis, n. [Lupercal-is] (=Lupercal antrum) The Lupercal; a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lupercus, i. e. the Lycæan Pan.

Lūperc-ālis, e, adj. [Luperc-us] Of, or belonging to, Lupercus; Lupercal: sacrum, Suet.—As Subst.: **Lūpercalia**, lum, n. (sc. sacra) The Lupercalia; i. e. the festival of Lupercus, or the Lycæan Pan, celebrated in February: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lupercæles*.

Lūperc-us, i, m. [for Lup-arc-us; fr. lup-us; arc-ō] I. Prop.: Lupercus; i. e. the wolf-avertor, driver off of wolves; the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan. II. Meton.: A priest of Lupercus: Virg.

Lūpia (-ppia), æ, m. The *Lupia* or *Luppia*; a river in Germany (now the *Lippe*).

1. **lūp-inus**, a, um, adj. [lup-us] Of, or belonging to, a wolf, wolf's-ubera, Cic.

2. **lūpinus**, i, m., -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] A lupine (a species of pulse): Virg.—Used on the stage and by children to represent money: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lupin*.

lūp-us, i, m. [Sans. *vrit-a*, "a wolf"; fr. *VRACCH*, "to tear"; cf. *Λύκος*] (The tearing or rending animal; hence) I. Prop.: A wolf: Virg.—Prov.: Lupus in fabulā or sermone, The wolf in the fable or in the conversation; said of the appearance of a person just as you are talking about him; as we say in English, talk of the devil, and he will appear: Cic: Plant. II. Meton.: A. The fresh-water wolf or pike: Hor.—B. A bit (armed with jagged points like wolves' teeth): Ov.—C. A hook with which things were hoisted: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *loup*.

lūridus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid: Orcus, Hor. II. Meton.: That renders pale or ghastly: horror, Ov.

lūror, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] Sallowiness, paleness: Claud.

lū-s-cīn-ia, æ, f.; -ius, ūi, m. [prob. for lū-s-can-ia; fr. lu-o; (s); can-o] (Prop.: The loosened or flowing singing; Meton.: The liquid songstress; i. e.) The nightingale: Hor: Sen.

luscīn-ōla, æ, f. dim. [luscīn-ia] A little nightingale: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rossignol*.

lū-scus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *lū*, scindere, spoliare] (Spoiled or deprived of; hence, with esp. reference to the eyes) 1. Blind, that cannot see: Juv.—2. Deprived of one eye: one-eyed: Juv.—As Subst.: **lūscus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A one-eyed person: Cic.

lū-sio, ōnis, f. [for lud-sio; fr. lud-o] A playing, play: Cic.

Lūstānia, æ, f. Lusitania; the western part of Spain (the mod. Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Extremadura and Toledo). Hence, **Lūstān-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lusitania; Lusitanian.—As Subst.: **Lusitani**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Lusitanians.

Lusius, ūi, m. Lusius; a river of Arcadia.

lū-sor, ōris, m. [for lud-sor; fr. lud-o] 1. One who plays; a player at any game or amusement: Ov.—As Adj.: Sportive, playful, frisking: Juv.—2. One who writes or pours forth in sport any composition, etc.: Ov.—3. One who makes sport, etc., of a person; a banterer, mocker: Plaut.

lustr-ālis, e, adj. [lustr-um] (Pertaining to a lustrum; hence) 1. Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods; lustral: Liv.—2. Of, or belonging to, a period of five years; quinquennial: certamen, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustral*.

lustrā-tio, ōnis, f. [lustr(a)-o] 1.

(Prop.: *A propitiating*; Meton.) *A propitiatory or expiatory offering*. Liv.—2. *A going or wandering about*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *frustration*.

Lustr-icus, a, um, adj. [2. lustrum] *Of, or belonging to, a propitiatory offering*; dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name, Suet.

Lustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To make a propitiatory offering for; to purify*: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. *B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To purify one's self*: Virg. *II. Meton.: A. To purify by other means than sacrifices*: terque senem flammā, ter, etc., Ov.—*B. As the purifying priest at the lustrum went round those whom he purified*; hence, 1.: *A. Gen.: To encircle, encompass*: agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis, Virg.—*B. Esp.: To encircle or encompass with light; to illumine, light up, lighten, make bright or clear*: sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Virg.—2.: *a. Gen.: To survey, examine, observe*: animas . . . ad lumen ituras Lustrabat studio, Virg.—*B. Esp.: Milit. L. L.: To review*: exercitum, Cic.—3. *To wander over or through; to traverse*: Cic.; Hor. *III. Fig.: To review or consider*: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

1. **lu-strum**, i, n. [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed, covered with water, or flooded, etc.*; hence, with reference to the effect produced) *I. Prop.: A bog, morass, muddy place*: Var. *II. Meton.: A. 1. A haunt or den of wild beasts*: Virg.—2. *A wood, forest*: Virg.—*B. 1. A brothel*: Cic.—2. *Debauchery*: Cic.

2. **lu-strum**, i, n. [id.] (*That which washes out or expiates*; hence) *I. Prop.: An expiatory offering, a lustration (which was made by the censors for the whole people every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered, suovetaurilia)*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. A propitiatory offering*: Liv.—*B. A period of five years, a lustrum (because every five years a lustrum was performed)*: Hor.—*C. A period of four years (of the Julian calendar)*: Ov.—*D. From the time of Domitian, The Capitoline games (recurring every fifth year)*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lustré*.

1. **lū-sus** (for lud-sus), a, um, P. of lud-o.

2. **lūsus**, ūs, m. [for lud-sus; fr. lud-o] 1.: *A. Prop.: A playing, the art of play, play, etc.*: Ov.; Tac.—*B. Meton.: A sport, amusement, game, etc.*: Pl.; Suet.—2. *Sport or toying with one's mistress, etc.; dalliance*: Ov.

Lūtātus (Lut-), ūi, m. *Lutatus or Lutetian; a Roman name*.

lūtō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [1. lūtus, (uncontr. Gen.) luteo-i] *Yellowish*: Virg.

Lutetia, ē, f. *Lutetia; a city of Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris)*.—Called also **Lutetia Parisiorum**.

1. **lūt-ŭsus**, a, um, adj. [1. lut-um] (*Pertaining, or belonging to, the plant lutum*; hence) *I. Prop.: Of the colour of the plant lutum*: Pl. *II. Meton.: A. Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured*: pallor, Hor.—*B. Saffron-coloured*: Aurora, Virg.

2. **lūt-ŭsus**, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Belonging to mud, muddy, etc.*: Rheni luteum clavat, Hor. *B. Esp.: 1. Made of mud, clay, etc.*: opus, Ov.—2. *Dirty, covered with dirt*: Vulcanus, Juv. *II. Fig.: A. Of persons: Dirty, vile, worthless*: homo, Cic.—*B. Of things: Poor, miserable, sorry, wretched*: negotium, Cic.

lūtū-lentus, a, um, adj. [2. lut-um] *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Abounding in mud, very muddy*: tellus, Ov. *B. Esp.: Covered or besmeared with dirt*: sus, Hor. *II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Filthy, dirty, nasty*: persona, Cic.; (Comp.) non lutum est lūlentus, Plant. *B. Esp.: Of style: Muddy, turbid, impure*: Hor.

1. **lūtum**, i, n. *I. Prop.: A plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld*: Virg. *II. Meton.: A yellow colour, yellow*: Tib.

2. **lūt-um**, i, n. [1. lu-o] (*That which is washed over with water or over-flooded*; hence) *I. Prop.: Mud, mire*: Cic. *II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: Mud, dirt, filth, scum of the earth*: Cic. *III. Meton.: Loam, clay, potter's clay*: Tib.

lux, ūcis, f. (*Abt. sometimes lucu in early Latin, and luci in Plant.; also, m.* [—luc-s; fr. luc-o] (*That which shines, is bright, brilliant, etc.*; hence) *I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Light, splendour, brightness*: Cic.; Virg. *B. Esp.: The light of day, daylight*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. Plur.: The heavenly bodies*: Cic.—*B. 1. A day*: Cic.—2. *Lux æstiva, Summer*: Virg.—3. *Lux brumalis, Winter*: Ov.—*C. Life*: Virg.—*D. An eye, the eyesight*: Ov. *III. Fig.: A. The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world*: Cic.—*B. Light, encouragement, help, succour*: Cic.—*C. A light, an ornament*: Cic.—*D. Light, illustration, elucidation*: Cic.

luxūr-ia, ē, -ies, ēi, f. 2. luxus; through an obsolete adj. *luxur-ius*: *Of, or belonging to, luxur* *I. Prop.: Luxur, debauchery, extravagance, excess, etc.*: Cic. *II. Meton.: A. Of plants, etc.: Rankness, luxuriance, exuberance*: Virg.—*B. Excessiveness, superabundance of anything*: Pl. *III. Fig.: Of speech: Redundancy, luxuriance, extravagance, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxure*.

luxūr-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n., and **luxūr-i-o**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [luxuri-a] *I. A. Prop.: To be luxurious; to indulge in luxury, riot, excess, or debauchery; to be wanton or licentious; to revel, or run to riot*: inde Capnam vertit iter, luxuriantem longe felicitate atque indulgentia fortunæ, Liv. *B. Fig.: To be wanton or dissolute; to run to riot or excess; to revel, nec lætitia luxuriat, Liv. II. To wanton, frisk, frolic, bound, sport, skip,*

etc.: alte Luxurians (sc. equus), Virg. *III. Of trees, plants, the soil, etc.: To be rank or luxuriant*: Pl. *IV.: A. Prop.: To abound in, have an abundance or superabundance of*: luxuriant toris animosum pectus, Virg. *B. Meton.: To increase in size, enlarge, become enlarged*: membraque luxuriant, Ov. *V. Of style, speech, etc.: To be luxuriant or too abundant; to run riot*: Hor.

luxūr-iōs-e, adv. [luxuri-os-us] *Luxuriously, voluptuously, in a debauched way*: Cic. (Comp.) luxuriosus lupulari, Nep.

luxūr-i-ōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuri-a] (*Full of luxuria*; hence) 1. *Full of, or abounding in, luxury*: luxuriosus, voluptuosus, debauched, etc.: homo, Cic. (Comp.) nihil luxuriosius, id. (Sup.) luxuriosissimi factum actum dictum, Col.—2. *Of plants, etc.: Rank in vegetation, luxuriant, exuberant*: Ov.—3. *Wanton*: amor, Ov.—4. *Inmoderate, excessive*: lætitia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxurieux*.

1. **luxus**, a, um, adj. = λοξός (Prop. Oblique, slanting; Meton.). *Dislocated*: Cato.

2. **lux-us**, ūs (luxu for luxui, Sall.; Tac.), m. [1. lux-us] *I. Prop.: A dislocation*: Cato. *II. Fig.: A. In a bad sense: Excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery*: Cic.—*B. Not in a bad sense: Splendour, pomp, magnificence*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *luxu*.

Lýcæ-us, i, m., Λυκαῖος. *I. Prop.: Lycaeus, i. e. the relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care; a surname of Bacchus*.—*As Adj.: Lýtæ-us, a, um, *Of or belonging to, Lycaeus; Lycaean*: latex, Virg. *II. Meton.: Wine*: Ov.*

Lýcābas, ē, m., Λυκάβας. *Lycabas, a Tuscian, who, for a slight shewn to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin*.

Lýtæ-us, i, m., Λυκαῖος (*A thing pertaining to wolves*). *Lycaeus; a mountain in Arcadia (now Tegea), where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped*.—Hence, **Lýtæ-us**, a, um, adj. *Lycaean*.

Lýtambes, ē, m., Λυκάμης. *Lycaambes; a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such sarcastic verses that both he and his daughter hanged themselves*.—Hence, **Lýtamb-ēs**, a, um, adj. *Of Lycaambes*.

Lýtāon, ōnis, m., Λυκάων. *Lycaon: 1. A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf*.—Hence, a. **Lýtāon-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycaon; Lycaonian*.—b. **Lýtāon-is**, īdis, f. *The daughter of Lycaon, i. e. Callisto*: Ov.—2. *A grandson of no. 1.; called also Arras*.

Lýtāōnes, um, m., Λυκαῖοι. *The Lycaones or Lycaonians; a people of Asia Minor*.—Hence, **Lýtāon-ius**, a, um, adj. *Lycaonian*.—*As Subst.: Lýtāōnia*, ē, f. (sc. terra) *The country of the Lycaonians; Lycaonia*.

Lýtēum (-ium), i, n., Λύκειον

(A thing pertaining to Δύκεος = Apollo). *Lyceum* or *Lyceum*. I. Prop.: A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught. II. Meton.: The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tusculan villa, with a library in it. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Lyceæ*.

lychnûchus, i, m. = λυχνούχος. A lamp-holder, lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier: Cic.

lychnus, i, m. = λυχνός. A light, lamp: Cic.

Lycia, æ, f., Λυκία. *Lycia*: a country of Asia Minor, in which was the ferry mountain *Chimæra*.—Hence, *Lyci-us*, a, um, adj. *Lycian*.—As Subst.: *Lýci*, ðrum, m. The Lycians.

Lýcidas, æ, m. *Lycidas*: 1. One of the Centaurs who endeavoured to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithous. —2. The name of a beautiful boy in Hor. —3. The name of a shepherd in Virg.

Lýciscæ, æ, -e, ðs, f. *Lycisca* or *Lyciscæ*: 1. The name of a bitch.—2. A public prostitute: Juv.

Lýciscus, i, m. *Lyciscus*; the name of a beautiful boy in Hor.

Lýco, ðnis, m. *Lýco*; a peripatetic philosopher.

Lýcómædes, is, m., Λυκομήδης. *Lycomedes*: a king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.

Lýcôphron, ðnis, m. = Λυκόφρων. *Lycophron*: a native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, an Alexandrine grammarian.

Lýcôrias, ðdis, f., Λυκορίας. *Lycorias*: a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Lýcôris, Idis, f. *Lycoris*: a freed-woman of Volturnus Eutrapelus.

Lýcormas, æ, m. = Λυκορμας. The *Lycormas*: a river of Æolia.

Lýcôtas, æ, m. *Lycotas*: one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

Lýctus (-os), i, f., Λύκτος. *Lýctus* or *Lýctos*: a city of Crete.—Hence, *Lýct-us*, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Lýctus*; *Lýctian*.—2. Meton.: Cretan.

Lýcurgus, i, m., Λυκούργος. *Lýcurgus*: 1. Son of Dryas, king of the Edonians, who prohibited the worship of Bæchus in his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed.—2. The famous lawgiver of the Spartans.—3. An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity.—Hence, *Lýcurgus*, a, um, adj. *Lýcurgan*, i. e. strict, inflexible: Cic.

Lýcus (-os), i, m., Λύκος (Wolf). *Lýcus* or *Lýcos*: 1. m., Λύκος. The husband of

Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce.—2. One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.—3. One of the companions of Æneas.—4. A river of Bithynia.—5. A river of Phrygia Major.—6. An Illyrian city in the territory of the Bessæetes.

Lyde, ðs, f., Λύδη. *Lyde*: 1. The wife of the poet Antinachus of Claros. —2. A female dealer in unguents and drugs mentioned by Juvenal.

Lydia, æ, f., Λυδία. *Lydia*: a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, the original land of the Etruscans.—Hence, 1. *Lýdi-us*, a, um, adj. a. Prop.: *Lydian*.—b. Meton.: (a) Etruscan.—As Subst.: *Lydius*, ðm. (sc. Insor) An Etruscan player: Plaut.—(b) Rhetian (because the Rhetians were descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): *Lydiæ* lacus undæ, the Lake Bænacus, Cat.—2. *Lýd-us*, a, um, adj. *Lydian*.—As Subst.: *Lydius*, i, m. (sc. homo) (Prop.: a *Lydian*; Meton.) An Etruscan.

lympa, æ, f. [λύπη] I. Prop.: A water-nymph: Hor. II. Meton.: Water over which a nymph presides: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphe*.

lymphat-icus, a, um, adj. [2. lymphat-us] (Pertaining to lymphatics; hence) Distracted, frantic: pavor, a panic, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lymphatique*.

1. *lymphā-tus*, a, um: 1. P. of lymph(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Distracted, crazy, beside one's self: mens, Hor.

2. *lymphā-tus*, ðs, m. [lymph(a)-o] Madness: Pl.

lymph-o, ðvi, ðtum, ðre, i. v. a. and n. [lymph-a] I. Act.: To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: homines, Pl. II. Nunt.: To become mad, to be crazy, etc.: lymphantibus animi, Pl.

Lyncæstæ, ðrum, m., Λυνκηστᾱί. The *Lyncæstæ*: a people in the southwestern part of Macedonia.—Hence, *Lyncæst-us*, a, um, adj. *Lyncæstian*.

Lyneus (dissyll.), i, m., Λυνεύς. *Lyneus*: 1. A Messenian, one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight.—Hence, a. *Lyne-æus*, a, um, adj. Λυνεύκος: (a) Prop.: Of *Lyneus*, *Lynean*.—(b) Meton.: Sharp-sighted: Cic.—b. *Lyneides*, æ, m. A descendant of *Lyneus*.—2. A son of Ægyptus, and husband of Hyperminestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death.—3. One of the companions of Æneas.

1. *Lyneus*, i, m., Λυνεύς. *Lyneus*;

a *Scythian* king, who attempted the life of his guest, Triptolemus, on which account he was changed by Ceres into a lynx.

2. *Lyneus*, i, f. *Lyneus*: a city of Macedonia, the capital of the *Lyneæstæ*.

lynx, lyncei, com. = λυνξ. A lynx: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lynx*.

lyra, æ, f. = λύρα. I. Prop.: A lute, lyre (a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo): Hor. II. Meton.: A. Lyric poetry, song: Hor.—B. The constellation *Lyra*, the *Lyre*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyre*.

Lyrcæus (-ius, -æus), i, m. *Lyrcæus*, *Lyrcius*, or *Lyrcæus*: a fountain in the Peloponnesus.—Hence, *Lyrcæ-us*, a, um, adj. *Lyrcæan*.

lýr-icus, a, um, adj. [lyr-a] Of, or belonging to, lyre; lyric: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lyrique*.

Lyrcnæus (-æsus), i, f. Λυρηνήσος. *Lyrcnæus* or *Lyrcnæus*: a town of Trouis, the birthplace of Briseis.—Hence, 1. *Lyrcnæ-ius* (*Lyrcnæus*), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Lyrcnæus* or *Lyrcnæus*: *Lyrcnæian*.—2. *Lyrcnæ-is* (*Lyrcnæus*), Idis, f. The maiden of *Lyrcnæus*.

Lýsander, ðri, m. = Λύσανδρος (Man-looser). *Lýsander*: 1. A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians.—2. An ephor of Sparta, who was banished for his injustice.

Lýslædes, æ, m., Λυσιάδης. *Lýslædes*: an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phædrus.

Lýsias, æ, m., Λυσίας. *Lýsias*: a famous orator.

Lýsimæchia, æ, f., Λυσίμαχία. *Lýsimæchia*: a city of Thrace.—Hence, *Lýsimachi-enses*, tum, m. (sc. civis) The *Lýsimachians*.

Lýsimæchus, i, m., Λυσίμαχος (Strife-looser, Strife-ender). *Lýsimachus*: one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of *Lýsimachia*.

Lýsinôe, ðs, f., Λυσινόη. *Lýsinôe*: a city of Pisidia.

Lýsippus, i, m., Λύσιππος (Horse-looser). *Lýsippus*: a celebrated brass-founder of Sicily, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.

1. *Lýsis*, is, m. *Lýsis*: a river of Asia.

2. *Lýsis*, Idis, m., Λύσις. *Lýsis*: a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

M

M, m, n. indecl. or f. the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. I. In form and sound m corresponds to the Greek Μ. The Latin language, however, does not combine an initial m

with n, as in the Greek μνά, μνήμα, μνίον, μνός, etc.; hence, the Greek μνά became Latin mina. The Latin language, contrary to the Greek, tolerated a final m; but its sound was obscure,

and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. In poetry, the vowel immediately preceding the m was also elided. II. M is interchanged: A. With n (most freq.):

*so, eundem, eandem, quandam, quorundam, tantundem, from eundem, etc.; and, on the other hand, in for in before labials and m: imbellis, imbibio, imbui; impar, impedio, imprimo; immanis, immergo, immulo, etc.; as also the regular employment of m for the final v of neuters borrowed from the Greek.—B. With v; as, *Memers for Mavors; mare* from Sanscrit *vari*, water.—C. With b; as *hibernus*, for *hiernus*. III. As an abbreviation, M. denotes most freq. the prænomen *Marcus*. M. denotes the prænomen *Manius*. IV. As a numeral, M, standing for CIO, denotes the number 1000.*

Măcăreus (trissyll.), ἔτι and ἔος, m., Μακάρεις (Blessed). **Macareus**: I. A son of *Zeus*, and brother of *Canace*.—Hence, **Măcăr-ēis**, Idis, f., Μακαρίς, Daughter of *Macareus* (Acc. Græc.) **Macareida**, Ov.—2. A companion of *Ulysses* before *Troy*, and afterwards of *Aeneas* in Italy.—3. A Centaur.

Măcēdōnes, um, m., Μακεδόνες. I. Prop.: A. Plur.: *The Macedonians*.—B. Sing.: **Măcēdo** (—on, Luc.), dnis, m. A *Macedonian*.—Hence, I. **Măcēdōn-ia**, æ, f. The country of the *Macedones*; *Macedonia*, *Macedon*, a country between *Thessaly* and *Thrace*.—2. **Măcēdōn-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Macedonia*; *Macedonian*.—3. **Măcēdōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Măcēdōnus*, *Macedonian*. II. Meton.: *Macedonians*; i.e. troops in the army of *Antiochus*, armed in the *Macedonian* manner: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Măcēdoine*.

Macella, æ, f., Μακella, *Macella*; a town in *Sicily*, on the *Crimissus*.

macell-ārtus, a, um, adj. [*macell-um*] (Of, or belonging to, the meat-market or provision-market: *taberna*, Val. Max.—As Subst.: **macellarius**, li, m. (sc. vir) A meat-seller, victualer: Suet.

macellum, i, n. [akin to Gr. μακellaον and Lat. *maceria*] (Gen.: *An inclosed place*; Esp.: *Meat-market, provision-market* [where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold]: Cic.

măcēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To be lean, meagre: Plaut.

1. **măc-er**, ra, rum, adj. [mac-oe] 1. Of living beings, etc.: *Lean, meagre* (Sup.) in *macerrimis corporis partibus*, Sen.—2. Of things: *Poor, thin*: solum, Cic. (Comp.) ager *macrior*, Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maigre*.

2. **Măcer**, cri, m. *Măcer* (C. *Licin-ius*): a Roman historian: Cic.

măcēria, æ, f. [akin to μακελος, μακellaον] (Prop.: *An inclosing*; Meton.: *An inclosure, a wall*: Cic.

măc-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MADSH, *mergere*; Gr. μάω, root of μάσσω, "to work with the hands"] I. Prop.: *To sleep, soak*: *salsamenta pulchre*, Ter. II. Meton.: A. *To soften by steeping*; *to make soft or tender*: Pl.—B. *To suspend or hang up in smoke*: Pl. III. Fig.: *To weaken, waste away, wear out*: A. *quam lentis penitus*

inocer ignibus, Hor.—B.: 1. Gen.: *To fret, vex, torment one*: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, Plaut.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To fret, vex, or torment one's self*: Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macérer*.

măcē-aco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [mac-oe] *To grow lean or thin, to become meagre*: Plaut.

măchăra, æ, f. = μάχαρα. A sword: Plaut.

măchăriūm, li, n. dim. = μαχαίριον. A small sword: Plaut.

măchărophōrus, i, m. = μαχαίροφορος. A sword-bearer; a satellite: Cic.

Măchăon, dnis, m., Μαχάων. *Machaoon*; son of *Æsculapius*, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before *Troy*.—Hence, **Măchăon-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Machaoon*; *Machaoonian, surgical*.

măchīna, æ, f. [μαχανή] I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: Means, expedient, device, contrivance: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Trick, artifice, stratagem: Plaut. II. Meton.: (Any thing that is contrived; hence) A. A fabric, etc.: Lucr.—B.: 1. Gen.: A machine for effecting any particular purpose: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. A platform on which slaves were exposed for sale: Cic.—b. A military engine of any kind: Sall.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machine*.

măchīna-mentum, i, n. [machin(a)-or] (That which is skillfully contrived; hence) A military engine: Liv.

măchīnă-tio, dnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: A contriving, devising, inventing: in a good sense: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Artificial contrivance, mechanism, device: Cic.—(b) A machine, engine: Cæs.; Liv.—2. A trick, device, machination: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machination*.

măchīnă-tor, dnis, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A contriver, inventor: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A maker of machines: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machinateur*.

măchīn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [machin-a] I. To contrive skillfully, devise, design, frame, invent: incredible est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. To contrive artfully, scheme, plot, etc.: alicui pestem, Cic. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Contrived, schemed, devised: indicium, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *machiner*. **măchīn-ōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of contrivance; i.e. skillfully constructed: *navium*, Suet.

măc-ēs, ēl, f. [mac-oe] I. Prop.: A. *Leanness, thinness*: Cic.; Hor.—B. Of inanimate things: *Meagreness, thinness, poorness*: Ov. II. Fig.: Of language: *Meagreness, poverty*: Tac.

Macra, æ, m., Μακρά (Long) *Macra*: 1. A river in Italy, between *Liguria* and *Etruria* (now *Magra*).—2. *Macra Cômē*, Gr. Μακρά Κώμη (Large Village). *Macra Comē*: a town in *Locris*.

măc-er-esco, ūi, no sup., escēre,

3. v. n. inch. [1. *macer*, *macr-l*] *To grow lean, meagre*: invidus alterius maxerescit rebus opimis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maigrir*.

Macrôchir, m., Μακρόχειρ (Long-hand). *Macrochir*: a surname of *Arctazerces*.

macrôcôlum (—ollum), i, n. = μακρόκωλον (a long-limbed thing). *Large-sized paper, royal paper*: Cic.

măctă-bilis, e, adj. [mact(a)-o] That can or does kill; deadly, fatal: Lucr.

măctă-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A slaying, killing: Lucr.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mac-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [obsolete verb mag-o, akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *venerari*; Lat. *mactus*] I. Prop.: A. Religious t.: 1. Gen.: *To venerate, worship, honour, etc.*, a deity, etc.: *exitis deos manes mactare*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To celebrate, etc.*, a festival with something; *to render splendid, give splendour to*, a festival by something: Poet. ap. Cic.—B. In ordinary life: *To respect; to show reverence or veneration to; to honour, exalt, render famous or illustrious* by means of something: eos mactant honoribus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Religious t.: *To slaughter in sacrifice; to offer, sacrifice, immolate* a victim to the gods: *bidentes Cœleri, Virg.—B. In ordinary life: To kill, slay, slaughter*: aliquos crudelissimâ morte, Cic.—C. Perf. Pass. Part. in syncope form: **mactus**, a, um, *hit, struck, wounded*: boves Lucæ ferro male mactæ Diffugiunt, Lucr. III. Fig.: A. *To immolate, sacrifice, offer up*: ruptores pacis ultioni, Tac.—B. *To overthrow, ruin, destroy*: quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To afflict, punish*, with anything: cum pater morte mactavit, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of punishment: *To pursue, chastise, etc.*: Cic.

1. **mac-tus**, a, um, adj. [for *mag-tus*; fr. obsolete verb mag-o, akin to Sanscrit root MAH, *venerari*] (only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*; also, with or without esto) 1. Religious t.: *Venerated, honoured, worshipped, adored*, etc.: *macte hisce suovetaurilibus . . . esto*, Cat.—2. In ordinary life: a. As an expression of applause: (*Be honoured; i.e.*) *Well done! bravo!* mactet Sed, amabo te, perscribemihi totum negotium, Cic.—b. As an expression of conjoint applause or encouragement: (*Be honoured; i.e.*) *Proceed, or go on, in; advance in*: macte esto virtute, Hor.

2. **mactus**, a, um, v. macto.

măcŭla, æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *maia*, "sordes"; Gr. μάλασσα, Lat. *mālus*] (That which serves to make foul or filthy; hence) I. Prop.: A spot, stain, speck, blemish, blot on any thing, etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of a blemish in a person or thing, etc.: A spot or mark in the skin, etc.: Plaut.—B. Of any thing of the size of a speck, etc.: 1. A spot, mark, speck, etc.: bos maculis insignis et albo,

Virg.—2. *A spot or speck*: i.e. *a small place in the earth*: Cic.—3. *A hole or mesh*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: **A. A blemish, etc.**: Cic.—**B. A blot, stain, blemish on the character, etc.**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *macule*.

macūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [macul-a] **I.**: **A. Gen.**: *to spot, stain, etc.*: *maculata* (sc. *dextra*) *crucore*, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To stain, pollute, defile*: *terram tabo*, Virg.—**2. Fig.**: *To defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.*: *a. alienius splendorem*, Cic.—**B. To spoil, mar**: *metus maculat pœnarum prœmia vitæ*, Lucr. **II.** *To cover with spots or marks*: *corpus*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maculer*.

macūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of maculae*; hence) **1.**: **A. Gen.**: *Full of spots or stains*: *vestis*, Cic.—**B. Esp.**: (a) *Prop.*: *Stained, polluted, defiled*: *maculosæ sanguine araneæ*, Ov.—(b) *Fig.*: (a) *Defiled, polluted, filthy*: *senatores*, Cic.—(b) *Foul, disgraceful, abominable*: *nefas*, Hor.—**2.**: **A. Gen.**: *Full of, or covered with, spots or marks*: *lynx*, Virg.—**B. Esp.**: (a) *Partly-coloured, variegated*: *mararmor*, Pl.—(b) *Full of spots or marks from lashes, etc.*: *corium*, Plaut.

Mādārus, i, m.=μαδαρός (Bald). *Madarus*: *a name facetiously given to C. Matius on account of his baldness*.

mad-ē-faciō, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.; Pass: **mad-ē-fio**, factus sum, fieri [mad-eo] (c); **facio** ¶ **I.** **Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To make wet; to wet, moisten, soak, etc.*: *humum . . . madofecerat*, Virg. **B. Esp.**: *To soak, steep*: *vellera . . . succis bis madofacta*, Tib. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: *To intoxicate, make drunk*: *eo (sc. vino) vos, vestros pantiæque adeo madofactis*, Plaut.—**B.**: *To impregnate, fill, etc.*: *terramque nudo madofecit odore (sc. nectar)*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maderfer*.

madofac-tus, a, um, P. of *madofac-io*.

mādēfio, y. *madofacio*.

mād-ō, ū, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. μαδάω] **I.** **Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To moist, wet, or dripping wet*: *natabant pavimento vino, madoabant parietes*, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.**: *To drip or flow with any thing*: *crinis*, Virg.—**2.**: *To be in a perspiration; to sweat*: *madoeo metui*, Plaut.—**3.**: *Of places*: *To be wet or marshy*: *campi*, Tac.—**4.**: *To be soaked*: *si alia membra vino madoant*, Plaut. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: *To be intoxicated or drunk*: *festā luce madoere non est rubor*, Tib.—**B.**: *To be soft by cooking; to be boiled thoroughly*: *quamvis ligni exiguo properata maderent, etc.*, Virg.—**C.**: *Of the snow*: *To be melted, to be sloppy*: Ov.—**D.**: *To be full of, to abound in*: *pocula Baccho*, Tib. **III.** **Fig.**: **A.**: *Of the mind*: *To reel, stagger*: *madoet mens*, Nant oculi, Lucr.—**B.**: **1.**: *Gen.*: *To be full of, abound in*: *arte madoet simulacra*, Lucr.—**2.**: *Esp.*: *To be imbued with, well versed in*: *Socratis madoet Sermonibus*, Hor.

mādo-sco, māditi, no sup., mād-

escere 3. v. n. inch. [made-o] *To become moist or wet*: *tellus Nubibus assidulis pluvioque madoescit ab austro*, Ov.

mād-idus, a, um, adj. [mad-eo] **1.**: *Moist, wet, dripping wet*: *ale*, Ov.—**2.**: *Dripping or flowing with any thing*: *comæ*, Ov.—**3.**: *Soaked, drenched*: *ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, etc.*, Plaut.—**4.**: *Of persons*: *Intoxicated, drunk*: *Plaut.*—**5.**: *Soft, softened by boiling or cooking; boiled thoroughly, etc.* (Comp.) *madidiora lenticula*, Pl. Hence, Fr. *moite*.

Madytos (-us), i, f., Μαδύτος, *Madytos* or *Madytus*: *a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese*.

Mæander (-dros, -drus), dri, m., Μαίανδρος. **I.** **Prop.**: *The Mæander, Mæandros, or Mæandrus*: *a river, proverbial for its many windings*.

—Hence, **Mæandr-i-us**, a, um, adj., Μαδάνδιος. *Of, or belonging to, the Mæander, Mæandrinum*. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: *Personified*: *Mæander*: *a river-god, the father of Cyaneë, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus*: Ov.—Hence, **Mæandr-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæander*: *Mæandrian*.—**B.**: *A border wrought with many involutions or windings*: Virg. **III.** **Fig.**: *A winding, twisting, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méandre*.

Mæcenās, ātis, m. [a Tuscan word] *Mæcenās*: **I.** **Prop.**: *C. Cilnius Mæcenās*: *a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinians*: *gens of the Mæcenates* (and, on the father's side, from that of the Cilnii); *the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil*.—Hence, **Mæcēnāt-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæcenās*. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: *Of a patron of literature*: Mart.—**B.**: *Of a person of distinction*: Juv.

1. Mæcius, ii, m. *Mæcius*: *a Roman name*.

2. Mæcius (-tius), ii, m. *Mæcius*; or *Mæti-us*: *the name of a place in Latium*.—Hence, **Mæci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæcius*: *Mæcian*:—As Subst.: **Mæcia**, æ, f. (sc. *tribus*) *The Mæcian tribe*.

Mædi (Me-), ðrum, m., Μαῖδοι. *The Mædi or Medi*: *a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia*.—Hence, **Mæd-ica**, æ, f. *The Mædian territory*.

Mælius, ii, m. *Mælius*: *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. *Spurius Mælius*, who, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was slain, at the command of the dictator, L. Quintus Cincinnatus, by the magister equitum C. Servilius Ahala.—Hence, **Mæliānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mælius*: *Mælian*: *cædes*, i.e. *the murder of Sp. Mælius*, Liv.—As Subst.: **Mæliani**, ðrum, n. (sc. *comites*) *The partisans of Mælius*: *Mælians*: Liv.

mæna (me-), æ, f.=μαῖνη. *The mæna or mēna*: *a species of small seafish, eaten salted by the poor*: Cic.

Mænādes, um, f., Μαινάδες (*The maddened or raging women*). **I.**

Prop.: **A.** *Plur.*: *The Mænades, or priestesses of Bacchus*: *Bacchantes*.—**B.** *Sing.*: *Mænās*, ādis, f. *A Bacchant*. **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *Plur.*: *Mænades Priap.* *priestesses or worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the Bona Dea*.—**B.** *Sing.*: *Mænās*, ādis, f. *An inspired prophesess*: *Prop.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *ménade*.

Mænālus (-os), i, m., -a, ðrum, n., Μαίναλος. *Mænālus*, *Mænālos*, or *Mænala*: *a mountain-range in Arcadia, and sacred to Pan*.—Hence, **1. Mænāl-i-us**, a, um, adj., Μαίναλος: **a.** *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Mænālus*: *Mænalian*.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Arundin*: *dens*, i.e. *Pan*, Ov.—**2. Mænāl-is**, idis, adj. f., Μαίναλῖς. *Of, or belonging to, Mænālus*: *ursa*, i.e. *Callisto*, Ov.

Mænās, ādis, f., v. *Mænades*.

Mænus, ii, m. *Mænus*: *a Roman name*.—Hence, **1. Mænī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Mænus*, *Mænian*: *Mænia Columna*, a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned; *a whipping-post*: Cic.—**2. Mænī-ān-um**, i, n. *A Mænianum*; i.e. *a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Mænus)*: Cic.

Mæones, um, m., Μαῖονες. *The Mæones or Mæonians*: *a people of Lydia*.—Hence, **1. Mæōnia**, æ, f., Μαῖονία. (*Prop.*: *The country of the Mæones*: *Mæonia*; *Meton.*) **A.** *Lydia*: Pl.—**B.** *Etruria* (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians).—**2. Mæōn-īdes**, æ, m., Μαῖονίδης. *A Mæonide*: *a Homer* (as born in Mæonia).—**b.** *An Etrurian*.—**3. Mæōn-is**, idis, adj. f., Μαῖονίς. (*Prop.*: *Mæonian*; *Meton.*) *Lydian*.—As Subst.: *A Lydian woman*: esp. **a.** *Arachne*: Ov.—**b.** *Omphale*: Ov.—**4. Mæōn-i-us**, a, um, adj., Μαῖονίος: **a.** *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Mæonia*.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Lydian*.

Mæōtæ, ārum, m., Μαῖωται. *The Mæotæ*: *a Scythian people on Lake Mæotis*.—Hence, **1. Mæōt-is**, idis, idos and is, adj. f., Μαῖωτις. *A Prop.*: *Mæotic*.—**b.** *Meton.*: (a) *Scythian*.—(b) *Tauric*.—**2. Mæōt-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Mæotian*.

Mæra, æ, f., Μαῖρα. *Mæra*: *a woman who was changed into a dog*.

mære-us (mœre-), ntis, i. P. of *mære-o*.—**2. Pa.**: *Mourning, lamenting, mournful*, sad: Cic.

mær-ēo (mœr-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to miser] **I.** *Neut.*: *To be sad*: *to mourn, grieve, lament*: *vos taciti mærebat*, Cic. **II.** *Act.*: *To mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail any thing*: *mortem civium*, Cic.

mær-or (mœr-), ðris, m. [mære-o] *A mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation*: Cic.

Mæsia Silva. *The Mæsonian Forest*: *a forest in the territory of the Vei (now Bosco di Buccano)*.

mæst-e (mœst-), adv. [mæst-us] *Sorrowfully*: Auct. Her.

tre, 3. v. a. [magn-us; (i); pendo; also], when separate, magni, Gen. of magnus; pendo] *To greatly esteem, highly prize, think much of*: Plaut.; Ter.

magn-ŭtudo, Luis, f. [magn-us] (The state or quality of the magnus; hence) **1. a.** Prop.: Greatness, size, bulk, magnitude: mundi, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Greatness, vastness: odii, Cic.—**2.** Great abundance: great or large number, large amount: fructuum, Cic.—**3.** Power, greatness, compass, strength of voice: Auct. Her.—**4.** Of time: length, extent, duration: Pl.—**5.** Rank, dignity: Tac.

magn-ŭpère, maxím-ŭpère (also written magno or maximo opere), adv. [magn-us; (maxim-us); opus, (Abl.) opere] (With great toil, effort, labour, etc.; hence) *Very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, etc.*: magno opere censo, Cic.: maximopere peto, *I most particularly request, id.*

magn-us, a, um (Gen., magnai for magnus, Plaut.), adj.; (Comp. maior, us; Sup. maximus (maxim-um), a, um [root MAG, akin to Sans. root MAH, to be great; Gr. μέγας] (Increased, become great, grown; hence) **I. Prop.:** **A.** Of living beings: Great, large: homo, Lucil.—**B.** Of things: Large, great, extensive, spacious, etc.: domus, Cic.: ossa, Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A.** Of weight: Great, large, heavy: (Comp.) majus onus, Ov.—**B.** Of quantity or number: Great, large, abundant, much, numerous: (Sup.) vis mellis maxima, Cic.—**C.** Of sound: Great, mighty, powerful, loud: Cic.—**D.** Adverbial expressions: Magnum, maximum, Greatly, mightily, etc.: Plaut.—**D.** Of time: **1.** Of things: Large, great: annus, i. e. long, as containing many days, Virg.—**2.** Of persons with respect to age: **a.** Great, advanced: magno natu, Liv.—**b.** (Comp.): (a) Older, senior, old (as opp. to young): horus, Plaut.: annis maior, Cic.—**Particular phrases:** Major, etc., natu (Older with respect to birth; hence) (a) One's senior: Cic.—(b) Plur.: The elders of one's country, the senate: Liv.—(y) One of an earlier age: Cic.—(d) Plur.: Men of a former age: Nep.—**As Subst.:** majores, um, m. (sc. homines) (aa) Ancestors, forefathers of a person: Cic.—(bb) Men of a past generation, forefathers, ancestors: Cic.—(b) The elder of two or more: frater major, Ter.: ex duobus filiis major, Cæs.—**C.** (Sup.): Eldest: maximus stirpis, Liv.—**Particular phrase:** Maximus, etc., natu, Greatest with respect to birth; i. e. oldest, the eldest: Ov.—**E.** Of degree or extent: Great, excessive, much: infamia, Cic.: alacritas, Cæs.—**Particular phrase:** In majus: **1.** Too great a degree; too highly, etc.: Tac.—**2.** To a very high degree: Hor.—**F.** Of value, consideration, etc.: Great, high, large: haud magni pretii, Plaut.—**Particular combinations and phrases:** **1.** With Verbs of buying, selling, etc.: a. Magno (sc. pretio), At a high price, at a large sum: Cic.—

b. Majoris, At a higher sum, at a higher cost or larger amount: Phaed.—**2.** With Verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, etc.: Magni (sc. pretii) (also, with aestimo, magno sc. pretio), At a high value; of great value, importance, etc.: maximi, Of a very great value; of the greatest importance, etc.: Cic.—**G.** In rank or estimation: **1.** Great, grand, mighty, noble: magnos visurus amicos, Juv.—**2.** Great, important, of great consideration, of high or great importance, weighty, of weight: vir, Cic.: causa, id.—**As Subst.:** magna, ōrum, m. Great things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. majeur; also (subst.) major, maire, majeure, majeure, maxime.

Māgo (-on), ōnis, m. Mago; the brother of Hannibal.

Magontlācum (Mogun-), i, n. Magontiacum or Moguntiacum, a city of Germany (now Mayence).

1. māgus, i, m. = μάγος, A Magian; a learned man and magician among the Persians: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mage.

2. māg-us, a, um, adj. [i. mag-us] Magic, magical: Ov.

Māia (-ja, in Cic. -jia), æ, f., Māia. Maia: **1.** A daughter of Atlas and Peleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.—Hence, **Maī-us, a, um, adj.:** **a.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Maia: mensis, the month belonging or dedicated to Maia; the month of May: Cic.—**As Subst.:** Maīus, i, m. (sc. mensis) The month of May: May: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: Of, or belonging to, the month of May: Idibus Maīis, Cic.—**2.** One of the Pliades: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mai, "the month of May."

māj-estas, ātis, f. [maj-us, great] (The quality or condition of the majus; hence) **I. Prop.:** **A.** Of private persons: Honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: Liv.—**B.** Of the gods, public men, the state, etc.: Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty: Cic.; Liv.—**Particular phrases:** **1.** Majestatem minuire or lādere, To injure or offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people: Cic.—**2.** Crimen majestatis, An offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people; treason: Cic.—**3.** Læsa majestas, or majestas alone: Treason: Cic.; Sen.—**C.** Of animals: **1.** Large size, fine appearance: Var.—**2.** Dignity, rank, honour: Pl. **II. Fig.:** **A.** **1.** Of speech, etc.: Splendour, dignity: Cic.—**2.** Of things: Splendour, magnificence: Claud.—**B.** Of a consecrated place: Majesty, awfulness: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. majesté.

mājor, oris, majores, um, v. magnus.
mājus-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for major-cūlus; fr. major] **1.** Somewhat greater or larger in size: folia, Pl.—**2.** Somewhat older: Thais, Ter.—**3.** Somewhat more important: negotium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. majuscule.

mā-la, æ, f. [for mand-la; fr. mand-o] (The crushing, bruising, or eating thing; hence) **I. Prop.:** The cheek-bone, jaw of men or animals: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.:** A cheek: Virg.

mālācia, ō, f. = μαλακία: A softness at sea, a dead calm: Cæs.

mālācīssō, prps, no perf. nor sup. āre, i. v. a. = μαλακίω. To render soft or supple; to soften, make pliable: Plaut.

mālācus, a, um, adj. = μαλακός. **I. Prop.:** Soft, supple, pliant: Plaut. **II. Fig.:** Delicate, luxurious: Plaut.

māl-ē, adv. [mal-us] **1. a.** Gen.: Badly, not well: factum male de Alexione, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (a) To intensify anything that is bad in itself: Exceedingly, very much: non dubito, quin me male oderit, Cæs.—(b) Not, un-, in-: male sanus, insane, Cic.: statio male fida carinis, unsafe, Virg.—**2.** Badly, incorrectly, improperly: faciet omnino male, Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** Badly, in a bad way; injuriously, hurtfully, mischievously: loqui, Cic.—**Particular expressions:** **a.** Male sit alicui, May it be ill with one, may evil betide one (a formula of imprecation): Cic.—**b.** Male facere alicui, To do harm to or injure one: Cic.—**4.** Unfortunately, calamitously, adversely: prelium male pugnatum, Sall.—**5.** Disagreeably, unpleasantly: male ranci, Hor. ¶ Comp. pējus; Sup. pessime.

Mālēa (-ēa), æ, f., Mālēa and Mālēia. Mālēa; a promontory in the Peloponnesus (now Capo Matio).—Hence, **Mālē-us, a, um, adj.** Of, or belonging to, Mālēa; Mālēan.

mālē-dīcax, ācis, adv. Prone or apt to speak badly or mischievously; abusive, slanderous: Plaut.

mālē-dīc-e, adv. [maledic-us] Abusively: Cic.

mālē-dīc-ens, entis: **1.** P. of maledico.—**2.** Pl.: Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: homines, Plaut.: (Comp.) maledicentiorum novi neminem, id.: (Sup.) in maledicentissimā civitate, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: carmina, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) maldisant, (mod.) médisant.

mālē-dīcō, dīxi, dictum, dīcēre, 3. v. n. To speak ill of; to revile, slander, asperse: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: (with Dat.) Phœdoni turpissime maledixerit, id.: (Impers. Pass.) maledicunt, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. médire, maudire.

mālē-dīc-tō, ōnis, f. [maledic-o] Evil-speaking, reviling, abuse: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. malediction.

mālē-dīc-tum, i, n. [id.] A bad, foul, or abusive word; foul language: Cic.

mālē-dīc-tus, a, um, P. of maledico.

mālē-dīc-us, a, um, adj. [maledic-o] Speaking ill of any person or thing; foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: conviciatores, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: Of things: sermo, Val. Max.

mālē-fācīo, fēcī, factum, fācēre, 3. v. n. To do evil, hurt, harm, injury, or mischief: to be hurtful, etc.: Plaut.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. mal'aire, mal'aire.

mālē-fac-ior, ōris, m. [mal'fac-iō] **R 2**

An evil-doer, malefactor: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malfauteur*.

mālō-fac-tum (also, separately, **malefactum**), *i*, *n*. [male; fac-io] *An evil deed, injury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *néfait*.

mālō-fic-e, *adv.* [malefic-us] *Mischievously, injuriously:* Plaut.

mālō-fic-ium, *ii*, *n*. [for male-fac-ium; fr. male; fac-io] (*A doing evil;* hence) 1. *a. Gen.*: *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime:* Cic.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *Fraud, deception:* Pl.—(b) *Enchantment, sorcery:* Tac.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Mischief, hurt, harm done to any one:* Cas.—*b. Meton.*: *Of that which hurts, etc.: a noxious insect, vermin, etc.:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfice*.

mālō-fic-us (**māl-ī-**) (*Comp. malefcentior, and Sup. malefcentissimus*, from the obsolete form *maleficens*), *adj.* [for male-fac-us; fr. male; fac-io; or for mal-fic-us; fr. malus; (i); fac-io] 1. *Evil-doing, wicked, vicious, criminal, nefarious:* vita, Tac.: *maleficus natura*, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **maleficum**, *i*, *n*. (*A wicked or nefarious thing;* hence) *An enchantment, charm:* Tac.—2. *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous:* *Of living creatures or things:* natura, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maléfique*.

mālō-suād-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [male; suad-co] *Ill-advising, seductive:* I. *Prop.*: *Of persons:* vitilena, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *Of things:* fames, Virg.

mālō-vōlens (**māl-ī-**), *entis*, *adj.* *Ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, malevolent:* I. *Prop.*: *Of persons:* Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *Of things:* (*Sup.*) *malevolentissimae obprobriationes*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillant*.

mālō-vōlent-ia (**mālī-vōlent-**), *æ*, *f*. [malevolens, malevolent-*is*] *Ill-will, evil disposition towards any one, dislike, hatred, enmity, malevolence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malveillance*.

mālō-vōl-us (**māl-ī-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [male; vol-o; or mal-us; (i); vol-o] *Ill-disposed or ill-affected towards any one; disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent:* sermones, Cic.: *in me turpiter fuit malevolus*, id.—*As Subst.*: 1. **malevolus**, *i*, *m*. (*sc. homo*) *An ill-disposed person; an ill-wisher; an enemy, foe, etc.:* Cic.—2. **male-vola**, *æ*, *f*. (*sc. femina*) *A female ill-wisher, enemy, or foe:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malevole*.

Mālīcus Sinus. *The Malic Gulf* (now *Golfo del Volo*).

māl-ī-fer, *fera*, *fērūm*, *adj.* [mal-um; (i); fer-o] *Apple-bearing:* Virg. **mālīgn-e**, *adv.* [malign-us] 1. *Ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly:* loqui, Liv.—(*Comp.*) *malignus*, Curt.—2. *Stingily, grudgingly:* laudare, Hor.—3. *Little, scantily:* virrens, Pl.

mālīgn-itas, *ātis*, *f*. [malign-us] (*The condition or quality of the malign-us;* hence) 1. *Ill-will, spite, malice, malignity:* Liv.—2. *Stinginess, niggardliness, etc.:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maliguité*.

māl-ī-gn-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for

mal-ī-gn-us; fr. mal-us; (i); gen-o] 1. *Gen.*: *Of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant, malign:* vulgus, Hor. (*Sup.*) *malignissima capita* (=homines), Sen. II. *Esp.*: *Stingy, niggardly:* A. *Prop.*: Plaut. B. *Fig.*: fama, Ov. C. *Meton.*: 1. *Barren, unfruitful:* colles, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *terra malignior ceteris*, Pl.—2. *Scanty, petty, small:* aditus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malin* (fem. *maligne*).

māl-ī-tia, *æ*, *f*. [mal-us] (*Prop.*: *Bad quality;* Fig.) 1. *Ill-will, spite:* Cic.—2. *In a good sense, like our roguery:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malice*.

mālītōs-e, *adv.* [malitios-us] *Wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *malitiosus*, id.

mālītī-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [maliti-a] *Full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *malicieux*.

mālō-lus, *i*, *m*. *dim.* [mallemus, (*uncount.* Gen.) malleo-] I. *Prop.*: *A small hammer or mallet:* Cels. II. *Meton.*: *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting:* Cic.—B. *Milit.*, *i*, *t.*: *A kind of fire-ard:* Cic.

mālō-lus, *i*, *m*. *dim.* [prob. akin to 1. marcus] (*A small bruising or crushing instrument;* hence) I. *Gen.*: *A hammer, maul, mallet:* Plaut. II. *Esp.*: *An are or maul (used in felling animals for sacrifice):* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mail*.

mā-lo, **mālī**, **malle** (old forms, *mavolo* for *mallo*, Plaut.: *mavelim* for *malim*, id.: *mavellis* for *malis*, id.: *mavellit* for *malit*, id.: *mavellem* for *mallem*, id.: *mavolet* for *malet*, id.), *r*. *a*. *irreg.* [contr. for *mag-volo*, fr. root *mag*; volo] (*To have a great desire for;* hence) I. *Gen.*: *To choose rather, to prefer:* bonos et senatum malet, Script. ap. Cic.: *quod mallem, which I would prefer*, Ov.: *principem esse mavult, quam videri*, Cic. II. *Esp.*: *To rather give a thing to one, to be more favourable to one:* illi omnia malo, quam . . . mihi, Cic.

mālōbāthron (**-um**), *i*, *n*. = *μαλόβαθρον*. *Malobathron or malobathrum*. I. *Prop.*: *An Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared:* Pl. II. *Meton.*: *The oil procured from the malobathrum plant:* Hor.

1. **mālūm**, *i*, *v*. *malus*. 2. **mālūm**, *i*, *n*. = *μήλον* (Doric *μάλον*). *An apple; any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within;* hence, used also of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—*Prov.*: *Ab ovo usque ad mala*, *From the egg quite up to the apples*, i. e. *from beginning to end* (an expression borrowed from the Roman custom at meals, which was to begin with eggs and end with fruit): Hor.

1. **māl-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Comp. pejor, pejus;* *Sup. pessimus*, *um*) [akin to Sanscrit *mal-a*, "dirty," Gr. *μέας*, *niger*] (*Dirty, black;* hence) *Bad*, in the widest sense of the word:

1. *Morally bad; evil, wicked:* Plaut.; Hor.—2. *Bad of its kind, not good:* Cic.; Cat.—3. *Bad, not correct or proper, improper:* consuetudo, Hor.—4. *Bad, low:* opinio, Cic.—5. *Bad, destructive, injurious, mischievous, hurtful:* fures, Hor.: virus, Virg.—*Particular phrase:* *Abi in malam rem. Be gone to a hurtful matter;* i. e. *go and be banged:* Ter.—6. *Unfortunate, calamitous, adverse:* pugna, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **malum**, *i*, *n*.: *a. Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Any thing unfortunate, etc.;* a misfortune, calamity, adversity: Cic.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *Damage, harm, hurt, injury:* Cic.—(b) *Punishment, severity:* Cic.—*b. Fig.*: *As a term of abuse, etc.:* Pest, plague, torment: Cic.—7. *Betokening or foreboding ill; ill-omened; unlucky:* *malā dñcis avīdum* *Quam multo repetet Græcia milite*, Hor.—8. *Of appearance, etc.:* *a. Ill-looking, ugly, etc.:* mulier, Plaut.—*b. Deformed, misshapen:* crus, Hor.—9. *Bad in weight; light, deficient, short:* pondus, Plaut.—10. *Wanton:* puella, Cat.—11. *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* via, Hor.—*Adverbial expression:* *Malum, Unpleasantly, disagreeably:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauvais*, also (*subst.*) *mal*.

2. **mālūm**, *i*, *f*. = *μᾶλδα*. I. *Prop.*: *An apple-tree:* Var. II. *Meton.*: *m. A. A mast of a ship.*—B. *A mast or pole (to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached):* Lucr.

malva, *æ*, *f*. [μαλὰχ] *Mallows:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mauve*.

Māmers, *tis*, *m*. [probably a reduplication of *Mars*—*see Mamers*, the *Oscan name for Mars*.—Hence, **Māmertini**, *drum*, *m*. *The son of Mamers, the Mamertines;* a name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized, and settled in, *Messana*.—Hence, **Mamertinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Mamertines or people of Messana;* Mamertine.

Māmīlius, *ii*, *m*. *Mamilius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Mamilius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Mamilius;* Mamilian.

māmīl-ia (**mammīl-**), *æ*, *f*. *dim.* [for *mammīl-a*; fr. *mammīl-a*] I. *Prop.*: *A breast, pap, teat:* Juv. II. *Fig.*: *As a term of endearment:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *manille*.

mamma, *æ*, *f*. [prob. akin to *mater*] I. *Prop.*: *Mother, mamma:* Mart. II. *Meton.*: *A breast, pap, teat:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *maman*.

Māmurra, *æ*, *m*. *Mamurra; a Roman knight of Formice.*

mānā-būs, *e*, *adj.* [man(a)-o] (*Prop.*: *Flowing, running;* Fig.) *Penetrating;* frigus, Lucr.

man-cep-s, *clips*, *m*. [for *man-cap-s*; fr. *man-us*; cap-o] (*One who takes with or by the hand;* hence) I. *Prop.*: *A. A purchaser (of certain things, which, by a legal fiction, were supposed to be taken possession of with the hand; such were estates in Italy, etc.):* Cic.—*B.*: 1. *Gen.*: *A purchaser of things at an auction, the purchase being effected by holding up the hand:*

Cic.; **Nep.**—2. **Esp.**: **a.** *One who buys up largely for the purpose of commanding the market; a speculator*: **Pl.**—**b.** *One who by bidding obtains a public contract; a farmer, head- or principal contractor*: **Cic.** **II.** **Fig.**: *A bondsman, bail, surety in a private matter*: **Plant.** **III.** **Meton.**: **A.** *One who rents or hires any thing; a tenant, lessee, occupier*: **Pl.**—**B.** *One who hires people to applaud*: **Pl.**—**C.** *A contractor for any work*: **Cic.**

Mancinus, *i. m.* **Mancinus**; *a Roman consul who made a dishonourable treaty with the Numantines, which the Senate refused to ratify*:—Hence, **Mancin-lanus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mancinus*.

mancip-ium (**mancip-um**), *fi. n.* [**manceps**, **mancip-is**] (*A thing pertaining to a mancipes*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *The mode of formal sale of a thing, peculiar to the Roman civil law, by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out of the money; the legal, formal sale of a thing*: **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.** *possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by mancipium*: **1.** **Mancipio** (*dat.*), *dare, and accipere, to give or take possession of*: **Plant.**; **Cic.**—**2.** **Res mancipi**, (*for mancipi*), *also res mancipi for mancipi*: **Property**: **Cic.**—**3.** *Esse sui mancipi*, *To be one's own property, i. e. to be one's own master*: **Script. ap. Cic.** **B.** **Concr.**: *A slave obtained by mancipium*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

man-cip-o (**-cip-o**), *avi, atum, are, i. v. a.* [*for man-cap-o*; *fr. manus*; *cap-io*] (*To take by the hand*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *Of property: To make over or deliver up as property by means of the formal act of purchase; to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: **agrum**, **Pl.**: *quedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, gives one a title to, makes one's property*: **Hor.** **II.** **Fig.**: *To give over, or deliver up, to*: *saginate mancipatus*, **Tac.**

mancus, *a, um, adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** **Prop.**: *Maimed, infirm in a limb or member*: **Cic.** **II.** **Fig.**: *Infirm, defective, imperfect*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manchot**.

mandā-tor, *oris, m.* [**1.** **mand(a)-o**] (**Prop.**: *One who gives a charge or commission*; **Meton.**) *One who instigates or suborns, accusers or informers*: **Suet.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. mandateur**.

mandā-tum, *i. n.* [*id.*] (*A thing enjoined*; hence) **I.** **Gen.**: *A charge, order, commission, injunction*: **Cic.**; **Ov.** **II.** **Esp.**: *Legal t. t.*: *A thing committed to one's charge for due execution; a contract, etc.*: **Cic.**

1. mandā-tus, *us* (*only in Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [*id.*] *A command, mandate*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. mandat**.

2. mandā-tus, *a, um, P.* of **1.** **mand(a)-o**.

Mandela, *ae, f.* **Mandela**; *a town in the Sabine territory*.

1. man-do, *avi, atum, are, i. v. a.* [*man-us*; *do*] (*To put into one's hand*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *To commit to one's charge or care; to enjoin, order, com-*

mand: *tibi nihil sum mandaturus*, **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** **Gen.**: *To commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust anything to any person or thing*: *Polydorum . . . Threicio regi*, **Virg.**: *hordas sulcis*, *id.*—**2.** **Esp.**: **a.** *To give, bestow, or entrust in marriage*: **Plaut.**—**b.** *To betake one's self to flight*: *precipites sese fugā mandaverunt*, **Cæs.**—**B.** (*To charge a person to announce something to some one or somewhere*; hence) **1.** *To send word to a person, etc.*: *senatui mandavit*, **bellum se ei illaturum**, **Eutr.**—**2.** *To send word to a place*: *in urbem mandabat*, *nullum praelio finem expectarent*, *nisi*, *etc.*, **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. mandier**.

2. ma(n)d-o, *mandi, mansum, mandere*, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root मन्ध, conterere, comminuerere, Gr. μᾶνδρα*] (*To bruise, crush, reduce to small pieces*; hence) **I.** **Prop.**: *To chew, masticate*: *omnia mansa*, **Cic.**: *mandere saevo Vulnere dente juvat*, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, **Ov.**: (*without object*) *animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt*, **Cic.**—**Particular phrase**: *Mandere humum, etc.*, *To bite the ground (said of those falling by violence, who in their death-agony seize the ground with their teeth)*: **Virg.** **II.** **Meton.**: *Of horses*: *To champ the bit*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manger**.

mandra, *ae, f.* = *μᾶνδρα* (*any inclosed place*; hence) **1.** (**Prop.**: *A stall or stable for animals*; **Meton.**): **a.** *A stableful of animals; a large number, a great team of animals*: **Mart.**—**b.** *A driver of a team, a wagoner, carter, muleteer, etc.*: **Juv.**—**2.** *A square on a draught-board*: **Mart.**

Mandūbii, *orum, m.* **The Mandubii**; *a people of Gallia Celtica*.

mandūc-o, *avi, atum, are, i. v. a.* [*manduc-us*] **I.** **Prop.**: *To chew, masticate*: **Sen.** **II.** **Meton.**: *To eat, devour*: **Script. ap. Suet.**

mand-ūcus, *i. m.* [*mand-o*] (*The chewer*; hence) *A ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing (employed in processions and in comedies to create merriment)*: **Plant.**

māne, *neut. indecl.* (**Abl.**, **mani**, **Plant.**) [*etym. dub.*] *The morning, morn*: **Cic.**—**In Adverbial force**: *In the morning, early in the morning*: **Cic.**

mān-ēo, *si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n.* and *a.* [*akin to Gr. μᾶν-ω*] **I.** **Neut.**: **A.** **Prop.**: **1.** **Gen.**: *To stay, remain*: *seu maneat, seu proficiscantur*, **Cæs.**: *manet sub Jove frigido Venator*, **Hor.**: (*Impers. Pass.*) *manebitur*, **Cic.**—**2.** **Esp.**: *To stay, stop, etc., on a visit; to tarry or continue with one*: *apud me cum tuis maneat*, **Cic.** **B.** **Fig.**: **1.** *With personal subjects*: **a.** *To remain, continue*: *Cæsarem in conditione mansurum, i. e. would abide by the terms*, **Cic.**—**b.** *To abide by promises, etc.*: **Virg.**—**C.** *To wait, stop*: **Plant.**—**2.** *To continue faithful*: *ne Aequitania (= Aquitanenses) quidem . . . diu mansit*, **Tac.**—**e.** *Of posterity*: *To remain, continue, be in existence, etc.*: **Eutr.**—**2.** *With things as sub-*

jects: **a.** *To continue, last, endure*: *manere affluatium nunc inter nos volo*, **Ter.**—**b.** *To continue or remain; not to cease, leave off, or depart*: *manent ingenia senibus*, **Cic.**—**c.** *To remain, be fixed, implanted, settled, rooted, etc.*, in the mind: *manet alte mentes respoſum Judicium Paridis*, **Virg.**—**d.** **Part. Fut. Act.**: *That will continue, i. e. enduring, lasting, stable, perpetual*: *da monia fessis*, *Et genus, et mansuram urbem*, **Virg.**; **Cic.** **II.** **Act.**: **A.** **Prop.**: *To wait for, await*: *hostium adventum*, **Liv.** **B.** **Fig.**: *With things as subjects*: **1.** *To await*: *maneat nostros ea intra nepotes*, **Virg.**—**2.** *To abide*: *non manebat etas virginis* *Mearn negligentiam*, **Ter.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manoir**.

Mānes, *rum, m.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root मा॒न्, colere, or obsolete manus=bonus*] (*The worshipped ones*;—*The benevolent ones*) **I.** **Prop.**: *The deified souls of the departed; the gods of the Lower World; infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. o larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits); so, perhaps, always in connection with *dī*, *etc.*: **Cic.** **II.** **Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *The ghosts, shades, or spirits of the dead*: **Cic.**—**2.** *The ghost, shade, or spirit of a (single) departed person*: **Virg.**—**B.** *The Lower World; infernal regions*: **Virg.**—**C.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World*: **Virg.**—**D.** *A corpse*: **Prop.**

man-go-o, *ōnis, m.* [*akin to Gr. μάγανος, a means of charming persons*] **1.**: **a.** *A dealer in slaves (to whom he tried to give an appearance of greater value, by decking them out and selling them off to the best advantage)*: **Mart.**—**b.** *Any dealer or trader who tampers with, or adulterates, the article in which he trades*: **Pl.**—**2.** *A polisher of jewels, etc.*: **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. maguinon**.

man-gōn-leus, *a, um, adj.* [*man-go, mangon-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a dealer*: **Suet.**

mān-ica, *ae, f.* [*man-us*] (*A thing pertaining to the hand*; hence) **1.** *The long sleeve of a tunic*: **Tac.**—**2.** *A glove*: *probably of fur*: **Cic.**—**3.** *An armet, gawdail*: **Juv.**—**4.** *A hand-cuff, manacle*: **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manique, manche**.

manic-atus, *a, um, adj.* [*manic-a*] *Furnished with long sleeves*: **Cic.**

manifest-e, *adv.* [*manifest-us*] *Palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: *manifeste comperit*, **App.**: (*Comp.*) *manifestus apparere*, **Virg.**: (*Sup.*) *manifestissime*, **App.**

1. manifest-o, *adv.* [*id.*] *Clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: **Cic.**

2. manifest-o, *avi, atum, are, i. v. a.* [*id.*] *To make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest*: *laventem*, **Ov.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. manifeste**.

mān-i-fes-tus, *a, um, adj.* [*prob. for man-i-fend-tus*; *fr. man-us*; (*i*); *obsolete fend-o*] (*Dashed, etc., by the hand*; hence) **I.** **Gen.**: *Palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: *peccatum*, **Cic.**: (*Comp.*) *manifestior*

fraus, Pl.: (*Sup.*) manifestissimum exemplum, id. II. Esp.: *Convicted* of a thing, caught or apprehended in a thing, manifestly betraying any thing: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, Sall.: (with *Gen.*) vitæ manifesti, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. manifeste.

Mānilius, *il*, m.; -a, æ, f. *Manlius* and *Manilia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Mānili-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius; Manilian.*

mān-i-pl-us (**mān-i-pūl-us**), *i*, m. [man-us; (i); pl-eo] (*The thing filling the hand; hence*) I. Prop.: *A handful, a small bundle*: Virg. II. Meton.: **A**. Because in primitive times the standard of a company of soldiers consisted of a pole surmounted by a handful or small bundle of hay or straw; hence, Milit. t. t.: *A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard; a company, manipule*: Cæs.—**B**. *A troop, company of persons*: furum, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. manipule.

manipretium, v. manipretum.
mānīpūl-aris (**mānīpl-aris**), *e*, adj. [manipul-us, manīpl-us] *Of, or belonging to, a manipule or company, manipular*: indices, i. e. who once were common soldiers, Cic.—As Subst.: **manipularis** (etc.), *is*, m. (sc. miles): I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *A soldier belonging to a manipule, a common soldier*: Cic.—**B**. Esp.: *A soldier of one's own company or manipule; a comrade*: Cæs.—**2**. Meton.: *A comrade, companion, etc.*: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. manipulaire.
mānīpūl-āri-us, a, um, adj. [manipul-us] *Of, or belonging to, a manipule or common soldier*: Suet.

mānīpūl-ātim, adv. [id.] (*By a manipulus; hence*) 1. *By handfuls, in bundles*: Pl.—**2**. *Of soldiers*: By nuptiles: Liv.—**3**. *Of persons in general*: *By or in troops*: Plant.

Manlius, *il*, m. *Manlius*: 1. *M. Manlius Capitolinus* who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, under suspicion of aiming at regal power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock.—**2**. *L. Manlius Torquatus*, a dictator, and his son, T. Manlius Torquatus, a consul, who, on account of their severity, received the surname of Imperiosus.—Hence, **A. Manli-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius*.—**b**. **Manli-ānus**, a, um, adj.: (*a*) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a Manlius; Manlian*.—(*b*) Meton.: *Severe*: Cic.

1. **mannus**, *i*, m. [Celtic word] *A small (Geltic) horse*: Hor.

2. **Mannus**, *i*, m. [Germ. man, ἄνθρωπος] *Mannus; a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisto*.

mā-nō, āvi. ātum, āre, *i*. v. n. and a. [for mad-nō; fr. Sans. root MAD, to be wet] I. Neut.: **A**. Prop.: *To flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc.*: manant ex arbore guttæ, Ov. **B**. Meton.: *Of things not fluid*: *I. To flow, arise, proceed, spring, take or have its origin, etc.*: multaque ab eā (sc. lunā) manant et fluunt, Cic.—**2**. *To*

diffuse or extend itself, etc.; to spread: quique ær per maria manaret, Cic. **C**. Fig.: *Of abstract subjects*: 1. *To flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from any thing*: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno . . . cornu, Hor.—**2**. *To diffuse or extend itself, etc.; to spread*: manavit (sc. hoc malum) non solum per Italiam, verum etiam, etc., Cic.—**3**. *To come down, to descend, etc.*: Idque eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem, Cic. II. Act.: **A**. *To pour forth, shed*: lacrimas ætatiunum marmora manant, Ov.—**B**. *To drop, distil*: poetica mella, Hor.

man-sio, ōnis, *f*. [man-eo] I. Prop.: *A staying, remaining anywhere*: Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: **A**. *A place in which cattle are inclosed; an inclosed spot, whether for feeding or pasturing; a stopping place, fold, etc.*: Pl.—**B**. *A resting- or halting-place after a journey or march; a station*: Suet.—**C**. *A journey, march*: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. maison.

mans-ito, āvi, prps. no sup., āre, *i*. v. n. intens. [maneo, through obsol. mans-o] *To stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell*: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansu-facio, fēcī, factum, facere, *3*. v. a.—**Pass.**: **mansuēfio**, factus sum, fieri [for mansuet-facio; fr. mansuet-us; facio] I. Prop.: *To make mild, to make tame, to tame*: urī assuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To tame, make gentle, to pacify*: paulatim mansuefecerat plebem, Liv.

man-suē-s, sūis and sūētis, adj. [man-us; sue-sco] (*Accustomed or habituated to the hand; hence*) I. Prop.: *Of animals*: Tamed, tame: Gell. II. Fig.: *In character*: Tame; i. e. mild, soft, gentle: Plant.

man-suesco (trisyll. in poets), suēvi, suētum, suescere, *3*. v. a. and n. incho. [man-us; suesco] (*To accustom, or to be accustomed, to the hand; hence*) I. Act.: **A**. Prop.: *Of animals*: *To tame*: animalia, Var. **B**. Fig.: *Of the fruits of the earth*: *To impart a mild flavour to, to improve, etc.*: Lucr. II. Neut.: **A**. Prop.: *Of animals*: *To become or grow tame*: Luc. **B**. Fig.: 1. *In feeling, etc.*: *To grow tame, gentle, mild, soft, etc.*: precibus mansuescere, Virg.—**2**. *Of the ground*: *To be subdued to the use of man*: tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.—**3**. *Of sea-water*: *To become soft and mild by losing its salt character*: Lucr.

mansuēt-e, adv. [mansuet-us]. Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: ferre, Auct. Her.: (*Comp.*) mansuetus, App.

mansuē-tūdo, ōnis, *f*. [for mansuet-tudo; fr. id.] (*The quality or state of the mansuetus; hence*) I. *Tameness*: Just.—**2**. *Mildness, gentleness, clemency*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. mansuétude.

mansuē-tus (trisyll. in poets), a, um; *1*. P. of mansue-sco.—**2**. Pa.: **A**. Prop.: *Tamed, tame*: sus, Liv.—**b**.

Fig.: *In character*: Mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: (*Comp.*) mansuetiores Musæ, Cic.: (*Sup.*) ut mansuetissimam videri, id.

1. **man-sus**, a, um, P. of man-eo.
2. **man-su** (for mand-sus), a, um, P. of mand-o.

man-t-ēle (-ile), *is*, n. [man-us; (t)] (*A thing pertaining to the hand; hence*) *A towel, napkin*: Virg.; Ov.

man-tica, æ, f. [man-us; (*A thing pertaining to the hand; hence*) *A hand-bag, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*: Virg.—**P**rov.: Non videmus, mantica quid in tergo est, i. e. do not see our own faults, Cat.

Mantinea, æ, f. *Mantinea*. Mantinea; a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans.

mantis-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, *i*. v. dep. [μάντις] *To prophesy, divine*: Plant.

1. **man-to**, no perf. nor sup., āre, *i*. v. n. and a. intens. [man-eo] I. Neut.: *To stay, wait, remain*: Plant. II. Act.: *To wait for or await a person*: Plant.

2. **Manto**, ūs, *f*. *Mantō*. Manto: 1. *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus*.—**2**. *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Oenus, who founded the city of Mantua*.

Mantua, æ, f. *Mantua; a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius; in the vicinity of which was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil*.

manū-ālis, *is*, adj. [manus, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is] (*Pertaining to the hand; hence*) 1. *That fills or fill the hand or hands*: fasciculi, Pl.—**2**. *Used by or with the hand; hand-*: pecten, Pl.—**3**. *Hurtled or thrown by the hand; that can be thrown, etc., by the hand*: Tuc. ¶ Hence, Fr. manuel.

manū-blā, ārum, *f*. [prob. for manu-flā; fr. id.] (*Things pertaining to the hand; hence*) I. Milit. and civil law t. t.: **A**. Prop.: *Money obtained from the sale of booty*: Cic.; Liv.—**B**. Meton.: 1. *Booty, spoils taken from the enemy*: Flor.—**2**. *Unlawful gain, plunder*: Suet. II. In Augusty: *A species of lightning or thunderbolt*: Sen.

manūbī-ālis, *e*, adj. [manubī-æ] *Of, or belonging to, booty*: Suet.

manū-brīum, *il*, n. [manus, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is] (*That which is borne or carried in the hand; hence*) *A handle, hilt, haft*: Cic.; Juv.

manū-fac-tus, a, um, adj., more correctly written separate [man-us; fac-io] *Made by the hand*: Cic.

manūlē-ātus, a, um, adj. [manule-us, a sleeve] *Furnished with long sleeves*: Suet.

manūmīs-sio, ōnis, *f*. [for manu-mitt-sio; fr. manumitt-o] *The freeing of a slave, manumission*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. manumission.

manū-mitto (also, written separately, misl, misum, mittere, *3*. v. a. [manus, (uncontr. Gen.) manu-is, mitt-o] *To release from one's power (manus); to set at liberty; to enfranchise, emancipate*

ale, manumit, a slave: *servos*, Cic.: (without *Object*) *manu vero cur miserit?* id.

mānū-prētiūm (**mān-i-**), *li*, n. [*manus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *manu* is; *pretium*; or, *man-us*; (*i*); *pretium*] (*Hand-price*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A hand*: *Cic.*—Particular phrases: *1. In manibus esse: a. To be in everybody's hands, to be well known: Cic.—b. To be near: Cæs.—c. To be present: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Ad manum venire* or *accedere, To come hand to hand, come to close quarters: Cic; Nep.—3. Servus a manu, A scribe, secretary: Suet.—4. Manum ferulae subducere, To withdraw the hand from the rod, i.e. to be too old for the rod: Juv.—5. Manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, To do something with hands and feet, i.e. with all one's power, with might and main: Ter.—6. Manis dare or dedere, To give up, yield, surrender: Plaut; Nep.—7. Manum de tabulā! The hand from the picture! i.e. enough! *Cic. B. Esp.*: The hand as used in fighting: *ne usu manique reliquorum opinionem falleret, Cæs.*—Particular phrases: *1. Manu fortis, Brave with the hand; i.e. personally brave, courageous, or valiant; performing deeds of valour with one's own hand: Liv.—2. Of pugilists: a. Ferre manum in prelia, To carry the hand into battles; i.e. to engage in pugilistic encounters: Virg.—b. Conferre manum, To engage in pugilistic fight with a foe: Virg.—3. Of military combatants: a. Manum committere, consere, or conferre, To come to close quarters, to fight or engage hand-to-hand with the foe: Virg; Liv.—b. Ad manum, or in manibus, venire, etc., To come to a hand-to-hand engagement, to come to close quarters: Liv; Nep; Sall.—4. Of civilians: Ad manibus venire, To come to fists or blows: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Force, violence: caestrens jurisdictione plura manu agens, Tac.—B. Handwork, work, workmanship: Virg.—C. A hand, handwriting: Cic.—D. Hand; i.e. side: Ov.—E. The trunk of an elephant: Cic.—F. 1. Milit. t.t.: An armed force, corps of soldiers: Cæs.—2. Of any persons: A body, host, number, company, multitude: Cic.—G. 1. Gen.: Power: Cic.—2. Esp.: Law t.t.: The (legal) power (of a husband over his wife): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *main*.***

māpāle, *is*, n. [*a Punic word*] *A hut, cottage of the Africans* (mostly plural): Virg.

mappa, *ae*, *f.* [*acc.* to Quint., *a Punic word*] *I. Gen.*: *A napkin, table-napkin: Hor. II. Esp.*: *A napkin* (used as a signal for the starting of the racers in the Circensian games); *a signal-cloth: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. nappe, nappe.*

mārāthōn, *ōnis*, *f.* *Μαράθων. Marathon; a town on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians.—Hence, Mārāthōn-*

lus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Μαράθωνος*, (*Of, or belonging to, Marathon; Marathonian.*

mārāthrus, *i*, *m.*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = *μαράθρου*, *Fennel: Ov.*

Marcel-lus, *i*, *m.* [*for Marcus-lus: fr. marcel-us*] (*Small or little hammer: Marcellus; a Roman family name; esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, the taker of Syracuse: Liv.—Hence, 1. Marcellia*

marceō, *ūi*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *2. v. n.* [*akin to Sanscrit root MLAL, to fade, etc.*] *I. Prop.*: *Of flowers, trees, etc.: To wither, droop, shrink, shrivel: Mart; Stat. II. Meton.*: *A. To be faint, weak, drooping, languid, feeble, enfeebled: annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr.—B. To wither, become flabby; to waste away, become wrinkled or flaccid by age: marcentia guttura, Ov.—C. To be enervated, exhausted, worn out by debauchery, etc.: totis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afrā Potorem cochleā, Hor.—D. Pres. Part.*

Enfeebled, rendering feeble, enervating: pax, Tac.

marce-sco, *no perf. nor sup.*, *scēre*, *3. v. n. incho.* [*marce-o*] *I. Prop.*: *Of flowers, trees, etc.: To wither, pine away, decay: Pl. II. Meton.*: *A. To become weak, feeble, powerless, or languid: desidīa, Liv.—B. To become enervated, worn out, or exhausted: vino, Ov.*

marco-Idus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*marco- eo; marco-esco*] *1. a. Prop.*: *Of flowers: Withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed: Iliia, Ov.—b. Meton.*: (*a*) *Rotten, decayed: asseres, Vitruv.—(b)* *Of scars, etc.: Unsound: Pl.—(c)* *Of water: Foul, filthy, troubled, putrefied: Claud.—2. Feeble, weak, languid, relaxed: marcidī somno, Pl.—3. Flabby, flaccid: aures, Pl.—4. Enervated, exhausted, worn out by debauchery, etc.: Pl.*

Marco-lus, *li*, *m.* [*marc-us, a hammer*] (*The one belonging to the hammer; or the Hammerer*) *Marcius; a Roman name.—Hence, Marci-us (-ānus)*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Marcus; Marcian.*

Marcōmāni (**-manni**), *ōrum*, *m.* [*marka, a march, border; the Marchmen, Borderers*] *The Marcomani or Marcomanni; a Germanic people, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii (Bohemians).—Hence, Marcōmāni-icus (-nnīcus)*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Marcomanni; Marcomannic.*

marc-o-ōris, *m.* [*marc-o-ō*] *A. I. Prop.*: *A withering of fruits, etc.: Sen. II. Meton.*: *A rotten or decayed thing: Pl.*

marcū-lus (**martū-**), *i*, *m.* *dim.*

[*for marco-lus; fr. marcus, (uncontr. Gen.) marco-i*] *A small hammer, a hammer: Mart; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) martel, (mod.) marteau.*

1. mar-cus, *i*, *m.* [*akin to Sanscrit root मर्कु, conterere*] (*The crushing root; hence*) *A large hammer: Isid.*

2. Marcus, *i*, *m.* [*l. marcus*] (*Marcus, i.e. the largehammer*) *Marcus: a Roman name.*

Mardi, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Mardi; a predatory tribe dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persia.—Sing.: Mardus, i. m. One of the Mardi; a Mard.*

Mardōnīus, *li*, *m.* *Mardonius; a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Plataea.*

māre, *is* (*Abl. Sing.*, *mare, Lucr.; Ov.*), *n.* [*akin to Sanscrit vāri, "water"*] *I. Prop.*: *The sea: Cic. Cæs.; Virg.—A. Particular phrases and combinations: 1. Terrā marique quaerere, etc., To search by land and sea, i.e. everywhere: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Mare nostrum, Our (i.e. the Roman) Sea, the Mediterranean: Cæs.—3. Mare superum, The Upper Sea; i.e. Adriatic, Gulf of Venice: Pl.—4. Mare Inferum, The Lower Sea; i.e. the Etrurian or Tuscan Sea: Cic.—B. Prov.: 1. Mare cælo miscere, To mingle sea and sky; i.e. to raise a terrific storm; to bluster or rage furiously: Juv.—2. Maria et montes polliceri, To promise seas and mountains; i.e. immense things, which one cannot possibly perform: Sall. *II. Meton.*: *A. Sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris expert, unmixed (acc. to some, home-made) Chian wine, Hor.—B. Of the air: The sea, i.e. expanse: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. mer, marée.**

Mārēa (**-ēōta**), *ae*, *f.* *Marea and Marea; a lake and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria.—Hence, 1. Mārēōt-icus, a*, *um* (*-is, Idīs*), *adj.* *Mareotic.*

mārgārita, *ae*, *f.*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = *μαργαρίτης*, *A pearl: Cic; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. marguerite.*

margin-o, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* [*margo, margin-is*] *To furnish with a border: to border, inclose with a margin: viam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. marginer.*

margo, *inis*, *m.* and *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *An edge, brink, border, margin: Ov; Juv. II. Meton.*: *A boundary, frontier, border, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. marge.*

Margum, *i*, *n.* *Margum; a city in Upper Asia, on the Margis.*

Mārica, *ae*, *f.* *Marica. I. Prop.*: *A nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins. II. Meton.*: *Minturnæ.*

Mariceus, *i*, *m.* *Mariceus; a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

mār-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine- humores, Cic.: fremitus, Virg.: ros, rosemary, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marin.*

mārisca, *ae*, *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *The marisca; a large inferior*

[*for marco-lus; fr. marcus, (uncontr. Gen.) marco-i*] *A small hammer, a hammer: Mart; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) martel, (mod.) marteau.*

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Mārēa (**-ēōta**), *ae*, *f.* *Marea and Marea; a lake and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria.—Hence, 1. Mārēōt-icus, a*, *um* (*-is, Idīs*), *adj.* *Mareotic.*

mārgārita, *ae*, *f.*, *-um*, *i*, *n.* = *μαργαρίτης*, *A pearl: Cic; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. marguerite.*

margin-o, *avi*, *atum*, *are*, *1. v. a.* [*margo, margin-is*] *To furnish with a border: to border, inclose with a margin: viam, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. marginer.*

margo, *inis*, *m.* and *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *An edge, brink, border, margin: Ov; Juv. II. Meton.*: *A boundary, frontier, border, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. marge.*

Margum, *i*, *n.* *Margum; a city in Upper Asia, on the Margis.*

Mārica, *ae*, *f.* *Marica. I. Prop.*: *A nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins. II. Meton.*: *Minturnæ.*

Mariceus, *i*, *m.* *Mariceus; a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

mār-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mar-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-, marine- humores, Cic.: fremitus, Virg.: ros, rosemary, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marin.*

mārisca, *ae*, *f.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *The marisca; a large inferior*

kins of Ag: Mart. II. Meton.:
Plur.: *The piles: Juv.*

mār-ita, *æ, f.* [mas, mar-is] (One provided with or having a mas; hence)

A married woman; a wife: Ov.
mārīt-ālis, *e, adj.* [marit-us]

I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, a husband: supercilium, Val. Max. II. Meton.:* *Of, or belonging to, marriage or married people; matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal: vestis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. marital.*

mār-ītūmus, *a, um, adj.* [mar-e] **I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *Of, or belonging to, the sea; maritime, sea: homines, Cic.: navis, a sea-going ship, Liv.—As Subst.:* **maritūmus**, *i, m. (sc. homo)* *A sea-going or sea-faring person; a sailor, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.:* **1.** *On the sea-coast, bordering on the sea; maritime: urbs, Cic.—As Subst.:* **maritima**, *ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca)* *Places on the sea-coast; maritime places, parts, or localities: Cic.: Pl.—2. *Connected with sea-affairs, at sea: imperium, Cic.—3.* *In the sea: nisi nuptie, Cic. II. Meton.:* *Like, or of the nature of, the sea; changeable, inconstant: mores, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. maritime.**

mārīt-o, *āvi, ālium, āre, i. v. a.* [marit-us] *(To provide with a maritus; hence) I.* *Of women: To give in marriage, to marry to a man: filium splendidissimū maritavit, Suet. II. Of men: A. Prop.:* *To marry, take a woman in marriage: quando maritandū principem cuncti suaderent, Tac. B. Meton.:* **1.** *To intermarry: de maritandis ordinibus, Suet.—2.* *Of trees, etc.: To wed, i. e. to tie or fasten one to another: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marier.*

mārīt-us, *a, um, adj.* [marit-a] *(Of, or belonging to, a marita; hence) I. Prop.:* *Of, or belonging to, marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage: sacra, Ov.: lex, Hor.—As Subst.:* **maritus**, *i, m. (sc. vir)* **A. Prop.:** *A married man, husband: Cic. B. Fig.:* *Of animals: Husband; i. e. mate, etc.: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. of the he-goat, Ilor. C. Meton.:* **1.** *A lover, suitor, wooer: Virg.—2.* *Of trees: Husband; i. e. prop, support: Cat. II. Meton.:* *Belonging to married persons: domus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mari, "husband."*

Mārius, *ii, m.* [mas, acc. to Pott] *(Pertaining to a male; hence, manly, bold, etc.) Marius; the name of a Roman gen.; esp. C. Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul.—Hence, Māri-us (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Marius; Marian.*

Marmārides, *æ, m., Μαρμαρίδης.* **I. Prop.:** *A man of the Marmaric country in Africa; a Marmaride. II. Meton.:* *An African; a native or man of Africa.*

mar-mor, *ōris, n.* [prob. for mar-mar; fr. mar-e, reduplicated; v. mare init.] *(Water) hence: I. Prop.:* *A. The water of the sea, the sea: Virg.—B. The water of a lake; a lake: Val. Fl. II. Meton.:* *From its white*

glistening appearance: A. Gen.: *Marble: Cic.: Virg.—B. Esp.:* *A piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. marbre.*

marmō-rūs, *a, um, adj.* [marmor] *(Pertaining to marble; hence) 1.* *Made of marble, consisting of marble: signum, Cic.—2.* *Built of marble or adorned with marble: tecta, Cic.—3.* *In marble, i. e. as a marble statue: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, Virg.—4.* *Marble-yielding: Paros, Ov.—5.* *Resembling marble (in whiteness or smoothness), marble-like, marble: cervix, Virg.*

1. Māro, ōnis, m. *Maro; the family name of the poet Virgil.*

2. Māro, ōnis, m. *= Silenus, as a statue near a well-spring.*
Marōbōdūs, *i, m.* *Maroboduus; king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus.*

Mārōnēa (-ia), *æ, f.* *Μαρόνεα.* *Maronea or Maronia: 1.* *A town of Thrac, famous for its wine.—2.* *A town of the Sannites.*

Marpēsīus (-essius), *a, um, adj.* *Μαρπησιας: (Prop.:* *Of, or belonging to, Marpesus (Μάρπησος, a mountain in the Isle of Paros); Marpesian; Meton.:* *Parian: cautes, Virg.*

marra, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] *A (sort of) hoe for crushing and tearing up weeds, etc.; a mattock: Juv.*

Marrūbium (-vium), *ii, n.* *Marrubium or Marrucium; a city of Latium, the capital of the Marsians.—Hence, Marrūb-ūs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Marrubium; Marrubian.*

Marrūcini (Mārū-), *ōrum, m.* *The Marrucini or Marucini; a people on the eastern coast of Italy, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was Teate (now Chieti).—Hence, Marrūcinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Marrucini; Marrucinian.*

Mars, *tis, m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, mas; acc. to others, Sanscrit root MRID, to crush] *(The brave one;—The crusher or slayer) I. Prop.:* *Mars; the fabled father of Romulus; also, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers.—Hence, A. Martus, a, um, adj. 1. Gen.:* *Of, or belonging to, Mars: fulgor, i. e. from the planet Mars, Cic.—2. Esp.:* *a. Sacred to Mars: lupus, Virg.—b. Dedicated to Mars: mensis, i. e. March (formerly the first month of the year): Pl.—As Subst.:* **Martius**, *ii, m. (sc. mensis)* *The month of March: Macr.—Hence, Of, or belonging to, March: Calendæ, Hor.—c. (a) Prop.:* *Spring or descended from Mars: Ov.—(b) Meton.:* *Roman: miles, Ov.—d. Named after, or bearing the name of, Mars: Legio, Cic.—B. Mart-ialis, e, adj. (Of, or belonging to, Mars; i. e. 1. Sacred to Mars: ludi, Hor.—2. In honour of, or dedicated to, Mars: ludi, Script. ap. Suet.—3. Named after, or bearing the name of, Mars: Var.—As Subst.:* **Martialis**, *is, m. a. (sc. sacerdos)* *A priest named after Mars, i. e.*

of Mars: Cic.—b. (sc. miles) *A soldier named after Mars, i. e. of the Martia Legio: Cic. II. Meton.:* **A. War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.: Cic.—Hence, Mart-ius, a, um, adj. (Of, or belonging to, war, etc.; i. e. 1. Warlike, martial: Virg.—2. Employed, or made use of, in war: tela, Virg.—3. Inflicted, or obtained, in war: vulnera, Virg.—4. Connected with fighting; where fighting takes place: arena, Ov.—B. The issue of a war or battle; the fortune of war: Cic.; Cæs. III. Fig.:** **A. A contest at law: Cic.—B. Effort, exertion, endeavour, struggle; so, prps., only in the Proverbial expression, uno (nostro, vestro, etc.) Marte, By one's own effort, etc., i. e. without the aid of others: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Mars; also, Fr. martial, "martial;" and from Martis dies (Tuesday), Fr. Mardi.**

Marsāci (-āci), *ōrum, m.* *The Marsaci or Marsuci; a people of Gallic Belgica.*

Marsi, *ōrum, m.* *The Marsi: 1. A people of Latium, on the Lacus Fucinus, celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most determined foes of the Romans: Liv.—Hence, Mars-us (-icus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Marsi; Martian.—2. A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems.*

Marsigni, *ōrum, m.* *The Marsigni; a people of Germany, a part of the Suevi.*
marsūpium, *ii, n.* *= μαρσύνιον.* *A pouch, purse: Plant.*

1. Marsus, *a, um, v. Marsi.*
2. Marsus, *i, m.* *Marsus (Domitius); an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus.*

Marsyas (-a), *æ, m., Μαρσyas.* *Marsyas or Marsya. I. A. Prop.:* *A satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. B. Meton.:* *A statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome. II. A river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Mæander: Ov.*
Mart-i-cōl-a, *æ, m.* [Mars, Mart-is; (i); col-o] *A worshipper of Mars: Ov.*

Mart-i-gēn-a, *æ, comm. gen.* [Mars, Mart-is; (i); gen-o] *Mars-begotten, begotten by Mars: Ov.*

martūlus, *v. l. marculus.*

Marus, *i, m.* *The Murus; a river in Dacia (now the March or Morau). mās, māris, m.* [etym. dub.; but acc. to Pott akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare] *One of the male sex, a male: Cic.—As Adj.:* **mas, māris** (also **neut.** **mare**, from an obsolete form **maris**):

1. Prop.: *Male, of the male sex: hostiæ mares, Cic.—2. Fig.:* *Of trees, etc.: Male: Ov.—3. Meton.:* **a.** *That will produce a male: vitellus, Hor.—b. Manly, grown up to manhood, etc.: Curri, Hor.—c. Manly, brave, courageous, etc.: mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit, Hor.—d. Of poetry, etc.: Manly, vigorous, noble: Pers.*

mascul-inus, *a, um, adj.* [mascul-us] *(Pertaining to a masculus; hence)*

I. Gen.: *Male, masculine*: membra, Phœd. **II. Esp.**: Gram. t. t.: Of gender: *Masculine*: nomina, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. masculin*.

mas-cūlus, a, um, adj. [for marculus; fr. mas, mar-is] (*Pertaining to a mas*; hence) **I. Male, masculine**: infans, Liv.—**As Subst.**: masculus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A male person, a male*: Plant.—**2. Worthy of, or befitting, a man**; manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mâle*.

Masgāba, æ, m. *Masgaba*: **1. A son of King Masinissa**.—**2. A favourite of Augustus**.

Māsīnissa, æ, m. *Masinissa*; a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy, and afterwards the friend and ally, of the Romans.

Maso (-sso), ōnis, m. *Maso* or *Masso*; a Roman name.

massa, æ, f. = μάσα. *That which adheres together like dough; a lump, mass*: Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. masse, amas*.

Massæsyli (*Massæ-*), ōrum, m., Μασσαεσύλιοι. *The Massæsyli or Massæsyti*; a people of Africa.

Massāgētae, ārum, m., Μασσαγέται. *The Massagetae*; a Scythian people (in the modern Sanguaria and Mongolia).

Massicus, i, m. (with or without mons) *Massicus* or *Mons Massicus*; a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent vine (now *Monte Masso* or *Massico*).—Hence, **Massic-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mons Massicus*; *Massic*.—**As Subst.**: **1. Massica**, ōrum, n. (sc. juga) *The ridges of Mount Massicus*; *Mount Massicus*.—**2. Massicum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Massic wine*.

Massilia, æ, f., Μασσαλία. *Massilia*; a celebrated seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony from Phœcia, and a seat of Greek civilisation (now *Marseilles*).—Hence, **Massili-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Massilia*; *Massilian*: mores, i. e. *luxurious*: Plant.—**As Subst.**: **Massilienses**, lum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Massilia*; *Massilians*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Marseille*.

Massūrius (*Māsu-*), ūi, m. *Massurius* (or *Masurius*) *Sabinus*, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius: Pers.

Massyli (*Gen. Plur.*, *Massylūm*, Virg.), m. *The Massyti*; a people of Africa, to the east of the Massæsyti.—Hence, **Massyli-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, the Massyti*, *Massilian*; *Meton.*) *African*: equites, Virg.

mastruca (-ga), æ, f. [*Sardinian word*] (*Prop.*: *A garment made of skins*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse*: *A rascal, low fellow*: Plant.

mastruc-ātus, a, um, adj. [*mastruo*-a] *Provided with a mastruca*; clothed in skins: Cic.

mātell-o, ōnis, m. dim. [*matell-a*] *A small pot, vessel*: Cic.

māter, tris, f. [*akin to Sanscrit mātri*, from (acc. to Bopp) the San-

scrit root *MA*, “to produce;” also akin to Gr. μή-τηρ, Doric μά-τηρ] (*She that brings forth; the producer*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Of persons**: *A mother*: Cic.—**B. Of animals**: *A dam, parent*, etc.: Virg.; Juv. **II. Fig.**: **A. As a title of honour**: **1. Gen.**: *Mother*: Vesta mater, Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Mater magna* or *Mater, Great Mother* or *Mother*; a title of Cybele as the mother of all the gods: Cic.; Virg.—**B. As a designation of the goddesses in reference to those things over which they preside**: *Mother*: mater florum, i. e. *Flora*, Ov.: mater cupidinum, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.—

C. Of trees: *A parent, parent-stock*: Virg.—**D. The mother; i. e. *a mother's love, maternal affection*: ex nimia matrem pietate labare Sensit, Ov. **III. Meton.**: **A. Of a nurse**: Virg.—**B. A producing cause, origin, source**, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mère*.**

māter-cūla, æ, f. dim. [*mater*, mat(e)r-is] *A little mother*: Cic.

māter-ia, æ; -es, ēi, f. [*id.*] (*That which belongs to the accomplisher of producing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Matter, materials*, etc., of which any thing is composed: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1. Of a vine**: *The stock, setting, or plant*: Cic.—**2. Wood, timber, etc., for building, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. The matter, subject-matter**, subject, topic, ground, theme of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A cause, occasion, source**, etc.: Cic.; Suet.—**C. Natural abilities, talent, genius, mental power**: Cic.; Liv.—**D. Disposition, feelings, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. matière*.****

māter-i-arius, a, um, adj. [*materi-a*] *Of, or belonging to, wood or timber for building*: Pl.—**As Subst.**: **materiarius**, ūi (sc. negotiator), m. *A timber merchant*: Plaut.

māter-ies, ēi, v. *materia*. **māter-i-o**, nō, per f., ātum, āre, l. v. a. [*materi-a*] *To work up wood, to build of wood*: ades male materiæ, of bad wood-work, Cic.

māter-i-or, nō per f., āri, l. v. dep. [*id.*] *To fell or procure wood*: Cæs.

māter-is (-āris, mada-), is; *matāra*, æ, f. [*Celtic word*] **I. Prop.**: *A materis*; a Celtic jacinth or pike: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *One who carries a materis*; the Cells or Celtic people: Auct. Her.

māter-nus, a, um, adj. [*mater*, mat(e)r-is] *Of, or belonging to, a mother*; *maternal*: cingens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. *of Venus*, Virg.

māter-tera, æ, f. *A mother's sister*, an aunt (by the mother's side): Cic.

māthemāticus, a, um, adj. = μαθηματικός. *Of, or belonging to, mathematics*; *mathematical*: artes, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **1. mathematicus**, i, m.: a. (sc. homo) *A mathematician*. **Cic.—b. An astrologer**: Tac.—**2. Mathematica**, æ, f. (sc. ars): *A science of mathematics*; *mathematics*: Sen.—**b. Astrology**: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mathématique*; also (subst.) (*tes*) *mathématiques*, “*mathematics*.”

Mātinus, i, m. *Matinus*; a mountain in Apulia.—Hence, **Mātinus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Matinus*; *Matinian*.

Matisco, ōnis, m. *Matisco*; a city of the Edurni, in Gallia Lugdunensis (now *Mayon*).

mātr-ālis, e, adj. [*mater*, matr-is] *Pertaining to a mother*: festa, Ov.—**As Subst.**: **Matralia**, ūum, n. (sc. festa or sacra) *The festival of Mater Matuta*, i. e. *Ino*, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: Ov.

mātr-i-cid-a, æ, c. [*for matr-i-ced-a*; fr. mater, matr-is; (i); cæd-o] *A mother's murderer, a matricide*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. matricide*.

matricid-ium, ūi, n. [*matricid-a*] *The murdering of one's mother, matricide*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. matricide*.

matr-imōnium, ūi, n. [*mater*, matr-is] (*That which belongs or appertains to a mother*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Wedlock, marriage, matrimony*: Cic.—**Particular phrases**: **A. Of a woman**: *ire in matrimonium*, *To go into marriage*, i. e. *to be married*: Plaut.—**B. Of a man**: *In matrimonium ducere*, *To lead home on or for marriage*, i. e. *to marry*: Cic.—**C. In matrimonium collocare**, *To place (with one) on or for marriage*; *to give (to one) in marriage*: Cic.—**D. In matrimonio locare**, *To place, i. e. take, in marriage*: *Matrimonium alienius tenere*, *To hold or possess the marriage of some one*; i. e. *to be some one's spouse*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: *Married women, wives*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. matrilaine*, “*property derived from a mother*.”

matr-imus, a, um, adj. (*the quantity of i is doubtful*) [*id.*] *That has a mother still alive*: Liv.

1. matr-ōna, æ, f. [*id.*] (*One pertaining to a mater*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A married woman, wife, matron*: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *As a title of dignity, rank*, etc.: *A lady, woman of rank or quality*: Enn.—**B. A virtuous, or chaste, woman or wife: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. matrone*.**

2. Matrōna, æ, m. *Matrona*; a river of Gaul (now the *Marne*).

matrōn-ālis, e, adj. [*1. matron-a*] *Of, or belonging to, a married woman or matron*; *womanly, matronly*: genæ, the matron's cheeks: Ov.—**As Subst.**: **Matronalia**, ūum, n. (sc. festa) *The Matronalia*; a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March.

mat-ta, æ, f. [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root NAH or NADH, connectere*] (*The thing woven or plaited together*; hence) *A mat of rushes*, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) matle*, (mod.) *nalte*.

mattea (-yā, mac-), æ, f. = ματτα. *A dainty, delicacy*: Suet.

mātūla, æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Gen.**: (*Prop.*: *A vessel or pot for liquids*; Fig.) *As a term of abuse*: *A simpleton, noodle*: Plant. **II. Esp.**: *A chamber-pot, urinal*: Fest.

mātūr-ate, adv. [*maturat-us*] *Speedily, quickly, with haste*: Liv.

mātūrā-tīo, ōnis, *f.* [matur(a)-o] *A hastening, making haste:* Auct. Her. **mātūrā-tum**, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is hastened; hence*) *Speed, haste, liv.*

mātūr-ē, *adv.* [matur-us] 1. *Seasonably; at the right, fit, or proper time:* Cæs.; Cic.—2. *Early, in early life:* Nep.—3. *Speedily, quickly, soon, early, at an early date:* (Comp.) *maturus*, ad exercitum proficiscitur, Cæs.; (Sup.) *maxime* et *maturissime*, Cic.; *maturime*, id.

mātūr-esco, ūi, *no sup.*, *escēre*, 8. *v. n. incho.* [matur-o] *To become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity:* I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: *quum maturescere frumenta inciperent*, Cæs. II. Fig.: *nubilibus maturis arnis, ripened to marriageable years, i.e. attained a marriageable age*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûrir*.

mātūr-itas, ātis, *f.* [matur-us] (*The condition or quality of the maturus; hence*) 1. Of corn, fruits, etc.: *Ripeness, maturity:* Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—2. *Perfection, completeness, full development, etc.:* Cic.—3. *The full or proper time or season for any thing:* Cic.—4. *Ripeness of judgment; maturity of intellect or understanding, etc.:* *festinata maturitas, i.e. a precocious ripeness, etc.*, Tac.—5. *Fullness, power, intensity:* Cic.—6. *Promptness, expedition, speediness, quickness:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûriri*.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [matur-us] I. Act.: A. Of fruits, etc.: 1. Gen.: *To make ripe, ripen, bring to full growth or maturity:* *uvas*, Tib.—2. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To become ripe, to ripen, to arrive at full growth or maturity:* Cic.—B. *To do early or betimes; to forward:* *multa . . . Maturare datur*, Virg.—C.: 1. *To hasten, accelerate, quicken a thing:* *maturate fugam*, Virg.—2. *To make haste, or hasten to do a thing:* *te expecto, et oro, ut matures venire*, Cic.—3. *To make too much haste to do a thing:* *to do, etc., a thing too soon:* *to be precipitate in doing a thing:* *quodni Catilina maturasset signum sociis dare*, Sall. II. Neut.: A. Of fruits, etc.: *To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen:* *quædam . . . maturant celeriter, sicuti morus, etc.*, Pl.—B. *To make haste, to hasten:* *successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, etc.*, Cic.

mā-tū-ras, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root *MAH, crescere*] (*Grown, enlarged, increased:*) I. Prop.: Of fruits, etc.: A. Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth:* *ponia*, Cic.—B. Esp.: *Ripe, mature, of fit condition or growth for harvesting, etc.:* *soges matura messi*, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Ripe, mature, arrived at full growth or maturity:* *virgo*, Hor.—B. Esp.: 1. *Arrived at a proper age or time for:* *mature or ripe for:* *jam matura viro*, Virg.—2. *Mature, ripe in mind, age, etc.:* (with Gen.) *animi matura Aletes*, Virg.—3. Of a writer, etc.: *Matured, excellent, per-*

fect, arrived at excellence, etc.: (Comp.) *Thucydides multo maturior*, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Full, powerful, vigorous, etc.:* *soles*, Virg.—B. Of persons: *Having served one's full time in any employment:* Suet.—C. *Ripe in years, of an advanced or good old age:* *senex*, Hor.—D. Of death: *At an advanced or good old age:* Cic.—E. Old, antiquated: *Imperia*, Just.—F. *Seasonable, timely, at the right, fit, or proper time:* *tempus*, Cic.—G. *Early:* i.e. 1. *That is, or takes place, early:* *hiemes*, Cæs.—2. *In early life:* (Sup.) *in ætate maturissimâ*, Auct. Her.—3. *Speedy, quick, arriving or taking place at an early date:* (Sup.) *robur ætatis quam maturum precari*, Tac.—4. *Early with, early in yielding or producing:* Of places: *maturiora messibus loca*, Liv. ¶ The usual superlative is *maturissimus*; the form *maturus* is not common, and is obtained from an obsolete abbreviated form *matur*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mûr*.

Mātūta, æ, *f.* *Matula*: 1. A goddess, the same prob. as *Aurora*.—2. A name of *Ino* (Gr. *Ἀνκισθέα*), who had a temple at *Rome*, and also at *Saturnium*.

mātūt-inus, *a, um, adj.* [Matut-a] (*Appertaining or belonging to Matuta, the goddess of the morning; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, the morning, morning:* *tempora, the morning hours*, Cic.: *Eneas se matutinus agebat, was up early*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *matin*, "morning;" *matines*, "matins."

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* *Μαυροι*. *Mauri*; the Moors or Mauritanians; the inhabitants of Mauritania.—Sing.: **Maurus**, i, *m.* *A Moor*.—Hence, 1. **Maur-us**, *a, um, adj.*, *Μαυρος* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian*; Meton.) *African*: *angues*, Hor.—2. **Maur-itānia** (-etānia), æ, *f.*, *Μαυριτανία*. *Mauritania* or *Mauretania*; a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia (the modern Fez and Morocco): having been divided into *Mauritania Cesariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also (plur.) *Mauritanie*.—3. **Maur-isia**, æ, *f.*, *Μαυρυσία*. *Maurusia*; the Greek name of Mauritania.—Hence, **Maur-isius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Μαυρονισιος* (Prop.: *Maurusian, Mauritanian*; Meton.) *African*: gens, Virg.—As Subst.: **Maurusius**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines) *The Mauritanians*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mauvre, More*.

Mausolus, i, *m.*, *Μαυσώλης*. *Mausolus*; a king of Caria, husband of *Artemisia*.—Hence, **Mausol-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mausolus*; *Mausolean*: *sepulchrum, the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia (one of the seven wonders of the world)*.—As Subst.: **Mausoleum**, i, *n.* (sc. sepulchrum) (Prop.: *The Mausoleum or tomb of Mausolus*; Meton.) *A splendid sepulchre or tomb*: *a mausoleum*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mausolée*.

māvōlo, *v. malo* init.

Mā-vor-s, ortis, *m.* [probably an-

other form of *Ma-mer-s*, *The very manly or brave one; or the slayer*—acc. to some for *Mar-vort-s*; fr. *mas, mar-is*; *vort-o*; and so, *The one turning the males to fight; the router of men*] *Mavors*, the god of war (an appellation of Mars).—Hence, **Māvort-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mavors or Mars*.—As Subst.: **Māvortius**, i, *m.* (sc. puer or filius) *The Mavorian boy, or the son of Mavors*; i.e. *Meleager*.

Maxentius, i, *m.* *Mæxentius*; a Roman emperor: Eutr.

max-illa, æ, *f.* *dim.* [for *mal-illa*; fr. *mal-a*] *The jaw-bone, jaw*: *maxillæ superiores*, Pl.

maxim-e (**maxum-**), *adv.* [max-im-us] I. Prop.: *In the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.:* *de* to *audiebamus ea, quæ maxime vellemus*, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: A. *With the relative in the expressions* *quam, qui, etc.*; *ut qui, etc.*, *As a person or thing who, or that especially, etc., i.e. as much as any person or thing whatever:* Cic.; Liv.—B. *Connected with ut quisque . . . ita* (*maxime, potissimum or minime*), *The more . . . the more (or less):* Cic.—C. In gradations, to denote the first and most preferable, *First of all, in the first place:* Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To give prominence to an idea*: 1. *Especially, particularly, principally:* Cic.—2. *Quum . . . tum maxime*; *tum . . . tum maxime*; *ut . . . tum maxime*, *But more especially:* Cic.—3. *With nunc, nuper, tum, quum, Just, precisely, exactly:* Plaut.; Cæs.; Cic.—B. *To denote emphatic assent*: *Certainly, by all means, very well, yes*; and with *immo*, to express emphatic dissent: *By no means whatever; certainly not:* Plaut.; Ter.

maxim-itas (**maxūm-**), ātis, *f.* [maxim-us] (*The quality of the maximus; hence*) *Immensity, vastness, greatness, magnitude:* Lucr.

maximōpère, *v. magnopere*.
maximus (**maxu-**), *a, um, v.* *magnus*.

Mázaca, æ, *f.*, -a, ōrum, *n.*, *Μάζακα*. *Mazaca*; a town of Cappadocia.

Mázaces, um, *m.* *The Mazaces*; a people of Numidia (afterwards called *Mazaces*).

māzōnōmus, i, *m.* (acc. to some, -on, i, *n.*), *μαζονόμος* (sc. κύκλος). *A dish, charger:* Hor.

me, for *mihī*, *v. ego* init.

mēamē, for *meā* or *meā ipsius*: Plant.

meapte, for *meā* or *meā ipsius*: Ter.
mēa-tus, ūs, *m.* [m(e)a(-o)] I. Prop.: Of living creatures: A. Gen.: *A going, passing:* Pl. B. Esp.: Of birds: *A flight:* Tac. II. Fig.: Of things: *A motion, course:* Lucr.; Virg. III. Meton.: *A way, path, passage:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *méat*.

meacastor, *v. Castor*.

mecum, med, *v. ego*.

medix, icis, *v. medix*.

Mēdæa, æ, *f.*, *Μηδæα* (*She of the wise or cunning plans*). *Medea*. I

Prop.: A celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Eetes*, king of Colchis, who assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by steering the sea-shore with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace.—Hence, **Mede-is**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* (Prop.: *Medean*; Meton.) *Magical*: herbae, Ov. II. Meton.: Of a person like Medea in character; a Medea: Cic.

mēde-us, ntis, *P.* of mede-or.—As Subst.: A physician: Ov.

mēd-eor, no perf., ēri, 2. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. μέδομαι, to care or provide for] I. Prop.: To heal, cure, be good for, be a remedy against a disease, etc.: ars medendi, Ov.: (with Dat.) morbo, Cic.: sibi, Pl. II. Fig.: A. To remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: 1. Neut.: agrosicute medendo, Virg.: (with Dat.) huic malo, Cic.—2. Act.: quas (sc. cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter.—B. Neut.: To provide against or for, make provision, take care: ignorantiae, Nep.: (Impers. Pass.) medendum lege, Tac.

Mēdi, ōrum, m., μέδοι. The Medes (also, for the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians).—Sing.: **Mēdus**, i, m. A Medes.—Hence, 1. **Mēd-us**, a, um, adj. Median, Assyrian, etc.—2. **Mēd-ia**, ae, f., μέδία. Media: the country of the Medes, lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria (the modern Azerbaidjan, Shirvan, Gilan, and Mazanderan).—3. **Mēd-icus**, a, um, adj. Median, Assyrian, Persian, etc.—As Subst.: medica, ae, f. (sc. herba) A kind of clover introduced from Media: Burgundy-clover; lucern: Virg. **mēdi-astinus**, i, m. [akin to medi-um] (One being or standing in the middle; hence) A common servant, drudge, employed in all kinds of menial occupations: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiastin, molyen.

medica, v, *v. Medi.*
mēdicā-bilis, e, adj. [medic(a)-o] That can be healed or cured, curable: nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicā-men, tnis, n. [id.] 1. (That which heals or cures; hence) a. Prop.: A drug, medicament; a remedy, antidote, medicine: Cic.; Tac.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: A remedy, antidote: Ov.—c. Meton.: A paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.—2. (That which poisons; hence) A hurtful drug, poison: Tac.

mēdicā-mentum, i, n. [id.] 1. (That which heals or cures; hence) a. Prop.: A drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A tincture for dyeing; a colour, dye: Pl.—(b) A paint, wash, cosmetic: Sen.—c. Fig.: (a) A remedy, relief, antidote: Cic. (b) An embellishment: Cic.—2. (That which poisons; hence) A hurtful drug, poison: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médicament.

1. **mēdicā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of

medic(a)-o and medic(a)-or.—2. Pa. Healing, curing, medicinal: aqua, Sen.: (Comp.) bubulum lac medicatiss, Pl.: (Sup.) res medicatissimae, id.

2. **mēdicā-tus**, ūs, m. [medic(a)-o] A charm: Ov.

mēdicīna, ae, v. medicinus.
mēdicī-nus, a, um, adj. [medic-us] Of, or belonging to, a physician or surgeon; medical: ars, the healing art, medicine, Var.—As Subst.: **medicina**, ae, f.: 1. (sc. ars) The healing or medical art, medicine: Cic.—2. (sc. taberna) The shop of a physician or surgeon (the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines): Plaut.—3. (sc. res) A remedy, medicine: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médecine, médecine.

mēdic-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] I. Prop.: To heal, cure, provide a remedy for, etc.: vulneris aestis Expertis medicare modis, Sil. II. Meton.: A. To impart a healing power to: annem, Virg.—B. In a bad sense: To poison; to infuse poison into; to besmear or infect with poison: boletum medicatum, Suet.—C. To sprinkle with any preparation, to medicate: semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes, Virg.—D. To colour, dye, stain: capillos, Ov.: lanam, Hor.—E. To produce by charms, incantations, etc.: to charm, enchant: flamme subduxi medicato lumina somno, Ov.

mēdic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [id.] I. Prop.: To heal, cure. A. Act.: medicari cupidius ictum, Virg.—B. Neut.: (with Dat.) senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. II. Fig.: To cure, relieve: A. Act.: metum, Plaut.—B. Neut.: (with Dat.) nato ut medicaretur tuo, Ter.

1. **Mēdic-us**, a, um, *v. Medi.*
2. **mēd-icus**, a, um, adj. [med-eor] Healing, curative, medicinal: medicas adhibere manibus ad vulnera, Virg.—As Subst.: **medicus**, i, m. (sc. vir) A medical man, physician, surgeon: Cic.

mēd-i-e, adv. [medi-us] 1. In a middling or moderate degree; i.e. going to extremes on neither side: Eutr.—2. In a neutral way, neutrally: Tac.

mēdi-stas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality, state, or condition of the medius; hence) The middle, the place in the middle, the midst: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) moitié, (mod.) moitié.

mēdim-nus, i, n.; -us, i, m. (Gen. Plur. mēdim-nus, Cic.)=μέδιμνος. A medimn; a Greek measure containing six Roman modii: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. medimne.

mēdīo-cris, e, adj. [medius, (uncontr. Gen.) medio-l] (Made in a middle or intermediate state; hence) I. Gen.: Middling, ordinary, tolerable, moderate (being excessive or remarkable neither in one way nor the other): in medicoribus vel studiis, vel officiis, Cic.: castellum, Sall. II. Esp.: A. Of ability, style, etc.: Not particular, not remarkable, indifferent, moderate, not great, mediocre: viri, Cic.: poëtae, Hor.—B. With a negative: 1. Not insignificant, not small, not trifling, not

trivial, not ordinary, not common, etc.: non medicoribus diligentia, Cæs.—2. Of no ordinary or moderate views or pretensions; i.e. ambitious, aspiring, soaring, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiocre.

mēdiōr-itas, ātis, f. [medior-is] (The state or condition of the mediocris; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Gen.: A middle state or condition, between two extremes; a medium, mean, moderation: Cic.; Hor.—b. Esp.: Moderate state, amount, degree, or extent, of mental affections: Cic.—2. Of ability, style, etc.: Absence of anything remarkable in any way; mediocrity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. médiocrité.

mēdiōr-iter, adv. [id.] 1. a. Moderately, tolerably, in a middling or moderate degree or way (i.e. not excessively either one way or the other): mediocriter ægrum corpus, Cic.—b. With a negative: Not moderately; in no middling or moderate degree, etc.: (a) Implying excessiveness: Excessively, exceedingly, very much: Quint.—(b) Implying diminution or inferiority: Very little, to a very trifling degree, amount, or extent: Cic.—2. a. With moderation, calmly, tranquilly: (Comp.) hoc vellem unediocrins, Cic.—b. With a negative: Not calmly, etc.; i.e. with great indignation, etc.: non mediocriter ferendum, Cic.

Mēdiōlānum, i, n. Mediolanum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the capital of the Insubres (now Milan).—Hence, **Mēdiōlān-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Milan; Milanese.

Mēdiōmatrici, ōrum, m. The Mediomatici; a people of Gaul in the neighbourhood of Metz.

mēditā-bundus, a, um, adj. [medit(a)-or] Earnestly meditating, designing: (with Acc.) meditabundus bellum, Just.

mēditā-mentum, i, n. [id.] A preparing or preparation for any thing: Tac.

mēditāt-e, adv. [meditat-us] I. Prop.: With meditation; i.e. knowingly, designedly, with forethought, intentionally: Sen. II. Meton.: As the result of meditation: Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely: Plaut.

mēditā-tio, ōnis, f. [medit(a)-or] 1. A thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation: Cic.—2. A preparing or preparation for any thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. méditation.

medita-tus, a, um, *P.* of medit(a)-o.

mēdi-terr-āneus, a, um, adj. [medi-us; terr-a] Of, or belonging to, the middle of the land; midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean: regiones, Cæs.; homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. méditerrané.

mēdi-tor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [medē, root of μέδομαι, curo] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To think or reflect upon; to muse over, consider, meditate upon; to think or meditate about: ea para, meditare, cogita, quæ, etc.: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To study, prepare, etc.: versus tecum meditare canoros, Hor.—b. To design, purpose,

intend: verris obliquum meditantis ictum, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To exercise, practise, etc.: ad cursuram meditationis for, etc.: editos partus . . . fugam meditari docent, Pl. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To think, reflect, muse, consider, meditare: ad rem, Cic. —2. Esp.: To study, prepare, etc.: meditari extra forum, Cic. B. Meton.: To exercise one's self in, practise: perfectit meditando, ut, etc., Cic. *med-* In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mediter*.

medium, *ii*, *v*. *medius*.

med-ius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit *madhyas*, Gr. *μέσος*] I. Prop.: A. In reference to other persons or things: That is in the middle or midst; middle, mid: complexa (sc. terra) medium mundi locum, Cic.: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, i. e. no middle course between, id.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (sc. spatium)—1. Prop.: The middle, the midst: Virg.—2. Fig.: The presence, or sight, or midst of all: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic.—B. In reference to any person or thing in regard to itself: Where one, or it, is in the middle: 1. By the middle: sublinem medium arripere, Ter.—2. The middle of any thing: in foro medio, Cic.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (sc. spatium) The middle, the midst: Cic.: Liv.—3. In the middle: in solo medio consedit, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Middle, belonging to the middle: i. e. belonging to neither extreme: ætatis mediæ quendam, etc., Phæd.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. (Prop.: A middle state or condition; hence, Meton.) A medium or means of effecting any thing: Sext. Aur. Vict. B. Esp.: 1. Of a middle kind: ingenium, Liv.—2. Of ability, eloquence, etc.: Middling, tolerable, moderate, neither one thing nor another: Tac.—3. Undetermined, undecided, neutral, favouring neither one nor the other: Cic.—4. Ambiguous, indefinite: responsum, Liv.—5. Taken from the midst or found in the midst, i. e. common, every day, ordinary: sermones, Ov.—6. Coming between, interposing, mediating: dii, Ov.—As Subst.: *medius*, *ii*, *m*. (sc. homo): A. A mediator: Ov.—b. An arbiter, umpire: Hor. III. Meton.: Half, i. e. half of any thing: cibus, Var.—As Subst.: *medium*, *ii*, *n*. A half: scillie, Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mi* (in compound words).

medius fidius, *v*. *Fidius*.

med-ix (med-), *icis*, *m*. [akin to μέδω, “to rule”] (A ruler or governor) A medix or meddix, the name of a magistrate among the Oscans: Fest.—With the epithet Tuticus (probably, allied to totus) joined in one word, Liv.

Mædon, *ontis*, *m*. Μέδων (Guardian or Ruler). *Medon*: 1. A Centaur.—2. Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.

mæd-ula, *æ*, *f*. [akin to μέδω] *ius*

(The having the middle; Concr.: That which has the middle; hence) 1. a. Prop.: Of bones: The marrow: Cic.: Ov.—b. Fig.: The marrow, i. e. (a) The innermost feelings, etc.: Cic.: Ov.—(b) The quintessence, etc.: Enn.; Quint.—2. Of trees, etc.: The pith: Pl.—3. The inside, interior, inner part: Plaut.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlle*.

Medulla, *æ*, *f*. *Medulla*, a little town in Latinum.

medull-itus, *adv.* [medull-a] From one's inmost feelings, heartily, thoroughly: Plaut.: ¶ Hence, Fr. *moëlleux*.

medull-ula, *æ*, *f*. dim. [id.] Marrow: Cat.

Medullus, *i*, *m*. *Medullus*; a mountain of Hispania Tarraconensis (now Sierra de Mamea).

1. *Mædus*, *a*, *um*, *v*. *Medi*.

2. *Mædus*, *i*, *m*. Μέδωσ. The Medus; a river of Persia (now Poliar).

Mædusa, *æ*, *f*. Μέδουσα (Ruler). Medusa; a daughter of Phorcus, who captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes a power of converting into stone every thing they looked upon. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from its serpents sprung.—Hence, *Mædus-æus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Medusa; *Mædusean*.

Mægæra, *æ*, *f*. Μέγαρη (Envy or grudging one). Megæra; one of the Furies. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mégère*.

Mægale, *æs*, *f*. Μεγάλη (Great or Exalted). Megale; a surname of the Magna Mater.—Hence, *Mægäl-ensis* (—æsia), *e*. *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Magna Mater.—As Subst.: *Mægä-ensia* (—æsia), *i*um, *n*. (sc. sacra) The Megalensia or Megalesia; a festival in honour of the Magna Mater, celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games.—Hence, *Mægäl-æsiacus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the Megalesia; Megalestan.

Mægälopölis, *is*, *f*. Μεγαλόπολις (Great City). Megalopolis; a city of Arcadia.—Hence, *Mægälopölitæ*, *ärum*, *m*. The inhabitants of Megalopolis.—Hence, *Mægälopölit-ænus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the inhabitants of Megalopolis; Megalopolitans.

Mægära, *örum*, *n*. —a, *æ*, *f*. τὰ Μέγαρα (Caves). Megara: 1. A city of Northern Greece, situated mainly on two rocks, which gave name to the country around it, i. e. to Megaris.—Hence, a. Megar-ia, *idis*, *f*. The country about Megara; Megaris.—b. Mægär-æus, *i*, *m*. A man of Megara; a Megarean.—c. Mægäræus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (A Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Megara; Megaric.—As Subst.: Megar-icid, *örum*, *m*. (sc. philosophi) The Megarics; i. e. the followers of Euclid of Megara.—(b) Meton.: Made of Megaric marble.—d. Mægär-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Megara.

—2. A city of Sicily (called also Megaris, and formerly Hybla).—Hence, Mægär-æa, *örum*, *n*. plur. The fields or country of Megara.

1. Megareus, *i*, *v*. 1. Megara.

2. Mægäreus (trisyll.), *ei*, *m*. Megareus; a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.—Hence, Mægär-æus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Megareus; Megarean: heros, i. e. Hippomenes, Ov.

mægistänös, *um*, *m*. —μεγιστάνες. The grandees of a kingdom, the magnates in the king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, *etc.*, *v*. Hercules.

meio, *no perf.* nor sup., *ère*, 3. *v*. *n*. [fr. same root as mingo] To make water. I. Prop.: Of persons: sacer est locus, extra Melite, Pers. II. Meton.: =combuo: Hor.

mel, *nellis*, *n*. [akin to Sanscrit root MAD, ebrius esse; Gr. μέλι] I. Prop.: Honey: Cic. II. Fig.: Honey; i. e. A. Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, etc.: Hor.—B. As a term of endearment: Honey: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miel*.

Mëlampus, *ödis*, *m*. Μελάμπος (Black-foot). Mëlampus: 1. Son of Amythaon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer.—2. Son of Atreus.—3. The name of a dog.

Mëlanchætës, *æ*, *m*. Μελαγχαιτης (Black-haired). Melanchætës; the name of a dog: Ov.

mëlanchölicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός. Having black bile, atrabillious, melancholy: Cic. ¶ Hence Fr. *mélancolique*.

Mëlæneus (trisyll.), *ei*, *m*. Μελæνους (Black one). Mëlæneus: 1. A Centaur.—2. The name of a dog.

Mëlänthius, *ii*, *m*. Μελάνθιος (With black blossoms; hence, black, swarthy). Mëlänthius; a goatherd of Ulysses.

Mëläntho, *üs*, *f*. Μελανθώ (id.). Mëläntho; a sea-nymph.

Mëlänthus, *i*, *m*. Μελάνθος (id.). Mëlänthus: 1. A river of Sarmatia.—2. A seaman whom Bacchus changed into a dolphin.—3. The father of the Athenian king Codrus.

mëlänürus, *i*, *m*. = μελάνουρος (Black-tail). The melanurus; a species of sea-fish.

Mëlas, *m*. Μέλας (Black). Melas; a river of Sicily.

Meldi, *örum*, *m*. The Meldi; a people of Gallia Celtica.

mële, *Gr.* plur. of melos, *v*. 1. melos.

Mëlëäger (—ägros, —ägros), *gri*, *m*. Μελεαγρός (Field-tender). Mëlëäger, Mëlagros, or Mëlagros; a son of king Cneus and of Althea; one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand. This his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, whereupon he expired.—Hence, Mëlë-ägrides, *um*, *f*. The Mëlagrides; the sisters of Mëlagros, who bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds.

Mēles, ἔτις, *m.*, Μέλης. *Meles*; a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born.—Hence, **Mēlēteus** (quadrisyll.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Meletean*; Meton.: *Homeric*).

Mēlēte, ἔς, *f.*, Μελέτη (*Care, attention*). *Melete*; one of the *Muses*.

Mēlibœa, *æ*, *f.*, Μελίβοια (*She who takes care of cattle*). *Melibœa*; a maritime town of Thessaly, the birthplace of Philoctetes.—Hence, **Mēlibœus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Melibœan*.

1. **Mēlibœus**, *i*, *m.*, Μελίβοιος (*He who takes care of cattle*). *Melibœus*; the name of a shepherd.

2. **Mēlibœus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Melibœa*.

Mēlicerta (-es), *æ*, *m.*, Μελικέρτης. *Melicerta* or *Melicertes*; the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her husband in a fit of madness, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks *Palaemon*, and by the Romans *Portunus*.

mēlicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = μελικός. I. *Gen.*: *Musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, *Lucr.* II. *Esp.*: *Lyric, lyrical*: ποίμα, *Cic.*

Mēlie, ἔς, *f.*, Μελία. *Mēlie*; a Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god *Inachus*.

mēliōtōs, *i*, *f.* = μελιώτος (*Honey-lotus*). *Mēliot*; a species of clover: *Ov.*

mēlmēla, ὄνυμ, *n.* plur. = μελίμηλα. *Honey-apples*: *Hor.*

mēlkor, *us*, *v.* *bonus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. meilleur*.

mēlisphyllum, *i*, *n.* = μελιφυλλον (*Honey-leaf*). *The melisphyllum*; a herb of which bees are fond; *balm-gentle*, *balm*: *Virg.*

Mēlissus, *i*, *m.*, Μελισσός (*One having bees*). *Melissus*: 1. *A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus*.—2. *A philosopher of Samos*.

Mēlita, *æ*, -ē, ἔς, *f.*, Μελίτη. *Mēlita* or *Melite*: 1. *The island of Malta*: *Cic.*—Hence, **Mēlit-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Malta*; *Melitan*, *Multese*.—As *Subst.*: **Mēlittensis**, *iun* (*sc. vestimenta*). *Melitan garments*: *Cic.*—2. *An island off the coast of Dalmatia* (*now Melada*).

1. **mellius**, *v.* *bonus*. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *mellieux*, (*mod.*) *mieux*.

2. **Mēllus**, *a*, *um*, *v.* 2. *Melos*.

mēlluscul-*us*, *adv.* [mēlluscul-*us*] I. *Prop.*: *Somewhat better, rather better in health*: *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Somewhat more, rather more*: *Plaut.*

mēllus-cūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [for *mellior-cūlus*; *fr. melior*] *Somewhat better, rather better*: *Plaut.*; *Ter.*

1. **Mella** (-ela), *æ*, *m.* *Mella* or *Mela*; a river of Upper Italy, near Brescia.

2. **Mella**, *æ*, *m.* *Mella*; a Roman name.

mell-x-fer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [mell-*is*; (*i*); fer-*o*] *Honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous*: *apes*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. mellifère*.

mell-i-fic-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [for mell-i-fac-o; *fr. mel*, mell-*is*] (*i*); fac-*io* *To make honey*: *Pl.*

mell-itus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mell-*is*] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Provided or furnished with honey; having or with honey*: *favi*, *Var. B. Esp.*: *Sweetened or prepared with honey*: *placenta*, *Hor.* II. *Meton.*: *Like honey, sweet as honey, with a honey flavour*: *succus*, *Pl.* III. *Fig.*: *Darling, lovely, loved, honied*: *Cicero, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *mellissimum illud suavium*, *App.*

Melodunum, *i*, *n.* *Melodunum*; a city of the *Senones* (perhaps the modern *Melon*).

1. **mēlos**, *i*, *n.* (*Gr. Plur. mele, and mela*) = μέλος. *A tune, air, strain, song, lay*: *Hor.*

2. **Mēlos**, *i*, *f.*, Μῆλος. *Melos*; an island in the *Ægean Sea*, one of the *Sporades*.—Hence, **Mēl-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Melos, Melian*.

Mēlotis, *idis*, *f.* *Melotis*; a country of *Thessaly*.

Mēlpōmēne, ἔς, *f.*, Μελπομένη (*Songstress*). *Mēlpomene*; the muse of *tragic and lyric poetry*.

mēmb-r-āna, *æ*, *f.* [mēmb-r-um] (*The thing pertaining or belonging to a limb or limbs*; hence) I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *The skin or membrane that covers the separate parts of the body*: *Cic. B. Esp.*: 1. *Skin or membrane between parts of the body in certain animals, etc.*: *Pl*—2. *The skin or slough of snakes*: *Ov.* II. *Meton.*: *A. The thin skin of plants and other things*: *Pl*—*B.* *A skin prepared for writing on*; *parchment*: *Hor.*—*C.* *The surface, outside of a thing*: *Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membrane*.

mēmb-rān-ūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* [mēmb-ran-a] (*Prop.*: *A parchment*; *Meton.*) *An instrument written on parchment*: *Cic.*

mēmb-r-ātim, *adv.* [mēmb-rum] 1. *a. Prop.*: *By limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member*: *Lucr.*—*b. Meton.*: *Piece-meal, singly, severally*: *Cic.*—2. *In little clauses, short sentences*: *Cic.*

mēmb-rum, *i*, *n.* [etym. *dub.*; compared by *Max Müller* to Sanscrit *narmān*, "a joint"; either as "a decaying thing," or as "a thing grinding in the socket"] I. *Prop.*: *A limb, member of the body*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: *Of concrete things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* III. *Fig.*: *A. A member or clause of a sentence*: *Cic.*—*B.* *Of abstract things*: *A part, portion, division*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. membre*.

mēm-et, *v.* *ego* and *mēt.*

mēm-in-i, *isse*, *v. a.* and *n. defect.* [for *memnen-i*, reduplicated form of Latin root *MFN*, akin to Sanscrit root *MAN*, *cogitare*] I. *Act.*: *To remember, recollect, think of, be mindful of, bear in mind*: *Cinnam meminī, vidi Syllam*, *Cic.* II. *Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *To remember, recollect, be mindful of or about*: *memini bene*, *Hor.*: (*with Gen.*) *meminisse constantie tuæ*, *Cic.* *Fig.*: *Of things*: *To remember*: *memini labor prestare salutem*, *Lucr.* *C. Meton.*: *To make mention of, mention a thing, either in speaking or*

writing: *meministi ipse de consulibus*, *Cic.*

Memmius, *ii*, *m.* *Memmius*; 1. *Roman name*.—Hence, 1. **Memmi-ādes**, *æ*, *m.* *One of the Memmian gens*; a *Memmiade*, a *Memmius*.—2. **Memmi-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Memmius*.

Memnon, ὄνις, *m.* = Μένων (*The one abiding*; *Steadfast, Resolute*). *Memnon*; a son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, king of the *Ethiopians*, who went to the aid of the *Trojans*, and was slain by *Achilles*.—As he was being burned on the funeral pile, he is said to have been changed by *Aurora* into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds arose, called *Memnoniæ* or *Memnoni-ides*, who every year flew from *Ethiopia* to *Troy*, and fought over *Memnon's* tomb.—The black marble statue of *Memnon*, near *Thebes*, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as *Memnon's* greeting to his mother.—Hence, **Mēm-nōn-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Memnon*; *Memnonian*; *Meton.*) (*Oriental, Moorish*: *regna*, *Luc.*—2. *Black, dark, swarthy*: *color*, *Ov.*

mēm-or, ὄρις, *adj.* [*Sans. root SMR, to remember*] I. *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Mindful, remembering*: *memor fuit*, *Cic.*: (*with Gen.*) *facti*, *Cæs.* *B. Esp.*: *That readily or easily remembers, possessed of a good or retentive memory*: *homo*, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *Of things*: *A. Gen.*: *Mindful, that remembers*: *pete . . . cadum Marsi memorem duelli*, *Hor.* *B. Esp.*: 1. *Of anger*: *Unforgetting, indelible, unsleeping, watchful*, etc.: *Virg.*—2. *Remembering, mindful of, taking into consideration*: *supplicium . . . exempli parum memoris legum humanarum fuit*, *Liv.* III. *Meton.*: *That reminds of a thing*: *nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam*, *Hor.*

mēm-ōrā-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [mēm-or(a)-*o*] I. *Prop.*: *Memorable, remarkable; deserving of memory, or being remembered*: *familiaritatis*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *memorabilior prima pars vite*, *Luc.* II. *Meton.*: *A. Worthy of mention; deserving to be mentioned, spoken of, related, recounted, etc.*: *virtus*, *Cic.*—*B.* *To be spoken of, etc.*: *fit or becoming to be spoken of, etc.*: *hoccine credibilia est, aut memorabile?* etc., *Ter.*

mēm-ōrā-ndus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: *Of persons or thing*: *juvenis memorande*, *Virg.*: (*with Dat.*) *o nihil post nullos unquam memorande sodales*, etc., *Ov.*

mēm-ōrā-tor, ὄρις, *m.* [mēm-or(a)-*o*] *One who mentions or recounts; a relater*: *tui casūs*, *Prop.*

mēm-ōrā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *memor(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Memorable, renowned, celebrated*: *Eryx*, *Virg.*: (*Sup.*) *memoratissimum sepulchrum*, *Gell.*

mēm-ōr-ia, *æ*, *f.* [mēm-or] (*The quality, or state, of the memory; hence*) *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection*: *Cic.*—1. *Prop.*: *Memory*,

remembrance, recollection: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Memoriae prodere* or *trudere*, *To hand down to memory*, i. e. to leave in writing, record, relate, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: **a.** *The time of remembrance, period of recollection:* Cic.—**b.** *An historical account, relation, narration:* Cic.; Nep.—**c.** *A written account, narrative, memoir:* Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mémoire*.

mēmōri-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*memori-a*] *Of, or belonging to, memory or remembrance;* *memorial:* *libellus, a memorandum-book*, Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mémorial*, "a memorial."

mēmōri-ōla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [*id.*] *Memory:* Cic.

mēmōri-iter, *adv.* [*memor*] *Mindfully;* i. e. *from or with the memory;* by memory: *oratio est habita memoriter*, Cic.

mēmōr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.* and *n.* [*id.*] **I. Act.:** **A.** *Prop.:* *To make mindful of, or about;* *to recall* to a person's mind or remembrance; *to remind of:* *foedus*, Tac. **B. Meton.:** **1.** *To mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of or about, narrate, etc.:* *utrum superbiam prius memorem, an crudelitatem?* Cic.; *Musa, mihi causas memora*, Virg.—**2.** *To speak, use, employ in conversation, etc.:* *vocabula rerum, Quae priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis*, etc., Hor.—**3.** *To call, name, etc.:* *Carmentale Romano nomine portam Quam memorant*, Virg. **II. Neut.:** (*Prop.:* *To be mindful, to commit to memory;* Meton.) *To discuss, speak about a matter:* *de naturā nimis obscure memoravit*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) mémorer*.

Memphis, *is* and *Idos*, *f.*, *Mēphīs*. *Memphis:* a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings (now the village of *Menf*).—Hence, **1. Memph-ites**, *ae*, *m. adj.* *Memphite;* *of or from the city of Memphis;* Egyptian: *bos, i. e. Apis*, Tib.—Hence, **Memphiti-cus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Memphitic, Egyptian.*—**2. Memph-itis**, *idis*, *f. adj.* *Memphite, Egyptian:* *vacca, i. e. Io*, Ov.

Mēnānūs (-nus), *a*, *um*, *adj. Of, or from, Mēna (Méva)*, a city of Sicily (now *Mino*).—**As Subst.:** **Mēnēni**, *drum*, *m.* (*sc. incolae*) *The inhabitants of Mēna.*

Mēnalcalas, *ae*, *m.* *Menalcas;* the name of a shepherd.

Mēnander (-dros, -drus), (*Gr. Gen.*, *Menandru*, acc. to *Mevāndpov*, *Mevānpōs* (*A waiting man.*) *Menander*, *Menandros*, or *Menandrus*; a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model.—Hence, **Mēnandr-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Menander;* *Menandrian.*

Mēnāpiī, *drum*, *m.* *The Menapii;* a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

mēnd-a, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to mend-um*] **I. Prop.:** *A mistake, error, blunder in writing or in books;* *a slip of the pen*—Suet. **II. Meton.:** *A fault, defect, blemish of the body, etc.:* Ov.

mēndaciō-lum, *i*, *n.* [*mendaci-*

um, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *mendacio-i*] *A little lie, slight fiction:* Cic.

mēndāc-i-um, *ii*, *n.* [*mēndax*, *mēndas-is*] **I. Prop.:** *Untruthfulness, lying;* *a lie, untruth, falsehood:* Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.:** *A counterfeit:* Pl. **mēnd-ax**, *acis*, *adj.* [*forment-ax;* *fr. meli-ior*] **I. Prop.:** *Given or prone to lying;* *mendacious;* *non mendaci genere*, Cic.; (*Comp.*) *Parthis mendador*, Hor.—(*Sup.*) *ego mēndaciissimus*, Plant.—**As Subst.:** **mēnd-ax**, *acis*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A liar:* Quint. **II. Fig.:** *Of things:* *lying, false, deceptive;* *fundus, that does not yield the expected fruits*, Hor. **III. Meton.:** *Feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real, etc.:* *pennae*, Ov.

mēndicā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*mēndic(a)-o*] *A begging for, obtaining by begging:* Sen.

mēndic-e, *adv.* [*mēndic-us*] *After the manner of a pauper; in a beggarly manner;* *meanly:* Sen.

mēndic-it-as, *ātis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The state or condition of the mendic;* hence) *Beggarly, mendicity, pauperism, indigence:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mendicité*.

mēndic-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. n.* and *a.*; also, **mēndic-or**, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *l. v. dep.* [*id.*] **I. Neut.:** *To beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* Plant. **II. Act.:** (*Prop.:* *To beg;* Meton.) *To solicit, ask for, entreat:* Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mendier*.

mēndicō-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [*for mendicio-lus;* *fr. mendic-us*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *mendicio-i*] *Paltry, mean, pitiful, beggarly:* Cic.

mēndicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.:** *Beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* *mēndicus esse beatus nemo potest*, Cic.; (*Sup.*) *mēndicissimī*, *id.*—**As Subst.:** **mēndicus**, *i*, *m.* *A beggar:* Hor. **II. Meton.:** *Poor, paltry, mean, pitiful:* *instrumentum*, Cic.

mēndōs-e, *adv.* [*mēndos-us*] **1.** *Faultily, with abundance of faults:* (*Sup.*) *mēndosissime*, Cic.—**2.** *Falsely, erroneously:* *colligere*, Pers.

mēndōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mēnd-um*] (*Abounding in mendum;* hence) **1.** *Full of, or abounding in, faults;* *faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* (*Comp.*) *historia . . . mēndosior*, Cic.—**2.** *That commits many faults, or makes many mistakes:* *servus*, Cic.—**Adverbial expression:** *Mēndosum, falsely, deceptively:* Pers.

mēn-dum, *i*, *n.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare*] (*The thing thought or formed in the mind;* hence, in bad sense) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A mistake, error:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *A fault, error, blunder in writing:* Cic. **II. Meton.:** *A blemish of the body, etc.*, Ov.

Mēnēlāus, *i*, *m.*, *Mevēlaos* (*One withstanding people*). **Menelaus:** **1.:** **A. Prop.:** *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.*—Hence, **līnēlā-ūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Menelaus.*—**B. One like Menelaus:** Cic.—**2. A Greek rhetorician.**

Mēnēnīus, *ii*, *m.* *Menenius;* a Roman name.—Hence, **Menenī-us** (*-ānus*), *a*, *um*, *adj. Of, or belonging to, a Menenius.*

Mēnēstheus, *ai* and *ēos*, *m.*, *Mevenstheus* (*One who abides*). **Menestheus:** **1.** *A son of Iphicrates the Athenian:* Nep.—**2. A Trojan** (also called *Mnestheus*).

Mēnippus, *i*, *m.*, *Ménippos* (*One withstanding horses*). **Menippus:** a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

Mēnīus, *ii*, *m.*, *Ménios*. **Menius:** a son of Lycaon.

Mēnētes, *is*, *m.*, *Mevoitēs*. **Menētes:** one of the companions of Aeneas.

Mēnētiādes, *ae*, *m.*, *Mevoutiādes*. **Menētiades:** the son of Menetius, i. e. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles.

mēn-sa, *mentis*, *f.* [*akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare;* *Gr. μέν-ος*] (*The thinking;* hence) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *The mind as the origin of thought;* the faculty of thought: Cic.; Cat. **B. Esp.:** **1.** *The mind, understanding, intellect, reason, intellectual powers, etc.:* Cic.—**2. Mind, recollection, thought, memory: Cic. **II. Meton.:** **A. Mind, feelings, disposition:** Ter.; Cas.—**B. Idea, thought:** Virg.—**C. Intention, design, purpose:** Cic.; Ov.—**D. Courage, heart, soul:** Hor.—**E. Personified:** *Mens;* as a goddess: Liv.**

mēn-sa, *ae*, *f.* [*root MEN*, whence *men-usus;* *v. metior init.*] (*The measured thing;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *A table of any kind:* Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A. That which is put on table; food, etc.: Cic.—**Particular phrase:** *Secunda mensa*, *The second course or dessert (at which much wine was taken):* Cic.—**B. The guests at table: Suet.****

mēn-sārīus, *ii*, *m.* [*mēn-sa*] (*One pertaining to a mensa;* hence) **I. Gen.:** *A money-changer, banker:* Suet. **II. Esp.:** *A public banker (who regulated the paying out of public moneys):* Liv.

mēn-siō, *ōnis*, *f.* [*root MEN*, whence *men-usus;* *v. metior init.*] *A measuring; measure:* Fig.: *vocum, i. e. metre, quantity:* Cic.

mēnsis, *is* (*Gen. Plur.*, regularly *mensium;* sometimes *mensum*), *m.* [*Sans. māsa, "a month," fr. root mā, to measure*] *A month, as a measure of time:* Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mois*.

mēn-sor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *A measurer:* **1.** In space: **a.** *A measurer of land;* a land-surveyor: Col.—**b.** *A measurer for partitioning;* a divider or distributor of land: Ov.—**c.** *An architect:* Pl.—**2.** In calculations: *One who estimates, calculates, weighs in mind, etc.;* a calculator, estimator: Hor.

mēnstrū-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [*menstru-us*] *Of, or belonging to, a month; monthly:* *every month, for a month:* *epulae*, Plant. ¶ Hence, *Fr. menstruel*.

mēnstrū-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mēn-sis*] (*Caused, or produced, by a month;* hence) **I. Prop.:** *Brought about, happening, or taking place every month, monthly:* *usura*, Cic.—**As Subst.:** **menstruum**, *i*, *n.* (*sc. officium*) *A*

monthly term of office, monthly service: Pl. II. Meton.: *That lasts or continues a month; for the space of a month; monthly:* vita, Cic.—As Subst.: **menstruum**, i, n. (sc. cibarium). *A month's food or provisions:* Liv.

mens-āla, æ, f. dim. [mens-a] *A little plate:* Plaut.

men-sīra, æ, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus; v. metior in]. I. Prop.: *A measuring, measure, measurement:* Ov. II. Meton.: *A measure by which any thing is measured:* Cæs.; Cic.; Nep. III. Fig.: A.: I. Gen.: *Of abstract things: A measuring, measure, measurement:* dicrum, Tac.—2. Esp.: a. In painting: *Measure, proportion:* Pl.—b. Mentally: *Measure, capacity, powers, attainment:* Quint.—c. With respect to rhythm, etc.: *Measuring:* Cic.—B. Extent, amount, degree: Ov.; Pl.—C. Measure, standard, etc.: consularis legati, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mesure*.

men-sus, a, um, P. of metior, through root MEN.

menta (-tha), æ, f. = μινθη, μινθη. *Mint* (according to the myth, so called from *Menhe* or *Minthe*, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menthe*.

menti-ens, entis, P. of menti-or.—As Subst. (sc. sermo): *A fallacy, sophism:* Cic.

men-tio, ōnis, f. [MEN, root of memin-] *A mentioning, making mention of anything, whether by speaking or in writing:* Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Particular phrases, etc.: I. Mentionem facere alienjus rei or de aliquo (aliquā re), *To make mention of, respecting, or about:* Cic.; Plaut.—2. Mentionem facere cum aliquo, *To mention with a person, i. e. to say, or to prefer a request, to a person:* Plaut.—3. Mentionem facere apud aliquem, *To mention before, or in the presence of, any one:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mention*.

men-tor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. n. and a. (Fut. mentibitur, Plaut.) [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Lat. me-min-i] (*To think or form in the mind; hence, in a bad sense*) I. Neut.: *To lie, cheat, deceive, etc.*: A. Prop.: With Personal subjects: non est mentiri meum, Ter.: Philo aperte mentitur, Cic. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To lie, deceive:* frons, oculi, vultus, persepe mentiuntur, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: With Personal subjects: I. Gen.: *To lie or speak falsely about:* pullarius auspicium mentiri ausus, Liv.: Ol nulli quidquam mentis, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. *To falsely assert, affirm, or declare:* certam me sum mentis habere Horam, quæ, etc., Ov.—b. *To make a false promise about:* noctem, Prop. B. Meton.: *To imitate, counterfeit, etc.*: mentiris juvenem tinctis, Sentine, capillis, Mart. C. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: 1. To speak falsely about, falsely promise:* aliquid, Mart.—2. *To imitate, counterfeit:* nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: a. *Imitated, counter-*

feited: tela, Virg.—b. *Feigned, false:* terrores, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menthir*.

Meat-o, ōnis, m. [ment-um] (*One with a long chin*). *Mento:* a Roman name.

Mentor, ōris, m., Μέτωπος [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν-ος, Lat. root MEN, whence memin-], mens] (*The Thinker*). *Mentor:* a celebrated artist in embossed work.—Hence, **Mentōr-sus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mentor;* Menleorean.

men-tum, i, n. [for min-tum; fr. 1. min-or] (*The projecting thing; hence*) 1. a. Gen.: *The chin of persons, etc.*: Cic.; Pl.—b. Esp.: *The chin with the hair on it; a bearded chin:* Virg.—2. Architect. t. t.: *The projecting part of a cornice, which casts off the rain; the coping:* Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *menton*.

mē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root mī, to go; or MĀ-PATA (a causative of MR), to cross over] I. Prop.: *Of living beings as subjects: A. Gen.: To go, to pass: quo simul mēaris, Hor. B. Esp.: Of an army: To be on march, to be marching:* Curt. II. Fig.: *Of things as subjects: To go, pass, etc.*: quā sidera lege mearent, Ov.

meopte, v. meus.

mēphitis, is, f. *Mephitis:* I. Prop.: *A noxious pestilential exhalation from the ground:* Virg. II. Meton.: *Personified: Mephitis* (also, *Mephitis*), the goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.

mepte=me ipsum, Plaut.

mēr-ācus, a, um, adj. [mer-us] I. Prop.: *Pure, unmixed:* expulit eliboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor. (Comp.) vinum meracius, Cic. II. Fig.: *libertas*, Cic.

mercā-bilis, e, adj. [merc(a)-or] *That can be bought or purchased:* Ov.

merca-ns, ntis, P. of merc(a)-or.—As Subst.: *A purchaser:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *marchand*.

mercā-tor, ōris, m. [merc(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer:* Cic. II. Fig.: *A trafficker in any thing:* Cic.

mercātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [mercator] *Of, or belonging to, a trader, etc.; mercantile:* Plaut.

mercā-tūra, æ, f. [merc(a)-or] *Trade, traffic, commerce:* I. Prop.: *mercaturas facere, To follow the pursuits of trade, Cic. II. Fig.: bonarum artium, Cic. III. Meton.: Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

mercā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *Trade, traffic, buying and selling:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A place for trade, market-place, market, mart:* Cic.; Liv.—B. *A public festival:* Cic.

mercēd-ūla, æ, f. dim. [merces, merced-is] (*Small merces; hence*) I. *Small wages, poor pay:* Cic.—2. *Wage, rent, income:* Cic.

mercēn-ārius, (mercenn-), a, um, adj. [for merced-ārius; fr. id.] (*Of, or belonging to, merces; hence*) 1. *Of persons: a. Gen.: Doing any thing for reward or payment; hired for money, wages, or pay:* comes, Cic.

—As Subst.: **mercenarius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A hireling or hired servant:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *Paid, hired, mercenary:* testes, Cic.—2. *Of things: Mercenary, hired:* liberalitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mercenaire*.

mer-ce-s, ūdis, f. [for merced-s; fr. merx, merc-is; ced-o] (*The thing coming as, or for, gain; hence*) I. Prop.: A. In a good sense: *Hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, etc.*: Cic.; Sall.—B. In a bad sense: *A bribe:* Cic. II. Fig.: A.: I. Gen.: *A price of any thing:* Cic.—2. Esp.: a. In a good sense: *Reward, wages, recompense:* Cic.—b. In a bad sense: (a) *Punishment, recompense:* Liv.—(b) *Cost, injury, detriment; hindrance, disadvantage:* Cic.—B. Terms, condition, stipulation: Hor. III. Meton.: A. *Rent, revenue, income as received from a tenant, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.—B. *Interest on capital:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merci*.

merc-imōnium, ū, n. [merx, merc-is] (*A thing pertaining to merx; hence*) *Goods, wares, merchandise:* Plaut.

merc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. (Inf.: mercarier, Hor.) [id.] *To trade, traffic; to buy, purchase:* I. Prop.: Hor.: fundum, Cic. II. Fig.: muneribus amorem, Prop. ¶ In Pass. force: A. Verb Fin.: *To be bought or purchased:* jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Pl.—B. Part. Perf.: *Bought, purchased:* naturaque decus mercato prodero cultui, Prop.

Merc-ūrus, ū, m. [id.] (*The one pertaining to merchandise, etc.*) *Mercury:* I. Prop.: *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; the god of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of gain, merchandise, traders, and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.*—Hence, **Mercūrī-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mercury.*—As Subst.: **Mercuriales**, ūm, m. plur.: (sc. homines) *Mercury's men; the name attaching to the corporation of traders:* Cic. II. Meton.: *The planet Mercury:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Mercurie, mercurier*.

mer-da, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as Gr. μωρ-ωσθαι, to defile, foul] (*The defiling or polluting thing; hence*) *Dung, ordure, excrement:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merde*.

mēr-e, adv. [mer-us] I. Prop.: *Purely, without mixture:* Plaut. II. Meton.: *Entirely, wholly, altogether:* Pl.

mērenda, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *An afternoon meal or collation:* Plaut.

mēre-ns, ntis, P. of mēro-e and mere-or.

mēr-ō, ū, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. and n.: **mēr-ōr**, Itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root MĀ, metiri, through mep or mop, root of μεποιαν, sortior] (*To obtain or acquire as a portion or allotment; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To get, gain, acquire, obtain:* quorum duces quadragena milia HS, mercabant, Suet.—B. Esp.: *With*

accessory notion of payment: 1. *To get or acquire by purchase; buy, purchase, etc.*: *nardo vina merebere*, Hor.—2. *To get, acquire, obtain as the purchase money or by way of compensation*: *quid arbitramini Rheginos...* *merere velle, ut, etc.*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Merere or mereri* (with or without) *stipendia*, *To earn pay as a soldier; i.e. to serve in the army or as a soldier; to be a soldier*: Cic.; Liv.: hence, *pedibus merere, i.e. to serve as a foot-soldier*, id.: *equo merere, to serve in the cavalry*: Cic.

II. Meton. A. Act. 1. To deserve, merit; to be entitled to or worthy of: In a good or bad sense: *primam merui qui laude coramam*, Virg.: *supplicium*, Ov.: (with *ut* C. Subj.) *respondit* (sc. Socrates) *sese meruisse*, ut... *decoraretur, etc.*, Cic.—2. *To commit, perform, do, etc.*: *esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego*, Ter.—B. Neut.: 1. *To deserve, merit, to render one's self or be deserving in any respect*: *fac valeas, libertatemque meam, si mereor, tuearis*, Cic.—2. *With bene, male, and various other advs. to denote in what respect any person deserves*: *To deserve well, etc., of; to confer a benefit, etc., on; to act, etc., towards*: *de republica bene mereri*, Cic.

mētrīcī-ŭs, a, um, adj. [*meretrix*, *meretrici-ŭs*] *Of, or pertaining to, a meretrix; meretricious*: *Plant.*

mētrīcī-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [*id.*] *A little courtesan*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētrīcule*.

mētrīcī-trix, icis (Gen. Plur., *meretricium*, *Plant.*—*meretricum*, Ov.), f. [*mere-o*] *The female accomplice of gaining; hence A prostitute, courtesan*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *mētrīce*.

merg-æ, ārum, f. [*merg-o*] *The things plunged or thrust into something; hence A two-pronged fork*: *Plaut.*

merg-e-s, itis, f. [*for mergit-s*; fr. late Lat. *mergit-o*, "to plunge"] 1. *The thing plunged or thrust into something; hence A pitchfork*: Pl.—2. *The thing into which something, e.g. a pitchfork, is plunged or thrust; hence A sheaf*: Virg.

merg-o, mersi, mersum, mergēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *MAJ*, *to plunge*] **I. Prop. A. Gen.**: *To dip, plunge, or immerse in, etc., water, etc.*: *mergi pullos in aquam jussit*, Cic.: *nec me deus æquore mersit*, Virg. **B. Esp. 1.** With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To plunge one's self, to plunge, etc.*, Cic.; Ov.—2. *To overwhelm by or in, to sink or plunge beneath the waters, etc.*: *to scallow up, submerge, engulf, etc.* **II. Meton. A. 1. Gen.**: *To plunge or thrust*: *mersis in corpore rostris*, Ov.—2. *Esp.*: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *A. Of rivers, etc.*: *To plunge; i.e. run, empty itself, fall*: Pl.—b. *Of constellations*: *To plunge, i.e. fall, set, sink*: Cat.—B. *To push or thrust*: *per jugum merui vitis naturam*, Pl.—C. *To hide, conceal, bury,*

etc.: *mersitque suos in robore vultūs*, Ov. **III. Fig. A. 1. Gen.**: *To plunge or immerse in*: *me fata mea, et scelus exitiale Laccena his mersere malis*, Virg.—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self, to plunge into some career, etc.*: Liv.—B. *Of fortune, circumstances, sleep, etc.*: *To overwhelm, engulf, sink, submerge, scallow up, etc.*: *are paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrum*, Juv.

merg-us, i, m. [*merg-o*] *(The plunger; hence) A diver or gull*.

mēridī-ānus, a, um, adj. [*meridies*] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, mid-day; mid-day*: *tempus, mid-day, noon*: Cic.—As Subst.: *meridiani, ōrum, m.* (sc. *gladiatores*) *Mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the south or south side; southern, southerly, meridional*: *circulus, the equator*, Sen.—As Subst.: **A. meridianum**, i, n. *The south*: *Vell.*—B. *meridiana, ōrum, n.* *Southern places or parts*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meridienne*: also (subst.), *mēridien*, "the meridian."

mēridī-a-tio, ōnis, f. [*meridi(a)-o*] *A taking a mid-day sleep; a siesta*: Cic.

mēri-dies, ēi, m. [*for medī-dies*; fr. *medi-us*; *diei*] **I. Prop.**: *Mid-day, noon*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The south*: Cic.

mēridī-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n., **mēridī-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. nap. [*meridi-es*] *To take a mid-day nap or siesta*: Suet.

Mēriōnes, ē, m., *Μηριόνης*. *Merionēs*, the charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy.

1. **mērit-o**, adv. [*merit-us*] *Deservedly, justly, according to desert*: *merito irasci*, Cic.: (Sup.) *amare meritissimo*, id.

2. **mēr-it-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [*mer-co*] *To earn, gain*: *qui sestertia dena meritasset*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēriter*.

mēritōr-ŭs, a, um, adj. [*mereo*, through an obsolete subst. *meritor*, "one who gains or earns money"] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, one who earns money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money*: *vehicula*, Suet.—As Subst.: **meritoria, ōrum, n.** (sc. *loca*) *Places or rooms which are let out for a short time*: Juv. **II. Esp.**: *Of, or belonging to, gain made by immoral practices*: *pueri*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mēritoire*.

mēr-ītum, i, n. [*mer-co*] 1. a. *(That which deserves or merits something from a person; hence) (a) In a good sense: A service, kindness, benefit, etc.*: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Deserit, fault*: Cic.; Liv.—b. *(That for which one deserves or merits something at the hands of another; hence) (a) Worth, value, importance of a thing*: Ov.—(b) *Desert, merit*: Cic.—2. *(That which is deserved or merited; hence) A. In a good sense: Reward, return, recompense*: Ter.—b. In a bad sense:

Punishment: App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērite*.

mēr-ītus, a, um: 1. *P. of mer-o* or *mer-eor*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Deserving or meriting something from another; so, perhaps, only as Subst. meritissimum, i, n.* *Very great merit*: *Plant.*—b. *Deserved, just, fit, proper*: (Sup.) *famā meritissimā fruitur*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mērite*.

Mermēros, i, m., *Μέρμερος* (Care-laden, anxious). *Mermēros*: one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithous.

Mermessia, æ, f. *A woman of Mermessia, a town of Troas; esp., the Mermessian Sibyl*.

mēr-ō-bib-us, a, um, adj. [*merum*; (o); *bib-o*] *That drinks wine unmixed*: *Plant.*

Mērōe, ēs, f., *Μέροψ*. *Mērōē*: a large and celebrated island of the Nile.

Mērōpe, ēs, f., *Μερόπη* (One endowed with speech). *Mērope*: one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal.

1. **Mērōps**, ōpis, m., *Μέροψ* (id.). *Mērōps*: a king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phæthón.

2. **mērōps**, ōpis, f., *μέρωψ*. *The merops; a bird that devours bees; the bee-eater*.

mer-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [*for merg-o*; fr. *merg-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To dip in, immerse*: *gregem fluvio mersare*, Virg. **II. Fig. A.** *To overwhelm*: *rerum copia mersat*, Lucr.—B. *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self*: *mersor civilibus undis*, Hor.

mer-sus (for *merg-sus*), a, um, P. of *merg-o*.

mēr-ŭla, æ, f. [*etym. dub.*; prob. *mer-co*] *(The deserving one; hence) In reference to its melodious note*: *A blackbird, ouzel, merle*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *merle*.

merum, i, v. *merus*.

mērus, a, um, adj. [*etym. dub.*; but prps. akin to *μερ*, or *μωρ*, root of *μερῖσται*, *to divide or separate from*] *(Divided or separated from; hence) I. Prop.*: *Alone, only, mere, nothing, but*: *ngue*, Cic. **II. Meton. A.** *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, without mixture, etc.*: *vina, i.e. not mixed with water*, Ov.—As Subst.: **merum**, i, n. (sc. *vinum*) *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated wine; wine free from all admixture of water*: Hor.—B. *Bare, naked, uncovered*: *pes*, Juv. **III. Fig. A. 1.** In a good sense: *Pure, real, genuine*: *libertas*, Hor.—2. In a bad sense: *Unmixed, immoderate, excessive*: *libertas*, Liv.—B. *Of brightness, etc.*: *Pure, entire, unclouded*: *claror*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mère*.

mer-x, cis, f. [*mer-co*] *(The gaining, i.e. gainful, thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A thing, article*: *Plaut.*

Mēsēmbria, æ, f., *Μεσημβρία*. *Mēsēmbria*: a city of Thrace.—Hence,

Mēsēmbri-ācus, a, um, *adj.* *Mesembrian*.

Mēsōpōtāmīa, æ, f., Μεσοποταμία (Country between rivers). *Mesopotamia*; a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messāla (-alla), æ, m. *Messala* or *Messalla*; a Roman name.

Messālina (-allina), æ, f. *Messalina* or *Messallina*; the profigate wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Messāna, æ, f., Μεσσηνή (That which is in the middle, i. e. here, between the shores). *Messana*: 1. A city of Sicily, built on a point of land projecting into the Straits between Italy and Sicily (now Messina).—2. *Messene*.

Messāpia, æ, f., Μεσσηπία (The land or country in the midst of or between the waters). *Messapia*; the extreme south-eastern district of Italy between the Mare Adriaticum and the Sinus Tarentinus (now Terra di Otranto). Hence, **Messāpi-us**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Messapia*; *Messapian*.—As *Subst.*: **Messāpii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). *The Messapians*.

Messāpus (Mēsā-), i, m. [orig. Greek: The one between the waters: v. *Messapia* int.] *Messapus* or *Mesapus*; a prince of Messapia.

Messēne, ēs, -na, æ, f., Μεσσηνή (That which is in the middle, i. e. here of the country; an inland place). *Messene* or *Messena* (now *Mauromoni*); a city situate in the centre of the extreme south-western state of the Peloponnesus, to which it gave its name of *Messene* or *Messenia*.—Hence, **Messēn-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Messenian*.—As *Subst.*: **Messenii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Messenians*.

mes-sis, is, f. (Acc. Sing. *messim*, Plant.) [for *met-sis*; fr. *met-oj*] 1. Prop.: A moving, reaping, or ingathering of the corn, etc.; a harvest: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of a collecting of honey: Virg.—B. Harvest, i. e. the harvested crops: Virg.—PROV.: 1. Messus suas urere. To burn one's own crops, i. e. to destroy one's own work, etc.: Tib.—2. Messis in herbā est. The crop is in the blade, i. e. one's expectations are premature; or to count one's chickens before they are hatched: Ov.—C. The time or season of harvest; harvest-time: Virg. III. Fig.: A mowing down or reaping, etc.: Sullani temporis messis, i. e. the numerous deaths and murders in Sylla's time, Cic.

mes-sor, ōris, m. [for *met-sor*; fr. *met-oj*] A reaper: Cic.; Hor.

messōr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *Of, or belonging to, a reaper*: Cic.

mes-sus (for *met-sus*), a, um, P. of *met-o*.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to pronouns substantive, and (less freq.) possessive pronouns: *Self*: e. g. *egomet*, *nosmet*, *meāmet*.

met-a, æ, f. [met-ior] (*The measuring thing; the measurer*; hence) 1. Prop.: A *metā*; i. e. a column or pillar, with a conical top, for marking a measured space; a turning-post or

pillar (three of these *metæ* in a group were erected at each end of the Roman circus, and round them charioteers in the chariot races had to drive seven times): Ov.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. The goal or turning-post, as formed by the *metæ* collectively: Hor.—B. A goal or winning-post for foot-runners: Hor.—C. A point or goal round which vessels turn in a sailing or rowing match: Virg.—D. A headland, forehead, promontory, cape, projecting point of land which ships double: Virg.—E. An end, boundary, extremity, limit: Ov. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. An end, extremity, limit, conclusion, close: Ov.; Virg.—B. The boundary line: Virg.

Mētābus, i, m. *Metabus*; a king of the Volsci, father of Camilla.

mētāllum, i, n. = μέταλλον. 1. Prop.: A mine: Pl.; Suet. II. Meton.: Of that which is obtained from a mine, etc.: A. A metal, as gold, silver, iron, etc.: Virg.: Hor.—B. Marble, stone, etc.: Pl. III. Fig.: A. Of that which yields profit: A mine: Pl.—B. Metal, stuff, material: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *métal*, *médaille*.

Mētāpōntum, i, n. (That which is above the sea or on the sea coast). *Metapontum*; a town of Lucania.—Hence, **Mētāpōnt-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Metapontine*.—As *Subst.*: **Mētāpōntini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Metapontines*.

mētā-tor, ōris, m. [met(a)-or] One who measures out a place; a divider and firer (of boundaries): Cic.

Mētāurum, i, n. *Metaurum*; a river in the Bruttian territory.

Mētāurus, i, m., Μέταυρος. *Metaurus*; a river of Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal (B.C. 207) (now *Metauro* or *Metro*).

Mētēllus, i, m.; -a, æ, f. *Metellus* and *Metella*; Roman names.—Hence, **Mētēll-ius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Metellus*; *Metelline*.

Mētērea turba. *The Meterean crowd*; the name given to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

Mēthion, ōnis, m. *Methion*; the father of Phorbos.

Mēthynna, æ, f., Μήθυνα. *Methynna*; a city in the island of Lesbos, famed for its excellent wine (now *Mithila*).—Hence, **Mēthynn-æus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μήθυναίος. *Of, or belonging to, Methynna*, *Methymnean*.

mētīcūl-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus, through obsol. *meticul-us*] (*Full of fear*; hence) 1. Fearful, timid: Plant.—2. Frightful, terrible: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *méticuleux*.

mēt-ior, men-sus sum, mēt-iri, 4. v. dep. [roots MET, MEN, akin to Sanscrit root mā, to measure; Gr. μέτρον] 1. Prop.: A. In space: 1. Gen.: To measure: mundi magnitudinem, Cic.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division: To measure off for division, to distribute by measure: agrum, Cic.—B. In quantity, amount, etc.: 1. Gen.: To measure, mete: frument-

um, Cic.: nummes, Hor.—2. Esp.: With accessory notion of division, appropriation, etc.: To measure or met out; to deal out, give, or distribute by measure: frumentum militibus, Cæs. II. Meton.: To measure a distance, i. e.: A. On land: To pass through, over, or along; to traverse, walk along, etc.: viam, Hor.—B. By water: To traverse, pass, or sail over, across, or through, etc.: aquas carinā, Ov.—C. In the heavens: To traverse, etc.: iter annum, Cat. III. Fig.: A. To measure, estimate, form an opinion, or judge of, etc.: quam fidelitatem ego ex meā conscientia metior, Cic.—B. To traverse, pass through a particular time: duas lucis partes Hyperione mense, Ov. ¶ In Pass. force: a. To be measured off, for any purpose: mensa spatiata, Cic.—b. To be measured or estimated: (a) Gen.: syllabis metiendos pedes existimat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In value or importance: peccata vitii hominum metienda sunt, Cic.

Mētōsēdum, i, n. *Metosiedum*, a city of Gaul (now *Metun*).

Mētiscus, i, m. *Metiscus*; the charioteer of Turnus.

Metius, ii, m. *Metius*; an Italian proper name.

1. **mēt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to *met-ior*] 1. Prop.: To measure, measure out: metato in agello, Hor. II. Fig.: To measure out (with the eyes); to survey, observe, search, scrutinize: metabat (sc. serpens) late circum loca, Virg.

2. **mēt-o**, messūi, messum, mētēre, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to ἀμείνω] 1. Prop.: To mow or reap; to cut down the crops, etc.: A. Act.: farra metebant, Ov.—B. Neut.: in metendis occupatos subito adorti, Cæs. II. Meton.: A. To gather, gather or get in, collect the vintage, etc.: 1. Act.: vindemiam metit, Pl.—2. Neut.: postremum metito, Virg.—B. To cut, cut down: diraque cantatā pabula falce metit, Ov.—C. Of bees as subject: To cull the sweets of flowers; to ruffle flowers: Virg.—D. To ravage, waste, destroy: ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, Ov. III. Fig.: To mow or cut down: A. In battle: proxima queque metit gladio, Virg.—B. Of death as subject: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor.

mētōpōscōpus (-os), i, m. = μετωποσκοπος. A forehead-inspector; one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead; a metoposcopist: Suet.

mēt-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n. [akin to *met-ior*] 1. Act.: A. Prop.: To measure, to measure out, or mark off for any particular purpose: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. To traverse, pass through, etc.: memoris loca, Sen.—2. To erect, pitch, set up: tabernacula, Pl. C. Fig.: To measure or mark out, describe: quas regiones animo metatus sum, Liv. II. Neut.: To mark out or measure off a place for one's self; to pitch one's tent, encamp: metarique sub ipso templo . . . jussit, Liv.

mētrēta, æ, f. = μετρητής (measurer). *A metrela*; i.e. 1. *An Athenian liquid measure, containing about 9 gallons* English: Plaut.—2. *A large cask or vessel*; a tun: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mètre*.

Mētrōpōlis, is, f., Μητρόπολις (Mother-city). *Metropolis*; a city of Thessaly. — Hence, **Mētrōpōlitēa**, ārum, m. *The people of Metropolis*. — Hence, **Mētrōpōlit-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the people of Metropolis*.

mētū-ens, ntis: 1. *P. of metu-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: a. *Fearing, dreading*; in a state of dread or anxious fear: (Comp.) Nero metuētur in posterum, Tac. b.: (a) Gen.: *Fearful or apprehensive about*: (with *Respective Gen.*) metuensque periculi, Virg.—(b) Esp.: *Entertaining a respectful awe or veneration for*: (with *Respective Gen.*) consules legum metuētes, Cic.

mētū-o, mētūi, mētūtum, mētūēre, 3. v. a. and n. [metus, (unconstr. Gen.) metu-is] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To fear, dread, be afraid of* a person or thing: crimen als te metuēis, Cic.: to suis matres metuunt juvenēs, Hor.: (with *ne c. Subj.*) nimis metuēbam, ne abissiēs, Plaut.: (with *ut c. Subj.*) ut sis Vitalis metuō, Hor.—2. Esp.: *To await or expect with fear or anxiety*; to dread: metuī quid futurum denique esset, Ter.—b. *To fear to say*: metuō, patres quod fuerint, Plaut.—c. *To fear or be fearful about something*: metuō qualem tu me hominem existimes, Ter.—d. *To entertain a respectful fear or veneration for*: absentem patrem, Ter. B. Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: *To fear, dread, apprehend*: illum aepā pennā metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor.—C. Meton.: As the result of apprehension: *To guard against, beware of*, etc.: nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. II. Neut.: *To fear, be afraid, dread, be apprehensive or anxious*, as the effect of an idea of threatening evil: neque tam de suā vitā, quam de me metuī, Cic.: inopi metuens formica senectē, Virg.

mētus, ūs, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*: Cic.; Sall.; Ter.; Ov.; Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *Religious awe, holy fear, or dread*: Virg.—2. *Poetic awe*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A cause of fear*; an object of dread or terror: Stat.

mētū-tus, a, um, P. of metu-o. **mē-us**, a, um (Voc., meus for mī, Virg.)—Gen. Plur.: *medium for meorum*, Plaut.—With *pte*: meapte, Ter.: meopte, Plaut.—With *met*: meāmet, Plaut., pron. poss. [me] I. Gen.: *My, mine, belonging to me*: meum nomen, Plaut.: mea descriptio, made by me, Cic.—As *Subst.*: mei, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *My friends, my relatives, my adherents, my followers*: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. II. Esp.: *A. My own*; i.e. in my right senses: gelidumque tremēti Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov.—B. *My own*: *L.e. in my own power, free, independent*:

quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, Cic.—C. Meus, *My, my own, my dear, my beloved*: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. *Mea tu, or simply mea, You darling of mine, my darling, my love*: Ter.; Ov.—2. *Mi homines, mi spectatores, My dear people, my good spectators*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mien, mon*.

Mēvānia, æ, f. *Mevania*; a city of Umbria (now Bevagna).

Mēzentius, i, m. *Mezentius*; a tyrant of Cere or Agylla.

mī: 1. *Dat. of ego*.—2. *Voc. of meus*.

mīc-a, æ, f. [etym. dub., prob. akin to μικρός or μικρός = μικρός] I. Prop.: *A crumb, little bit, morsel, grain*: Lucr. II. Fig.: *Of the mental powers, etc.*: A grain: Cat.

Mīcipsa, æ, m.: 1. Prop.: *Mīcipsa*; son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia. — 2. Meton.: Plur.: Numidians, Africans.

mīc-o, ūi, no sup., āre, 1. v. n. [Sans. root MISH, to wink] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion*: (with *Gr. Acc.*) linguis micat (sc. serpens) ora trisulcis, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. *To beat, palpitate*: venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic.—2. *To twitch, etc.*: semianimesque nīcant digiti, Virg.—3. *To gush out or spring forth*: micure novī, percusso pumice, fontes, Luc.—4. *With or without digits*: *To move quickly with the fingers, i.e. to hold up suddenly some of the fingers in order that another may at once guess their number* (this was practised as a game—perhaps known amongst us as, “Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?”—and still exists in Italy under the name of mora: it was further used as a mode of deciding doubtful or controverted matters): Cic.; Suet.—5. *To dart, dart about, etc.*: fulmina micabant, Liv.—6. *To move rapidly*; to thrust, heve, or cut rapidly: urgere scutis, micare gladiis, Liv. II. Meton.: A. From the quick tremulous motion of the heavenly bodies, etc.: 1. *Of the stars, etc.*: To twinkle, sparkle, glitter: stella micans radiis, Cic.—2. *Of lightning*: To flash, gleam: micantia fulmina, Ov.—B. Without the notion of rapidity or tremulousness: *To sparkle, glitter, flash*: micat ignibus æther, Virg. III. Fig.: *To flash, glitter, sparkle with animation, passion, etc.*: oculos igne micantes, Ov.

mīctūr-ō, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. *desider*. [mīngo; Part. Fut. mīctur-us] *To desire to make water*; to make water: Juv.

Mīdas (a), æ, m., Mīdas. *Midasor Mida*; a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning into gold every thing that he touched. As this extended to food, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the River Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. When, on the occasion of a musical

contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

mīgra-tio, ōnis, f. [mīgr(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A removal, a changing of one's habitation*; migration: Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: *Of words*: *A transfer, metaphorical use*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *migration*.

mīgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. (mīgrāssit for mīgraverit, Cic.) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to meo] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To remove from one place to another*; to depart, migrate: migrantes cernas, Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: *To go away, depart*: jam migravit ab aure voluptas Omnis, Hor.—b. Esp.: *To go away or depart out of life, etc.*: non dubitat... migrare de vitā, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ex hominum vitā migrandum est, id.—2. *To change, to become changed*: in varias figuras, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To carry away, transport, transfer*: relictā quæ migratur difficilia essent, Liv.: num migrantur Rhodeta regna, in Libyam Superis? are transvērre, Sil. B. Fig.: *To transgress, break, violate*: qui civile jus... migraret, injustum fore, Cic.

Mīlānion, ōnis, m., Μελαίωνων. *Milanion*; the husband of Atalanta.

mīle, eī, v. mill.

mīles, itis, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A soldier*: Cic.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *A foot-soldier*: Cæs.—2. *A common soldier, private*: Sall. II. Meton.: A. Collectively: *The soldiery; the army, or forces*: Tac.—B. = latrunculus: *A chessman or pawn in the game of chess*: Ov.—C. Fem.: 1. *Of a woman who is brought to bed for the first time*: *A raw recruit*; i.e. one unaccustomed to such service: Ov.—2. *An attendant or servant*: Ov.

Mīlēsius, a, um, adj., Μιλήσιος. I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the city of Miletus*; *Milesian*:—As *Subst.*: *Mīlesi*, ōrum, m. (sc. civēs) *The inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians* (who were famous for their luxury and wantonness). II. Meton.: *Of the character of the people of Miletus*; impure, unchaste, wanton, lascivious.

1. **Mīlētus**, i, m., Μιλήτος. *Miletus*, the father of Caunus and Byblis.—Hence, **Mīlet-is**, idis, f. *The daughter of Miletus*, i.e. Byblis.

2. **Mīlētus**, i, f., Μιλήτος. *Miletus*; a city of Caria.—Hence, **Mīlet-is**, idis, f. *adj. Of, or belonging to, Miletus*: urbs, i. e. Tomi, a colony of Milesians: Ov.

mīlit-āris, e, adj. [mīles, milit-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a soldier or the soldiers*; military: tribuni, tribunes of the soldiers or military tribunes, Cic.: via, Liv.: signa, i.e. ensigns or standards, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **mīlitaris**, is, m. (sc. homo) *A soldier, military person*: Tac. B. Esp.: *Proper for soldiers or for military service*; of an age for bearing arms (which

extended from the 17th to the 46th year): Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of, or relating to, war; military: institutum, Cæs.—B. Warlike, martial: animi, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. militaire.

militār-iter, adv. [militar-is] After the manner of a soldier; in a military manner: loqui, Tac.

milit-a, æ, f. [milit-o] (The serving as a soldier; hence) I. Prop.: Military service: Cic., Cæs.—A. Adverbial expression: Militia, On service, abroad, in the field: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Warfare: Vell.—2. War: Vell.—B. The soldiery, troops, military force, etc.: Ov.—C. Spirit, courage, etc.: Flor.—D. Service, employment, office, etc., of a laborious nature: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. milice.

militi-ōla, æ, f. dim. [militi-a] A short, insignificant term of military service: Suet.

milit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [miles, milit-is] I. Prop.: To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. (In Pass. force with cognate subject) To war, wage war: hoc et omne militabitur Bellum in tuæ spe gratiæ, Hor.—B. To serve, perform service, etc.: venaticus... Militat in silvis catulus, Hor. III. Fig.: To war, wage war, carry on war or warfare: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloriā, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. militer.

mīlūm, 1, n. [etym. dub.] Millet: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mil, millet.

mīll-e (mil-), num. adj. indecl. [akin to χίλι-] I. Prop.: A thousand: Cæs.—As Subst.: millia, tum, n. A thousand: Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrases: A. In millia, 1 per thousand, on each or every thousand: Liv.—B. Mille passus, mille passuum, mille, or millia, A thousand paces (i.e. a Roman mile, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English mile): Cic.; Gell. II. Meton.: A thousand for innumerable, infinite: colores, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mille, mil.

mīll-ēsūm, a, um, adj. [mill-e] The thousandth: millesimam partem vix intelligi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. millième; also, (subst.) millésime.

millia, v. mille.

mīll-ārtus, a, um, adj. [milli-a] (Of, or belonging to, a thousand; hence) A. Containing or comprising a thousand in number: præerat alæ milliariæ, i.e. containing a thousand men, Pl.—B. Measuring a thousand paces: clivus, Var.—As Subst.: milliarius, 1, n. (sc. saxum) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A stone indicating the measured space of a thousand Roman paces or of a Roman mile: a milestone: Cic.—b. Esp.: Milliarius aureum or simply milliarius, The gilt milestone (erected by Augustus in the forum at Rome): Tac.—2. Meton.: A mile: Suet.—C. Extending a thousand feet: porticus, Suet.—D. Weighing a thousand pounds: apri, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. milliaire.

mīll-ies (-iens), adv. [mill-e] 1.

A thousand times: Ter.; Cic.—2. An infinite, innumerable, or countless number of times: Cic.

1. Mīlo (-on), ōnis, m., Μίλων. Milo or Milon: 1. A celebrated athlete of Crotona.—2. A king of Pisa, in Elis.

2. Mīlo ōnis, m. Milo; a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant (pro T. Annio Milone).—Hence, **Mīlōn-i-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Milo; Milonian.

Mīlōnius, li, m. Milonius; a parasite: mentioned by Hor.

Mīltiades, is, m. = Μιλτιάδης. Miltiades; a celebrated general of the Athenians, victor in the battle of Marathon.

mīlv-inus (mīlv-), a, um, adj. [mīlv-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a kite: Pl. II. Fig.: Resembling a kite in character, etc.; kēlike, rapacious: Cic.—As Subst.: **mīlvina**, æ, f. (sc. fames) A kite's appetite, voraciousness: Plaut.

Mīlvus Pons, v. Mulvius.

mīlvus (mīlv-, mīlvī-), i, m. and f. [etym. dub.] A.: 1. Prop.: A bird of prey: a kite, glede, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Fig.: Of rapacious persons: A kite: Plaut.—3. Meton.: A constellation called mīlvus, or the kite: Ov.—B. A fish of prey; prob. the gurnard: Hor.

mīm-a, æ, f. [akin to mīm-us] A female mimic or mime: Cic.

Mīmālōnes, um, f., Μιμαλλῶνες. The Bacchantes.—Hence, 1. **Mīmāl-ōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. Bacchantic, Bacchante.—2. **Mīmālōn-is**, īdis, f. A Bacchante.

Mīmas, antis, m., Μίμας. Minas: 1. A promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.—2. A giant.—3. A Trojan.

mīmīc-e, adv. [mīmīc-us] Like a mime, farcically: Cat.

mīmīcus, a, um, adj. = μιμικός. Of, or belonging to, a mime; mimic, farcical: jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. mimique.

Mīnērmus, i, m., Μίνερμος. Minernus; a Greek elegiac poet, inventor of the pentameter.

mīm-ūla, æ, f. dim. [mīm-a] A little (female) mime: Cic.

mīmus, i, n. = μιμος. (He who or that which imitates; hence) 1. A mimic actor, mime: Cic.—2. A. Prop.: A mimic play, mime, farce: Ov.—B. Fig.: Any thing farcical, pretended, or unreal; a farce: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. mime.

mīn', for mīhine: Pers.

1. mīna (mna, Pl.), æ, f. = μνά: 1. A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: Pl.—2. A Greek sum of money: A. Silver: = 100 Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii: i.e. about 4l. English: Plaut.; Cic.—b. Gold: of five times the value of the silver one: i.e. about 20l. English: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. mine.

2. mīna, æ, f. adj. Smooth: ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Plaut.

mīnāc-ia, ārum, f. [minax, minac-

is] Threats, menaces: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. menace.

mīnāc-iter, adv. [id.] Threateningly, menacingly; with threats or menaces: minax supplicibus, Quint.: (Comp.) dixisse eum minacius, Cic.

mīn-æ, ārum, f. [mīn-eo] (The projecting things; hence) I. Prop.: The projecting points, pinnacles, etc., of a wall, etc.: Virg. II. Fig.: Threats, menaces, etc., as evils overhanging one: Cic.; Ov.

mīnant-er, adv. [for mīnant-ter; fr. mīnans, mīnant-is] Threateningly, in a threatening manner, with threats: agere, Ov.

mīnā-tiō, ōnis, f. [1. mīn(a)-or] A threatening, threat, menace: Cic.

mīn-ax, ācis, adj. [mīn-or] 1. Projecting, jutting out, overhanging: scopulus, Virg.—2. Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: Of living beings or things: (Comp.) pestilentia minaciō, Liv.: (Sup.) adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet.

Mīncius, li, m. The Mincius; a river of Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua and falls into the Po (now the Mincio).

mīnēo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] To jut, project: inclinata mīnent, Lucr.

Mīn-erva (Men-), æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, cogitare; Gr. μέν-ος; Lat. root men, whence mens, mensini, monoco, etc.] (The thinking one, or one having mind; hence) I. Prop.: Minerva; a Roman goddess, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Intellect, mind, natural ability or endowment, etc.: Hor.—B. Working in wool, wool-spinning or weaving: Virg.

Mīnerv-um, li, n. [Minerv-a] Minervium (i.e. a place pertaining to Minerva); a city and castle (also called Arx Minervæ, Virg.) in Calabria, south of Otranto, the original seat of the Salentines (now Castro).

mīn-g-o, mīnxi, mīnetum and mīctum, mīngere, 3. v. n. [akin to Sans. root mīh, to sprinkle, to void urine; Gr. δ-μύχ-τω] To make water, to void urine: Hor.

mīnī-ānus, a, um, adj. [mīni-um] Of, or belonging to, minium; painted with red-lead or cinnabar: Cic.

mīnī-ātū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for mīniatio-lus; fr. mīniatus, (uncontr. Gen.) mīniatio-lus] Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar; coloured red: cerula, Cic. **mīnī-a-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of mīni-(a)-o.—2. Pa. a. Prop.: Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar, coloured red, red: cerula, i.e. red-lead pencil: Cic.—b. Meton.: Of the colour of cinnabar, cinnabar-red: torquis, Pl.

mīnīme, v. parve.

mīnīmus, a, um, v. parvus. ¶ Hence, Fr. minime.

1. mīnī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [mīni-um] To colour with red-lead or cinnabar; to paint red: Pl.

2. Minio, ōnis, *m.* *Minio*; a small river of Etruria (now Mignone).

1. min-ister, tri, *m.* (usually referred to min-no; but acc. to some from man-us) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *An attendant, waiter, servant*: Virg. B. Esp.: *A cup-bearer*: Cat. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: *Of persons, animals, or things*: A servant: legum ministri magistratūs, i. e. the magistrates are administrators of the laws, or execute what the laws enjoin, Cic.: ministrum fulminis alitem, Hor.: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. B. Esp.: **1.** A public officer, assistant, official, etc.: Cic.—**2.** A minister, attendant, etc., of a monarch, etc.: Just.—**3.** Of communication between persons: A carrier, confidential agent, etc.: Tac.—**4.** An assistant, councillor, adviser: Tac.—**5.** An aider, helper, forwarder, supporter, etc., in a good sense: Pl.—**6.** An aider, abettor, forwarder, supporter, assister, helper, etc., in a bad sense: Cic.—**7.** An assistant to an orator; i. e. one who suggests arguments, etc.: Cic.—**8.** A minister or servant of a deity; a priest: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministre*.

2. minist-er, ra, rum, *adj.* [1. min-ist-er] (*Pertaining to a minister*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Ministering, serving*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: *Aiding, helping, assisting*: Ov.—**As Subst.**: **ministrum**, i, n. *That which aids, etc., an aider, furtherer, promotor*: Ov.

ministr-um, li, n. [*minister, minist(er)-i*] (*A thing pertaining to a minister*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: *The office or employment of a minister, or attendant*; service, etc.: Liv. B. Esp.: *Attendance, waiting, service*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. *Employment, occupation*: Liv.—B. *Effort, endeavour, agency*: Vell.—C. *Aid, assistance*: Just.; Sext. Aur. Vict. **III. Meton.**: A. *A work; i. e. a thing made or manufactured*: Pl.—B. *Accomplishment or performance of any thing as an act of service*: Liv.—C. *A suite of attendants*: Tac.—D. *Plur.*: *Public officers, officials*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ministre, m.*

ministr-um, ōis, *f.* [akin to minister, ministr-i] **I. Prop.**: A female attendant, maid-servant: Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. *Of things*: A servant: res familiaris est ministra et famula corporis, Cic.—B. A female servant of a deity, a priestess: Ov.—C. An attendant, companion, comrade, one of a retinue, etc.: Virg.—D. An aider, accessory, abettor, etc.: Cic.

ministrā-tor, ōris, *m.* [*ministr(a)-o*] **I. Prop.**: An attendant, servant: Sen. **II. Fig.**: An assistant to an orator, etc.; i. e. one who suggests arguments, supplies information, etc.: Cic. **III. Meton.**: An instructor, etc.: Suet.

ministrā-trix, icis, *f.* [*id.*] A female attendant, a handmaid: Fig.: Cic.

minist-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [1. minister, ministr-i] (*To act the part of a minister*; hence) **I. Act.**

A. Prop.: **1.** With personal objects: *To attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: nosmet inter nos ministramus, Plaut.—**2.** With things as objects: *To serve, supply, hand, etc.*: pocula, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** *To provide, furnish, supply*: quod (sc. verbum) verba ministrat, Hor.—**2.** *To give, produce, etc.*: prolem, Tib.—**3.** *To execute, carry out, perform*: medicorum jussa, Ov. **II. Neut.**: A. Prop.: *To serve, wait, attend on one, etc.*: servi sordidati ministrant, Cic.: (*Impers. Pers.*) Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministraret, id. B. Fig.: *To serve, to act the part of a minister or servant to*: luna ministrat equis, i. e. supplies them with light, Prop.

minitā-bundus, a, um, *adj.* [*min-it(a)-or*] *Threatening*: rex, Liv.

min-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *freg.* [1. min-or] *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: quae minitas mihi, Plaut.

min-ītor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. *freg.* n. and a. [*id.*] **I. Neut.**: *To threaten, menace, frequently or much*: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To threaten or menace frequently or much*: ista horribilia purpuratis tuis, Cic.

minium, li, n. [*Spanish word*] **1.** *Native cinnabar*: Prop.—**2.** *Red-lead, minium*: Pl.

Minois, idis, *Minoius*, a, um, v. *Minos*.

1. min-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to min-uo] **I. Prop.**: **Neut.**: A. Gen.: *To jut forth, project*: minantur in cælum scopuli, Virg. B. Esp.: **1.** *To hang forwards, overhang, hang over*: illa usque minatur (sc. ornus), Virg.—**2.** *To rise high, on high, loftily, etc.*: minans (sc. machina) illabatur urbi, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To threaten, menace*: A. Neut.: nisi vehementius homini minatus essem, Cic.—B. Act.: *crucem alioni*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **Act.**: A. *Of things as subjects*: *To threaten, menace*: quodcuque minabitur arcus, Hor.—B. *To promise boastfully*: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaed.

2. min-or, us, v. parvus. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moindre, moins, mineur*.

Minos, ōis, m. *Minos*: **1.** A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and judge of Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions.—Hence, **Minō-ius** (-us), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minos*—**2.** The grandson of no. 1. likewise king of Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androë, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth.—Hence, a. **Minō-ius** (-us), a, um: (a) Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Minos*.—(b) Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, Crete*: Cretan.—**3.** **Minō-is**, idis, *f.* The daughter of Minos, the Minoid; i. e. Ariadne: Ov. **Minotaurus**, i. m., Μινώταυρος (*Minos-bull*). The Minotaur; a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, which was shut up in a labyrinth and fed with human flesh.

Minturnæ, ārum, *f.* *Minturnæ*; a city of Latium, at the mouth of the Liris.—Hence, **Minturn-ensis**, e, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Minturnæ*.

minūto, minūmus, v. minim.

min-ūto, ūi, ātum, ūere, 3. v. a. and n. [root MIN, whence Gr. μινύειν; Lat. 2. min-or] **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: (*To make small or less*; hence) **1.** *Of size*: a. Pass. in reflexive force: *To grow or become less*; to diminish in size: minuuntur corporis artūs, Ov.—b. *To break or chop into small pieces*: ramalia arida, Ov.—**2.** *Of quantity or amount*: *To reduce, diminish, lower*: sumptūs egentissimarum civitatum, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** *To lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, etc.*: gloriam, Cic.—**2.** *To violate, etc.*: majestatem populi Romani per vim, Cic.—**3.** *To refute*: opinionem, Cic.—**4.** *To remove, settle, put an end to*: controversias, Cæs.—**5.** *To lower the power of, to limit, etc.*: censuram, Liv.—**6.** *To lower in extent, etc.*: to modify, change, etc.: consilium, Ter.—**7.** *To cease, leave off doing, etc.*: aliquid, Lucr. **II. Neut.**: *To grow or become small*; to lessen, diminish, etc.: minucite æstu, i. e. at the ebbing of the tide, Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. améniser*.

minus, v. parve. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moins*.

minus-cūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*for minor-culus*; fr. 2. minor] **I. Prop.**: *Rather or very small*: villa, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Somewhat or very brief or short*: epistola, Cic.

minūt-al, ālis, n. [*minut-us*] (*A thing pertaining to the minutus*; hence) (*A small thing*; hence) *Meat cut or chopped small*; minced meat: Juv.

minūt-ātim, adv. [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *Piecemeal*; Fig.) **1.** *Piece by piece, in single parts, singly*: interrogati, Cic.—**2.** *Gradually, little by little, by degrees*: Cic.

minūt-e, adv. [*id.*] (*Prop.*: *Into small pieces, minutely*, Fig.) **1.** *In a petty or paltry manner*: (*Comp.*) res tractantur aliquanto minutius, Cic.—**2.** *Closely, accurately, minutely*: scrutari, Quint.

minūt-ō, ōnis, *f.* [*minu-o*] *A lessening, diminishing, etc.*: Quint.

minūt-us, a, um: **1.** P. of minu-o.—**2.** P. a. P. Prop.: *Little, small, minute*: opuscula, Cic. (*Comp.*) minutor (sc. aër), Lucr.: (*Sup.*) minutissimis ictibus excruciat, Suet.—b. Fig.: *Small, trivial, petty, paltry, insignificant*: genus orationis, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. menu*; also (subst.) *minute*.

Minyās, æ, m. *Minyas*: **I. Prop.**: *Minyas*; a king of Thessaly.—Hence, A. **Miny-ēlus**, a, um, *adj.*, Μινυήιος. *Of, or belonging to, Minyas*.—B. **Miny-ēlas**, ādis, *f.* A daughter of Minyas.—C. **Miny-ēdes**, um, *f. plur.* The daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for having slighted the festival of Bacchus. **II. Meton.**: *Plur.*: **Minyæ**, ārum, *m.* The Minyæ, Argonauts, companions of Jason; so called from their ancestor Minyas.

mirā-bilis, e, *adj.* [*mir(a)-or*] *That may or can be wondered at*; won-

derful, marvellous, extraordinary: tu mirabilis illi, Hor.: (Comp.) quo ista maiora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *merveille*, "a marvel."

mirābīl-iter, adv. [mirabil-is] *Wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, surprisingly:* eupere: (Comp.) mirabilis angere, Cic.

mirā-bundus, a, um, adj. [mir-(a)-or] *Wonderful, astonished, full of wonder or astonishment:* plebs, Liv.

mirā-cūlum, i, n. [id.] (*That which causes to wonder; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Any thing wonderful, strange, or marvellous:* a wonder, marvel: Cic.: Liv. B. Esp.: A prodigy: Hor. II. Meton.: *Wonderful, marvellous, or extraordinary nature, etc., of a thing:* victoriae, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miracle*.

mirā-ndus, a, um: 1. P. of mir-(a)-or. 2. Pa.: *Wonderful, extraordinary, singular:* altitudo, Cic.

mirā-tō, ōnis, f. [mir-(a)-or] *Wonder, admiration:* Cic.

mirā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An admirer:* rerum, Ov.

mirā-trix, icis, f. adj. [id.] *Wondering, astonished:* turba, Juv.

mir-e, adv. [mir-us] *Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly:* Cic.

mirific-e, adv. [mirific-us] *Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* Cic.

mir-ific-us, a, um, adj. [for mir-i-fac-us; fr. mir-us; (f); fac-io] *Causing wonder; wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, singular, strange:* homo, Cic.: (Sup.) mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirmillo (murm-), ōnis, m. [μορμύλος, "the mormulos," a species of fish] (*One with a mormulos*) A mirmillo or mirmillo: a gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retiarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest: Cic.

mir-ror, rātus sum, rārī, 1. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root sārī, ridere; whence Gr. μίρειν] *To smile upon, i. e. in indication of approval, etc.; hence* I. Prop.: Of personal subjects: To admire: A. Gen.: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa celsata mirari, Sall.: (i. h. Gen.) iustitiæ prius mirer, belline laborum? Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To admire one's self, to be vain: Cat. II. Meton.: To wonder or marvel at, etc.; to be amazed or astonished at, etc.: mirari satis negligentiæ hominis non quo, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To esteem, take care of, etc.: nostra, Cic. —B. With things as subjects: To wonder or be amazed at: arbor Miraturque novas frondos, et non sua poma, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mirer*.

mir-us, a, um, adj. [mir-or] *Wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary:* mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.—As Subst.: mirum, i, n. A wonder, marvel: Plaut.

miscell-āneus, a, um, adj. [miscell-us] *Mixed, miscellaneous:* turba,

App.—As Subst.: *miscellanea*, ōrum, n. A hash of different sorts of broken meat; a hodge-podge: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miscellanée*.

misc-ellus, a, um, adj. [misc-eo] *Mixed:* ludī, composed of games of several kinds: Suet.

misc-ēo, miscūl, mistum, or mixtum, miscere, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root mig, whence Gr. μίγνυμι, μίγνω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, intermingle, blend: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To mix, mingle, prepare, a drink, cup, etc.: Ov.: alteri mulsum, Cic.—2. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To mix or mingle one's self with others, to assemble with or join others: Virg.—3. Of storms, etc., To throw into confusion; to disturb, confound, embroil: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To mix, mingle, etc.: gravitate mixtus lepos, Cic.—Particular phrase: Miscere sanguinem et genus, To intermarry, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. To share with, impart to another: cum amico cogitationes, Sen.—2. a. To throw into confusion, embroil, disturb: rempublicam concionibus, Cic.—b. To stir up, excite, rouse: seditioes, Tac.

misel-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for miser-lus; fr. miser] *Poor, wretched, unfortunate:* Cic.; Cat.

Misenus, i, m. *Misenus; son of Æolus, a trumpeter of Æneas.*—Hence, 1. **Misenum**, i, n. *Misenum* (now Punta di Miseno); a promontory (also, town and harbour) of Campania.—Hence, **Misēnsis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Misenum*: classis, Tac.—2. **Misenus**, i, m. *Mount Misenus*.

miser-e, ēra, ērum, adj. [acc. to Benfey fr. Sanscrit root MISH, "to contract the eyelids, to wink"] I. Prop.: Of persons: A. Gen.: *Wretched, unfortunate, pitiable, miserable:* miser atque infelix, Cic.: (Sup.) miserimus fui fugitando, Ter.: (with Gen.) amissionis, on account of, Pl. B. Esp.: Sick, ill, in pain, afflicted, etc.: morbo misera, Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Of things: *Afflicting, sad, melancholy, wretched:* (Comp.) alia sunt...multo miseriora, Cic.—As Subst.: **miserum**, i, n. A misfortune, calamity, woe: Cic.—B. Excessive, violent, extravagant: amor, Virg.: (with Gen.) cultus, with respect to or about, Hor.—C. Vile, worthless, poor, miserable, wretched: carmen, Virg.

miserā-bilis, e, adj. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: *Worthy or deserving of pity, pitiable, deplorable, lamentable; to be pitied or lamented:* (Comp.) causa mortis miserabilior, Liv.—Adverbial expression: *Miserable, Pitiable, deplorably:* Virg. II. Meton.: *Mournful, sad, plaintive:* vox, Cic.: elogi, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *miserable*.

miserābīl-iter, adv. [miserabil-is] 1. a. Prop.: *Pitifully, lamentably, in a way calling for pity, etc.:* emori, Cic.—b. Meton.: *Pitifully, i. e. so as to excite or call forth pity:* laudatus, Cic.—2. *Mournfully, sadly; in*

a mournful, sad, or plaintive manner; epistola scripta miserabiliter, Cic.

miserā-ndus, a, um: 1. P. of miser(a)-or.—2. Pa.: A. Of persons: To be pitied, etc.: miseranda vel hosti, Ov.—b. Of things: *Lamentable, deplorable, pitiable:* hæc mihi videntur miseranda, Cic.

miserā-tō, ōnis, f. [miser(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A pathetic speech:* Cic.

miser-c, adv. [miser] 1. *Wretchedly, miserably, vivere, Cic.—2. Excessively, vehemently, extravagantly:* misere discolorare quærens, Hor.—3. In a rue or wretched way, shockingly: (Sup.) miserrime, Plaut.

miser-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] (*To feel or be miser about some person or thing; hence*) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion; to pity, compassionate, commiserate: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. II. Impers.: Miseret, etc., aliquem alicujus or alicujus rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for or concerning, etc.: Plaut.

miser-ēor, itus sum, ēri, (Inf. Præs. misererier, Lucr.) 2. v. dep. [id.] (id.) I. Personal: To feel pity; to have compassion; to pity, compassionate, commiserate: (with Gen.) miseremini sociorum, Cic. II. Impersonal: Miseretur, etc., aliquem alicujus or alicujus rei, It distresses one for some person or thing; I, etc., feel or am distressed about or for, etc.; I, etc., feel compassion for, or concerning, etc.: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium miseretur, Cic.

1. **miserē-sco**, no perf. nor sup., scire, 3. v. n. inch. [miser-e-o] I. Personal: To feel pity, have compassion for, a person, etc.: miseresumus ultro, Virg.: (with Gen.) regis, id. II. Impersonal: Misereat, etc.: It distresses me, etc.; I, etc., feel pity or compassion for or concerning; I, etc., take compassion on: inopis nunc te misereat mei, Ter.

2. **miser-esco**, no perf. nor sup., escire, 3. v. n. inch. [miser] To grow wretched, to become miserable: Plaut.

miser-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The state of the miser; hence*) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery:* Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue: Ter.—2. Tormenting or painful anxiety: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Personified: *Misery, the daughter of Erebus and Nox:* Cic.—B. Want, need, debt, poverty, as a cause of misery: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *misère*.

misericord-ia, æ, f. [1. misericors, misericord-is] (*The quality of the misericors; hence*) I. Prop.: *Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy:* II. Meton.: A. Pathos: Cæs.—B. Wretchedness, misery, pain: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *misericorde*.

1. **miser-i-cors**, æ, dis, adj. [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser-co; (i); cor,

cord-is) *Having a pitying heart; tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful*. I. Prop.: Of persons: misericordem se præbuit, Cic. (Comp.) misericordior nulla est feminarum, Plaut. II. Fig.: Of things: animus, Cic.

2. **misér-y-cor-s**, cordis, adj. [for miser-i-cord-s; fr. miser; (i); cor, cord-is] *Having, or with, a wretched heart, or miserable disposition*: Cic.

misér-iter, adv. [misér] *Wretchedly, lamentably, sadly*: alloqui, Cat.

misér-itus, a, um, P. of miser-cor.

misér-or, âtus sum, âri, l. v. dep. a. [miser] *To be wretched for, or on account of, some person or thing; hence* I. *To lament, deplore, bewail*: sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Virg. II. *To pity, compassionate*: inopem, Virg.: (with Gen.) juvenemque animi miserata, id.

miss-icfus (-itfus), a, um, adj. [mitto, (Sup.) miss-um] *Discharged from military service*: Suet.

miss-ilis, e, adj. [id.] 1. *That is thrown or cast; flung*: res, Suet.—Hence, **missilla**, furi, n. (sc. donna) *Gifts or presents thrown (by the emperors among the people)*: Suet.—2. *Of weapons*: *That may be thrown; thrown, hurled, etc.*: missile: telum, Liv.—As Subst.: **missile**, is, n. (sc. telum) *A missile weapon, missile*: Liv.

mis-sio, ônis, f. [for mitt-sio; fr. mitt-o] 1. *(A letting go; a suffering or allowing to go; hence)* a. *Of a gladiator: Release or exemption from further fighting; respite, quarter*: Liv.—b. *Of fighting in battle: Quarter*: Flor.—2. *A releasing, settling at liberty, liberating; liberation from captivity, etc.*: Cic.—3. *A sending, sending off, despatching of persons or things*: Cic.—4. *Of soldiers: A Gen.: A discharge from service*: Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *Honourable: Discharge: Cæs.*: Liv.—(b) *Ignominious: Dismissal from the service, sending away*: Liv.—5. *Of a question: A sending away from duties; leave of absence, furlough*: Suet.—6. *A conclusion, termination, end*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mission**.

missittus, a, um, v. missicfus.

miss-ito, âvi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. intrans. [mitto, through obsol. intrans, miss-o] *To send repeatedly, to send*: missitaverant simul cum iis Samniti auxilia, Liv.

mis-sor, ôris, m. [for mitt-sor; fr. mitt-o] *One who throws or hurls weapons; an archer*: Cic.

1. **mis-sus** (for mitt-sus), a, um, P. of mitt-o.

2. **mis-sus**, ūs, m. [for mitt-sus; fr. mitt-o] 1. *A sending, sending away, despatching*: Cæs.; Virg.—2. a. Prop.: *A hurling, casting, launching, etc., of weapons*: Liv.—b. Meton.: *The distance a weapon may be hurled, or an arrow shot; a cast, a shot*: Lucr.—3. *In the public games: A round, heat, course*: Suet.

mis-tim (mix-), adv. [misc-eo] *Mixedly*: Lucr.

mis-tūra (mix-), æ, f. [id.] A

mixing, mingling, etc.: Lucr.; Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mixture**.

mis-tus (mix-), a, um, P. of misc-eo. ¶ Hence, **Fr. misle**.

mit-e, adv. [mit-is] *Mildly, softly, gently, in a mild or gentle manner*: convivere, (Sup.) mitius ille perit, Ov.: (Comp.) quam mitissime potest, Cæs.

Mitel-la, æ, f. dim. [for miter-la; fr. mitra, mit(e)r-æ] *A head-band; a kind of turban*: Cic.

mit-esc-o, no perf. nor supine, esc-ère, 3. v. n. incho. [mit-is] I. *Of fruit, etc.: To become mellow, soft, mature, ripe*: uvæ a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. II. *Of character or nature*: A. Of persons: *To become mild, gentle, etc.*: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor.—B. Of animals: *To become tame or gentle*: feras quasiam nullâ mitescere arte, Liv.—C. Of things: *To become mild or softened*: frigora mitescent zephyri, Hor.—D. Of herbs, etc.: *To lose harshness; to get rid of harsh or rough flavour*: Ov.

Mithridâtes, is, m., Μιθριδάτης. *Mithridates*: 1. *The Great; king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, and being at last conquered by Pompey, stabbed himself. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes*.—Hence, **Mithridât-icus** (-eûs), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates*: Mithridatic.—2. *Surnamed Euergetes (Benefactor), an ally of the Romans against Carthage*.—3. *A king of Armenia*.—4. *A king of Pergamus, a friend of Cæsar*.—5. *A witness against Placcus*.—Hence, **Mithridât-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates*.

mit-i-fic-o, âvi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. [for mit-i-fac-o; fr. mit-is; (i); fac-i-o] I. *To make mellow; to ripen; to bring to a full or large size*: Pl. II.: A. Of animals: *To tame, make gentle*: Pl.—B. Of food: *To make mild, to remove harshness, etc.*: Cic.

mitig-a-tio, ônis, f. [mitig(a)-o] *Soothing, pacifying, appeasing, mitigating*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mitigation**.

mit-igo, âvi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. [mit-is] I. A. Prop.: *Of fruits, etc.: To cause to be, or to make, soft, mellow, mature, ripe, etc.*: quum æstivâ maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit, Cic. B. Meton.: *To render soft, to soften*: musculorum duritias, Pl.: cibum, Cic. II. *Of character, nature, etc.*: A. Of persons: 1. *To render gentle, pacify; to make free from harshness, to remove harshness from: recensens præceptorum studiis flagrantem... ætas mitigabit, Cic.—2. To pacify towards, to reconcile to: qui... Hannibalem Romanis, Just.—B. Of animals: *To tame, make gentle*: Sen.—C. Of things: 1. *To render soft or mild; to soothe, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, mitigate*: paulatim mitigat iras, Ov.—2. *Of trees: To remove the wild nature of*: Pl.—3. *Of ill health, etc.: To soften, render less violent, mitigate, etc.*: Pl.—4. *Of grief, tolls, etc.*: *To soothe, render less severe*: Cic.—5.*

Of misfortune, etc.: To relieve, remove the pressure of: Suet.—6. *To soothe*: aures, Quint. III. *To render mild in flavour; to reduce the strength or harshness of*: Cic.—IV. *Of the soil: To render mild or mellow*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mitigar**.

mitis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Of fruits, etc.: Arrived at full growth or maturity; mellow, mature, ripe*: poma, Virg. II. Meton.: *In comic writers: Soft with beating, etc.*: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plant.

III. Fig.: *In character, nature, etc.*: A.: 1. *Of persons: Mild, gentle, free from harshness, etc.*: (Sup.) homo mitissimus, Cic.: (with Gr. Acc.) (Comp.) nec Mauris animum mitior anguibz, Hor.—2. *Of animals: Tame, gentle*: taurus, Ov.: hirundo, id.—3. *Of things: Softened, mild, etc.*: animus, Cic.—B. *Ripe, mellow, better prepared, pleasing, agreeable, etc.*: oratio, Cic.: Thucydides, id.—C. *Mild in flavour*: Ov.—D. *Of the soil: Mild in nature, mellow, fruitful*: Hor.—E. *Of a river: Calm, gentle, placid, undisturbed, unruffled*: Virg.—F. *Of wine: Mellow, free from harshness or roughness*: Virg.

mitra, æ, f. = μίτρα. *A head-band, coif, turban (of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mitre**.

mitr-âtus, a, um, adj. [mitr-a] *Provided with a turban, turbaned*: chori, Prop. ¶ Hence, **Fr. mitré**.

mitto, misli, missum, mittère (Ind. Pres. Act. mittin' for mittisne.—Ind. Perf. Act. misli for misisti, Cat.—Inf. Pres. Pass. mittier, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To let go; to suffer, permit, or allow to go; me intro*, Plaut.—Particular expression: *Mittere or missum, etc., facere, To dismiss, release, set at liberty*, Liv.; Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *To let go, leave alone, quit, release*: non missura cuntem, nisi plena cruoris, hirundo, Hor.—2. *To let go, suffer to get away or escape*: misso e manibus hoste, Liv.—3. *To let go from the starting-post, to start, etc.*: quadrigas, Liv.: equos, Ov.—4. *To let out, give forth*: robora cum fumum mittunt, Lucr.—5. *To let fall; to accide*: in mensas ut rosa missa solet, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To cause to go; to send off, send, despatch*: filium suum foras ad propinquum quandam mittit, Cic.: Deiotarus... legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copis... esse venturum, ambassadors to say, etc., id.—Particular phrase: *Mittere sub titulum Lares, To send the Lares under an inscription, i.e. to offer one's house for sale or letting*: Ov.—2. Esp.: A. *To dismiss, etc.*: (a) *Of the senate or a meeting: To break up*: Cæs.—(b) *Of soldiers: Mittere, or missum, etc., facere*: (a) *In good sense: To discharge*: Liv.; Cic.—(β) *In a bad sense: To dismiss the service, to remove from the army*: Suet.—(c) *Of officers, attendants, etc.: To dis-*

miss, send away: Cic.—(3) Of a wife: **To put away, divorce**: Suet.—b. **To send word, announce, tell, inform, etc.**, about a thing by letter: ad M. Baebium praetorem misit Antiochum in Thessaliam impetum fecisse, Liv.—Particular phrase: *Mittere salutem, To send (an expression of desire for a person's) health, etc.*; *to send greeting*: Ov.—b. Of a country, stream, etc., as subject: *To send, yield, produce, furnish, etc.*: India mittit ebur, Virg.—c. 1. Gen.: *To put forth, send out, etc.*: folium quaedam ab radice mittunt, Pl.—2. Esp.: a. Of speech: *To utter*: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—b. Of sound, etc.: *To emit, give forth*: sibila, Ov.—c. Of signs or appearances, etc.: *To exhibit, show, manifest*: mittit tibi signa Boötes, Virg.—d. 1. Gen.: *To throw, cast*: ex arce Minervæ præcipitem mittit, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. Of weapons, etc.: *To throw, cast, hurl, launch, etc.*: of arrows; *to shoot*: Cæs.; Ov.—b. Of lightning: *To hurl, cast, cast forth*: Hor.—c. Of dice, etc.: (a) *To throw*: Hor.—(b) *To obtain by throwing, get*: Script. ap. Suet.—d. With Personal pron. or corpus: *To throw, cast, or fling one's self, etc.*: Ov.; Virg.—e. Of light, as object: *To throw, cast, shed*: Cic.—E. **To bring to a conclusion, terminate, end**: misso certamine, Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Of speaking: a. hæc mihi faciam, Cic.—b. *To cease, give over, forbear, leave off*: mitto de amissâ maximâ parte exercitus (sc. dicere), Cic.—2. *To let go, renounce, not care or trouble one's self about*: honores, Cic.—B. *To dismiss, send away, remove from the mind, etc.*: mæstumque tinorem Mittite, Virg.—C. With Personal pron., folld. by in c. Acc.: *To send one's self into, to e. to enter into, conclude, make, etc.*: paribus se legibus ambe Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. mettre.

mitulus (my-), i, m. = μῦλος. A kind of muscle; sea-muscle: Hor.

Mitylēne (Mýt-), Æs, f., -æ, ἄριον, f., Μῦτιλήνη. Mitylene, Mitylēne, or Mitylēne; the capital of the Island of Lesbos.—Hence, **Mitylénæus, a, um (-ensis, e), adj.** Of, or belonging to, Mitylene; Mitylénæan.

mna, æ, v. mina.

Mnēmōn, ōnis, m., Μνήμων (One having a good memory). Mnemon; a surname of Aristeus.

Mnēmōnides, um, f. (Daughters of one with a good memory) The Mnemonides or Muses; daughters of Mnemosyne.

Mnēmōsýne, Æs, f., Μνημοσύνη (Remembrance). Mnemosyne; the mother of the Muses.

mnēmōsýnon, i, n. = μνημόσυνον. A memorial: mei sodalis, Cat.

Mnēsarchus, i, m., Μνήσαρχος. Mnesarchus; a Stoic philosopher.

Mnestheus, ei and eos, v. Menestheus, no. IV.

mō-bilis, e, adj. [for mov-bilis; fr. mov-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: That

may or can be moved; easily moved, moveable: oculi, Cic. (Sup.) mobilissinus ardor, id. B. Esp.: Of the teeth: Loose, not firmly set: Pl. II. M. Et on.: A. Of persons: Quick, nimble, active: pedibus mobilis, Plant. B. Of things: Rapid, fleet, swift: rivi, Hor. III. Fig.: A. That can be moved or influenced; pliant, flexible: ætas, Virg.—B. That can be excited or roused; excitable, easily roused: (Comp.) populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv.—C. In a bad sense: Changeable, inconstant, fickle: mobilius turba Quiritium, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. mobile, meuble.

mōbil-itas, ātis, f. [mobil-is] (The quality of the mobilis; hence) 1. Of the teeth: Looseness: Pl.—2. a. Gen.: Speed, rapidity, quickness: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of tongue: Volubility: Cic.—3. Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. mobilité.

mōbil-iter, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: With rapid motion, rapidly, quickly: palpitate, Cic. (Comp.) reverti mobilius, Lucr. II. Fig.: Hastily: excitari, Cæs.

mōbil-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make moveable, to make quick*: omnia mobilantur, Lucr.

mōdēā-bilis, e, adj. [moder(a)-or] Moderate: nihil, Ov.

mōdēā-men, inis, n. [id.] (That which governs, directs, or regulates; hence) I. Prop.: Of a ship: A rudder, helm: Ov. II. Fig.: A. Of the state: The helm; i.e. management: Ov.—B. Management, control, direction: Ov.

mōdēra-nis, ntis, P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.

mōdēran-ter, adv. [for moderanter; fr. moderans, moderant-is] Restrictively; with restriction or control; with management or power: Lucr.

mōdērā-te, adv. [moderat-us] Moderately, with moderation: quidquam moderate dictum, Cic. (Comp.) moderatus fieri, id. (Sup.) moderatissime constituta, id.

mōdērā-tim, adv. [moder(a)-or] Within due limits, in a restricted way or degree; hence, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

mōdērā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: A restricting, limiting, keeping within bounds, moderating: Cic.—b. M. Et on.: (a) Moderation: Cic.—(b) Regularity, regular arrangement: Cic.—(c) Of the atmosphere: Moderate or temperate state, or condition: Cic.—2. Guidance, government, rule, control: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. modération.

mōdērā-tor, oris, m. [id.] 1. A ruler, governor: Cic.; Mart.—2. Of horses, etc., as object: Manager, driver: Ov.—3. Of things as object: Manager, director, controller, etc.; one who manages or directs a thing: arundinis, i. e. an angler, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. modérateur.

mōdērā-trix, icis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: Of persons: She who rules, controls, or governs; a mistress, etc.: Plaut. II. Fig.: Of things: That

which controls, rules, directs, or regulates: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. modératrice.

mōdērā-tus, a, um; 1. P. of moder(a)-o and moder(a)-or.—2. P. a. Of persons: In reflexive force: That restricts or limits one's self; keeping one's self within limits or bounds; observing moderation, moderate: (Comp.) quem moderatorem viderunt, Cic.—b. Of things: In passive force: (a) That is restricted, limited, kept within limits or bounds; moderate: (Sup.) moderatissimi sensus, Script. ap. Cic.—(b) Well regulated or managed: pronuntiatio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. modéré.

mōd-ēro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [mod-us] I. Prop.: To set bounds or limit to: voci moderabo mem, Plaut. II. M. Et on.: To regulate or influence a person's feeling or conduct; to prevail with one: magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderabant, Sall.

mōd-ēror, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] 1. Neut.: To appoint or fix a measure or standard: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino hominesolent, Plaut. II. a. Prop.: 1. Neut.: To set bounds, limits, or a restriction to; to restrict: (with Dat.) cui moderabor diligens, Cic.—2. Act.: To limit, regulate, restrict, moderate: gaudium, Tac. B. M. Et on.: 1. Act.: To manage, regulate, rule, govern, direct: Of living beings or things as objects: anroque graves moderantur habenas, Ov.: officio consilia moderantes, Cic.—2. Neut.: a. To regulate or fashion one's own conduct, etc.: ita moderans, ne, etc., Tac.—b. To regulate or influence a person's feelings or conduct; to prevail with one: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. modérer.

mōdest-e, adv. [modest-us] 1. Modestly, unassumingly, discreetly: parere, Cic. (Sup.) modestissime, Pl.—2. Moderately, temperately, with moderation: (Comp.) modestius uti, Pl.—3. Modestly, as a modest person would: Ter.

mōdest-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the modestus; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: Modesty, unassuming conduct, discreetness, sobriety of behaviour: Cic.—b. M. Et on.: Correctness of conduct, etc., propriety: Cic.—2. (Moderation, etc., in degree; hence) a. Of the weather: Mildness: Tac.—b. Of a stream: Gentle or placid course: Pl.—c. Of capacity: Mediocrity, moderate talent or ability: Tac.—3. a. Prop.: Modesty: Script. ap. Cic.—b. M. Et on.: Shame, feeling or sense of shame: primæque modestia culpe, Stat.—4. Honour, sense, or feeling of honour: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. modestie.

mōd-estus, a, um, adj. [mod-us (Having, or with, modus; hence) 1. Of persons: In reflexive force: (Keeping one's self within bounds or limits; hence) a. Of a person's behaviour or bearing as regards himself: Modest, unassuming, sober, discreet: (Sup.) adolescentulus modestissimus, Cic.—b. Of a person's behaviour or bearing towards others: Kind, gentle, mild,

temperate, forbearing: (Comp.) modēstior non ero, Cic.—**C.** In morals: *Modest, virtuous, moral, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** Of things: In passive force: (*Kept within bounds or limits*; hence) *a. Moderate, temperate*: epistola, Cic.—**b. Modest, etc.**: verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modeste*.

modicē, *adv.* [modic-us] **1. a.** *Gen.*: *Moderately, with moderation*: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *Quietly, calmly, without disturbance, etc.*: Cic.—**2. a.** *Slightly, in a small degree, not much, not very*: Cic.—**b. Indifferently, slightly, scantily, meanly: Suet.**

mod-icus, *a, um, adj.* [mod-us] (*belonging or pertaining to moderation*; hence) **I. Gen.**: **A.** Of size: (*Of a moderate size, moderate sized, of a middling or intermediate size*: Ov.—**B.** Of length or extent: *Of moderate length or extent*: Cic.—**C.** Of degree or amount: *Moderate, observing due limits or bounds*: Cic.—**D. 1.** Of behaviour: *Modest, moderate, temperate*: Sall.—**2.** *Temperate, moderate, using self-restraint*: (with Gen.) modicus voluptatum, Tac. **II. Esp.**: With accessory notion of restriction or diminution: **A.** Of things: **1.** Of size: *Small, not large*: acervus, Hor.—**2.** Of amount: *Small, trifling*: pecunia, Cic.—**3.** Of degree: *Small, slight, not great*: genus dicendi modicum in delectando, Cic.—**4.** Of number: *Small in number, few*: Cic.—**5.** Of occurrence: *Not frequent, rare*: Cic.—**6.** Of extent: *Small*: Just.—**7.** Of duration: *Short*: Quint.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *Low, humble*: Tac.—**2.** *Slightly gifted or endowed*: (with Gen.) pecunia modicus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modique*.

mod-i-fic-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [for mod-i-fac-o; fr. mod-us; (i); fac-i-o] **I. Prop.**: *To make by or according to a measure or standard*: Fig.) *To measure*: Part. Perf.: *Measured, modulated*: membra verborum modificata esse debebunt, Cic. **II.** (*To make or set bounds to*; *to restrict, regulate, control*; hence) *Of the meaning of words*: *To restrict, modify*: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modifier*.

mod-us, *li, m., -ium, n.* (Gen. Plur.: modium for modiorum, Cic.) [mod-us] (*The thing belonging to a modulus*; hence) *Of quantity*: **I. Prop.**: *A modulus*; *a Roman dry measure, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus*; *a peck*: Cic. **II. F. i. g.**: *Measure, amount*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *modul*.

modō, *adv.* [etym. dub.; prob. modus] **I.** *To express a restriction of idea, etc.*: **A. Gen.**: *Only, merely*: parvam modo causam timoris afferre, Cass. **B. Esp.**: **1.** In restrictive clauses: *a. At all, in any or some measure or degree*: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, etc., Cic.—**b. Only, on condition that, provided that: decerne, modo recte, Cic.—**2.** *If only, provided that*: quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic.—**Particular combination**: *Modo ne, if only***

not, provided that not: Cic.—**3.** With Imperat.: *Just, now*: tu modo posce deos veniam, Virg. **II.** With specifications of time: **A.** Of time present: *Just now, just*: iam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib.—**B.** Of time just past: *Just, now, but this moment, a little while ago*: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria flurimus, in ea nunc, etc., Cic.—**C.** Of time just to come: *Immediately, directly, in a moment*: domum modo ibo, Ter.—**Particular combinations**: *Modo (nunc) ... modo (nunc, aliquando, etc.)*, *Now ... now*; *at one moment ... at another*; *sometimes ... sometimes*: *Modo*: Cic. **D. Modo** ... *tum, deinde, etc.* *At first ... then*; *at one time ... at another, etc.*; *sol modo accedens, tum antem recedens*, Cic.: *ilex coalescerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, etc.*, Sall.

modulāt, *adv.* [i. modulāt-us] (*Prop.*: *In a modulated way*; Meton.) *Harmoniously, musically, melodiously*: Cic.

modūla-tor, *ōris, m.* [modul(a)-or] (*One who keeps in time*; hence) **A** *timist*: Hor.

modūla-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of modul(a)-or.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: *Modulated*: *brought within the rules of rhythm or harmony*: (Comp.) *modulator oratio*, Gell.—**b. Meton.**: *Harmonious, melodious, musical*: modulatissimus tibiarum cantus, Flor.: *modulata dolore Verba ... fundebat*, Ov.

modūl-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and n.* [modul-us] **I. Act.**: (*To measure according to a standard*; hence) **A.** *To measure, calculate, estimate*: praestantiam, Gell.—**B.** *To regulate, keep in time, etc.*: virgines sonum vocis pulsū pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv.—**C. 1.** *Prop.*: *To modulate, bring within the rules, etc., of rhythm, harmony, etc.*: vocem auribus, Cic.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *To play on an instrument*: Tib.—**b.** *To sing*: carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Virg.—**c.** *To play anything on an instrument*: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. **II. Neut.**: (*To appoint or fix a measure or standard*; hence) **A.** *To regulate, fix, or appoint as a rule*; *to order, ordain*: ita modulante naturā, Pl.—**B.** *To beat time, to keep time, etc.*: ad letum modulantum pedum moventur, Pl. **III.** In Pass. force: Part. Perf.: **1.** *a. Played, played upon*: dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Lesbos primum modulate civi, Hor.—**b. Sung: carmina lascive modulata, Suet.—**2. Part. Fut.**: *To be sung, that must be sung*: ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moduler (-eler)*.**

modūl-lus, *i, m.* [for modo-lus; fr. modus, (vscontr. Gen.) modo-l] (*A small modulus*; hence) **1. a.** *Size, measurement, extent*: Suet.—**b. A measure; *a rule, etc.*, for measuring: ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, Hor.—**2. Music, tune, strain**: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *module, modele, moule*.**

mō-dus, *i, m.* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root mā metiri; whence also Gr. μετρώ; Lat. metior, etc.] (*The measuring thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured, etc.*: Var. **II. Meton.**: **A. 1.** *Measurement, extent, size*: Cic.—**2. Quantity: Curt.—**B. Plur.**: **1.** Of words: *Rhythm, time, quantity*: Cic.—**2.** Of music: Plur.: **a. Notes**: Ov.—**b. Music, tunes, melody, strains: Cic.; Liv.—**3.** Of poetry: **a. Measures, metre, etc.**: Ov.—**b. Poems, verses, etc.**: Hor.—**C. Moderation**: Cic.—**D.** *A proper or due measure*: Cic.—**E. Bounds, limit, end, restriction: Cic.; Liv.—**F. A way, manner, method, mode: Cic.; Virg.—**Particular expressions**: *Modo, in modum, or ad modum*: *After the manner, etc., of like*: Hor.; Liv.; Cic.; Tac.—**G. A sort, kind, etc.**: (with Gen. of Pron. either separately or as one word) *hujusmodi, Cic.*: *hujusmodi, id.*: *ejusmodi, id.*: *istius modi, id.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mode*.********

mōcha, *ae, f.* = μοιχή. *An adulteress*: Hor.

mōch-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep.* [mōch-us] *To fornicate, commit adultery*: Hor.

mōch-us, *i, m.* = μοιχός. *A fornicator, adulterer*: Hor.

mōen-la, *lun, n. plur.* [akin to ἀμύνειν] (*The things which ward off*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls*, as a means of protection and security: Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Fortifications, defences, etc.*: Cass. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Walls, inclosure*: navis, Ov.; theatri, Lucr.—**B.** *A city inclosed by walls, a walled town*: Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *A mansion, dwelling*: Virg.

Mōenus, *i, m.* *The Mænus; a river of Germany (now the Main)*.

mōerō, *ere, etc.*, *v. mæri*.

Mōesi, *ōrum, m.* *The Mæsi; the ancient inhabitants of the country now represented by Bulgaria and Servia*:—Hence, **1. Mōesia**, *ae, f.* *The country of the Mæsi; Mæsia*:—Plur.: *Mōesiae*, *ārum, f.* *The Mæssias; i. e. Mæsia Superior and Mæsia Inferior*.—**2. Mōesi-ācus (-cus)**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mæsia; Mæssian*.

mōeste, *etc.*, *v. mæst*.

Mōgontiācum (Mag-), *i, n.* *Mogontiacum or Magontiacum; a city of Germany (now Mayence)*.

mōla, *ae, f.* [i. mol-o] **1.** (*The grinding thing*; hence) *A mill*: Ov.—**2.** (*The ground thing*; hence) *Grits, meal, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *meule*.

mōl-āris, *is, m.* [mol-a] (*A thing pertaining to a mola*; hence) **1. a.** *Prop.*: *A mill-stone*: Pl.—**b. Meton.: *A stone like a mill-stone in size; a huge or vast stone*: Ov.—**2.** *A grinder or molar tooth*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *molaire*.**

mōles, *is, f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Of size: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *A huge or vast mass; an immense heap, huge bulk, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—**2. Esp.**: *Of any vast structure, etc.*: **a.** *Of palaces, etc.*:

A huge pile of buildings; an immense building. Ov.—b. *A mole, dam, pier, etc.* Cic.—c. *Of a tomb, etc.* An immense structure, a vast pile: Cic.—d. *Of foundations, etc.* An immense mass: Cic.—e. *Of war: A vast engine or machine:* Virg.—f. *Of city walls: A massive structure:* Virg. **B. Fig.: 1. Greatness, vastness:** Cic.; Liv.; Hor.—2. *Difficulty, labour, trouble:* Liv.; Virg. **II. Of quantity:** A. Prop.: 1. *Of persons: A vast number, an immense crowd:* Virg.; Tac.—2. *Of warlike stores: Collected necessities or all needful munitions:* Liv. **B. Fig.: A crowd, multitude:** Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mole*.

molest-e, adv. [molest-us] 1. *In a troublesome or annoying way; annoyingly: with trouble, annoyance, etc.* Cat.; Curt.—Particular phrase: *Molest, etc., ferre:* To be annoyed, troubled, or vexed: *molestie fero*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *molestus mihi ferendum*, id. (*Sup.*) *ea molestissime homines ferre debent*, id.—2. *Of style, etc.: In a laboured or affected way:* Script. ap. Suet.

molest-ia, æ, f. [id.] (*The quality of the molestus; hence*) 1.: a. Prop.: *Trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike:* Ter.; Cic.—b. Meton.: *That which causes trouble, an annoyance:* Pl.—2. *Of speech: Stiffness, affectation:* Cic.

molest-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. μόλις, μόλις, μόλις-ερός] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* *molestus ne sis*, Plaut. (*Sup.*) *molestissima arrogantia*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *nihil erit molestus provincie*, id.—Particular expression: *Molesta tunica*, *A troublesome, etc., tunic* (the name given to a kind of dress made of inflammable materials, which was placed sometimes on condemned persons, and then set on fire): Juv. **B. Esp.** *Of speech, etc.: Laboured, affected:* Cic. **II. Meton.: Dangerous, injurious: Cat.**

moli-men, inis, n. [moli-or] 1. *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Ov.—2. *An undertaking:* Liv.; Ov.—3. *Form, construction, bulk, size, etc.:* Ov.

moli-mentum, i, n. [id.] 1. *Effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt:* Cæs.—2. *Construction, structure, size, etc.:* Liv. **moli-to**, prps. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. [mol-es] To make a moles; manage (Prop.): To build, erect, construct: Fig.) To raise up; i. e. excite, arouse, awaken: oratione molienda (æ. sunt) amor, odium, iracundia, etc., Cic.

moli-ior, itus sum, iri (*Inf. Pres.*, mollior, Lncr.), 4. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] 1. Neut.: *To use power, put forth might or strength; hence* A. Prop.: To make exertions, to exert one's self; to endeavour, toil, struggle, strive: in demoliendo signo permitti homines moliebantur, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *Of the result of exertions:* 1. *To go away, depart:* molimur nares a

terrâ, Liv.—2. *To raise or construct a defence, etc.:* ad molendum clitellæ defuerant, Liv. **II. Act.:** *To use power, to put forth might or strength about anything; hence* A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To undertake, or employ one's self about, any thing that requires exertion, etc.:* nulla opera molitur, Cic.: nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. *To endeavour to procure, cause, obtain, or bring about:* civibus periculum, Cic.—b. *To endeavour or attempt to do, etc.:* qui aliquid munus efficere molitur, Cic.—c. *To set about, undertake, etc.:* sospitang Danai Trojâ cupiere relicta Moliri, Virg.—d. *To employ one's self at, busy one's self about:* portam, Liv.—e. *To attempt:* quod moliri, nihil habes, Cic. **B. Meton.:** *Of the effect or result produced by efforts, etc.:* 1. *To build, erect, construct:* arcem, Virg.: classem, id.—2. *To fortify, protect, defend, etc.:* aggere tecta, Virg.—3. *To carry out, execute, perform, conduct, manage, etc.:* aliquid cum labore, Cic.—4. *To displace, remove:* montes moliri suâ sende paramus, Liv.—5. *To wield, brandish, etc.:* fulmina dextrâ, Virg.—6. *To cast, hurl:* ignem, Virg.—7. *Of an anchor:* To weigh, raise, haul in: Liv.—8. *Of the ground:* To till, cultivate, work: Virg.—9. *Of reins:* To guide, manage: Virg.—10. *To rouse by an effort:* corpora ex somno, Liv.—11.: a. *To break open or down by an effort, force, etc., in a hostile way:* portam, Liv.—b. *To force open, not in a hostile way:* templorum fores, Tac.—12. *Of a journey, etc.:* To pursue, continue: Virg.—13. *Of snares:* To lay: Virg. **C. Fig.:** 1. *To design, devise, meditate:* dubitamus quid iste in hostium prædâ molitus sit, Cic.—2. *To build up, i. e. to form by education, study, etc.:* animum, Ov.—3. *To make, cause, occasion:* moram, etc., Virg.—4. *To break down, destroy, impair:* fidem, i. e. to impair public faith or credit: Liv.—5. *Of a spear:* To pursue or continue its course: Virg.

moli-tio, ñis, f. [moli-or] 1. *Of the creation of the world: A building, erecting or constructing:* Cic.—2. *A displacing, removing:* Liv. **moli-tor**, ñis, m. [id.] 1. *One who attempts to bring a thing about; a contriver, attempter, author:* Tac.; Suet.—2.: a. Prop.: *A builder:* Ov.—b. Meton.: *The creator of the world:* Cic.

moli-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She who attempts to bring about a thing; a female attempter, attempter, etc.* Suet. 1. **moli-itus**, a, um, P. of moli-o. 2. **moli-tus**, a, um, P. of moli-or. **moli-esco**, no perf. nor sup., cscēre, 3. v. n. inch. [moli-is] 1.: A. Prop.: To grow or become soft: mollescit ebur, Ov. **B. Fig.:** *To become mild; to lose harshness of character:* artibus ingenius . . . Pectora mollescent, Ov. **II. To become effeminate or unmanly; to lose the manly disposition or character: tactis subito mollescat in undis, Ov.**

moll-icel-lus, a, um, adj. dim.

[for mollicul-lus; fr. mollicul-lus] *Very soft, tender, or delicate:* Cat.

mollif-ia, æ, -cēs, ñi, v. mollitia. **mollif-iculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [moll-is] 1. Prop.: *Soft, tender, delicate:* escæ, Plant. **II. Fig.: *Soft, voluptuous:* versuculi, Cat.**

moli-to, ivi and it, itum, ire (*Inf. Pres. Pass.* mollior, Ter.), 4. v. a. [id.] 1. *Of the stomach:* To loosen, relax, purge moderately: Pl. **II. To make pliant, flexible, or supple: artus, Liv. **III.:** A. Prop.: *To make soft, to soften:* flavam modo pollice ceram Molliat, Ov. **B. Fig.:** 1. *To mitigate; to break the force or violence of; to subdue:* Hannibalem juveniliter exultantem patientiâ suâ molliat, Cic.—2. *To mitigate, relax the severity of:* penam, Ov.—3. *Of fruits, etc.:* To take away the harshness of, to render mild in flavour, etc.: Virg. **IV. To render gentle, mild, moderate, or temperate: Favonii hibernum molliunt cœlum, Pl. **V. To render easy, gentle, or sloping; to take away the steepness of an eminence, etc.: clivum, Cæs. **VI.:** A. *To render soft, effeminate, or unmanly:* animos, Cic.—B. *To unman, dispirit, dishearten, cast down:* lacrimæ meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **VII. To render agreeable or pleasant; to soften down: opus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollior, mouiller*.********

moli-i-pe-s, pēdis, adj. [for moli-i-ped-s; fr. moli-is; (i); pēs, ped-is] *Having or with soft feet; soft-footed:* boves, Poet. ap. Cic.

moli-is, e, adj. 1. [for mov-is; fr. mov-eo] (*That may or can be moved; or that mores;* hence) A. Prop.: 1.: a. Gen.: *Staying or swinging backwards and forwards:* tibique Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) *Of carriages:* *Having an easy or gentle motion:* pilaenta, Virg. (by some this passage is to be referred to no. II. A. 1.).—(b) *Pliant, flexible, supple, etc.:* juncus, Virg.—2. *Of food:* *Easily moving or relaxing the bowels; opening, etc.:* Cels.—B. Fig.: 1. *Easily moved, pliant, yielding:* ad deponendum offensum, Cic.—2. *Changeable, fickle:* Cic. **II.** [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *mridu*, from Sanscrit root *mṛid*, "conterere," ace. to others, akin to *μαλα-αρός*] A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *Soft:* (*Sup.*) *mollissima cera*, Cic.—2. Esp.: *Soft, tender, delicate:* genæ, Ov. **B. Meton.:** 1. *Gentle, i. e.:* a. *Of the weather, etc.:* *Mild, not violent or excessive:* (*Comp.*) *mollior aëtas*, Virg.—b. *Of atmosphere, a country, etc.:* *Mild, moderate, temperate:* Flor.—c. *Of the winds:* *Soft, mild:* Ov.—d. *Of a river:* *Calm, placid, gentle:* Virg.—e. *Of a road, etc.:* *Easy, not difficult:* Ov.—f. *Of an elevation, etc.:* *Easy, not steep, gentle, sloping:* Virg.—2. *Of wine:* *Smooth to the palate, mild, mellow:* Virg.—3. *In sculpture:* *Soft, not stiff, pleasing, well-executed, graceful:* Cic.—4. *Weak, powerless, relaxed, feeble:* arcus . . . Si nunquam cesses tendere, mollierit, Ov.—5. *Devoid of firmness, flabby,*

flaccid: venter, Hor. C. Fig.: 1. Of Age: *Tender, delicate, youthful: anni*, Ov.—2. a. In a good sense: *Delicate in feeling, modest*, etc.: Pl.—b. In a bad sense: (a) Of persons: *Soft, effeminate, unmanly: Sabell, Virg.*—(b) Of things: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man*, etc.: *querela*, Hor.—(c) *Fearful, weak, timid: columbae*, Hor.: *sententiae*, Cic.—3. *Not difficult, easy: jussa*, Virg.—4. *Favourable: fandi Tempora*, Virg.—Adverbial expression: In mollis, In a more favourable light: Tac.—5. *Agreeable, gentle, mild, pleasant, delightful: senectus*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Mollia, Gently, agreeably: Ov.*—As Subst.: *molle*, is, n. *Agreeableness, pleasantness: that which is gentle, mild, or delightful: 6. Tender, touching: nomen*, Cic.—7. Of music or poetry: *Soft, gentle: Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mou*, (fem.) *molle*.

moll-iter, adv. [moll-is] 1. a. Prop.: *Softly: (Sup.) nidos* quam possunt mollissime subnuntunt, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) *In a soft or placid way, calmly, gently, mildly: (Comp.) mollis* eadem illa abnuere, Liv.—(b) *Gently, without roughness: Plant.*—2. *Pleasingly, easily, not stiffly, gracefully: excedunt alii spirantia mollis aera*, Virg.—3. *Yielding, compliantly: Liv.*—4. a. *Softly, effeminately, voluptuously: vivere*, Cic.—b. *In a way unworthy of a man: in an unmanly way, womanishly, weakly, sensitively*, etc.: *agritudinem pati*, Sall.—c. *Timidly, weakly*, etc.: *agere*, Liv.—5. *Favourably, in a favourable way: Tac.*

moll-itia (-icita), æ, f., -itiles (-icles), ei, f. [id.] *The state, quality, or condition of the mollis; hence* 1. Prop.: *Pliancy, flexibility, suppleness: Cic.*—2. Meton.: a. Gen.: *Softness: Pl.*—b. Esp.: (a) *An absence or want of firmness: Cic.*—(b) *Delicacy: Just.*—3. Fig.: a. Gen.: *Softness, tenderness: Cic.*—b. *Modesty, bashfulness: Pl.*—c. (a) (a) Gen.: *Effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness: Cic.*—(ß) Esp.: *Unchastity: Pl.*—(b) *Weakness, feebleness, timidity, irresolution: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *mollasse*.

moll-itudo, inis, f. [id.] *The condition, state, or quality of the mollis; hence* 1. a. Prop.: *Softness: Cic.*—b. Fig.: *Softness, tenderness: Cic.*—2. Of the voice: *Flexibility: Anct. Her.*

moll-i-tus, a, um, P. of *moll-i-o*, -i, itum, ere, 3. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *MILD*, *conterere*] I. Act.: *To grind, crush, bruise corn*, etc., by a mill, etc.: *hordeum*, Pl. II. Neut.: *To grind; to perform the act of grinding: coquendo et molendo*, Ter.

Molorchus, i, m. *Molorchus; a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules, when about to slay the lion of that place.*—Hence, *Molorch-aus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Molorchus.*

Molossus, i, m. *Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andro-*

mache; the progenitor of the Molossi.—Hence, *Moloss-i*, ðrum, m. *The Molossians; a people in the eastern part of Epirus, who derive their name from Molossus.*—Hence, 1. *Moloss-us*, a, um (Gen. Plur. *Molossini, Lucr.*), adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Molossi: Molossian.*—As Subst.: *Molossus*, i, m. (sc. canis) *A Molossian dog or hound (noted for its size and strength): Virg.* *Moloss-is*, idis, f. *Molossis, or the country of the Molossi.*

moly, ðos, n. = *μῶλυ*. *Moly; a plant with a white flower and a black root: Pl.*

mō-men, inis, n. [for *mov-men*; fr. *mov-eo*] 1. *The thing serving for moving or setting in motion; hence* *Momentum, impulse: Lucr.*—2. *The thing shaken or agitated; hence* *Of the sea: The agitated waters, waves, billows: Lucr.*

mō-mentum, i, n. [for *movementum*; fr. id.] 1. *The moving thing; hence* a.: (a) Prop.: *Movement, motion: Cic.*—(b) Meton.: *Change, alteration: Cic.*—Liv.—b. Of weight: (a) Prop.: *That which moves the scales*, etc.; a very small portion of any thing: Pl.—(b) Meton.: (a) *A make-weight: Just.*—(ß) *A small division, a little part of any thing: Cic.*—(γ) Of speech: *A small piece, a minute part: Quint.*—(δ) *A point, part, etc.: Pl.*—2. *The thing moving itself; hence* *Of time: a. Prop.: A moment: Cic.*—Liv.—b. Meton.: *A short season, a brief space: Cæs.; Hor.*—3. *The moving, affecting, or influencing thing; hence* a. Prop.: *Weight, influence, importance, moment: Cæs.; Cic.; Nep.*—b. Meton.: (a) *A moving or influencing cause; a motive: Ov.*—(b) *Power or means of influencing; influence: Hor.*—4. *The thing originating, calling forth, producing, etc.; hence* *A cause, originating circumstance: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *moment*.

Mon-a, æ, f. *Mon-a: 1. The Isle of Man.*—2. *The Isle of Anglesia.*

Mōn-ases, is, m. *Mōn-ases; a king of the Parthians.*

mōn-ēdūla, æ, f. [acc. to some from Sanscrit *mani*, "a jewel," and root *AD*, "to eat;" and so, the one eating jewels; but probably from *mon-eta*, with *d* for *t*] *The one having money, gold, etc.; hence* *A dove, jack-daw (a common propensity in which bird is the pilfering of gold, etc. According to fable, the nymph Arne was changed into a dove for having betrayed her country for gold): Ov.*

mōn-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre (Inf. Pres. Pass., monerit, Plant.), 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *MAN*, *cogitare*] (in causative force, *To cause or make to think; hence* I. Prop.: *To remind, bring something to one's recollection, put in mind of something: Terentium de testamento, Cic.* (with Gen. of thing) *contractos . . . temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac.* (with Acc. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.) *illud me preclare admonet, Cic.* II. Meton.: a. *To admonish, advise, warn: eos hac moneo, Cic.* (without Object)

ad monendum, id.—B. *To admonish by punishment; to punish, chastise: aliquem verbere, Tac.*—C. *To urge or set on; to incite by cries of encouragement: canes, Prop.*—D. *To teach, instruct, tell, inform: divinitus mente monitū, Liv.*—E. *To foretell, announce, predict; i.e. warn that something is about to happen: ante sinistra cavā monuisset ab illice cornix, Virg.*

mōn-ēris, is, f. = *μονήρης* (sc. ναῦς). *A moneris; i.e. a vessel with a single bank of oars; a galley: Liv.*

Mōn-ē-ta, æ, f. [mon-e-o] *The reminding one* I. Prop.: *Moneta: a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.* II. Meton.: *A. The place for coining money; the mint: Cic.*—B. *Coined money, coin, money: Ov.* III. Fig.: A. Of the Stoic doctrines: *The principles, as the producing cause: Sen.*—B. Of composition: *Style, stamp, character, etc.: Juv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *monnaie*.

mōn-ēt-ālis, e, adj. [Monet-a] *Of, or pertaining to, the mint: Cic.*

mōn-ēt-ārius, ūi, m. [id.] *(One pertaining to the mint; hence) A workman in the mint; a coiner: Eutr.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *monétaire*.

mōn-ile, is, n. [akin to Sanscrit *mani*, "gemma"] *(A thing pertaining to a jewel or jewels; hence) 1. For persons: A jewelled ornament, esp. for the neck; a necklace, adorned with jewels, made of precious metal, etc.: Cic.; Ov.*—2. For animals: *A neck ornament, collar, etc.: Virg.*

mōn-ī-tio, ōnis, f. [mon-eo] 1. *An admonishing, admonition, advice, warning: Cic.; Suet.*—2. *A foretelling or predicting; a prediction, etc. Suet.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *monition*.

mōn-ī-tor, ōris, m. [mon-eo] 1. a. Gen.: *One who reminds one of any thing: Hor.; Sall.*—b. Esp.: (a) *One who reminds an orator of something; a remembrancer, an assistant: Cic.*—(b) *One who reminds one of people's names; a nomenclator: Cic.*—2. *One who gives admonition or advice, an adviser: Cic.*—3. *A teacher, instructor, tutor, etc.: Stat.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *moniteur*.

mōn-ī-tum, ūi, m. [id.] 1. Gen.: a. *Advice, admonition: Cic.*—b. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will; omen, prognostic: Cic.*—2. *A prediction, prophecy, etc.: Virg.*

1. *mōn-ī-tus*, a, um, P. of *mon-eo*. 2. *mōn-ī-tus*, ūis, m. [mon-eo] I. Gen.: *Admonition, advice, warning: Ov.* II. Esp.: *An intimation of the divine will, omen, prognostic; admonition by omens, etc.: Cic.*

Mōn-ē-cus, i, m., *Μονήκιος* (He that dwells alone). *Monæcus; a surname of Hercules: Arx Monæci, a promontory and harbour in Liguria (the mod. Monaco).*

mōn-og-ram-mus (-os), on, adj. = *μονογράμμος*. (Prop.: *Consisting of single lines; Meton.*) Of gods: *Shadoury: Cic.*

mōn-ōp-ōd-ium, ūi, n. = *μονοπόδιον*. *A table or stand with one foot: Liv.*

mōn-ōp-ōl-ium, ūi, n. = *μονοπάσιον*

The exclusive privilege of dealing in a thing; a monopoly: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monopole*.

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-(t)-s; fr. min-eo] [A projecting; Concr. That which projects or juts forth; hence] I. Prop.: A mountain, mount: Cic.—Prov.: Parturimnt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus; The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born, i.e. much is promised but little will be performed: Hor. II. Meton.: A. A mountain, i.e. a heaped up, towering mass, quantity: Cic.; Virg.—B. A detached portion of rock, a rock: Virg.—C. The wild beasts of a mountain or of mountains: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mont*.

monstrā-bilis, e, adj. [monstr-(a)-o] Worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable: Pl.

monstrā-tō, ōnis, f. [id.] A showing, direction: Ter.

monstrā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. One who points out a thing: a pointer out: Luc.—2.: a. A teacher, instructor; hence, an inventor, introducer: Virg.—b. One who tells, informs, or teaches where a thing is to be obtained; an informant, etc.: Tac.

monstrā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of monstr(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: Tac.

monstr-ifer, ūra, fērum, adj. [monstr-um; (i); fer-o] 1. Monster-bearing, monster-producing: annus, Claud.—2. (Brought or produced by a monster; hence) Monstrous, horrid, misshapen: effigies, Pl.

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [monstr-um] I. Act.: A. Gen.: To show, point out: qui errantia comiter monstrant viam, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To tell, teach, instruct, inform: inulas ego prius amaras monstravi incoquere, Hor.—2. To indicate, point out, demonstrate: qualem monstravimus, Tac.—3. To show, put in mind of, point out: ni duces fesso militi... Cremonam monstrāssent, Tac.—4. To show, demonstrate, prove: Pl.—5. To ordain, institute, appoint: monstratas excitat aras, Virg.—6. To inform against, denounce, accuse, give information to one against: monstrabantur ab amicis, Tac. II. Neut.: (To point out how to do a thing; hence) A. To give advice, to advise: tibi nequicquam sepe monstravi bene, Plaut.—B. To advise or urge to do, etc.: conferre manum pudor itaque monstrat, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montrer*.

monstrōse, etc., v. monstruose.
mon-strum, i, n. [mon-eo] (That which warns; hence) I. Gen.: A divine omen; an intimation of the will of the gods: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: An evil or bad omen: Virg. B. Meton.: A monster, monstrosity, whether in size or character: Cic.; Virg.; Tac. C. Fig.: 1. A monstrous or fearful thing: Cic.—2. A terrible wonder or marvel: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstre*.

monstr-ōse (-ōse), ade. [monstr-ue-us] Strangely, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

monstr-ōsus (-ōsus), a, um,

adj. [monstr-um] (Full of, or abounding in, monsters; hence) Strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosi homines, Cic.: (Sup.) monstruosissima bestia, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monstreux*.

1. mont-ānus, a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, a mountain, mountain: flumen, Virg.—As Subst.: montāna, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca) Mountainous regions: Liv. II. Esp.: A. Situated among, or built in, the mountains: oppida, Pl.—B. Dwelling in the mountains: homines, Cæs.—As Subst.: montanus, i, m. (sc. homo) A mountaineer: Cæs.—C. Mountainous: Dalmatia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montagne*.

2. Montānus, i, m. [1. montanus] (Mountaineer) Montanus: a Roman name.

mont-i-cōl-a, æ, comm. gen. [mons, mont-is; (i); col-o] A dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer: Ov.
mont-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is; (i); vag-or] Mountain roaming; that wanders over mountains: Cic.
mont-ōsus (-ōsus), a, um, adj. [mons, mont-is] (Full of, or abounding in, mountains; mountainous: regio, Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *montueux*.

mōn-ūmentum (-limentum), i, n. [mon-eo] (The thing serving to remind; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A memorial, a monument of any kind, such as buildings, statues, etc., erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. A sepulchral monument: Cic.—2. A sepulchre, a tomb, where a person was buried: Nep.—3. A written record or monument: Hor.—4. A token, mark, or means of recognition: Vir. II. Fig.: A memorial or record: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *monument*.

Mopsium, ii, n. Μόψιον. Mopsium: a hill in Thessaly.

Mopsōptus, a, um, adj. Μόψόπιος. Of, or belonging to, Mopsopia (an old name of Attica); Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian: juvenis, i.e. Triptolemus, Ov.

Mopsus, i, m. Μόψος. Mopsus: 1. A soothsayer of Argos.—2. A soothsayer of Thessaly.—3. A soothsayer, the son of Mantus.—4. The name of a shepherd in Virg.

1. mōr-ā, æ, f. [according to Fick from same root as memor; see memor] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A delay: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: Of speech: A stopping or pause: Cic. II. Meton.: Of whatever causes delay: A hindrance, cause of delay, obstacle: Virg.; Liv.

2. mōra, æ, f. = μώρα. I. Prop.: A mora; i.e. a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: Nep. II. Meton.: The Spartan army or soldiery: Cic.

mōr-ālis, e, adj. [mos, mor-is] Of, or belonging to, manners or morals, moral: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *moral*.

mōrā-tor, ōris, m. [1. mor(a)-or] 1. A toiler or lingerer; one who stays or is left behind: Liv.—2.: a. Gen.: A hinderer, impeder, or delayer: Liv. B. Esp.: An obstructor of business,

etc. (a name given to a kind of poor advocate who spoke against time, and delayed and protracted business): Cic.

1. mōrā-tus, a, um, P. of mor(a)-or.

2. mōr-atus, a, um, adj. [mos, moris] (Provided, or furnished with, mos; hence) 1. Adapted to the characters of persons, i.e. in which characters are accurately drawn, or nicely described; characteristic: morataque recte Fabula, Hor.—2.: a. Prop.: Of persons: Provided or furnished with manners, behaviour, morals, etc.; having certain morals, manners, etc.: ut bene morati, ut boni viri esse videntur, Cic.—b. Meton.: Of things: Possessing a certain nature or character; constituted, circumstanced, etc.: male morati... jejunia ventris, Ov.

morb-īdus, a, um, adj. [morb-us] (Having morbus; hence) 1. Sickly, diseased: corpus, Pl.—2. Causing disease, sickly, unwholesome: aer, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morbide*.

morb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of disease; very sickly, ailing, worn out, etc.: Cat.

morb-us, i, m. [etym. dub; prps. from μωρ-ος digammatized; cf. Hesych.; μωρ-ος, φωνος... νόσος μορφα τοῦ βίου] I. Prop.: A sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady: Cic. II. Fig.: A. Morally Disease; i.e. 1. Fault, vice: Cic., Hor.—2. Sorrow, grief, affliction: Plaut. III. Meton.: Morbus; the disease-god; the son of Erebus and Nox: Cic.

mordāc-iter, adv. [mordax, mordac-is] (Bitingly; hence) Of a file, etc.: Sharply, with powerful effect, etc.: Ov.

mord-ax, ācis, adj. [mord-eo] 1. Prone or given to biting; biting, scarpish: canis, Plaut.—2.: a. (a) Būng, i.e. taking fast hold of, tenacious: (Comp.) arista mordacior hordeo, Pl.: (Sup.) mordacissimum genus margae.—(b) Penetrating deeply into, deep-cutting, etc.: ferrum, Hor.—b. Of pumice-stone: Deletergent, depilatory: Ov.—3.: a. Stinging, causing a sensation of pain, etc.: urtica, Ov.—b. Of flavour: Biting, sharp, pungent: Ov.—4.: a. Annoying, tormenting, painful: sollicitudines, Hor.—b. Biting, disposed to bite, snarling, capitious, etc.: Cynicus, Hor.: carnium, Ov.

mord-ō, mōmordi (old form mē-mordi), morsum, mordere, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root MRID, comterere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bite: 1. Act.: fixumque hastile momordi (sc. serpens), Ov.—2. Neut.: canes, qui et latrare et mordere possunt, Cic. B. Esp.: To eat, devour, consume: tunicatum cum sale mordens Cæpe, Pers. II. Meton.: A.: 1. To bite, i.e. to take fast hold of, to catch first: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov.—2. To bite into, i.e. to force a way or penetrate into: quæ (sc. rura) Iiris quietā Mordet aquā taciturnus amnis, Hor.—B. To attack, seize, lay hold of, injure, hurt, etc.: matutina

parum cautos jam frigora mordent,
Hor. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To attack, hurt, vex, annoy, mortify, torment, pain, etc.: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To express ill-will towards, satirize, criticize, carp at, censure; to attack with words or writings: a. Act.: nec... Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, Ov.—b. Neut.: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, etc., Ter.—2. Of a jest: To sting, to be full of venom: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mordre*.

mord-icus, adv. [mord-eo] I. Prop.: With the teeth, biting, with bites: Cic. II. Fig.: Firmly, tenaciously: Cic.

mör-ētum, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *MRID*, *conterere*, *comminuerē*] (The crushed thing; the thing reduced to small pieces; hence) **Mortetum**; a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

mör-i-bundus, a, um adj. [mori-or] I. Prop.: Dying; jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Belonging to a dying person, expiring: vox, Sat.—B. Mortal, subject to death: membra, Virg.—C. Causing death, i. e. deadly, unwholesome: sodes, Cat. ¶ Hence Fr. *morbond*.

mör-i-ens, entis: 1. P. of *mori-or*.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: Dying; Meton.) Belonging to one who is dying, expiring: voces, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourant*.

mörigér-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. [moriger-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To gratify or humour a person: adolescentem, Ter. B. Esp.: To accommodate one's self to a state or condition: servituti vos morigari mos bonus est, Plant. II. Fig.: To subvert, seek to promote, etc.: voluptati aurum morigari debet oratio, Cic.

mör-i-gér-us, a, um, adj. [mos, mor-is; (i); ger-o] (*Regulating* one's behaviour to the will, etc., of another; hence) *Complying, obsequious, obedient*: Plant.

Mörini, ōrum, m. *The Morini; a people of Belgic Gaul*.

mör-ior, ōtus sum, i [Fut. Part., *mortiturus*, Virg.:—Inf., *mori-or*, Ov.] 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root *MR* or *MAH*, to die] I. Prop.: To die: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *moriendum* certo est, Cic. II. Fig.: To die, pass away, vanish: meriti morietur gratia vestri, Ov. III. Meton.: A. To be near dying or perishing; to be on the point of expiring, etc.: morior enris, Tib.: dicor amore mori, Ov.—B. Of plants, etc.: To die away, wither, perish: Ov.—C. Of fire: To die away, go out: Ov.—D. Of comets: To die away, disappear, cease to shine, etc.: Cland.—E. Of the day: To expire, draw to a close: Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mourir*.

Moritasgus, i, m. *Moritasgus; one of the Senones*.

mormyr, ūris, f. = *μωμύρος*. *The mormyr; a species of sea-fish*.

mörölögus, a, um, adj. = *μωρολόγος*. *Speaking foolishly; saying or uttering foolish things or folly: sermones*, Plant.—As Subst.: **morologus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fool: Plant*.

1. **mör-or**, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. and a. [mor-a] I. Neut.: A. Ger.: 1. Prop.: To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter, wait: Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To delay, lose, or waste time in a matter; to waste time on a matter: ne multis morer, i. e. not to make a long story of it, to be brief, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Non morari*, To offer no objection; to be quite willing or ready: Ter.—b. To interfere, interpose, etc.: nullo morante, abreptus est viatore, Liv. B. Esp.: Of rowers: To check one's self; prps. to back water: consurgunt nautae, et magno clamore morantur, Virg. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder, etc.: impetum hostium, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. To cause to linger, etc., with delight; to entertain, please, amuse, delight, captivate: carmina quae possint oculos auresque morari Cæsaris, Hor.—2. Nihil (nec, non, or a negative word) morari: a. With thing as object: To care nothing about; to let alone, let pass, not to regard or value: nec dona moror, Virg.—b. With person as object: To let one off from a charge, to put a stop to proceedings against one: C. Sempronium nihil moror, quando hoc est in imperio consecutus, etc., Liv.—c. With objective clause: To be not opposed to, to have nothing to say against; to be perfectly willing that: nihil moror eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, Script. ap. Cic.—d. With Inf.: To let alone the doing, etc.: hence, to be unwilling to do, etc.; not to want to do, etc.: nec moror ante tuos probuisse pedes, Ov.—e. With quominus c. Subj.: (a) Of others: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to prevent or hinder from: nec moror quominus in civitatem... relate, Liv.—(b) Of one's self: Not to raise an obstacle to; not to hesitate about: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemvratu abeam, Liv.—f. With Acc. and Dat.: To dismiss from one's thoughts, not to care about, to disregard, despise, etc.: nihil moror mihi istiusmodi clientes, Plant.

2. **mör-or**, prps. no perf., āri, i, v. dep. n. [μωρ-ος] To be foolish; be a fool: Suet.

mörös-e, adv. [mörös-us] 1. *Scrupulously, carefully, etc.*: (*Sup.*) *amiorum suprema judicia morosissime pensavit*, Suet.—2. *Captiously, fretfully, peevishly, morosely*: respuere, Cic.

mörös-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the morosus*; hence) 1. *Fastidiousness, affectation, pedantry*: Suet.—2. *Captiousness, fretfulness, peevishness, moroseness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morosité*.

mör-ösus, a, um, adj. [mos, mor-is] (*Poss of, or abounding in, mos*;

hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: *Full of resolute and determined attention, fastidious, scrupulous, careful, particular*: (*Comp.*) *circa corporis curam morosior*, Suet.—B. In a bad sense: *Self-willed, wayward, passionate, capricious, captious, fretful, peevish, sour, morose*: senes, Cic. II. Fig.: Of old age: *Fretful, peevish, sour, morose*, etc.: Hor. III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *Causing peevishness or fretfulness*: morbus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *morose*.

Morpheus, ēi and ōs, m., *Morpheus* (Fashioner or Moulder). *Morpheus*; the son of Sleep, and god of dreams.

mor-s, tis, f. [mor-ior] I. Prop.: Death: Cic.; Hor.; Virg.—In Plur. of several persons: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A dead body, corpse: Cic.—B. Personified: *Mors*; the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort*.

mor-sum, i, n. [for mord-sum; fr. mord-eo] (*A thing bitten*; hence) A small piece such as would be bitten out of a thing; a bit: Cat.

1. **mör-sus** (for mord-sus), a, um, P. of mord-eo.

2. **mör-sus**, ūs, m. [for mord-sus; fr. mord-eo] 1.: A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A biting; the act of biting: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of birds: A pecking: Cic.—(B) An eating, devouring, consuming: Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) A bite: Ov.—(b) Of that wherewith biting is effected: A tooth: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) A biting or gnawing: doloris, Cic.—(b) A carping at or malicious attack upon: Hor.—2. (*A taking fast hold of; a catching fast; hence, Concr.*): a. Of a tree in which a weapon is fixed: *The grasp*: Virg.—b. Of an anchor: A fluke: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mors*.

mort-ālis, e, adj. [mors, mort-is] (*Of, or belonging to, mors*; hence) I. Prop.: Subject to death, liable to death, mortal: animal, Cic.—As Subst.: **mortalis**, is, m. (sc. homo) *A mortal, a human being*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Perishable, transient, mortal*: mortales inimicitias habere, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *aliquid ipso homine mortalius*, Pl.—B. 1. *Human, earthly, mortal*: conditio, Vell.—Adverbial expression: *Mortale, Mortally*, as a mortal, after the manner of a human being: Virg.—As Subst.: **mortalia**, ūm, n. *Human matters*: Virg.—2. Of works: *Performed by a mortal*: Liv.—3. Of wounds: *Inflicted by a mortal*: Virg.—4. *Made or wrought by man*: mutor, Virg.—5. *Usual or customary amongst mankind*; such as mankind are subject to: malum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortel*.

mortal-itas, ātis, f. [mortal-is] (*The state, or quality, of the mortals*; hence) 1.: A. Prop.: Subjection or liability to death; mortality: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Mortals, men, mankind*: Pl.—2. Of things: *Perishableness, liability to perish*: Pl.—3. Death: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortalité*.

mort-i-fer (-fēr-us), fēra, fērum, adj. [mors, mort-is; (i); fer-o] *Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal*

poculum, Cic.: bellum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mortifère*.

mortu-ālia, lum, n. [mortu-us] (Things pertaining to the mortuus; hence) Funeral songs, dirges: Plaut.

mor-tuus, a, um: 1. P. of morior.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Dead: sanguinate tauri epoto mortuus cecidit, Cic.—As Subst.: **mortuus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A dead person: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) Near dying or perishing, like one dying: Cic.—(b) Of the limbs, etc., of the body: Dead, become dead, devoid of vital power: Cic.—(c) Of laws: Obsolete, devoid of power: Cic.—(d) Of applause, etc.: Past, subsided: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mort*.

mōrum, i, n. = μῶρον and μούρον. A mulberry; a blackberry: ¶ Hence, Fr. *mulre*.

mōrus, a, um, adj. = μωρός. Foolish, silly: mores, Plaut.—As Subst.: 1. **mōrus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A fool, simpleton: Plaut.—2. **mōra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A foolish woman: Plaut.

2. mōrus, i, f. = μωρέα. A mulberry tree: Ov.

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. me-o] (The going; the pursuing one's way; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: The will of a person; self-will, a person's humour, caprice, etc.: Ter.; Prop.—Particular phrase: *Morem gerere* (alicui), To carry out or perform one's will, etc.; i. e. to comply with one's wishes, to obey one, etc.: Cic.; Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. Usage, custom, fashion, practice, wont of a person or thing: Cic.; Virg.—2. Morally: Plur.: Character, conduct, manners, behaviour, morals in a good or bad sense: Cic.; Tac.; Suet. II. Meton.: A.: 1. A law, precept, rule of living beings or things: Virg.—2. Mode, fashion: Just.—B.: 1. Quality, nature, properties: Virg.—2. Of persons: Characters (i. e. persons whose behaviour and character are known to one): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (plur.) *mœurs*.

Mōsa, æ, m. *Mosa*; a river of Belgic Gaul (now the Meuse).

Moschus, i, m. Μόσχος (Young shoot; also, calf). *Moschus*; a thetician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning.

Mōsella (-ūla), æ, m. and f. *The Mosella* or *Mosula*; a river of Belgic Gaul (now the Moselle).

Mostēni, ōrum, m. *The Mosteni*; the inhabitants of *Mostena* or *Mostene*, a city of Lydia.

mō-tio, ōnis, f. [for mov-tio; fr. mov-eo] 1. A moving, motion: Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: A being moved or moving one's self; movement, motion: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of the mind: Emotion, affection, impulse: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *motion*.

mōtun-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for motion-cula; fr. motio, motion-is] (A slight moving; hence) A slight shaking or shivering fit: Sen.

mō-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *tuens*. [for mov-to; fr. mov-eo] To keep moving, move about: *lacetos*, Ov.

1. **mō-tus** (for mov-tus), a, um, P. of mov-eo.

2. **mō-tus**, ūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mov-eo] 1.: a. Prop.: A Gen.: A moving, motion: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of an orator: A movement, gesture: Cic.—(β) Of troops: Movement, evolution: Nep.—(γ) Of wrestlers: Motion, movement: Cic.—b. Meton.: Movement; preparation for departure: Virg.—c. Fig.: (a) Of the mind or understanding: Motion, operation, impulse: Cic.—(b) Of the heart or affections: (a) Emotion, affection, passion: Cic.; Virg.—(β) Agitation, disturbance, distress: Cic.—(c) Of the senses: Sensation: Cic.—(d) Divine impulse or inspiration: Ov.; Tib.—(e) (a) In a good sense: Movement, stir, bustle: Cic.—(β) In a bad sense: (a) Disturbance, agitation: sine vestro motu, Cic.—(β) Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion, tumult: Cic.—(f) Change, alteration: Cic.—(g) A motive, i. e. moving or influencing cause: Pl.—2. A trembling, shaking, quaking, etc.: terræ, earthquake, Curt.—3. Movement or motion in dancing: Hor.

mōve-nis, ntis: 1. P. of move-o.—2. Pa.: a. Moveable: res (e. g. clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.—b. That consists in moving: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvant*.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To move, set in motion: labra, Hor.: membra admodos, Tib.—Particular phrase: *Movere aliquem* in fugam, To move one into flight, i. e. to put to flight: Liv. B. Esp.: 1.: a. To shake, agitate: urnam, Virg.: tympana, Ov.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: To tremble, shake, quake, move to and fro: Virg.: Liv.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To move one's self in dancing, to dance: *Cyclopa moveri*, to dance as a Cyclops, i. e. to imitate a Cyclops by one's movements in a dance: Hor.—3. With Personal pron.: To move or bestir one's self: Ter.—4. To move or remove: signum loco, Cic.—5. With Personal pron., Pass. in reflexive force, or simply move: To move one's self; to remove, depart, or take one's departure: Cic.; Liv.—6. Pass. in reflexive force: To go forth, to go: Cic.; Ov.—7. To dislodge from a position, etc.: Cic.—8. To eject, etc., from possession of property: Cic.—9. To remove, turn out, degrade or expel from any rank, office, etc.: Cic.—10. To take away, remove: Cic.—11. Of musical instruments, etc.: a. To strike, etc.: Ov.—b. Of the mouth in singing: To open, move, etc.: Ov.—12. To make to give ground, etc.; to repulse: victorem, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of trees or plants: Pass. in reflexive force: To put itself forth; to come forth, begin to grow, grow: de palmitē gemma movetur, Ov.—B. Of arms: To take up: Liv.—C. To trouble, afflict, distress: intoleranda vis æstus omnium ferre corpora movit, Liv. III. Fig.: A. To move, affect, influence: pulchritudo corporis movet oc-

ulos, Cic.—B. To make an impression upon the mind, etc.; to impress, move, etc.: neque illud me movet, etc.: Script. ap. Cic.—C. To revolve, ponder, meditate, turn over in the mind: multa movens animo, Virg.—D. To originate, excite, occasion, call forth, cause, promote, produce: suspitionem, Cic.: risum, id.—E. To commence, begin, undertake; bellum, Cic.—F. To cause to begin: ab Jove, . . . Carmina nostra move, Ov.—G. To tell, declare, recount: fatorum arcana, Virg.—H. To exhibit, show: movisse nomen . . . traditur deos, Liv.—J. To irritate, exasperate, provoke: numina, Hor.—K. Of war: To rouse up, excite, etc.: Liv.—L.: 1. To make, cause, or stir up a disturbance: priusquam movere aliquid rex posset, Liv.—2. Movere se or movere, To rise in arms, etc.: Liv.—3. Of the voice: To sing: Ov.—4. Of mention: To make: Liv.—M. Pass. in reflexive force: To disturb, agitate, vex one's self: abistat moveri, Virg.—N. To shake, cause to waver, alter: sententiam, Cic.—O.: 1. Of things: To remove, cast off, get rid of: moram, Plaut.—2. Of persons: To move, cause to depart, or dissuade from: de sententiā consulem, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mouvoir*.

mox, adv. [prob. for mov-s; fr. mov-eo; cf. nix (=niv-s), fr. niv-eo;—or else, an abbreviation of an obsolete adj. mov-ox] I. Prop.: Of time: A. Of time all but present: Soon; anon, directly, the next moment: Ter.; Cic.—B. Of time more remote: 1. Soon afterwards, afterwards, then, in the next place: Liv.—2. Some time afterwards, at a later period: Suet. II. Meton.: Of estimation, situation, etc.: In the next place, then: Pl.

muccidus, a, um, etc., v. mucid. **mūc-ēo**, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [muc-us] (Prop.: To have mucus; Meton.: To be mouldy, musty: Catō.

mūc-īdus (muce-), a, um, adj. [muc-eo] I. Prop.: Mouldy, musty: mucida pails frusta, Juv. II. Fig.: *Snivelling*; senex, Plaut.

Mūcius, li, m.; a, æ, f. *Mucius* and *Mucia*: Roman names.—Hence, 1. **Muci-a**, ōrum, n. *The Mucia*; a festival kept by the *Asiaties* in commemoration of the good government of Q. *Mucius Scaevola*; the *Mucius* festival.—2. **Mūci-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Mucius*; *Mucian*: exilius, i. e. the death of Q. *Mucius Scaevola*, who was killed in the temple of *Vesta* by *Damaspis*: Cic.

mūcro, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A sharp point or edge of any thing: Ov.; Juv. II. Meton.: A. A sword: Cic.—B. An edge, extremity: faucium, Pl. III. Fig.: Edge, point, sharpness: tribunicus, Cic.

mūc-us (muce-), i, m. [for mug-us; fr. mug, root of mu(n)g-o] (The thing blown from the nose; hence) *Snivel*, *mucus*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muc*.

mūgi-ens, entis, P. of mug-i-o.—As Subst.: comm. gen. (sc. bos) A

sowing one; i. e. a cow, ox, etc.: Hor.

mūgil (-ilis), *is, m.* [etym. dub.] *The mugil or mugilis; a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. muge.*

mūg-inor, ātns sun, āri, i. v. dep. (etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*, Lat. *mug-io*) [To utter a low sound, or the sound um; hence] (Prop.: To mutter, etc.; Meton.: To dally, drawl, hesitate, trifle, delay: Cic.

mūg-io, ivi and ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [akin to Gr. *μυγ-άω*] I. Prop.: Of cattle: To low or bellow; to moo: inde quum actō boves mugissent, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Of a trumpet: To bray: Virg.—B. Of an earthquake: To rumble: Virg.—C. Of a mast: To groan: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mugir*.

mūgi-tus, ās, m. [mugi-o] I. Prop.: A loving, bellowing: bourn, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of an earthquake: A rumbling: Cic.—B. Of woods, etc.: A roaring: Pl.

mūla, ās, f. [etym. dub.] *A she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. mule.*

mūlc-ēo, mūlī, mulsūm or mulsūm, mulsēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *maḥ* or *mulj*, to rub or stroke] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stroke: manu barbam, Ov. B. Esp.: To touch gently: summās aristās, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To soothe, soften, appease, allay: puellas carmine, Hor.—B. To caress, fondle: illam (sc. lupam) Mulcere alternos, Virg.—C. To delight, to charm: volucres concentibus aethera mulsent, Ov.—D. To alleviate, mitigate pain, etc.: vulnera ope, Ov.—E. To mitigate, diminish, lessen: lassitudinem, Pl.

Mulc-iber, ēris and ēri, n. [mulc-ēo] (The one effecting the softening of any thing; hence) I. Prop.: Mulciber (a surname of Vulcan, the fire-god, from his softening and altering the hard nature of iron by the means of the element over which he presided). II. Meton.: Fire: Ov.

mūlc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [prob. another form of mult-o] I. Prop.: Of living beings or their bodies, etc.: A. Gen.: To punish severely, maltreat, roughly handle, injure: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To cudgel, beat soundly: ipsū dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.—2. To bruise, mangle, etc.: corpus, Tac. II. Meton.: Of things: To inflict damage or mischief upon: naves, Liv.

mūlcta, ās, etc., v. mūlta, etc.
mūlc-tra, ās, f. [for mūlg-tra; fr. mūlg-co] (That by which milking is accomplished; hence) *A milking-pail, milk-pail: Virg.*

mūlctr-āle, is, n. [mūlctr-a] *A thing pertaining to a mulctra; hence) A milk-pail: Virg.*

mūlctr-ārtum, īi, n. [id.] (id.) *A milk-pail: Virg.*

mūlctr-trum, i, n. [for mūlg-trum; fr. mūlg-co] (That by which milking is accomplished; hence) *A milking-pail: Hor.*

mūlg-ēo, mūlī (mulxi, Lucr.),

mulsūm or mulsūm, mulsēre, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to mulo-co, and a-μύλ-ω] I. Act.: A. To milk, obtain by milking: quod surgente die mulsere . . . , Nocte premunt, Virg.—B. To obtain milk from, to milk: oves custos bis mulget in hora, Virg.—P. v. i. Mulgere hircos, To milk he-goats, i. e. to attempt an impossibility: Virg. II. Neut.: To milk, perform the operation of milking: Var.

mūllēbris, e, adj. [for mulier-bris; fr. mulier] (Brought about by a woman; hence) I. Prop.: A. Performed by a woman; of a woman: fraus, Tac.—B. Originating from, or caused by, or having reference to, a woman or women; concerning or respecting a woman or women: jura, Liv. II. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, a woman or women; proper to woman or the female sex, such as women have; woman's; female: venustas, Cic. III. Fig.: Womanish, effeminate, unmanly: sententia, Cic.

mūllēbr-iter, adv. [muliebr-is] 1. In the manner of a woman, like a woman: Hor.—2. Effeminately, womanishly, in an unmanly way: Cic.

mūller, ēris, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A woman, a female, whether married or not: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a maiden: Cic.—2. Of a wife: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of reproach: A woman, i. e. a coward, poltroon: Plaut.

mūllēr-ārius, a, um, adj. [mulier] Of, or belonging to, a woman: manus, the band sent by Clodia, Cic.

mūllēr-cūla, ās, f. dim. [id.] *A little woman: Cic.; Hor.*

mūllērōs-itas, ātis, f. [mulierosus] (The quality of the mulierosus; hence) *A fondness for women: Cic.*

mūllēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [mulier] (Abounding in women; hence) *Fond of women: homo, Cic.*

mūl-inus, a, um, adj. [mul-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a mule: nares, Pl. II. Meton.: Stupid, foolish, stubborn: cor, Juv.

mūl-īo, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a mule or mules; hence) *A mule-driver, a driver of mules, a muleer: Cæs.*

mūllōn-īcus (-ius), a, um, adj. [mūllo, mūllion-is] Of, or belonging to, a mule-driver: pœnula, Cic.

mūllō-lus, i, m. dim. [for mūllō-lus; fr. mūllus, (unconstr. Gen.) mūllō-l] *A little red mullet: Cic.*

mūllus, i, m. *The red mullet: Cic.*

mūlsūm, i, v. 3. mulsus.

1. **mūl-sus** (for mulo-sus), a, um, P. of mulo-co.

2. **mūl-sus** (for mūlg-sus), a, um, P. of mūlg-co.

3. **mulsus**, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to mulceo; but, prob. belongs to mel] I. Prop.: Mixed with honey: lac, Pl.—As Subst.: mulsūm, i, n. (sc. vinum) Honey-wine, mead; wine mixed or made with honey: Cic. II. Fig.: Sweet as honey, honied: dicta, Plant.—As Subst.: mulsūm, i, n. (sc. dictum) *A honied word: Plaut.*

multa (-cta), ās, f. [a Sabine word, acc. to Var.; Oscan, acc. to Fest.] I. Prop.: A fine, penalty, or mulct (anciently paid in cattle, but in later times in money): Var.; Cic. II. Meton.: A heavy loss, great damage: Cic.

mult-angul-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; angul-us] *Having many angles, multangular, polygonal: Lucr.*

multāt-īcus (mulsat-, -ītus), a, um, adj. [multo, (Sup.) multat-um] *Produced by a fine or fines; fine: pecunia, Liv.*

multā-tio (muletā-), ōnis, f. [mult(a)-o] I. Gen.: A fining; a penalty, amercement, fine: Pl. II. Esp.: A fining or amercing in; a depriving of by way of fine: Cic.

mult-ēsimus, a, um, adj. [mult-us] *Multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling: pars, Lucr.*

mult-i-cāvus, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); cavus] *Many-holed: pumex, Ov.*

multicā (-tia), ōrum, n. plur. [etym. dub.] *Soft, delicate, or splendid garments: Juv.*

multifari-am, adv. [multifari-us, manifold, multifarious] *On many sides, in many places: Cic.*

mult-i-fid-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); fid-, root of fī(n)d-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Many-cleft, i. e. cleft or split into many parts: faces, Ov. B. Esp.: Of a foot: Many-cleft; i. e. cloven into many parts or divisions: Pl. II. Meton.: Of the hair: Many-parted: portio into many locks: Claud.

mult-i-form-is, e, adj. [mult-us; (i); form-a] (Prop.: Of many shapes, manifold; Fig.) 1. Of many kinds, various, diverse, manifold: qualitates, Cic.—2. Assuming many shapes, fickle, inconstant, etc.: ceteri multiformes sumus, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiforme*.

mult-i-fōr-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); for-es] *Having many openings; pierced with many holes: buxus, Ov.*

mult-i-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); gen-o] (Numerous; produced; hence) *Of many kinds, various: figure, Lucr.*

mult-i-jūg-us, a, um, -is, e, adj. [mult-us; (i); jug-um] I. Prop.: Many-yoked, i. e. yoked many together: equi, Liv. II. Fig.: *Manifold, complex, various: litera, Cic.*

mult-i-mōdis, adv. from multī, modis=multis modis [multus; mod-us] *In many ways or modes, variously: Ter.; Lucr.*

mult-i-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); mod-us] *Manifold, various: ars, Liv.*

mult-i-plex, icis, adj. [for multi-plex; fr. mult-us; (i); plic-o] (I. Lucr.) I. Prop.: *That has many folds: alvus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. That has many windings or secret places: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.—B. That has many parts: lorica, Virg.—C. Extensive, wide, spacious: multiplexque loci spatium transcurrere eodem Tempore, quo, etc., Lucr. III. Fig.: A. Manifold, many, numerous.*

animalia, Cic.—**B.** Involving many points; embracing or extending to many subjects; complicated, multiplex: orationis multiplex genus, Cic.—**C.** Much greater (folded by quam): multiplex, quam pro numero, damnus est, Liv.—**D.** Affording many causes or much scope for a thing: multiplex ad suspiciones, etc., Cic.—**E.** Of great duplicity, sly, cunning: ingenium, Cic.—**F.** Of many turnings, changeable, inconstant, fickle: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiple*.

multiplēa-bilis, e, adj. [multiplic(a)-o] *Manifesto*: tortus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multipliable*.

multiplēa-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*: Sen. **II.** Esp.: *Arithmetic*. t. t.: *Multiplication*: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplication*.

multiplē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [multiplex, multiplice-is] **I.** Gen.: *A Prop.*: Of number or amount: (To make manifold, many, or numerous; hence) *To multiply, increase, augment*: gloriam, Cic.: res alienum, id.: aquas, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *To increase in value or estimation*: dona, Liv. **C.** Meton.: Of size or extent: *To enlarge, extend*: donum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *Arithmetic*. t. t.: *To multiply*: Vitr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multiplier*.

multi-sōnōr-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); sonor] *Loud-sounding*: esseda, Claud.

multi-tūdō, Inis, f. [mult-us] *The quality, etc., of the multus; hence* **I.** Gen.: *A great number, multitude*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: Of people: *A great number; a crowd, multitude*: Cas.—**B.** Of the common people: *The crowd, the multitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *multitude*.

multi-vōl-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us; (i); vol-o] *Wishing or longing for many persons*: mulier, Cat.

1. mult-o, adv. [mult-us] **1.** With words which denote an exceeding or surpassing; *Much, far, greatly, etc.*: multo pauciores oratores, Cic.—**2.** With Snp.: *By far, by much*: multo maximā parte utilitatis, Cic.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference: *Much, far, greatly*: quod non multo secus fieret, si, not far otherwise, not very different, Cic.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post. *Long, much*: multo ante, Cic.: non multo post, quam, etc., id.—**5.** With Pos.: *Very*: maligna multo, Ter.

2. mult-o (multet-), āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [mult-a] **I.** Prop.: *A Gen.*: *To fine, impose a fine*: (with Abl. of that in which the fine consists) eum pecuniā multaverunt, Nep.: (with Dat. of person in whose behalf the fine is imposed) Veneri Erycinē esse multatum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To fine in, i. e. to amerce in, or deprive of by way of fine*: multantur bonis exules, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To punish*: vitia hominum . . . morte multantur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *To grant vows, etc., by way of punishment*: quum ab ipsā fortunā videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic.

mult-um, adv. [mult-us] **1.**: **a.** With Verbs: *Much, greatly, very much*: longe omnes multumque superabit, Cic.—**b.** With Adj.: (a) Pos.: *Very*: multum loquaces, Plaut.—(b) Comp.: *Much, far*: multum robustior illo, Juv.—**2.** Often, frequently: multum mecum loquuntur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mult*.

mul-tus (mol-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perhaps mol-ū] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of number, degree, or extent: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Sing.: *Much*: multo labore quassata, Cic.: multū cum libertate, Hor.—**b.** Plur.: *Many*: multis tellis coniectis, Cas.—**Adverbial expression**: *Multa, Much, greatly*: multa gemens, Virg.—**As Subst.**: (a) **multi**, ōrum, m. *Many persons, many*: Suet.—(b) **multa**, ōrum, n. *Many things*: ne multa (sc. dicam), not to say many things, not to be prolix, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Sing.: in collective force: *Many a, i. e. many, numerous*: multa victima, Virg.—**b.** Plur.: **as Subst.**: (a) **multi**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *The many, the multitude, the common people, the mass*: Cic.—(b) **multae**, ārum, f. (sc. feminae) *The mass or general run of women*: una e multis, *One of the mass, or common run, of women*: no better than other women: Ov.—**c.** Too much, excessive, overmuch: supellex, Nep.—**d.** Of persons in speech: *Much speaking, diffuse, prolix, tedious*: Cic.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Much*: ad multum diem, *Up to a great part of the day, i. e. till late in the day*: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **multum**, i, n. *Much, a great part*: multum diel processerat, Sall.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Much still remaining*: multo adhuc die, i. e. while it was still high day, Tac.: multo mane, i. e. very early, Cic.—**b.** *Much or far gone*: multo denique die, at length when the day was far spent, or late in the day, Cas.—**c.** In an adverbial force: *Frequently, often, many a time*: ad vigillas multas adesce, Sall. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Belonging or pertaining to many persons, etc.; hence, general, generally or extensively prevailing*: pax, Tac.—**B.** *In many places or parts*: multus in eo prelio Caesar fuit, Flor.—**C.** *Excessive, unconstrained, uncontrolled*: Sall.—**D.** *Of much importance, important*: adeo in teneris conescere multum est, Virg. ¶ For the Comparative and Superlative see plus and plurimus.

Mulucha, a, m. *Mulucha*: **1.** A river of Africa (now Mulia).—**2.** A city situate upon the river Mulucha.

mūlus, i, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A mule*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse*: Mule, dull, fool: Cat.

Mulvius (Mil-), a, um, adj. *Mulvian or Milvian*: Mulvius pons, a bridge built by M. Aemilius Scaurus across the Tiber, above Rome, on the Via Flaminia (now Ponte Molle).

Mummīus, li, m.; -a, e, f. *Mummius and Mummia*: Roman names.

Munatius, li, m. *Munatius*; a Roman name.

Munda, a, f. *Munda*; a city of Hispania Batica, taken by Caesar in the

war against the son of Pompey (now Monda).—Hence, **Mundensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Munda*.

mund-ānus, a, um, adj. [2. mund-us] *Of, or belonging to, the world, mundane*: anima, Macr.—**As Subst.**: **mund-anus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mondain*.

mund-ītia (-īcia), a; -īties (-īcies), ūi, f. [1. mund-us] *The quality or condition of the mundus; hence* **1.** *Elegance, fineness*: Cic.; Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Neatness, niceness*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neatness, elegance*: Cic.—**3.** *Cleanliness, cleanliness*: Cat.

1. mund-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root MANI, oruare] *(Adorned or ornamented; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *Fine, elegant*: mundi Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop.: (Comp.) mundior cultus, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **mundus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *A fine, elegant, or particular person*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neat, nice*: supellex, Hor.—**B.** *Clean*: (Sup.) mundissimum cubile desiderat sus, Col. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: *Neat, fine, elegant*: verba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) monde.

2. mundus, i, m. [id.] **1.** *(The adorning thing; hence) Toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress of a female*: Liv.—**2.** *(The thing adorned; hence)* **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *The universe, the world*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: *The heavens, the expanse of heaven*: Cic.—**b.** Meton.: *The world, the earth; i. e. the inhabitants of the earth, mankind*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. monde.

mūnēr-ārius, li, m. [munus, muner-is] *(One pertaining to a munus; hence) A giver of a gladiatorial exhibition*: Suet.

mūnēr-tor, ōris, m. [muner(a)-o] *A giver of an exhibition of gladiators*: Flor.

mūnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [munus, muner-is] *To give, bestow, present a thing; to present one with a thing; aliquem aliquid rei, Cic.*

mūnēr-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [id.] = *munero*: natura aliud alii munerat, Cic.: quā (sc. uvā) muneretur te, Priape, Hor.

mūnia (old form, moe-), ōrum, n. [etym. dub.] *Duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties*: Cic.; Liv.

mūn-i-ceps, eplis, comm. gen. [for mun-i-cap-is; fr. mun-i-a; (i); cap-iō] *(One taking or undertaking a duty, etc.; hence)* **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of things: *Countrymen, i. e. of or from the same country as a person*: Juv.

municip-ālis, e, adj. [municipes, municip-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, a municipes*; **municip-ālis**: Cic. **B.** Esp.: *In a contemptuous sense*: Provincial: eques, i. e. Cicero, Juv. **II.** Meton.: *Felt or entertained by the municipes (of a place)*: dolor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *municipal*.

municipi-ātum, *adv.* [id.] *By municipality*: dividere, Suet.

municipi-um, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to a municipi; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A municipium; i.e. a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws; a free town*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A colony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **fr. municipi-**, **municipi-e**, *adv.* [municipi-us] *Bountifully, munificently*: Cic.

municipi-ia, *æ, f.* [obsol. municipi-ens, municipi-ia, = municipi-ens: v. municipi-ens] (*The quality of the municipi-ens; hence*) *Bountifulness, munificence*: Sall. ¶ Hence, **fr. munificence**.

municipi-o, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a.* [municipi-us] *To present with anything*: Lucr.

municipi-us, *a, um, adj.* [for munier-faci-us; fr. munus, munier-is; fac-i] (*Comp. and Sup. also formed from obsolete munificens*) **I. Prop.**: *Of persons: Present-making, i.e. bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: municipi-ens in dando, Cic. (*Comp.*) **municipior** . . . quum nunc municipior dicamus, quamvis municipi-ens non sit in usu, Fest.: (*Sup.*) *municipi-issimus fuit*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Of things: Liberal, munificent: opes*, Ov.

muni-men, *inis, n.* [muni-o] (*That which defends or fortifies; hence*) **I.** *A military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound, etc.*: Ov.—**2.** *A defence, protection, safeguard*: Virg.

muni-mentum, *i, n.* [id.] (*id.*) **I.** *Any thing constructed for defence; a military work, rampart, fortification, intrenchment, mound*: Liv.; Tac.—**2.** *a. Prop.*: (*a*) *Gen.*: *A defence, protection, safeguard*: Cæs.—(*b*) *Esp.*: *Of any bodily covering, etc.*: *A defence, protection, covering*: Juv.; Just.—**b.** *Fig.*: *Defence, protection, safeguard*: Liv.; Tac.

1. muni-to (old form *muen-*), *ivi* or *ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a.* [*muen-ia*] (*To wall; to erect ramparts, etc.*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. Neut.*: *To build a wall, to erect or raise fortifications or ramparts; to construct a defence, etc.*: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep.—**B. Act.**: *To build a wall round; to erect, or raise fortifications about; to construct a defence for or round; to fortify*: palatium, Liv.: castra vallo, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of natural defences: To protect, fortify, defend*: Alpius Italiani munerat natura, Cic.—**B.**: *1. Gen.*: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: domum majoribus praesidiis munivi, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To defend, protect, or guard one's self*: Suet.—**C.**: *To make a road, etc., passable; to make or pave a road or way*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: *A. To put in a state of defence, to strengthen*: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.—**B.**: *1. Gen.*: *To defend, protect, secure, guard*: dum id studuit munire, Nep.—**2. Esp.**: *a.* With personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To defend, etc., one's*

self: Tac.; Pl.—**b.** *To keep, maintain, support*: aliquem, Plaut.—**C.** *Munire viam, To make a way, opening, or passage to anything; to open a way for obtaining a thing*: Cic.

2. muni-to, *önis, a*, doubtful word, which, if the reading be correct, may, perhaps, signify *A kind of verse: peanem aut munionem*, Cic.

muni-is, *e, adj.* [prob. akin to munus] (*Prop.*: *Serving, performing service or duty*; Meton.) *Ready to serve or oblige; obliging, etc.*: Plaut.

muni-tio, *önis, f.* [*1. muni-o*] **1.** *A fortifying; an erecting of fortifications, military works or defences, etc.*: Cæs.—**2. a. Prop.**: *A blockading, a blockade*: Suet.—**b.** *Meton.*: *A fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, mound, wall, etc.*: Cic.—**3. a.** *Gen.*: *A making roads, etc., passable; a making or forming a road or way*: viarum, Cic.—**b. Esp.**: *A making a way across a river; a bridging of a river*: viarum et fluminum, Tac. ¶ Hence, **fr. Munition**.

muni-to, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, *äre, 1. v. a.* *intens.* [id.] *To make passable, to open a road*: viam, Cic.

muni-tor, *öris, m.* [id.] *1. fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.*: Ov.; Tac.

muni-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of muni-o.—**2. Pa.**: *a.* *Fortified, protected by military works, etc.* (*Sup.*) *oppidum munitissimum*, Cic.—**b.** *Protected, defended, secure, guarded*: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, Cic. (*Comp.*) *munitior ad custodiendam vitam*, Cic.

muni-us (old form *muen-*), *öris, n.* [*acc.* to some akin to Sanscrit root *mā, metri*] (*The measured thing; or appointed thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A. Of persons: An office, place, post, function, employment, duty*: Cic.—**B.** *Of things: Office, employment, duty*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. A work: solitudinis munus, a work, or book, written in solitude*: Cic.—**B.** *The last service, office to the dead, i. e. that of burial*: Virg.; Cat.—**C.**: *1. Gen.*: *A present or gift, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—**2. Esp.**: *a.* *A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition, esp. a show of gladiators (which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ediles, as an expression of gratitude for the honourable office to which they had been elected)*: Cic.—**b.** *A public building (for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual)*: Ov.

muni-us-culum, *i, n. dim.* [for munier-culum; fr. munus, munier-is] *A small present*: Cic.

Munychia, *æ, f.* Μουνυχία (*"She that pertains to night alone;"* an epithet of Diana, which far more probably gave name to the Munychia, than the Munychia did to the goddess, as is usually said to be the case) *Munychia; the Acropolis of the peninsula of Piræus, with a harbour (now Fanari)*.—Hence, **Munychi-us**, *a, um, adj.* (*Prop.*) *Munychian; Meton.*) *Athenian*.

1. müræna, *æ, f.* = μύραινα. *The*

murena (a fish of which the ancients were very fond), prob. the lamprey: Pl. ¶ Hence, **fr. müræne**.

2. Müræna (—ēna), *æ, m.* *Muræna or Murena; a Roman name*.

mür-älis, *e, adj.* [mür-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a wall, wall, mural: tormentum, for battering walls*, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Cæs.: corona, a mural crown (given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls), Liv. ¶ Hence, **fr. mural**.

Murcia, *æ, f.* *Murcia; the goddess of sloth, or of the slothful*: Liv.

mürex, *icis, m.* [etym. dub.]; prot. like murus, akin to ἀ-μύρ-ω [*The one warding off; hence*] **I. Prop.**: *The mürex (a fish armed with sharp prickles and a kind of long beak, from which a purple dye was obtained; the purple fish; its shells were used by the Trilons as a trumpet, and were also employed for holding liquids and ornamenting grottoes)*: Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A. The purple dye, purple (obtained from the mürex)*: Virg.—**B.** *Of bodies shaped or pointed like the purple fish*: **1.** *A pointed rock or stone*: Virg.—**2.** *A callrop*: Virg.; Curt.

Murgantia, *æ, f.* *Murgantia*: **1.** *A city of Samnium (now Basilece)*.—**2.** *A city of Sicily (also called Morgentia)*.—Hence, **Murganti-us** (**Murgent-**), *a, um, adj.* (*Of, or belonging to, the city of Murgantia; Murgantine*: mürta, æ, f. [ἀλμυρίς] *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*: Hor.

mür-inus, *a, um, adj.* [mus, muris] (*Of mice, mouse: pelles, the skins of martens, ermines, etc.*, Just.

murmur, *öris, n.* [etym. dub.; prob. onomatop.] **1.** *Of persons and animals: a. A murmur, or murmuring; a muttering; a low muttering sound*: Liv.; Virg.—**b.** *A low, indistinct tone used in prayer*: Ov.—**c.** *The humming of bees*: Virg.—**2.** *Of things: a.* *Of the elements, etc.*: (*a*) *A murmur, gentle sound*: Virg.—(*b*) *A deep hollow sound; a roar, roaring, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *Of a volcano, earthquake, etc.*: *A roar, roaring, rumbling, etc.*: Suet.; Pl.—**c.** *Of wind instruments*: (*a*) *A crash, crashing, blast, roar, etc.*: Hor.—(*b*) *A shrill or piercing sound*: Ov.—*d.* *Of the ears: A singing, a buzzing sound produced in the ears*: Pl.—*e.* *A whispering, whisper*: Prop. ¶ Hence, **fr. murmur**.

murmürä-tio, *önis, f.* [murmürä-o] **1.** *A murmuring; hence, Of eagles: A screaming, etc.*: Pl.—**2.** *A murmuring, repining, grumbling*: Sen. **murmür-o**, *ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n.* [murmür] **I. Gen.**: *A. Of persons: To murmur, mutter, utter a low murmuring sound*: secum murmurat, Plaut.—**B.** *Of things: 1. To murmur, utter or give forth a gentle sound*: murmurat unda, Virg.—**2.** *To roar; fremitum murmurantis maris*, Cic.—**3.** *Of the intestines: To rumble*: Plaut, **II. Esp.**: *Of discontented persons: To mutter, grumble: servi murmurant*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, **fr. murmur**.

Murrānus (Murrh-), *i. m.* *Murranus* or *Murrhanus*; the name of a mythic king of the Latins.

murrha (my-, -rra), *æ, f.* = *μύρρα* (Prop.: *Murrha*, *myrrha*, or *murra*; a stone of which costly vessels were made; Meton.) *Vessels of murrha, murrhine vessels*: Mart.

murrh-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [murrh-a] *Of, or belonging to, the stone murrha; murrhēan*: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.

Mursa (-īa), *æ, f.* *Mursa* or *Mursia*; a city of Pannonia (now Essek).—Hence, **Murs-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mursa; Mursine*.

mūr-us (old form *mōr-*), *i. m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MUR*, to encircle] (The encircling thing; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** A wall of a city: Cic.—**B.** Of military works, etc.: *A wall for protecting a district, etc.*: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *A. The wall of a private building*: Cic.—**B.** The rim of a vessel, etc.: Juv.—**C.** Of the body, etc.: *A safeguard, defence, etc.*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: *A wall, a safeguard, protection, defence*: lex *Ælia* et *Fufia*, *muri* triumphatitatis, Cic.: *Graſium murus Achilles*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mur*.

1. mūs, mūris, *c.* [Gr. *μῦς*; Sans. *mūsh-a*, fr. root *MUSH*, to steal] (The stealing one; hence) **1. A mouse**: Cic.—**2.** The ancients included under this name also the rat, *marten*, *sable*, *ermine*, etc.: Pl.

2. Mus, muris, *m.* [1. *mus*] *Mus*; a Roman name.

Mūsa, *æ, f.*, *Μοῦσα*. **I. Prop.**: *A muse* (one of the nine goddesses of music, poetry, and the other liberal arts). **II. Meton.**: **A.** A song, a poem: *pedestris, a style of poetry bordering on prose*: Hor.—**B. Plur.**: *Sciences, studies*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muse*.

Mūsæus, *i. m.*, *Μουσαῖος*; *Mūsæus*; a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.

musca, *æ, f.* [akin to Sanscrit *makṣikā*; also, to Gr. *μύ-ια*] (The buzzing one; hence) *A fly*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mouche*.

musc-ārius, *a, um, adj.* [musc-a] *Of, or belonging to, a fly or flies; fly-; aranei muscarii tela, the web of a fly-catching spider*, Pl.—As *Subst.*: **muscarium**, *li, n.* (sc. instrumentum) *A fly-flap, used also as a clothes brush; bubulum, made of an ox tail*, Mart.

mus-clp-ūla, *æ, f.*, *-ūlum*, *i. n.* [for *mur-cap-ūla* (-lum); fr. *mus*, *mur-is*; *cap-ūlo*] (A mouse-taking thing; hence) *A mouse-trap*: Phædr.

musc-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [musc-us] *Full of moss, mossy*: fontes, Virg.: (Comp.) *niliū muscosius*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousseux, moussu*.

musc-ūlus, *i. m. dim.* [for *musculus*; fr. *mus*, *mur-is*] **I. Prop.**: *A little mouse*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of creatures: **1.** *The musculus; a fish that attends upon the whale*: Pl.—**2.** *A sea muscle*: Cels.—**B.** A muscle of the body: Cels.: Lucr.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A shed, mantelet*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. muscle*.

muscus, *i. m.* *Moss*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mousse*.

Mūsēum (-iūm), *i. n.*, *Μουσῆον*. *A seat of the Muses, a museum; a place for learned occupations, a library, study*: Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Muséeum, Musée*.

Mūsēus, *a, um, adj.*, *Μουσῆος*. *Of, or belonging to, the Muses; poetical or musical*: *Musca mele*, Lucr.

1. mūsica, *æ; -e*, *ēs, f.* = *μουσική*. *The art of music, music*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. musique*.

2. musica, *ōrum, v. musicus*. **1. mūsic-e**, *adv.* [music-us] (In the way or manner of the musician; hence) *Elegantly, exquisitely*: Plaut.

2. mūsice, *v. musica*. **mūs-ic-us**, *a, um, adj.* = *μουσικός* (Belonging to *μουσα* or *musa*; hence) **1.** *Of, or belonging to, music, musical*: leges *musicæ, the rules of music*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **a.** *musicus*, *i. m.* (sc. homo) *A musician*: Cic.—**b.** *mūsica*, *ōrum, n. plur.* *Music*: Cic.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, poetry; poetical*: studium, Ter.

mūsium, *i. v. museum*.

mus-ſſo, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [musso-o] **I. Neut.**: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone; to not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: clam quidam *musstantes*, Liv. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To say in a low or under tone; to say something so as not to be heard*: egone hæc *mus-si*; m? Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be silent about, to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: *mussatanda injuria adolescentium est*, Ter.

mus-so, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.* and *a. intens.* [for *mut-so*; fr. *mut-io*] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *1.* Of persons: *To speak low, indistinctly, or in an under tone, not let one's self be heard; to mutter*: decretum *musstantes* carpebant, Liv.—**2.** Of bees: *To hum, buzz*: Virg. **B. Meton.**: *To be, or keep, silent*: patres, Virg. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To be silent about a thing; to take no notice of; to bear or brook in silence*: aliquid, Plaut. **B. Meton.**: *To be in a state of fear, anxiety, or suspense about a thing*: *mussat rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocet*, Virg.

mustāce, *es, f.* *Mustace*; a species of laurel: Pl.

mustāc-ēus, *i. m.*, *-ēum*, *i. n.* [mustac-e] (A thing pertaining to mustace; hence) *A must-cake or laurel-cake*; a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked with bay-leaves: Cato; Juv.—**Prov.**: *Laureolam in mustaceo querere*, *To search for a laurel twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to look for fame from trifles*: Cic.

mustēlla (-ella), *æ, f.* [usually referred to *mus*, *mur-is*; if so, for *mutul-la*, a second diminutive obtained from *mutul-*, *dim. mut-tul-la*, for *mur-tul-la*; and so, "a little mus"; but prob. for *mur-toll-a*; fr. *mus*, *mur-is*; toll-o; "The one carrying off mice"] *A weasel, ferret*: Plaut.

mustēl-inus (mustell-), *a, um, adj.* [mustel-a] *Of, or belonging to, a weasel, weasel-*: color, Ter.

mus-tus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *MUD*, *letari*] (Rejoicing, glad; hence) (Prop.: *Of living creatures*: Young; Meton.) *Of things*: *New, fresh*: vinum, Cato.—As *Subst.*: **mustum**, *i. n.* (sc. vinum) **1.** *Prop.*: *New, fresh, or unfermented wine*; must. Cic.—**2.** *Meton.*: *Plur.*: *Autumn*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. moult*.

Mūt-a, *æ, f.* [mut-us] *Muta*; a goddess, whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.

mūtā-bilis, *e, adj.* [mut(a)-o] *That may, or can be, altered or changed; changeable, mutable*: corpus *mutabile est*, Cic.: (Comp.) *quid mutabilis*; Val. Max.: (Sup.) *mutabilissimæ voluntates*, Porc. Latro.—As *Subst.*: **mutabile**, *is, n.* *A changeable, inconstant, or fickle thing*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutable*.

mūtābīl-itas, *ātis, f.* [mutabil-is] (The quality of the mutability; hence) *Changeableness, mutability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutabilité*.

mūtā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [mut(a)-o] **1.** *A changing or altering; change, alteration*: Cic.—**2.** *An interchanging, exchanging; interchange, exchange*: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutation*.

Muthul, *n. indecl.* *Muthul*; a river in Numidia.

mūtīl-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [mutil-us] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of living creatures*: *To maim, mutilate*: colubrum, Ov.—**B.** *Of things*: **1.** *Gen.*: *To lop, cut, or crop off*: nasum, Liv.—**2.** *Esp.*: *Of a tooth*: *To break or knock off*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To mutilate, mangle, etc.*, in pronunciation: verba, Pl.—**B.** *With persons as object*: *To rob, cripple, or deprive of one's means, etc.*: Ter.—**C.** *Of an army*: *To reduce, deprive of its proper numbers, lessen, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. mutiler*.

mūtīlus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Gr. *μῦτλος*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Of persons*: *Maimed, mutilated, deprived of a limb, etc.*: Hor.—**B.** *Deprived of, wanting, without*: (with Abl.) *alices mutili sunt cornibus*, Cæs.—**C.** *Of things*: *Crushed, mutilated, injured*: naves, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *Brief, short*: *mutilia quadam locuti sunt*, Cic.

Mūtina, *æ, f.* *Mutina*; a city of Cisalpine Gaul (now Modena).—Hence, **Mūtīn-ensis**, *æ, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Mutina*.

mūtī-tio (-tīto), *īvi, itum, ire, 4. v. n.* [onomatop.] (To utter the sound mu; hence) *To mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone*: Plaut.

mūtī-tio (mutti-), *ōnis, f.* [muti-o] *A muttering, mumbling*: Plaut.

1. mūt-tō, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* and *n. intens.* [for *mut-tō*; fr. *mut-ov-eo*] **I. Prop.**: *(To move, to move away or from its place, to move to a place; ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, be forced to leave, be driven from, Cic. II. Meton.*: **A.** **1.** *Gen.*: *a. Act.*: *To alter, change a thing*: consilium, Cic.: quantum *mutatus ab illo* Hectore, Virg.—**b.** *Neut.*: *(a) To alter, change; in superbiam mutans*, Tac.—**(b)**, *Of*

style: To vary: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To change the colour of; to colour, dye: croceo mutabit (sc. aries) vellera luto, Virg.—b. (1) In a good sense: To change for the better; to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio? (b) non, si queam mutare, Ter.—(2) In a bad sense: (a) To change for the worse; to spoil, turn, etc.: vinum, Hor.—(B) To adulterate: balsamum, Pl.—C. Pass. in reflexive force: To change one's self, etc.; to alter: Hor.—B. 1. Gen.: To change one thing, etc., for another: mutatis a celeritatem iumentis, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Mutare vestem, To change one's ordinary dress for another; i.e. to put on mourning: Liv.—2. Esp.: a. Of words: To change in meaning; i.e. use in a metonymical power: Cic.—b. Of style: To vary, alter: Cic.—C. Pass. in reflexive force: To change or shift one's self with respect to anything: Liv.—d. Of abode or country: To change or leave for another: Cic.—C. 1. Gen.: To interchange; exchange: terras alo calentes Sole mutamus patriâ, Hor.—2. Esp.: Of trading, etc.: To exchange, interchange, barter, sell, etc.: hic mutam merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muer*.

2. **mũto**, ðnis, m. [1. muto] = membrum virile, Hor.

mũtũ-tũ, ðnis, f. [mutu(a)-or] I. Prop.: A borrowing: Cic. II. Meton.: A loan: Cic.; Script. ap. Cic. **mũtũ-e** (-o), adv. [mutu-us] Mutually, reciprocally, in return: Cic.

mũtũ-or, ðtus sum, ðri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: To borrow, obtain a loan: cogor mutuari, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To borrow, obtain the loan of: domum mutuatur, Tac. B. Fig.: To borrow, take, or obtain for one's use, etc.; to derive from anywhere: subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur (sc. orator), Cic.

mũ-tus, a, um, adj. [onomatop.] (Uttering the sound mu: hence) I. Prop.: Uttering inarticulate sounds; not possessing the faculty of speech; dumb: mutæ pecudes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute: Cic.—B. Of things: Dumb, mute, silent: imago, Cic.—C. Silent, still: forum, Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: Unable to speak, speechless, dumb, mute: muta dolore lyra est, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *muet*.

Mũtusca, æ, f. Mutusca; a city in the Sabine territory.

mũt-ũs, a, um, adj. [1. mut-o] (Interchanged, exchanged; hence) I. Prop.: In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual: Inter nos officia paria et mutua intercedunt, Cic.—A. Verbal expressions: A. Per mutua, Mutually: Virg.—B. Mutua: 1. Mutually, reciprocally: Lucr.—2. Again, on the other hand: Lucr.—As Subst.: mutuum, 1. n. A mutual or reciprocal thing; like for like; a return: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. Lent, advanced on loan: frumentum, Cic.—B. Borrowed, obtained on loan: pecunias . . . mutuas sumat, Cic.

Mũtũca, æ, -e, ðs, f., Mordva. Mutuca or Mutyce; a city of Sicily (now Modica).—Hence, **Mũtũc-ensis**, æ, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mutyce.

1. **Mũcåle**, ðs, f., Μυκάλη, Mycale; a promontory and city of Ionia.—Hence, **Mũcål-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mycale; Mycalean.

2. **Mũcåle**, ðs, f. Mycale; a female poisoner.

Mũcenæ, tũm, -a, æ, -e, ðs, f., Μυκεναί, Μυκηνή, Mycenæ, Mycenæ, or Mycene; a city of Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.—Hence, 1. **Mũcẽn-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mycenæ; Mycenæan.—2. **Mũcen-enses**, ium, m. The Mycenæans.—3. **Mũcẽn-is**, idis, f. The Mycenæan, i.e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

Mũcon, ðnis, m. Mycon; the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Mũcõnos (-us), i, f., Μύκωνος, Myconos or Myconus; one of the Cycloids.

Mũgdõnes, um, m., Μυγδόνας, The Mygdones; a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.—Hence, 1. **Mũgdõn-is**, idis, f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian, Lydian.—2. **Mũgdõn-ius**, a, um, adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian.

Mũgdõnides, æ, m. A son of Mygdon; the name of a warrior at the siege of Troy.

Mũyagros (-us), i, m., Μυιαγρός, or Μυιαγρός, Myiagros or Myiagrus; i.e. the Fly-catcher; a deity, supposed to destroy flies: Pl.

Mũlås (-ssa), ðrum, n., Μύλασα, Μύλασσα, Mylasya or Mylasya; a city of Caria.—Hence, 1. **Mũlås-enses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Mylasya, the Mylasiens.—2. **Mũlås-ẽni**, ðrum, m. The Mylasiens.—3. **Mũlås-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mylasya; Mylasiens.—4. **Mũlås-ẽs**, ðon, m. = Μυλαεῖς The people of Mylasya.

Mũndus (-os), i, f., Μύνδος, Myndos or Myndos; a city of Caria (now Mendes).—Hence **Mũnd-ũ**, ðrum, m. The Myndians.

mũpårõ, ðnis, m. = μυοπάρων, A myopar; a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

1. **mũrice**, ðs, -a, æ, f. = μυρική, The tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Virg.

Mũryna, æ, f., Μυρίνα, Myrina; a fortified seaport town of the Æolians, in Asia Minor (afterwards called Sebastopolis).

Mũrmẽcides, æ, m., Μυρμηκίδης, Myrmecides; a celebrated sculptor.

Mũrmĩdõnes, um, m., Μυρμιδόνες, The Myrmidons; a people of Phthiotis about Phthia and Larissa Cremlate under the sway of Achilles. ¶ Hence, Fr. mirmidon.

Myron (-o), ðnis, m. Myron or Myro; a celebrated sculptor.

mũrõpõlås, æ, m. = μυροπώλης, A dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc.; a perfumer: Plaut.

mũrõpõlium, ñ, n. = μυροπώλειον, A shop where ointments, balsams, ess-

ences, etc., were sold; a perfumer's shop: Plaut.

mũrrha (murrha, murra), æ, f. = μύρρα, I. Prop.: The myrrh-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Myrrh (the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree): Ov.—B. Personified: Myrrha; the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrrhe*.

mũrrh-ũs (murrh-, murr-), a, um, adj. [1. myrrh-a] Of, or belonging to, myrrha; hence: 1. Anointed or perfumed with myrrh: crinis, Hor.—2. Myrrh-coloured, yellowish: onyx, Prop.

Mũrtåle, ðs, f., Μυρτάλη; a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.

mũrt-ẽtum (murt-), i, n. [myrt-us] (A thing supplied with myrtles; hence) I. Prop.: A myrtle-grove, myrtle-bed: Virg. II. Meton.: A bunch of myrtle-twigs: Plaut.

mũrt-ẽus (murt-), a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a myrtle or myrtles; myrtle: made or consisting of myrtle: silva, Virg. II. Meton.: Adorned or decked with myrtle: coma, Tib.

Mũrtĩlus, i, m. Myrtilus; a son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.

Mũrtõus, a, um, adj. = Μυρτώος, Myrtoan; mare, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea; so called from the island of Myrtos.

mũrtum, i, n. = μύρτον, A myrtle-berry: Virg.

mũrtus (mur-), i, and ðs, f. and m. = μύρτος, I. Prop.: A myrtle-tree, a myrtle: Virg. II. Meton.: A. A myrtle-branch or wreath: Hor.—B. A javelin, or spear-handle, made of myrtle-wood: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *myrte*.

Mũscẽlos (-us), i, m. Myscelos or Myscelus; the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.

Mũsĩa, æ, f., Μυσία, Mysia; a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mysia, on the Ægean Sea.—Hence, 1. **Mũsĩ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Mysia; Mysian.—2. **Mũs-ũs**, a, um, adj., Μύσος, Of, or belonging to, Mysia; Mysian.—As Subst.: **Mũsĩ**, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The Mysians.

mũstågõgus, i, m. = μυσταγωγός, A mystagogue; i.e. one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places in order to show them to him: Cic.

mũstẽrum, ñ, n. = μυστήριον, I. Gen.: A secret thing, secret; mystery: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: The secret service, rites, or worship of a deity; a divine mystery, e.g. of Ceres, etc.: Cic.; Nep. B. Meton.: A festival on which (heathen) mysteries were celebrated: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystère*.

mũstĩcus, a, um, adj. = μυστικός, Of, or belonging to, secret rites or mysteries; mystic, mystical: vannus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *mystique*.

Mũtlẽne, es, etc., v. Mit. Myus, untis, f. = Μυῖος, Myus; a city of Ionia.

N

N, n, n. *indecl. or f.* The fourteenth letter of the Roman alphabet. **I.** *N* is a liquid and semi-vowel. It had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable, as in *nomen*; in the middle of a word it was weakened, as in *amnis*, *dammum*. Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of the *y* before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, we have also *g* written for *n*: *Agchises*, *ageps*, *aggulus*, *aggens*, *agguilla*, *iggerunt*, for *Anchises*, etc. **II.** Assimilation takes place before *l*, *m*, and *r*: *illabor*, *immitto*, *irrumpe*, for *inlabor*, *immitto*, *inrumpe*;—before the labials, *n* is changed into *m*: *imberbis*, *imbutus*, *impar*, *impleo*, for *inberbis*, *inbutus*, *inpar*, *impleo*. **III.** The frequent insertion and omission of *n* before *s* proceed from dialectical differences: *Megalesia* and *Megalesia*; *frons* and *frus*; *quotiens*, *totiens*, as well as *quoties*, *toties*, etc. Less frequently this takes place before other consonants, as *lanterna* and *laterna*; *ligula* and *lingula*.—The double forms *alioquin* and *alioqui*, *ceteroquin* and *ceteroqui*, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds.

n' (at the end of a word), *v. 2. ne.*
Nābātāa (*-thāa*), *æ, f.* *Nabatea* or *Nabathæa*; a country of Arabia Petraea.—Hence, **Nābātāa-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Nabathæa*; *Nabathæan*.—**As Subst.**: **Nabathæi**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the Nabathæans*.—**2.** Meton.: *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental*.

Nabdalsa, *æ, m.* *Nabdalsa*; a general of Jugurtha.

Nabis, *is, -un* (*indecl.*), *m.* *Nabis* or *Nabun*; a king of Sparta.

naubla, *orum, v. naulia*.

nae-tus, *a, um, P.* of *na(n)c-is-cor*.

nae, ne, *adv.* = *vali, vñ.* Truly, verily, really, indeed: *Plant.*; *Cic.*

naenia, *æ, v. nenia*.

naenum, naenu, v. nenu.

Nævius, *li, m.* *Nævius*; a Roman name; e. g. *Cn. Nævius*, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born A. U. C. 480, died 550, in exile.—Hence, **1. Nævi-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Nævius*, called after a Nævius; *Nævian*.

—**2. Nævi-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the poet Nævius*; *Nævian*.

nae-vus, *i, m.* [akin to the Gr. root *νέω*: Lat. *gna-scro*] *(That which is brought forth or produced; hence) A mole on the body*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

Nahanarvāli (*Nahar-*), *ōrum, m.* *The Nahanarvāli, or Naharvāli*; a Germanic people.

Nālas, *adis*; **Nāis**, *Idis* and *Idos* (*Voc.*, *Nāi*, Prop.); *v. Nāiās*, *Nāis* (*Floating, swimming, that is in the water; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *A water-, river- or fountain-nymph*; a *Naiad*,

Naid: *Virg.*; *Tib.* **II.** Meton.: *A nymph*: *Virg.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *Naiade*.

nam, conj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To introduce something to confirm or explain a declaration previously made:

For: *ego nam videor mihi sanus*, *Hor.*

II. Meton.: **A.** In transitions, in an adversative and concessive signification: Referring to something understood: *But, though, on the contrary, indeed, to be sure*: *nam de Appio quod scribis, etc.*, *Cic.*—**B.** In interrogations, for the sake of emphasis (in good prose usually affixed to a pronoun): *cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium* *Cic.*

nam-que (*nan-*), *conj.*: an emphatic confirmative particle: *For indeed, for truly, for*: (mostly at beginning of sentence) *namque est ille, pater quod erat meus*, *Hor.*

nanc-is-cor, *nactus* or *nactus sum*, *nancisci*, *3. v. dep. a.* [akin to Sans. root *naç*, to obtain] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To get, obtain, receive* a thing, esp. by accident, etc.; *to stumble on, light on, find* a thing: *locum*, *Cæs.*; *ova*, *Cic.* **B.** Esp.: *Of disease, etc.*: *To catch, fall into, contract, etc.*: *Nep.* **II.** Fig.: *Of things*: *To chance to lay hold of, or fall in with*: *vitis claviculus suis, quicquid est nactus, claviculatur*, *Cic.* **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To find, meet with*: *nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem*, *Cæs.*—**B.** *To reach, arrive at*: *silentia ruris*, *Virg.*

nactus, *v. nanciscor init.*

Nannētes (*Namn-*), *um, m.* *The Nannetes* or *Namnetes*; a people of Celtic Gaul, near the modern Nantes.

nanque, *v. namque*.

na-ns, *ntis*, *P.* of *n(a)-o*.

Nantiātes, *um, m.* *The Nantiates*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

nānus, *i, m.* = *vānos*, *vāros*: *A dwarf*: *Prop.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *nain*.

Napæa, *æ, f.* = *Napaia* (She of the valleys). *A nymph of the valleys or glens*; a *dell-nymph*: *Virg.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *Napée*.

Nāpe, *ēs, f.*, *Nāpē* (A vale or glen).

Nape: **1.** The name of a dog: *Virg.*—**2.** The name of a woman: *Virg.*

Nār, *Naris*, *m.*, *Nāp*. *The Nar*; a river of Italy (now Nera).

Narbo, *ōnis, m.* *Narbo*; a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name (now Narbonne).

Hence, **Narbo-nensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Narbo*; *Narbonian*.

narcissus, *i, m.* = *νάρκισσος*. **I.** Prop.: *The narcissus*: **Pl.** **II.** Meton.: *Narcissus*; the son of *Cephus*, and the nymph *Liriope*. He was very beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the

flower of the same name: *Virg.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *narcisse*.

nardus, *i, f.*; **-um**, *i, n.* = *νάρδος*. **I.** Prop.: *Nard*, *spikenard*: *Cels.*

II. Meton.: *Nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*: *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *nard*.

nāres, *lum, v. naris*.

nā-ris, *is, f.* [akin to *na-sus*] **I.** Prop.: *A. Sing.*: *A nostril*: *Virg.* **B.** Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II.** Meton.: *A. Sing.*: *The nose*: *facetus*, *Emunctæ naris*, *i. e.* *person of sharp powers of perception*, *Hor.*: *juvenis nec naris obesa*, *nor* of a dull nose, *i. e.* *having a keen power of smell*: *id.*—**B.** Plur.: *Of that which is perceived or inhaled by the nose*: *Scent, scents*: *Hor.*

Narisci, *ōrum, m.* *The Narisci*; a people of Germany.

Narnia, *æ, f.* *Narnia*; an Umbrian city on the *Nar*.

narrā-bilis, *e, adj.* [narr(a)-o] *That can be narrated*: *Virg.*

narrā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A relating, narrating*; Meton.: *A narration, narrative*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *narration*.)

narrā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *A relater, narrator*: *Cic.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *narrateur*.

narrā-tum, *i, n.* [id.] *A thing related, etc.*: *Hor.*

1. narra-tus, *a, um, P.* of *narr(a)-o*.

2. narrā-tus, *ūs, m.* [narr(a)-o] (Prop.: *A relating*; Meton.: *A narration, narrative*: *Virg.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *narré*.)

nar-ro, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [nar-us=gnar-us] *(To make a thing known, or a person acquainted with—hence)* **I.** Act.: **A.** *To tell, relate, narrate, recount, report, etc.*, a circumstance, statement, etc.: **1.** Prop.: *Of persons as subjects*: *Siculus poeta Narrabo interitum*, *Hor.*: *mihi Philargyus tuns narravit* *to interduum sollicitum solere esse vehementius*, *Cic.*—**2.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects*: *quid tabellæ narrat*, *Plaut.*—**B.** *To speak of, or about, a person or thing; to make mention of, report, set forth*: *virtutes*, *Ter.* **II.** Neut.: **A.** *To speak or make mention*: *de sermonibus narrare*, *Cic.*—**Particular phrases**: *Bene* or *male narrare*, *To give a good, or bad, account; to tell good, or bad, news*: *Cic.*—**B.** *To talk, or speak, have one's conversation about* a thing: *navita de ventis, de tauris narrat* *arator*, *Prop.*—**C.** *To speak to or consult*: *si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ*, *Narrare medicis*, *Hor.* *¶* Hence, *Fr.* *narrer*.

Narseus, *ēs, m.* *Narseus*; a king of the Persians.

narthēcium, *li, n.* = *ναρθήκιον*, (Prop.: *A piece of narthex-wood*; Met

on.) *An ointment-box, a medicine-chest*: Cic.

Nārycia, æ, f. *Narycia*; the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Otolian Locrians.

Nārycion, ñ, n. *Ναρίκιον*. *Narycion*; a city of the Otolian Locrians; a colony from which built the town of Locri in Italy.—Hence, **Nāryci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city of Narycion, Narycian*.

Nāsāmōnes, um, m., *Νασαμώνες*. The Nasamones; a Libyan people to the southwest of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.

na-scens, scentis, P. of na-scor.—As Subst.: *nascentia*, lum, n. plur. Things that spring up, growing things; e.g. natural products, plants, trees, etc.: Pl.

Nascio, ōnis, v. natio, no. I. A. **na-scor** (gna-), nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. [root gna, another form of root GEN=Gr. γεν] I. Prop.: *Of living creatures*: A. Gen.: *To be born*: post homines natos, Cic.: vitilis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. B. Esp.: *Of parentage, etc.*: *To be born, to spring, to be descended from*: patre certo, Cic.: de tigride, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Of trees, plants etc.*: *To spring up, grow, etc.*: Virg.—B. *Of metals, stones, etc.*: *To be produced*: Cæs.—C. *Of feathers, etc.*: *To grow, rise up*: Hor.—D. *Of a hill, etc.*: *To rise, elevate itself, etc.*: Cæs.—E. *Of a fountain, stream, etc.*: *To spring, rise, have its source, etc.*: Pl.—F. *Of the heavenly bodies*: 1. Gen.: *To rise*: Hor.—2. Esp.: *Of the moon*: *To rise for the first time; to be new*: Hor.—G. *Of the wind*: *To rise, come, etc.*: Virg. III. Fig.: A. *Of abstract things*: 1. Gen.: *To arise, spring forth, be produced*: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum, Cic.—2. Esp.: *To have an origin or to originate from; to arise or proceed from; to be produced by*: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.—B. *Of words*: *To be produced; to originate, rise, spring up, etc.*: Hor.—C. *Of laws, etc.*: *To be framed, etc.*: Hor.—D. *Of conversation*: *To arise, spring up*: Suet.—E. *Of literature*: *To originate, be born*: Suet.—F. *Of a state*: *To spring up, to be in the first stage of existence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naître*.

Nās-ica, æ, m. [nas-us] (One having a large nose). *Nasica*; a cognomen in the Scipio family.

Nās-o, ōnis, m. [id.] (One having a large nose; a large-nosed person). *Naso*; a name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian gens: e.g. P. Ovidius Naso, the poet.

Nāsos (-us), i, m., *Νῆσος*, *Nīsos* (The island). *Nasos* or *Nasus*; a part of the city of Syracuse.

nassa (naxa), æ, f. [prob. akin to Sanscrit NAH or NADH, connectere] (The thing interwoven or plaited; hence) I. Prop.: *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish; a weel*: Sil. II. Fig.: *Of a dangerous place*:

A snare, net: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nasse*.

nas-tur-tium, ñ, n. [for nas-torqu-tium; fr. nas-us; torqu-eo] (The nose-twisting thing) *Nasturtium*; a species of cress: Cic.

1. **nāsus**, i, m., -um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit nāsā] I. Prop.: *A nose*: Cic.; Plaut.—Particular phrase: A. Nasum esse, etc., aliquid, *To have a nose, i. e. to distinguish or care for scents, etc.*: Hor.—B. Naso suspendere (adunco) aliquid or aliquid: *To hang some one, or something, from the (turned up) nose, i. e. to turn up the nose at a person or thing in scorn or contempt*: Hor. II. Meton.: *Of a cup, etc.*: The handle, ear, or any projecting part: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. nez, nascau.

2. **Nasus**, i, v. Nasos.

nāsūt-e, adv. [nasut-us] *Wittily, satirically, sarcastically*: Phaed.

nās-ūtus, a, um, adj. [nas-us] (Provided with nasus; hence) 1. That has a large nose, large-nosed: Hor.—2. Witty, satirical, sarcastic: (Comp.) nil nasutus, Mart.: (Sup.) homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nā-ta (gna-), æ, f. [na-scor, gna-scor] (She that is born; hence) *A daughter*: Hor.

natale, is, v. 1. natalis.

nāt-āles, lum, comm. gen. [3. nat-us] (Persons pertaining to birth; hence) Persons connected with one by birth; family connections; family, lineage; birth, origin, descent: Hor.; Tac.

nātāl-icium, i, n. [natal-e] (A thing pertaining to the time of one's birth or to one's natal hour; hence) The casting of a nativity, etc.: Cic.

nātāl-iculus (-ītus), a, um, adj.: 1. [id.] (Pertaining to one's natal hour; hence) Presiding over, or connected with, one's birth: sidera, Cic.—2. [2. natal-is] *Of, or belonging to, the (periodical) return of one's birthday; birthday*: lardum, Juv.—As Subst.: a. **natalitia**, ōrum, n. (sc. festa) *A birthday entertainment*: Cic.—b. **natalicia**, æ, f. (sc. cœna) *A birthday entertainment*: Cic.

1. **nāt-ālis**, e, adj. [3. nat-us] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth, birth*: natal: pars violentior Natalis horre, Hor.—As Subst.: A. **natalis**, is, m. (sc. dies): 1. Prop.: *The day of one's birth or nativity; the day on which one is actually brought into the world*: Luc.—2. Fig.: *The day on which a deity began to be worshipped in a particular place, or on which a temple was dedicated to his or her honour*: Ov.—B.

natale, is, n. (sc. tempus); or **natalis**, is, f. (sc. hora) (Prop.: *The time or moment of one's birth, one's natal hour; Meton.*) *The casting of a nativity, etc.*: Sen. II. Esp.: A. *Presiding over one's birth, connected with one's birth*: astrum, Hor.—As Subst.: **Natalis**, is, m. (sc. deus or genius) *The genus or deity presiding over one's birth and destiny*: Prop.—B. *Of place*: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; native*: solum, Ov.—As Subst.: **natalis**, is, m. (sc. locus) *Of persons*: *One's native*

place, one's birthplace or native spot: Hor.—C. *Of time*: 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the periodical return of the time of one's birth*: With dies, or used substantively: A. Prop.: *Of persons*: *A birthday, anniversary of one's birth*: Cic.; Virg.—b. Fig.: *Of things or circumstances*: *A birthday; i. e. anniversary; annual commemoration or festival; annual return or recurrence of the day on which any thing takes place*: Cic.; Ov.—2. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the return of a certain season, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. natal, Noël.

2. **nāt-ālis**, is, m. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, birth; hence) *Of things*: 1. Origin, formation: Pl.—2. Originating cause, commencement, origin, source, etc.: Pl.

3. **Natalis**, is, v. 1. natalis, no. II. A.

nātālītus, a, um, v. natalicis. **nātā-nus**, ntis, P. of nat(a)-o.—As Subst.: **natanlia**, lum, n. (sc. animalia) *Fishes*: Virg.

nātā-to, ōnis, f. [nat(a)-o] *A swimming*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nation*.

nātā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A swimmer*: Ov.

nātā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A swimming*: Claud.

nā-tio, ōnis, f. [na-scor] I. (Prop.: *A being born; birth*; Meton.) A. Personified: *Natio*; the goddess of birth: Cic.; dub. al. Nascio.—B.: 1. *Of persons*: *A race, species*: Hirt.—2. *Of animals*: *A race, breed, kind, stock*: Var.—C.: 1. In a favourable sense: *A set of persons; a race, etc.*: Cic.—2. In a contemptuous sense: *A race, tribe, wretched set, etc.*: Cic.; Phad.—D. *A race of people, nation, people*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of things*: *A sort, kind, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nation*.

nātis, is (more freq. in the plur., nates, lum) f.: *Of persons or animals*: *The rump, the buttocks*: Hor.

nāt-ivus, a, um, adj. [3. nat-us] (Pertaining to birth; hence) 1. *Of living things*: *That has arisen from, or by, birth*: born: Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos, Cic.—2. *Of things*: *Made, formed, created, etc.*: mundus, Luc.—3. *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: nativus quidem lepor, Nep.—4.: a. Gen.: *That is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: believe nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) *Natural-coloured; possessing or having a natural colour, or such a colour as any thing has by nature*: cœna, Ov.—(b) *Gramm. t. t.*: *Of words*: *Primitive*: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *natif, naïf*.

nā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and æ: [n(a)-o] I. Prop.: A. Neut.: 1. Gen.: *To swim, to float*: *Of living creatures or of things*: quatuor nate pisces æquore, Ov.—2. Esp.: *Of shipwrecked persons*: *To be tossed about in swimming, to float about*: Cic. B. Act.: 1. *Of living creatures*: *To swim in, across, or over*: nocte natat cæcis serus freta, Virg.—2. *Of things*: *To swim in, float upon*: ipsa suas mel

ius charta natabat aquas, Mart. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: To sail: in oceano, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To be driven about in sailing or in the sea; to be tossed, tempest-tossed, etc.: quod cupis, hoc naute metuit, Leandre, nature, Ov.—**B.** To swim or spread about: qua . . . campo liberiore natat (sc. Tiberinus), Ov.: quæ (sc. folia) passim, calathis strata, nature vides, Prop.—**C.** To swim or overflow with any thing; to be overflowed: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.—**D.** Of the eyes: To swim, i. e. to be unsteady, fail, etc.: Ov.—**E.** To move to and fro, not stand still: nec vagus in laxâ pes tibi pelle (=calceo) natet, Ov.—**F.** Of birds or their wings: To fly or glide through the air with easy motion: Luc. **III.** Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (sc. hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

nâ-trix, icis, *f.* [id.] (*The swimmer*; hence) *A water-snake*: Cic.

nâ-tîra, æ, *f.* [na-scor] (*A being born*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Birth*: natura tui illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *The nature*, i. e. the natural constitution or property, of a thing: Cic.—**A.** Verbal expression: *Naturâ*, *By nature*, naturally: Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: **A.** Of the body: *Size or stature*: Ter.—**B.** With Gen of subst. instead of such substantive: *alvi natura* (=alvus), Cic.—**B.**: 1. *Nature, natural disposition, temper, character*: Cic.—**Prov.**: Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, i. e. it is impossible to altogether get rid of one's natural disposition: Hor.—**2.** *Nature, natural feeling, instinct, propensity, natural inclination*: Cic.—**3.** *Nature*; i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature: Sall.; Quint.—**C.** *Nature*; i. e. the producing cause or groundwork of things; that from which all things arise or spring: Cic.—**D.** *Nature*; i. e. the law or course of nature; the established order of things: Cic.—**E.** *Nature*, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility: Cic.—**F.** *Natural efficacy, effect, or power*: Cic.—**G.** *Nature*; i. e. intelligence, intelligent design: Cic.—**H.**: 1. *An element or essence*: Cic.—**2.** *A thing in nature*: Cic.—**3.** *A real thing, a reality*: Cic.—**J.** *Nature*; i. e. the universe, the world: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nature*.

nâtûr-âlis, e, *adj.* [natur-a] (*Of, or belonging to, nature*; hence) **I.** *Natural*, i. e. by birth, one's own father, child, etc. (opp. to adopted): Cic.; Liv.—**2.** *Of, or belonging to, the natural constitution or properties of things or persons*; *natural*: questiones, Cic.—**3.** *Of, or belonging to, natural feeling, instinct, inclination, propensity, etc.*: societas, Cic.—**4.**: **A.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, nature*; agreeable to, or produced by, nature; *natural*: lex, Cic.—**B.** Esp.: *Belonging to a person or thing by nature*; *natural*: nitor, Cic.—**5.** *Of, or belonging to, the law or course of nature*; *natural*: mors, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naturel*.

nâtûr-âter, *adv.* [natural-is] *Naturally, by nature*: Cæs.

1. nâ-tus (gnâ-), a, um: **1. P.** of na-scor (gna-scor).—**2. Pa.**: **a.**: (a) Prop.: *Of living beings: Born, made, destined by nature for any thing*: non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.: fruges consumere nati, Hor.—(b) Meton.: *Of things*: (a) *Designed, formed, intended, etc.*: natis in usum latitiæ scyphis, Hor.—(b) *Produced, springing up*: sentes tantummodo laderè natae, Ov.—**b.**: (a) Prop.: *Formed, or constituted, by nature in any manner*: ita natus locus est, Liv.—**Particular expression**: *Pro* (e) *re nata*, *According to circumstances, or the state of matters*; *as circumstances arise, require, etc.*: Cic.; Ter.—(b) Meton.: *Of compositions: Produced, written, composed, etc.*: poemâ, Hor.—**C.** With specifications of time to point out a person's age: *Old*, of the age of: annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *né*.

2. nâ-tus (gna-), i, m. [na-scor, gna-scor] (*He that is born*; hence) **1.** Of persons: **a.** *A living being, a person*: Plaut.—**b.**: (a) *A son, boy, male child*: Hor.—(b) *Plur.*: *Children collectively, both male and female; offspring, family*: Virg.—**2.** Of animals: **a.** *A male young one*: Ov.—**B.** *Plur.*: *Offspring, young, both male and female*: Phæd.

3. nâ-tus, ūs, (only in *Abl. Sing.*) **m.** [id.] Of persons (Prop.): *A being born, birth*; Meton.: *Birth, age, years, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.—**2.** Of plants, etc.: *A growing, growth*: Pl.

Naurâtes, æ, m., Ναυράτης (*Master of the ship*). *Naurates*; a Greek historian of Erythræ.

naucum, i, n.; -us, i, m. [etym. dub.] *Something slight or trivial, a trifle* (with the exception of an *Abl.* form found once in Nævius, only in *Gen. Sing.* in connection with a negative): non nauci, *Of no value, good for nothing*: Enn.; Plaut.

nav-frâg-um, il, n. [for nav-frâg-um; fr. nav-is; FRAG, root of fra[n]g-o] (*A breaking a ship in pieces*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A shipwreck*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: *A storm*: Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *A shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: fortunarum, Cic.—**B.** *The shattered remains, a wreck*: naufragia Cæsaris amicum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufrage*.

nav-frâg-us, a, um, *adj.* [for nav-frâg-us; fr. id.] **1.**: **A.** Prop.: *That suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked*: aliquis, Cic.: corpora, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *naufragus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *A shipwrecked person*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Ruined*: patrimonio naufragus, Cic.—**2.** *That causes shipwreck, shipwrecking*: mare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naufrage*.

naulâ (nab-), òrum, n. = ναύλα, νεβλά. *The nautia or nautia; a kind of stringed instrument*: Ov.

naulum, i, n. = ναῦλον. *Passage-money, fare*: Juv.

naumâchîa, æ, *f.* = ναυμαχία (*A*

fighting with ships) **I.** Prop.: *The representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: *A place where mock sea-fights were exhibited*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naumachie*.

naumâchî-âri-us, a, um, *adj.* [naumachi-a] *Of or for a mock sea-fight*: pons, Pl.—**As Subst.**: *naumachiarus*, il, m. (sc. homo). *A combatant in a mock sea-fight*: Suet.

Naupactus (-os), i, m.; -um, i, n., Ναυπάκτος (*Ship-caulking*). *Naupactus, Naupactos, or Naupactum; a city of Ætolia, on the Gulf of Corinth (now Lepanto)*.—Hence, *Naupactus*, a, um, *adj.* *Naupactian*.

Nauplius, il, m., Ναυπλιος (*One sailing in a ship*). *Nauplius; a son of Neptune and Amyone, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes. To revenge the death of his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the coast of Eubœa as the Greeks were returning homeward, which caused them to run upon the rocks, where they were shipwrecked*.—Hence, *Naupli-ades*, æ, m. *The son of Nauplius; i. e. Palamedes*.

Nauportum, i, n. *Nauportum; a city of Upper Pannonia (now Laybach)*.

nausæa (-ia), æ, *f.* = ναυσία: **I.** Prop.: *Sea-sickness*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Sickness; nausea, vomiting*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nausée*.

nausæ-o (nausi-), âvi, âtum, âre, i, v. n. [nause-a] **I.** Prop.: *To be sea-sick; æque Nauseat ac locuples*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *To be squeamish or quailish; to vomit; to quibble, modo ne nauseet, faciat*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *A. To belch forth, i. e. give vent to, utter nonsense*: Cic.—**B.** *To cause disgust*: Phæd.

nausæ-ôla, æ, *f.* dim. [id.] *A slight squeamishness*: Cic.

Nausicâa, æ; -ês, *f.*, Ναυσικάα (*Excelling in ships*). *Nausicaa or Nausicæ; the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæaciæns*.

Nausiphânes, is, m., Ναυσίφάνης (*One appearing in ships*). *Nausiphanes; A Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus*.

Naustathmos, i, m., Ναυσταθμός (*Anchorage, roadstead*). *Naustathmos; a seaport in Ionia, near Phocæa*.

nauta (nâvi-), æ, m. [akin to Gr. ναύτης] *A sailor, seaman*: Cic.; Prop.

Nantes, is, m. (Sailor). *Nantes; a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy*.

nauticus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός. *Of, or belonging to, ships or sailors; ship-, nautical*: verbum, Cic.: clamor, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *nautici*, òrum, m. (sc. homines) *Seafaring men, sailors, seamen*: Liv.

Nâva, æ, m. *The Nava; a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen (now the Nahe)*.

nâvâle, is, *navalia*, ium, v. *navalis*.

nâv-âlis, e, *adj.* [nav-is] *Of, or belonging to, ships; ship-, naval*: pugna,

Cic.: *castra*, to protect the ships drawn up on land. Cæs.: *corona*, a naval crown (as the reward of a naval victory). Virg.—As Subst.: 1. *navale*, is, n. a. (sc. stabilium) A station for ships; haven, port, harbour, etc.: Ov.—b. (sc. armamentarium) A dockyard, dock, naval arsenal, etc.: Cic.: Ov.—2. *navalia*, lum, n. plur. (sc. instrumenta) Things requisite for the equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, masts, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *naval*.

navarchus, i, m. = *ναρχος*. The captain of a ship: Cic.

nav-ia, æ, f. (a corruption of *nav-is*). A vessel, bark, ship: Sext. Aur. Vict.

nav-iŭla, æ, f. dim. [nav-is] A small vessel, a boat, skiff: Cic.

navicŭl-aria, æ, f. [navicul-a] (A thing pertaining to a navicula; hence) The business of one who lets out vessels on hire; the occupation of a ship-master or owner: Cic.

navicŭl-arius, ii, m. [id.] (One pertaining to a navicula; hence) A ship-master, or owner, who lets out vessels on hire: Cic.

nav-iŭlor (*nau-cŭlor*), ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [id.] To sail in a small vessel: Mart.

nav-i-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [nav-is; (i); *frāg*, root of *frān(g)-o*] (Ship-breaking; hence) Causing shipwrecks, dangerous: *fretum*, Ov.

navigā-bilis, e, adj. [navig(a)-o] That can be sailed over or upon, etc.; navigable: *mare*, Liv.

navigā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. Of persons: A sailing, navigation: Cic.—2. Of the water, etc.: A navigating or sailing upon; navigation: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *navigation*.

nav-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [nav-is; (i); *gero*] Ship-bearing, navigable: *mare*, Lucr.

navigō-lum, i, n. dim. [navigium, (uncontr. Gen.) *navigio*-i] A small vessel; a bark, boat: Script. ap. Cic.

navig-i-um, ii, n. [navig-o] I. Prop.: A sailing, navigation: Lucr. II. Meton.: A vessel, ship, bark, boat: Cic.

nav-igo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. [nav-is] I. Neut.: A Prop.: 1. Of persons: To sail, proceed in a vessel, etc.: ne naviges, Cic.: *naviget* Anticyram, to Anticyra, Hor.—2. Of ships: To sail, i. e. pass, or proceed through the water, etc.: *mediis tua pinus in undis Navigat*, Ov. B. Fig.: To sail, proceed, go, etc.: *celeriter belli impetus navigavit*, Cic. C. Meton.: To swim: *jam certe navigat*, inquam, *Lentaque dimotis brachia jactat aquis*, Ov. II. Act.: A Prop.: Of persons proceeding by ship: To sail over, navigate the waters, etc.: *genus inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor*, Virg. B. Meton.: To pass a place in ships, etc.: *urbem*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *naviger*, (mod.) *naviguer*.

navis, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit *naus*, Gr. *ναῦς* (swimmer)]. A ship: *longa*, ship of war, Liv.: *oneraria*, a trans-

port, id.: *prætoria*, the admiral's ship, id.: *tecta*, id. (or *constrata*), having a deck, decked, id.: *aperta*, open, without a deck, id.: *navem deducere*, to launch, Cæs.: *navem agere*, to work, Hor.; *navem solvere*, To loose the ship, i. e. to hoist the anchor, to set sail, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *nave*, (mod.) *nef*.

navita, æ, v. nauta.

nav-itas (*gnav-*), ātis, f. [navus, *gnav-us*] (The quality of the navus; hence) Promptness, assiduity, zeal: Cic.

nav-iter (*gnav-*), adv. [id.] I. Prop.: *Busily, diligently, assiduously, zealously*, etc. II. Meton.: *Wholly, completely*: *impudens*, Cic.

Navius, ii, m. *Navius*; a Roman name; e. g. *Allus Navius*, an augur under *Tarquinius Priscus*, who cut a stone in two with a razor.

nav-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [nav-us] To do, perform, or accomplish a thing with zeal and diligence: *aliquid*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Navare operam* or *opus*: To give zealous aid, act vigorously, etc.: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.

nav-us (*gna-*), a, um, adj. [prob. like *na-scor*, from root *GNA* = *GEN* or *γεν*] (Producing; hence) Of persons: *Busy, diligent, assiduous, active*: *homo*, Cic.

naxa, æ, v. *nassa*.

Naxos, i, f. *Νάξος*. *Naxos*; an island in the Ægean Sea.—Hence, *Nax-us*, a, um, adj. *Naxian*.

1. *nē*, adv. and conj. [prob. akin to Sans. *nā*, Gr. *μή*, no] I. Adv.: A. With a single word of a proposition: 1. *No*, not: *crecere* ne possunt *fruges*, Lucr.—2. With *quidem*, to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them, *Not even*: *ne in oppidis quidem* . . . *ne in fanis quidem*, Cic.—B. With concessive clauses: *Granted, conceded, or admitted that not*, etc.: *ne sit sane summum malum dolor*; *malum certe est*, Cic.—C. In restrictions or limitations: 1. *Only not*, etc.: *sint misericordes in furibus ærari*; *ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*, etc.: *only let them not, if they only will not*, Sall.—2. *Much less*: *me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam*: *ne nunc senem*, Cic.—D. In intentional clauses; i. e. clauses which denote a purpose: *That not*, *lest*: *sed ut hic* . . . *ne ignoret*, quæ res agatur, Cic.: *ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur*, Ter. II. Conj.: A. In intentional clauses; = *ut ne*: *That not*, *lest*: *considera*, *ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus*, Cic.—B. After words denoting fear, to express the wish that something may not take place: 1. *That*: *metuebat ne indicaretur*, Cic.—2. *Ne non*, *That not*: *vercor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic.—C. After verbs denoting precaution: *That not*, *lest*: *ut caverem ne cui suspicione darem*, Cic.—D. After certain expressions involving the idea of a negative; esp. those which denote, either directly or indirectly, a hindrance: *That not*: *casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit*, *that I*

should not do it, or from doing it: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ne*.

2. *nē* (or apocopated *n'*), *interrog.*, and *enclit.* part.: 1. In direct questions, with *Indic.*, throwing emphasis and force on the word to which it is attached, and thus pointing it out as the important one in the clause or sentence; in this power it has no English equivalent: *meministine me in senatu dicere*? Cic.: *Pyrrhin' connubia servas*? Virg.—After an elided *s.* *pergin'* autem? Plant.—2. In indirect questions with *Subj.*: *Whether*: *ut videamus, satissime ista sit juxta defectio*, Cic.—3. Sometimes in the second interrogation, *ne* = *an*: *Whether, or whether*: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissente victine essent*, Liv.

3. *nē*, v. *nē*.

Nēara, æ, f., *Νέαιρα* (Younger, fresher). *Nēara*; a woman's name.

Nēapōlis, is, f., *Νεάπολις* (Newtown). *Neapolis*: 1. A maritime city of Campania, a colony of the *Cumæans*, called by the early Romans *Novapolis* (now *Napoli*, Naples).—2. A city in *Zeuglana*.—3. The fourth quarter of the city of *Syracuse*.

Nēarchus, i, m., *Νεάρχος* (New Ruler). *Nēarchus*: 1. A *Tarentine*, a host of the elder *Cato*.—2. A beautiful youth.

Nēbrōphōnē, ēs, f. = *νεβροφόνη* (Fawn-killer). *Nēbrophone*; a nymph of *Diana*.

Nēbrōphōnos, i, m. = *νεβροφόνος* (id.). *Nēbrophonos*: the name of a dog.

nēbŭla, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit *nabhas*, "aer"; Gr. *νεφέλη*, *νέφος*] I. Prop.: *Mist, vapour*: *Lucr.*; Hor.

II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of smoke or dust: *A cloud*: Ov.; Lucr.—2. Of the contents of casks: *A mist, exhalation*: Ov.—3. Of a lamp, etc.: *Smoke, foglike exhalation*: Pers. III. Fig.: *Mist, darkness, obscurity*: *erroris*, Juv.

nēbŭl-o, ōnis, m. [neb-ul-o] A pathy, worthless fellow, a sorry wretch: Cic.; Hor.

nēbŭl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [neb-ul-a] Full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: *cœlum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nebuleux*.

1. *nec*, v. *neque*.

2. *nēc*, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nē*: *neopinus*, *neopinus*; also in *negotium*, for *neotium*, and in *negligio* for *nelego*.

needum, v. *neque*.

Necessari-e (-o), adv. [necessari-us] *Unavoidably, necessarily*: Cic.; Cæs.

Necess-arius, a, um, adj. [necess-e] A.: 1. Prop.: *Unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*, in itself, etc.: *res*, Cæs.—2. Meton.: *Arising out of that which is unavoidable, occasioned by necessity, forced upon one*, etc.: *rogationes*, Cic.—B.: 1. Prop.: *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*, etc.: *omnia, quæ ad vivendum sunt necessaria*, Cic.—2. Meton.: a. *Urgent, pressing*, etc.: *tempus*, Cic.—b. Of persons connected with another or others by relationship, friendship, etc.

Belonging, relating, or bound to one; connected with one, etc.: *nisi tibi maxime necessarius*, Cic. — **(a) Subst.:** (a) **necessarius**, *li, m. (sc. homo)* (a) *A relative, relation, kinsman, etc.*: Cic. — (B) *A friend, whether private or public*: Cic. — (y) *A client or dependent*: Script. ap. Cic. — (b) **necessaria**, *æ, f. (sc. mulier)* *A female relative or friend*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. nécessaire*.

nē-ces-æ, neut. adj. (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, used *stas* as subst., and in connection with *esse* or *habere*) [for *ne-ces-sum*; *fr. ne; ced-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way; hence*) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: *nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit*, Cic. — 2. *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary*: Cic.

nē-cess-itas, -tis, f. [necess-e] (*The state or condition of the necessity; hence*) 1. *a. Prop.*: (a) *Gen.*: *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*. — (b) *Esp.*: (a) *An unalterable necessity; destiny*: Cic.; *Liv.* — Particular phrase: *Suprema (ultima) necessitas, The last, etc., necessity; death*: Tac. — (B) *Necessity, i. e. an inevitable or unavoidable consequence, or result*: Cic. — (y) *Necessity, exigency, wants or requirements of nature in any way*: Cic. — (δ) *Necessity, i. e. unavoidable force of circumstances*: Cic. — (e) *Constraint, compulsion, force*: Plaut.—B. *Meton.*: *Personified: Necessity; as a goddess*: Hor.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Cic.—B. *Meton.*: (a) (a) *Gen.*: *A state of want or need*: Suet. — (B) *Esp.*: *Want, poverty, embarrassment in circumstances*: Tac. — (b) *Requirement, want, interest*: *Liv.* — (c) *Necessary or needful expense*: Tac. — (d) *A connection between persons, whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Bond of affection, intimacy, etc.*: Cic. — (B) *Moral*: *Friendship, intimacy, union*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. nécessaire*.

nē-cess-ītudo, -inis, f. [id.] (*The state or quality of the necessity; hence*) 1. *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*: Cic.—2. *a. Prop.*: *Needfulness, indispensableness, necessity*: Sall.—B. *Meton.*: (a) *A state of need, necessity, want or distress*: Sall. — (b) *A close connection between persons whether natural or moral*: (a) *Natural*: *Connection, relationship*. — (β) *Moral*: (a) *Friendship, intimacy*: Cic. — (ββ) *Connection, etc., between colleagues*: Cic. — (γγ) *Intimacy or bond arising out of the ties of hospitality*: Cæs.; Cic. — (δδ) *The bond or tie between patron and client*: Cic. — (c) *Plur.*: *Relatives, connections, friends*: Tac.

nē-ces-sum, neut. adj. (only in *Nom.* and *Acc. sing.*, and in connection with *esse*) [for *ne-ces-sum*; *fr. ne; ced-o*] (*Not yielding or giving way; hence*) *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary*: *necessum est paucis respondere*, *Liv.*

nec-nē, conj. [nequ-e; ne] (*Or not, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to*

-ne or *utrum*, and also without a corresp. interrogative participle in the first half: *quidam comedia, necne, poema Esset, quassivere*, Hor.: *quaritur sintne dii, necne sint*, Cic.: *sunt hæc tua verba, necne?* Cic.

nec-non, v. neque.

nēc-o, -āvi or **nī, -ātum, -āre, i. v. a.** [akin to Sans. root *NAḠ*, to perish, to be lost] (*In causative force, To cause to perish; hence*) I. *Act.*: A. *Prop.*: *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, etc.): *legatum populi Romani*, Cic.: (without Object) *matre necante*, Ov. B. *Fig.*: *To kill, i. e. worry or bore to death*: Plaut. C. *Meton.*: *To extinguish, put out fire*: *flammas*, Pl. II. *Neut.*: (Prop.): *To kill; Meton.*: *To cause agonizing pain or torture*: *lien necat, renes dolent, etc.*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *fr. noyer*.

nēc-ōpina-nē (also written separately), *antis, adj.* [2. *nec*; *opin(a)-or*] (*Not expecting, unaware*): Cic.

nēc-ōpinā-to (also written separately), *adv.* [necopinat-us] (*Unexpectedly*): Cic.

nēc-ōpinā-tus (also written separately), *a, um, adj.* [2. *nec*; *opin(a)-or*] (*Unexpected*: Cic. — *Adverbial expression*: *Ex necopinato, Unexpectedly, unawares*: *Liv.*

nēc-ōpin-us, a, um, adj. [2. *nec*; *opin-or*]: 1. *Unexpected*: *mors*, Ov.—2. *Not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: *aliquis*, Phaed.

Nectanābis, is or **Idis, Nectānēbus, i, m.** *Nectanabis* or *Nectaneūbus*; a king of Egypt.

nectar, -āris, n. = νέκταρ. I. *Prop.*: *Nectar, the drink of the gods*: Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*: *Nectar*: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *fr. Nectar*.

nectār-ūs (-i)us, a, um, adj. [nectar] (*Of, or belonging to, nectar; hence*) *Flavoured or mixed with nectar; nectared*: *aqua*, Ov.

nec-to, nexi and **nexi, nexum, nexere** (*Inf. Pres. Pass.*, *necter*, Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *NAH*, to bind] I. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: *To bind, tie, fasten*: *pedibus talaria necit*, *Aurora*, Virg. B. *Esp.*: 1. *To bind, fetter, chain, keep in chains, imprison, etc.* (esp. for debt): *nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum ne necerentur*, *Liv.* — 2. *With accessory notion of joining together, etc.*: A. *To join, tie, bind or fasten together*: *flores*, Hor.—B. (a) *To entwine, enfold, clasp, fold in each other, etc.*: *colla*, Ov.—(b) *To twine or fold about*: *to throw around*: *ut tua sunt collo brachia nexa meo*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: A. 1. *Gen.*: *To form or make by joining together; to weave, plait, work, etc.*: *nectendis apium coronis*, Hor.—2. *Esp.*: *Of a spider*: *To weave or spin a web*: Ov.—B. *To forge, make, etc., a chain, or any thing consisting of links*: *Medo catenas*, Hor. III. *Fig.*: A. *To join or tie on from something else*: *i. e. to affix or attach to*: *ut ex alio alia nectantur*, Cic.—B. *To join or fasten together,*

connect, unite: *omnes (sc. virtutes) inter se nexæ*, Cic. — C. *To form, make, devise, contrive*: *moras*, Tac.—D. *To invent and bring forward one after another*: *causas nequiquam nectis inanes*, Virg.

nēc-ūbi, adv. *That nowhere, lest anywhere*: Cæs.

nēc-unde, adv. *That from no place, lest from any where*: *Liv.*

nē-dum, conj. (*While not; hence*) 1. *Negatively*: *By no means; much less, still less* (to indicate that whereas a certain thing does not exist, another thing mentioned afterward exists still less): *vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur; nedum in mari*, Cic.—2. *Affirmatively*: a. *Not to say, much more*: *adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, much more as victors*, *Liv.*—b. *Sometimes in the first clause, for non modo*: *Not only*: *nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum*, Script. ap. Cic.

nē-fandus, a, um, adj. [1. *ne*, (f(a)-or] (*Not to be spoken of or mentioned; hence*) *Impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: *vehiculum*, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) *nefandissima* quæque, *Just.*—As *Subst.*: *nefandum, i, n. (sc. facinus)* *An impiety, wickedness*: *Liv.*

nēfari-e, adv. [nefari-us] (*Impiously, execrably, heinously*): Cic.

nēfā-rius, a, um, adj. [for nefasius] (*Pertaining to nefas; hence*) *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: *homo*, Cic.: *crudelitas*, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: *nefarius, i, n. (sc. facinus)* *A heinous act, a crime*: *Liv.*

nē-fas, n. indecl. I. *Prop.*: *That which is contrary to divine law; that which is sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable; an impious or wicked deed, a sin*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: A. *Of a person*: *An abominable person, a wretch, a monster, a pest, etc.*: Virg.—B. *An impossibility*: Hor.

nē-fastus, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Not fastus*: *dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held*: *Liv.* II. *Meton.*: A. *Wicked, impious, irreligious, profane, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: *quæque augur injusta, nefasta, dira defixerit*, *xii. Tabb.* ap. Cic.—As *Subst.*: *nefastum, i, n. (sc. facinus)* *An impiety; a wicked or impious deed*: Hor.—B. *Unlucky, inauspicious*: *ille et nefasto te possit die, etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, *fr. nefaste*.

nēgā-na, ntis, f. of *neg(a)-o*.

nēgānt-ia, -æ, f. [negans, negant-is] *A denying, a negation*: Cic.

nēgā-tio, -ōnis, f. [neg(a)-o] *A denying, denial, negation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. negation*.

nēg-ito, perf. and sup. prps. nol found, -āre, i. v. a. freq. [neg-o] *To steadfastly deny, to persist in denying*: *rennit negatque Sabelius*, Hor.

nēglec-tio, -ōnis, f. [for negleg-tio; *fr. NEGLEG*, true root of *neglig-o*] *A neglecting, neglect*: Cic.

1. **neglec-tus** [for *negleg-tus*], *a*, *un*: 1. *P.* of *neglig-o*, through true root **NEGLEG-**.—2. *Pa.*: *Neglected, disregarded, slighted*, etc.: *di*, *Hor.*: (*Sup.*) *neglectissima* . . . *Progenies*, *Stat.*

2. **neglec-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [for *negleg-tus*; *fr.* *neglig-o*; through true root **NEGLEG-**] *A neglecting, neglect*: *Ter.*

neglig-ens (*neglēg-*, *neglēg-*), *entis*: 1. *P.* of *neglig-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *A. Heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, neglectful*: *pater*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *circa deos negligentior*, *Suet.*.—*B.* With respect to fortune or condition: *Heedless, careless, imprudent*, etc.: *in sumptu*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligent*.

negligen-ter (*neglēgen-*), *adv.* [for *negligent-ter*; *fr.* *negligens, negligent-is*] *Heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: *gerunt pelles proximi ripae negligentior*, *Tac.*: (*Comp.*) *negligentius*, *Cic.*: (*Sup.*) *negligentissime*, *Sen.*

negligent-ia (*neglēgent-*), *æ*, *f.* [*fr. id.*]: 1. *A. Gen.*: *A neglecting, neglect*: *Cic.*.—*B. Esp.*: *A neglecting or slighting a person; indifference, or want of regard, towards a person*: *Ter.*.—2. *A being neglectful, or not taking heed; neglectfulness, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference, negligence*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligence*.

neg-ligo (*neg-lēgo, nec-lēgo*), *lexi*, *lectum*, *ligere*, *v. a.* and *n.* [for *neglego*] (*Not to gather; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *A. Act.*: *To not heed, not attend to, not trouble one's self about; to slight, neglect; mandatum*, *Cic.*.—*B. Neut.*: *To take no heed or care; to be neglectful*: *de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus*, *Cic.*. *II. Esp.*: *A. To make light of, not to care for; to slight, take no notice of, despise, disregard, disdain*: *qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit*, *Cic.*: *negligis . . . fraudem committere*? *Hor.*.—*B.* To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place, etc.; to pay no heed to, etc.: *Theopompum . . . confugere Alexandriam neglexistis*, *Cic.*.—*C.* To pass over, overlook: *tantum pecuniam captam negligere*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. negligere*.

neg-go, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to *Sans.* root *ah*, to *say, speak*, whence also the *Lat. aio*; with the negative *ne* prefixed] *I. Neut.*: *A. Gen.*: *To say "no"*: *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat*, *Cic.*. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To deny; to give, or make, a denial*: *si fateris, vel si negas*, *Cic.*.—2. *To give a denial or refusal to a person; i. e. to refuse to do, etc., something for a person*: *nunquam reo cuiquam . . . tam præcise negavi, quam hic mihi*, *Cic.*. *II. Act.*: *A. Gen.*: 1. *To deny a thing*: *nunc nunt, quod tunc negabant*, *Cic.*.—2. *To deny that a thing, etc., is, etc.; to affirm or maintain that a thing, etc., is not*: *negat Demosthenes in eo positas esse fortunas Græciæ, etc.*, *Cic.*.—3. *Pass.*: *Persons, etc., deny that I am, etc.; or affirm that I am not, etc.; also, I, etc., am denied to be, etc., or am affirmed not to be, etc.*: *casta negor* (*sc. esse*), *Ov.*. *B. Esp.*: *To refuse or deny*: 1. *Prop.*: *Of persons as sub-*

jects: *patriæ rigidâ mente negavit opem*, *Ov.*.—2. *Fig.*: *Of things as subjects*: *poma negat regio*, *Ov.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. nier*.

negoti-âlis, *e*, *adj.* [*negoti-um*] *Of, or belonging to, business, pertaining to affairs*: *Cic.*

negotia-na, *ntis*, *P.* of *negoti(a)-or.*—*As Subst.*: *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A wholesale dealer*. *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociant*.

negotiâ-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*negoti(a)-or*] *I. Prop.*: *A carrying on of business; a dealing in any thing*: *Suet.*. *II. Meton.*: *A wholesale business*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociation*.

negotiâ-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *I. Gen.*: *A trader, tradesman*: *Vell.*: *Quint.* *II. Esp.*: *A wholesale dealer*: *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négociateur*.

negotiō-lum, *i. n. dim.* [*negotium*, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *negotiō-lum*] *A little business, small matter*: *Cic.*

negoti-or, *âtus* *sum*, *âri*, *i. v. dep.* [*negoti-um*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To carry on business; to trade, traffic, etc.*: *negotiandi causa*, *Liv.*. *B. Esp.*: *To carry on a wholesale traffic; to be, or become, a wholesale dealer, etc.*: *Cic.*: *Sall.* *II. Fig.*: *To deal, to traffic*: *nec dubium est omnes istos . . . animâ statim nostrâ negotiari*, *Pl.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négocior*.

negoti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*negotium*] *I. Gen.*: *Full of business, busy*: *provincia*, *Cic.*: (*Comp.*) *quid crudelitate negotiosius*, *Sen.*. *II. Esp.*: *On which business is performed, business*: *dies, business days, working days*, *Tac.*

neg-ōtium, *ii*, *n.* [for *neg-otium*] (*Not leisure; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A business, employment, occupation, affair*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*. *II. Meton.*: *A. Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour*: *Cic.*.—*B.* *A matter, thing*: *Cic.*. *III. Fig.*: *Of persons*: *A thing, affair, etc.*: *Teucriis illa, lentum negotium*, *Cic.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. négoce*.

Nēleus (*dissyll.*), *ēi* and *ēos*, *m.*, *Νηλεύς* (*Pitiless*). *Nēleus*; *a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules.*—*Hence*, 1. **Nēlē-tus** (*-us*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Nēlean.*—*As Subst.*: **Nēlēus**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *The Nēlean, i. e. Nestor.*—2. **Nēlides**, *æ*, *m.* *A male descendant of Nestor, a Nēlide.*

Nēmēa, *æ*, *-ē*, *ēs*, *f.*, *Νημεῖα*. *Nemea* or *Nemæa*; *a city of Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games.*—*Hence*, 1. **Nēmē-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Nemea; Nemean.*—2. **Nēmē-a**, *ōrum*, *n. plur.* (*sc. sacra*) *The Nemean games.*

1. **Nēmēs-is**, *is* and *eos*, *f.*, *Νημεσις* (*Distribution of what is due*). *Nemesis*; *the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*

2. **Nēmēs-is**, *f.* [*id.*] (*id.*) *Nemesis*; *a woman's name.*

Nēmētes, *um*; *-æ*, *ârum*, *m.* *The Nēmētes or Nemetæ; a people of Gaul.* **Nemetocenna**, *æ*, *f.* *Nemetocenna*;

a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebrates (near the modern Arras).

nē-mo, *inis*, *m.* and *f.* [for *ne-homo*] *I. Prop.*: *No person, no one, nobody*: *Cic.*.—*Particular phrases*: *A. Nemo non* (either together or with a word intervening), *Every body, every one, all*: *Cic.*.—*B. Nemo nemo, Some, many a one*: *Cic.*.—*C. Nemo unus, No one, no one person alone*: *Tac.*.—*As Adj.*: *No, not any; nemo homo*, *Cic.*. *II. Fig.*: *A person of no repute; a worthless person*: *Cic.*

nēmōr-âlis, *e*, *adj.* (*nemus, nemor-is*) (*Of, or pertaining to, a nemus*: hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to, a woodland glade, grove, or wood; woody, sylvan, etc.*: *tectus nemoralibus undis*, *Ov.*.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana (near Aricia)*: *Ov.*

nēmōr-ensis, *e*, *adj.* [*id.*] (*id.*) *Of, or belonging to, the grove of Diana (near Aricia)*: *Suet.*

nēmōr-i-cultrix, *icis*, *f.* *adj.* [*nemus, nemor-is*; (*i*); *cultrix*] *Dwelling in the woods*: *sus*, *Phæd.*

nēmōr-i-vâg-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*nemus, nemor-is*; (*i*); *vag-or*] *Wandering in the woods*: *apor*, *Cat.*

nēmōr-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*nemus, nemor-is*] *Full of woods, woody*: *Zacynthos*, *Virg.*

nēm-pe, *conj.* [for *nam*; *pe*; *a* collat. form of *nam-que*, *v. h. v.*] *For indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, without doubt, to wit, namely*: *Cic.*

nēm-us, *ōris*, *n.* [akin to *Gr. νέω*, to feed] (*The feeding thing; hence*) *I. Gen.*: *Feeding land among woods, etc.; a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle; a wood with much pasture land; a grove*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*. *II. Esp.*: *The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*: *Cic.*

nēn-ia (*næn-*), *æ*, *f.* [prob. akin to *Gr. νῆν-εω*, to heap up] (*A heaping up, esp. of praise and commendation; hence*) *I. Prop.*: *A funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge, setting forth the praises, etc., of the deceased*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*. *II. Meton.*: *A. A mournful song, or elegy of any kind*: *Hor.*.—*B. A magic song, incantation*: *Hor.*.—*C. A song or hymn of praise*: *Hor.*.—*D.*: 1. *A common or ordinary song*: *Hor.*.—2. *Verse, versification of an ordinary character*: *Phæd.*: *¶* Hence, *Fr. nénies*.

nē-nū (*næ-*, *-um*), *adv.* [*ne*; *ænum=unum*] *Not at all; not*: *Lucr.*

nē-o, *ōvi*, *ētum*, *ēre*, *2. v. a.* [akin to *Sanscrit root nah*, to bind; *Gr. νέω*] *I. Prop.*: *To spin; stamina nevit*, *Ov.*. *II. Meton.*: *To interweave*: *tunicam, quam neverat auro*, *Virg.*

Nēōbūlē, *ēs*, *f.*, *Νεοβούλη* (*New-counsel*). *Nēobule*; *the name of a girl.*

Nēocles, *is* and *i*, *m.*, *Νεοκλής* (*New glory*). *Nēocles*: 1. *The father of Themistocles.*—*Hence*, **Nēoclides**, *æ*, *m.* *The descendant of Nēocles, i. e. Themistocles*: *Ov.*.—2. *The father of Epicurus.*

Nēontichos, *n.*, *Νεοντίχος* (*New*

wall or fort). *Neontichos*; a fortress in Thrace.

Nēoptólēmus, *i. m.*, *Neoptólemos* (New war). *Neoptolemus*: 1. The son of Achilles (called also *Pyrrhus*).—2. One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes.

nēpa, *ae. f.*; **-as**, *ae. m.* [acc. to Fest., an African word] **I. Prop.**: A scorpion. **Cic. II. Meton.**: A. The constellation Scorpion; the Scorpion. **Cic.—B. A crab.** Plaut.

Nēpēta, *ae. f.*; **Nēpe**, *is, n.* *Nepeta*, *Nepete*, or *Nepe*; a city of Etruria.

Nēphēlē, *ēs, f.*, *Nephēlē* (Cloud). **Nephele**: 1. The wife of Athamas, mother of Phryxus and Helle.—Hence, **Nēphēlēis**, *idos, f.* The daughter of Nephele, Helle.—2. One of the companions of Diana.

1. **nēpos**, *ōtis, m. and f.* [akin to Sanscrit *napti* or *naptar* = "novus filius"; or "non rector"] (*A new son or child*; or *not a ruler*; hence, a subject or one in subjection): **I. Prop.**: A. Masc.: A grandson, son's or daughter's son: **Cic.**; Tac.—B. Fem.: A granddaughter: **Enn. II. Meton.**: A.: A brother's or sister's son; a nephew: **Suet.**—B. A descendant: **Hor.** Hence, *Fr. neveu*.

2. **nēpos**, *ōtis, m.* [a Tuscan word] A spendthrift, prodigal: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

3. **Nēpos**, *ōtis, m.* *Nepos*; a cognomen in the gens Cornelia. So **C. Cornelius Nepos**; a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus. **nēpōt-inus**, *a, um, adj.* [2. nepos, nepot-is] *Of, or belonging to, a nepos*; hence *Extravagant, profuse*: **Suet.**

nep-tis, *is, f.* [contr. collat. form of 1. nepos] A grand-daughter: **Cic.**; **Ov.** Hence, *Fr. nièce*.

Neptunus, *es, Neptunius, a, um, v.* *Neptunus*.

Nept-ūnus, *i. m.* [akin to Gr. *νῆπτος*, to bathe] (*The bather*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.—Hence, **A. Neptūn-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* 1.: **a. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Neptune*; *Neptunian*.—**B. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the sea, sea*: **Cic.—B. Neptūn-inē**, *ēs, f.* A female descendant of Neptune; a daughter, grand-daughter, etc., of Neptune. **II. Meton.**: The sea: **Virg.**

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* **I. Gen.**: Worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile, etc.: *piscis nequam est nisi recens*, **Plaut.—As Subst.**: **nēquam**, *n. indecl.* A vile action; a mischief, injury: **Plaut. II. Esp. Of character: *Worthless, vile, bad*: **liberti, Cic. (Comp.) nihil nequius, id.** (*Sup.*) homo nequissimus, *id.***

nē-quāquam, *adv.* [ne; quāquam, adverbial Abl. of quisquam] *In no wise, by no means, not at all*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

nē-que or **nec**. **I. Adv.** *Not*; alter, qui nec procul aberat, **Liv. II. Conj.**: *And not, also not*; delubra esse in urbisum censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, etc., **Cic.**

—Particular expressions and combinations: **A. Neque** (*nec*) . . . neque (*nec*), *Neither . . . nor*: **Cic.**

B. Neque (*nec*) . . . et (*que*); and et . . . neque (*nec*) when one clause is affirmative: (*On the one hand not . . . and on the other hand*; *not only not . . . but also*; on the contrary: *on the one hand . . . and on the other hand not*; *not only . . . but also not*: **Cic.—C. 1.** Neque (*nec*) *non*, emphatically affirmative; used to connect sentences or clauses: *And also, and besides, and indeed, moreover, further*: **Cic.—2.** Nec *non* (also as one word *necon*), freq. as a simple conjunction: *And likewise, and so too, and also*: **Virg.**; **Ov.—D.** Neque (*nec*) *dum* (also written in one word, *nequum*), *And not yet, not yet*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

nēquēdum (*nequum*), *v. neque, no. II. D.*

nē-queō, *quīvi and quī, quistum, quire, v. n.* *Not to be able, to have no power, to be unable*; *I, etc., cannot*: *ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic.*—**Pass.**: *quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.*

nequicquam (*-dquam*), *v. nequicquam*.

Nequium, *i, n.* *Nequium*; a city of Umbria.

nēquior, *i-us, nēquissimus, a, um, v.* *nequam*.

nē-quicquam (better than *nequicquam, nequidquam*), *adv.* [1. ne; quicquam, adverbial Abl. of quisquam] (*Not in any way*; hence) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

nēqu-iter, *adv.* [nequ-am] *Worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably*: *acere, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *nequius, Liv.* (*Sup.*) *nequissime, Pl.*

nēqu-ītia, *ae, -itias, ēl, f.* [*id.*] (*The quality of the nequam*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Bad quality, badness*: **Pl. II. Esp.**: *Of moral badness*: **A. Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence**: **Cic.—B. Prodigality, profusion**: **Cic.**; **Hor.—C. Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness**: **Hor.—D. Worthlessness, vileness, villainy**: **Cic.**

Nērētum, *i, n.* *Neretum*; a city of Calabria (now Nardo).

Nērēus (*dissyll.*), *i and ēos, m.*, *Npēus* (Swimmer). **Nērēus**: **I. Prop.**: The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.—Hence, **1. Nērē-is**, *idos, f.* A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid.—**2. Nēr-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Nereus*.—**3. Nēr-inē**, *ēs, f.* = Nereis. **Nerine. II. Meton.**: The sea: **Ov.** Hence, *Fr. Nérade*.

Nērītōs (*-us*), *i, m.*, *Nήριος*. *Neritos* or *Neritos*; a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity.—Hence, **Nērīt-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* 1. *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Neritos*; *Neritian*.—2. *Meton.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ulysses*.

Nērīus, *īi, m.* *Nerius*; a Roman name.

Nērō, *ōnis, m.* [a Sabine word = fortis] *Nero*; a family name in the

gens Claudia. So, esp. the Emperor Nero: **Suet.**—Hence, **Nērōn-ēus** (*-lānus, -lus*), *a, um, adj.* *Neronian*.

Nērō-pōlis, *is, f.* [for Neron-polis; fr. Nero, Neron-is; πόλις] (*Nero's city*). *Neropolis*; a name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome.

Nērse, *ārūm, f.* *Nersæ*; a city of the Ægei.

Nerthus, *i, or Hertha, æ, f.* *Nerthus* or *Hertha*; a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.

Nerulūm, *i, n.* *Nerulum*; a city of Lucania.

Nerva, *ae, m.* *Nerva*; a Roman name; esp. *M. Cocceius Nerva*, the Roman emperor.—Hence, **Nerv-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Nerva*; *Neritian*.

Nervī, *ōrum, m.* *The Nervii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the mod. Hainault.—Hence, **Nerv-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of the Nervii, Nervian*.

nervōs-e, *adv.* [*nervos-us*] *Strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically*: *subornare, Script. ap. Cic.* (*Comp.*) *nervosius dicere, Cic.*

nerv-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*nerv-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Full of sinews, sinewy, nervous*: *poples, Ov. II. Nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: (*Comp.*) *Aristotele nervosior, Cic.* Hence, *Fr. nerveux*.

nervū-lus, *i, m. dim.* [*for nervulus*; fr. *nervus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *nervo-i*] *Nerve, strength, vigour*: **Cic.**

nerv-us, *i, m.* [*νῆρ-ov*] **I. Prop.**: *A sinew, tendon, nerve*: **Cic. II. Meton.**: **A. = Membrum virile**, **Hor.—B. A string of a musical instrument**: **Cic.—C. A bow-string**: **Virg.—D. The leather with which shields were covered: **Tac.—E. 1.** *A thong* with which a person was bound: **Plaut.—2. A fetter**: **Cato.—3. A prison**: **Liv. III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *Nerve, vigour, force, strength*: *atatis industriaque, Cic. B. Esp.* *Of style*: *Force, energy*: **Hor.** Hence, *Fr. nerf*.**

Nērēē, *ēs, f.*, *Nῆρεια* (*She of the island*). *Nesæ*; one of the Nereids.

nesci-ens, *entis* 1. *P. of nescio*.—2. *Pa.*: *Unknown, unacquainted, without knowing, ignorant, unaware*: **Ter.**

ne-scio, *scīvi or scīi, scītum, scīre* (*Imperf. Indic. nescibam, Ter.*), *4. v. a.* **I. Gen.**: *Not to know, to be ignorant*: *certum nescio, Cic.*—Particular phrases: **A. Quod scis, etc., nescis**, *What you know, etc., you do not know*, etc.: a formula used in urging another to keep a secret: **Plaut.—B. Nescio quis** (in all cases), *nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an*, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular contained in it: 1. *Nescio quis, etc.*, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person*: **Cic.—2. Nescio quid or *quod*, *I know not what; a certain thing or other; something*: **Cic.—3. Nescio quomodo**, *I know not how, somehow or other*: **Cic.—4. Nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps*: **Cic.—C. Nescio quis** (in all cases).****

nescio quid, used in feigned ignorance of some person or thing, and so conveying the idea of something insignificant, trifling, etc.: **I.** Nescio quis, *I know not who, some person or other, but who, I know not*: Cic.—**2.** Nescio quid, *I know not what; something or other, but what I cannot tell*: Cic.—**D.** Nescio unde, *I know not whence; from some quarter or other, but whence I, etc., cannot tell*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Not to know, to be unacquainted with a person or thing: illa illum nescit, Plaut.—**B.** Not to be aware of, i.e. not to be aware or sensible (that something is taking place); carpentes pensa puellæ Nescivere hiemem, Virg.—**C.** Of food, etc.: To be unacquainted with, i.e. not to taste or have: Juv.—**D.** Not to be versed in a thing: Cic.—**E.** (With Inf.) Not to know how, i.e. to be unable, to do a thing: omnino irasci nequeunt, Cic.

nescius, a, um, adj. [nesci-ol] **1.**: a. Unknown, ignorant, unaware: ne forte sis nescius, Cic.: (with Gen.) fati sortisque futuræ, Virg.: (with Objective clause) non sum nescius, Scævola, ista inter Græcos dici, et discipulari, solere, Cic.: (with Relative clause) nescia, quæ faceret subito mihi causa dolores, Ov.—**B.** Not knowing or understanding how to; unable to: nescios fari pueros, Hor.—**2.** Not known, unknown: loci, Plaut.: tributa, Tac.—Particular phrase: Nescium aliquid habere, To have something unknown, i.e. To be ignorant of, or unacquainted with, something.

Nessus, i, m., Νέστος. *Nessus; a Centaur, who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.*—Hence, **Ness-ūs**, a, um, adj., Of, or belonging to, Nessus. **Nestor**, ōris, m., Νέστωρ (The one going or departing). *Nestor; a son of Neleus, and King of Pylos, famed for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Netum, i, n. *Netum; a city of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse (now Noto).*—Hence, **Netini**, ōrum, m. *The people of Netum.*—Hence, **Netin-enses**, ium, m. *The people of Netum; the Netinenses.*

ne-tus, a, um, P. of ne-o.

neu, adv., v. neve.

ne-uter, utra, utrum (Gen. neutri-us; Dat. neutri), adj. **I.** Gen.: Neither the one nor the other; neither of two: in neutram partem moveri, Cic.: neutrorum sententiæ, id. **II.** Esp.: **Gramm.** t. t.: neutrum genus, *The neuter gender*: Gell.—As Subst.: **neutr-um**, i, n. (sc. nomen) *A neuter noun, or noun of the neuter gender*: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. neutre**.

ne-utiquam (in Enn., Plaut., and Ter. to be read nūtitquam), adv. *By no means, in no wise; dissolvi, Cic.*

neutr-o, adv. [neuter, neutr-ius] *To neither one side nor the other; to neither side; neither way*: Liv.

neutr-um, i, v. neuter.

ne-ve (neu-), conj. [ne; ve, akin to Sans. vā, "and"] *And not, nor*: Cæs. neve... neve, neither... nor: Cic.

nex, nēcis, f. [=nec-: fr. nec-ol] (That which kills; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Death; esp. a violent death, murder, slaughter*: Cæs.; Cic.; Suet. **II.** Meton.: *The blood of the slain*: Ov.

nex-ilis, e, adj. [nex-ol] **1.**: a. Prop.: *Fastened, tied, or bound together*: vestis, Lucr.—**B.** Meton.: *Made by being fastened together; woven, netted, etc.*: plague, Ov.—**2.** Entwinning, encircling, clasping, etc.: hederæ, Ov.

nex-o, ūi, no sup., āre, i. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To tie, join, or fasten together*: pars etiam brevis spatii nexantur ab ictu, Lucr. **II.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: To tie, fasten, or twine itself: Virg.

nexum, i, v. 3. nexus.

1. nexus (for nect-sus), a, um, P. of nect-o.

2. nexus, i, m. [for nect-sus; fr. nect-ol] **I.** Gen.: *One bound, fettered, or imprisoned; a prisoner*: Just. **II.** Esp.: *A bondsman for debt; an enslaved or imprisoned debtor*: Var.

3. nex-us, ūs, m. (-um, i, n. in the meanings of nos. 1. b. (b) and (c)) [id.] **1.**: a. Prop.: *A binding, tying, fastening, joining*.—**b.** Fig.: *Legal t.*: (A legal binding; hence) (a) *The legal, formal purchase of a thing*: Var.—(b) *The giving or obtaining a legal hold or lien on a thing, without actual possession, as in mortgage; a legal right or title to a thing, or person, for debt*: Cic.—(c) *An obligation or debt*: Cic.—**2.**: a. (Prop.): *A joining, binding, or fastening together*: hence) Meton.: *That which joins, binds, or fastens together; a tie, fastening, band, etc.*: Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *A restraint, rigorous impediment of law, etc.*: Tac.—**3.**: a. Prop.: *An intertwining, enfolding, clasping*: Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *A coil, fold, of a serpent*: Ov.

ni (old form nei), adv. and conj. [identical with ne] **I.** Adv.: *Not; only in the combinations quid ni (or as one word, quidni) and nimirum, v. 1. quis, and nimirum*. **II.** Conj.: *A. In commands and exhortations: Not, that not; moment... ni tenant curs-ūs, Virg.*—**B.** As a conditional negative particle: *If not, unless; ni frustra augurium vani docere parentes, Virg.*

Nicæa, æ, f., Νίκαια (The city pertaining to victory). *Nicæa or Nicæa: 1. A city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius (now Iznik or Nice).*—**2.** A city of Lycia.

Nicæus, a, um, adj., Νικαῖος (Pertaining to victory). *Nicæan or Victorious; an epithet of Jupiter.*

Nicander, dri, m., Νικάνδρος (Conqueror of men). *Nicander; a physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon.*

Nicātor, ōris, m., Νικητωρ (Victor). *Nicator: 1. An epithet of King Perseus's body-guard.*—**2.** A surname of the Seleucidæ.

nictēterium, ūi, n. = νικητήριον. *The prize of victory*: Juv.

Nicias, æ, m., Νικίας (Conqueror). *Nicias: 1. A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedi-*

tion against Sicily.—**2.** *Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

nicto, ci, no sup., cēre, 3. v. n. [akin to nu-ol] (Prop.: *To nod; Meton.*) *To make signs; si manu niceris, i.e. beckon, Plaut.*

Nicomēdes, is, m., Νικομήδης (Contriver of victory). *Nicomedes: 1. Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia.*—**2.** The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people.

Nicōpōlis, is, f., Νικόπολις (City of victory). *Nicopolis; a city of Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium (now Preveza).*

nict-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.; **nict-o**, ēre, 3. v. n. [nict-us] **I.** Prop.: *To make a sign with the eyes; to wink*: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *A. To move the eyelids up and down; to wink, blink, etc.*: Pl.—**R.** Of lighting: *To flash, quickly move or dart*: Lucr.

nict-us, ūs, m. [1. nict-o] (*A making signs; hence, with esp. reference to the eyes*) *A winking, blinking*: Ov.

nid-i-fic-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for nid-i-fac-o; fr. nid-us; (i); fac-i-o] *To build a nest*: Pl.

nidor, ōris, m. [akin to Gr. κνίσα or κνίσσα] *A vapour, steam, smell; from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, etc.*: Cic.; Virg.

nidū-lus, i, m. dim. [for nido-lus; fr. nidus, (uncontr. Gen.) nido-l] *A little nest*: Cic.

nidus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit nīḍa; **I.** Prop.: *A nest*: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: *Pennis majores nido extendere, To extend from the nest wings too large for it, i.e. to raise one's self above one's birth*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A. Plur.**: *The young birds in a nest*: Virg.—**B.** *A dwelling, residence, house*: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. nid, niche**.

nig-er, ra, rum, adj. [Sans. nig-a, "night"] (Pertaining to night; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Black, sable, dark, dusky*: ille niger, tu candidus, Virg.: (Comp.) cœlum pice nigrus, Ov.—As Subst.: **nigrum**, i, n. 1. (sc. signum) *A black spot or mark*: Ov.—**2.** *A black thing*: Ov. **B.** Esp.: *Black or livid from the effects of poison; hence, poisoned*: nigros efferre maritos, Juv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of, or pertaining to, death: ignes, i.e. the funeral pile, Hor.—**B.** *Unlucky, ill-omened*: sol, Hor.—**C.** Of character: *Black, bad, wicked*: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, cave, Hor. **III.** Meton.: Of the winds: *Blackening, causing blackness, in the sky, etc.* (Sup.) *nigerrimus Auster, Virg.* ¶ Hence, **Fr. noir**; also, (subst.) *negre, "a negro."*

nigra-us, ntis: **1.** P. of nigr(a)-o.—**2.** **Pal.**: **a.** *Black, dark, dusky-coloured*: aulæ, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) *nigrantes terga juvencos, Virg.*—**b.** *Blackening, producing blackness or darkness*: quum sepe nigrament Ægida conculcret, i.e. producing the black or dark clouds: Virg.

nigr-esc-o, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3

v. n. inch. [1. niger (nigr-i)] To become black; to grow dark or of a dark colour: vidit . . . latice nigrescere sacros, Virg.

nigr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] To be black: a, quae nigrant, Lucr.

nigr-or, ōris, m. [nigr-o] Blackness: Lucr.

nihil, v. nihilum.

nihilōminus, nil, v. nihilum.

nihilum (contr. **nihil**), i, n.; also, by apocope, **nihil** (contr. **nil**), n. indecl. [for ne-hilum (=filum)] (Not a thread; hence) Nothing: I. Nihilum: Cic.; Lucr.; Cass.; Hor.: A. Particular phrases: 1. Nihil, of no value, worthless: Plant.—2. Nihil penlere or facere, To esteem as nothing: Ter.: Cic.—3. Ne nihil, For nothing, without cause or reason: Liv.—4. Nihil, with comparatives, By nothing, no, not at all: nihil benevolentior, Cic.—5. Nihil minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, or simply nihil, None the less, no less, nevertheless notwithstanding, Cic.; Plant.—6. Nihil aliter, No otherwise: Ter.—B. In adverbial force In no respect, not at all: Hic. II. Nilum: Lucr.

III. Nihil: Cic. A. Particular phrases: 1. Nihil agere, or simply nihil, To effect or accomplish nothing: Cic.—2. Nihil nec . . . nec (without destroying the negation), Nothing, neither . . . nor: Cic.—3. Nihil non, (Nothing, not; i. e.) Everything: Cic.—4. Non nihil, haud nihil, (Not nothing; i. e.) Something, somewhat: Cic.; Ter.—5. Nihil quicquam, nihil unum, Nothing whatever, nothing at all: Cic.; Liv.—6. Nihil aliud, Nothing else: Liv.—7. Nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam, nihil prae, nihil praequam, Nothing but or except—nothing else than: Ter.; Cic.; Hirt.—8. Nihil quin, (Nothing but that; i. e.) Nothing whereby: Cic.—9. Nihil quominus, (Nothing, that not; i. e.) Nothing in, or as to, doing something: Liv.—10. Nihil est quod, cur, quaniobrem, with Subj. There is nothing, or no reason, that, why, wherefore, etc.: Cic.—11. Nihil est ut, (with Subj.) There is nothing that: Cic.—12. Nihil est, It is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: Plant.—13. Nihil ad aliquid (sc. pertinere), Nothing to one: Cic.—14. Nihil ad, Nothing to, nothing in comparison with: Cic.—15. Nihil minus, Nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: Cic.—16. Nihil dum, Nothing as yet: Cic.—17. Nihil mihi cum aliquo est, I have nothing to do with one: Ter.—18. Nihil esse, To be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use: Cic.—19. Nihil hominis, A worthless fellow: Cic.—20. Aliquem or aliquid nihil putare, To deem a person, or thing, to be nothing; i. e. to think meanly, or entertain a low opinion, of: Cic.—B. In adverbial force: 1. In no respect, not at all: Cic.—2. To no purpose, in vain: Plant.—3. For no reason: Cic. IV. Nil: Cic.; Cass.; Hor.: A. Particular phrases: 1. Nil non, (Nothing, not; i. e.) Everything: Hor.—2. Tam nil,

So utterly nothing: Pers.—3. Nil est, It is of no use: Hor.—4. Nil mihi cum aliquo est, I have nothing to do with any one: Ov.—B. In adverbial force: In no respect, not at all: Hor.

Nileus (dissyll.), ei, m. Nileus; one of the enemies of Perseus.

nilum, i, v. nihilum.

Nilus, i, m., Νεῖλος: I. Prop.: The Nilus (now Nile); a river in Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow. II. Meton.: A canal, conduit, aqueduct: Cic.

nimb-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [nimbus; (i); fer-o] Storm-bringing, stormy: ignis, Ov.

nimb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [nimb-us] Full of storms, stormy, rainy: Virg.

nimb-us, i, m. [akin to Gr. νίψω, to snow, and Lat. nix, ningo; or prpe. to Gr. νίω-τω = νίγω, to wash] I. Prop.: A violent or pouring rain, a rain-storm: Cic. II. Meton.: A.

1. A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud: Virg.—2. A bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour (which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth): Hor.—3. A cloud of smoke, dust, etc.: Virg.; Claud.—B. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: Virg.; Claud. III.

Fig.: A storm, tempest, i. e. sudden misfortune, calamity, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nimbe.

nimi-ētās, ātis, f. [nimi-us] (The quality of the nimbus; hence) A too great number or quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess: Eutr.

nimi-o, ado. [id.] Exceedingly, by far, much, very: Plant.; Hor.

nimi-ōpere, more correctly written separately, nimio opere.

ni-mirum, adv. [for ne; mirum] (Not wonderful; hence) 1. Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly: Cic.—2. In an ironical sense: Doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: Hor.

nimis, adv. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure: nimis saepe, Cic. (with Gen.) nimis insidiarum, id.—B. With a preceding negative: Not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very: haud nimis amplum, Liv. II. Meton.: Beyond measure, exceedingly: Plant.

nimi-um, adv. [nimi-us] I. Prop.: A. Too much, too: nimium diu, Cic.—B. Preceded by non: Not very much, not particularly: illud non nimium probo. Cic. II. Meton.: Very much, greatly, exceedingly: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricola! Virg.—Particular phrases: Nimium quantum and nimium quam: As much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very: Cic.; Plant.

nimius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much: vitem coëctet, ne in omnes partes nimia fundatur, Cic. (with Gen.) sermonis nimius erat, Tac.—As Subst.: nimius

um, li, n. Too much, superabundance, excess: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: Too mighty, too powerful: Tac.; Flor. II. Meton.: Very great, very much: nimia pulchritudo, Plant.—As Subst.: nimium, li, n. A great amount or degree: Enn.

ning-o (-uo), ninxi, no sup., ningere, 3. v. n. [akin to Gr. νίψω] I. Prop.: (Only in third person sing. impers.): It snows, etc.: aëre ningit, Virg. II. Meton.: To shower down, scatter: ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr.

ningu-is, is, f. [ningu-o] Snow: Lucr.

Ninus, i, m., Νίνος, Ninus: 1. The son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.—2. A name of the city of Nineveh (called also Ninus).

Niōba, ē, -e, ēs, f., Νιόβη, Niobe or Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on account of her numerous progeny, she had set herself above Latona.

Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears.—Hence,

Niōb-ēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Niobe.

Niphātes, ē, m., Νιφάτης, Niphates; a part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia.

Nireus (dissyll.), ēi, and ēos, m., Νίρεος, Nireus; the son of Charopas and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy.

Nisaeus, a, um, Nisēis, Idis, Nis-ēus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus.

ni-si, conj. If not, unless: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic.—Particular combinations: 1. After interrogatives and negatives: Except, save only, only. Cic.—2. With a negative following: Except, save only, only: Cic.—3. After nihil aliud, or quid: Save, but, than: Cic.—4. Nisi vero, Except however: Cic.—5. Nisi ut, Except that, unless: Suet.—6. Nisi quod, Except that: Cic.—7. Nisi quia, Except because, i. e. until that: Ter.—8. In transitions, in the combinations nisi forte, nisi vero: Except however, except perhaps: Cic.—9. Nisi si, Except if: Cic.

Nisias, adis, v. 3. Nisus.

1. **ni-sus** (for nit-sus), a, um, P. of nit-or.

2. **ni-sus** (-xus), ūs, m. [for nit-sus; fr. nit-or] 1. A pressing or resting upon or against; a pressure: Lucr.; Cic.; Hor.—2. Throes, labour of parturition: Virg.—3. A striving, effort, labour, etc.: Quint.

3. **Nisus**, i, m., Νίσος, Nisus: 1. A king of Megara. His daughter Scylla cut off his purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, in order to gain the love of Minos; whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrowhawk, and Scylla into the bird eris (With this Scylla is often confounded

Scylla the daughter of Phorcus).—Hence, a. **Nis-aus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisus, Nisean*.—b. **Nis-ēis**, īdis, f. *The daughter of Nisus (conferred with the daughter of Phorcus)*.—c. **Nis-ēius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisus; Nisean*.—d. **Nislas**, ādis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Nisean*; Meton.) *Megarian*.—2. A son of *Ilytacus*, friend of *Euryalus*.

nitēdula, ē, f. *A species of small mouse, a dormouse*. Cic.

1. **nīt-ens**, ntis: 1. P. of *nite-o*. 2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistening*: oculi, Virg.: capilli, Hor. b. Meton.: (a) *Of animals: Sleek, glossy*: taurus, Virg.—(b) *Of persons: Shining, bright, beautiful*: (Comp.) *nitentior fenilia*, Ov.—(c) *Of plants, fields, etc.*: (a) *Blooming, flourishing, looking well or healthy*: culta, Virg.—(b) *Brilliant, bright*: flos, Ov. c. Fig.: (a) *Of persons: Illustrious, renowned, famous*: gloriā nitens, Liv.—(b) *Of speech: Brilliant, elegant, etc.*: Cic.

2. **nīt-ens**, entis, P. of *nit-or*.

nitō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *To shine, look bright, glitter, glisten*: nitere unguentis, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: To be sleek, to have a glossy coat*; hence, *to be in good condition*: unde sic, quasso, nites? Phaed.—B.: 1. *Of persons: To look well; to appear in a healthy state or condition*: Pl.—2. *To shine, look bright or beautiful*: miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor.—C. *Of plants, fields, etc.*: *To look well or thriving; to be flourishing*: Virg.—D. *Of wealth, etc.*: *To flourish, abound in pace nitesc* (sc. vegetal), Cic. III. Fig.: *To shine, be brilliant, look or be beautiful*: plura nitent in carmine, Hor.

nīte-sco, nītūi, no sup., nītescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [nite-o] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To begin to shine or glisten; to shine or glisten*: juvenus... nitescit, Virg. B. Esp.: *Of the soil when turned up by the plough: To be shining, to shine; to have a glossy appearance*: Pl. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: To grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nitescunt, Pl.—B. *Of persons: To become blooming; in the temp., perf. to be blooming*: o pueri, nitiscitis, Hor.—C. *Of plants: To grow luxuriously, to thrive*: balsamum nitescit, Pl. III. Fig.: A. *To become illustrious or celebrated*: studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloriā nitescere, Tac.—B. *To be formed or cultivated*: ut doctrinā natura nitescat, Auct. Her.

nīt-īdus, a, um, adj. [nit-eo] 1. Prop.: *Shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: in picturis alios... nitida... delectant, Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Of animals: Sleek, glossy*; hence, *in good condition, etc.*: Nep.—B. *Of persons: 1. Well-conditioned, healthy-looking, etc.*: Hor.—2. *Beautiful, good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim, etc.*: (Comp.) si nitidior sis filias nuptiis. Plant.—As Subst.:

nitidus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A spruce or trim person*: Hor.—C. *Of plants, fields, etc.*: *Blooming, flourishing, luxuriant*: (Sup.) campi collesque nitidissimi, Cic.—D. *Of things: Elegant, beautiful*: villae, Hor.—E. *Of the year or a season: Producing a beautiful appearance; hence, rich, fertile*: Ov. III. Fig.: A. *Of speech, speakers, etc.*: *Polished, cultivated, refined*: Ov.—B. *Vigorous, flourishing*: sensūs, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. net.

Nitobriges, um, m. *The Nitobriges; a people in Aquilanian Gaul (near the mod. Agen)*.

1. **nītor**, nīsus and nīxus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. [etym. dub.] 1. Prop.: *To bear or rest upon something*: nixus in hastam, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: *To exert one's self, labour, make efforts or endeavour, endeavour, etc.*: et tantum, quantum potest quisque nitatur, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Neut.: *To strive after a thing: ad immortalē gloriā*, Cic.—b. Act.: *To exert one's self for*: in nitendo, quod semel annuisset, tantā erat curā, ut, etc., Nep.—B. *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance*: simul ac primum nīti possunt, Cic.—C.: 1. Gen.: *To mount, climb by efforts or exertion*: ad sidera raptim Vi propriā nituntur, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Of winged creatures: To mount or fly upwards*: Ov.—D. *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: Pl.—E. *To strain for a stool*: Suet. III. Fig.: *To rest, rely, depend upon a thing*: cujus in vitā nitēbatur salus civitatis, Cic.

2. **nīt-or**, ōris, m. [nit-eo] 1.: a. Prop.: *A being bright, etc.; brightness, splendour, lustre*: Lucr.; Ov.—b. Meton.: *Bright or brilliant colour*: Prop.—c. Fig.: *Of speech: Splendour, elegance, grace of style*: Cic.—2. *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: Ter.; Hor.—3. *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy of external appearance*: Cic.

nitrum, i, n. = νίτρον (also called sal nitrum). *Native mineral alkali, native soda, natron*: Pl.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nitre.

nīv-ālis, e, adj. [nix, niv-is] 1. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, snow; snowy, snow-*: dies, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Cold: Sen.—B. Snow-like, snowy: equi candore nivali, Virg.

nīv-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with nix; hence) *Cooled with snow*: piscina, Suet.

nīv-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. Prop.: *Pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-*: mons, i. e. snow-clad, or covered with snow: Cat. II. Meton.: A. Snow-white, snowy: lacerti, Virg.—B. *Of persons: Clothed in white*: Quirites, Juv.

nīv-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of snow, snowy*: hiems, Liv.: Strymon, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. neigeux; also (subst.) Niveose.

nix, nīvis, f. [νίξ, νιφός] 1. Prop.: *Snow*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *White hair, hoary locks*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. neige.

Nixi, ōrum, m. [for Nit-ai; fa nit-or] (They who have brought forth). *The Nixi; three guardian deities of women in labour*.

nix-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [2. nix-us] 1. Prop.: *To lean or rest upon*: Lucr. II. Fig.: *To depend upon*: quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. III. Meton.: *To strive, endeavour*: Lucr.

1. **nix-us** (for nit-us), a, um, P. of 1. nit-or.

2. **nixus**, ūs, v. 2. nixus. **no**, nāvi, no sup., nāre, i. v. n. [akin to Gr. νέω] 1. Prop.: *To swim, float, etc.*: qui nare discunt, Plant.: in liquidā nati tibi linter aquā, Tib.—Prov.: *Nare sine cortice, To swim without corks; i. e. to be able to do without a guardian*: Hor. II. Meton.: A. *To sail*: per medium... Athon, Cat.—B. *To flow*: undae, Cat.—C. *To fly with easy gliding motion*: hinc ubi... Nare per astatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg.—D. *Of the eyes of drunken persons: To swim, be unsteady*: Lucr.

nō-bilis (gnō-), e, adj. [no-sco; gno-sco] 1. Gen.: *That can be known or is known; knowable, known*: nobile gaudium, Tac. II. Esp.: A.: 1. In a good sense: *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*: (Comp.) Gæuli nobiliores, Hirt. (Sup.) gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem... Phalaris nobilissimus dicitur, Cic.—B. *High-born, of noble birth, noble*: Cic.—C. *Of a noble kind; noble, excellent, superior*: fundi, Cic.: equae, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. noble.

nōbīl-itas, ātis, f. [nobilis] (The state or quality of the nobilis; hence)

1. *Celebrity, fame, repute, renown*: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *High or noble birth, nobility*: Cic.—b. Meton.: *The nobility, the nobles*: Cic.; Sall.; Tac.—3. *Noble, superior, or excellent, quality; nobleness, excellence, superiority*: Cic.; Ov.

nōbīl-iter, adv. [id.] *Nobly, excellently, splendidly, etc.*: argentum calare nobiliter, Pl.: (Sup.) nobilissime, Liv.

nōbīl-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] 1. *To make known*: quum ferocious dictis rem nobilitassent, Liv. II.: A. In a good sense: *To render famous, celebrated, or renowned*: nobilitata virtus, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *To render notorious*: Phalaris, cuius est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. III. *To render excellent, ennoble, improve*: novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. ¶ Hence, Fr. nobilité.

nōbiscum, v. ego.

noce-n, ntis: 1. P. of *noce-o*.—2. Pa.: a. **Artis**, harmful, injurious in itself, etc.: (Comp.) edat ciculis allium nocentius, Hor.—As Subst.: **nōcentia**, lum, n. plur. *Hurtful or injurious things*: Cic.—b.: (a) *Of persons: Committing a hurtful action; wicked, bad, culpable, criminal*: (Sup.) homines nocentissimi, Cic.—As Subst.: **nocens**, entis, comm. gen. (sc. homo)

A hurtful person, one committing an injury, an evil-doer: Cic. — (b) Of things: *Inflicting or entailing hurt, harm, or injury; productive of injury, etc.*: manus, Ov.: victoria, Cic.

nōc-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *naç*, *perire*] *To harm, hurt, injure*: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: (with *Dat.*) alteri, id.: (with *cognate Acc.*) *eu eam rem noxam nocuerunt, i. e. have been guilty of a crime, old formula in Liv.*: (with *Acc. of neut. pron.*) *uredo aut grando quippiam nocui*, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *ut in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuire*.

nōc-ivus, a, um, adj. [noc-ēo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phæd.

nōct-i-fer, ferī, m. [nox, noct-is; i]; fer-o] (*The night-bringer*; hence) *The evening-star*: Cat.

nōct-i-lūc-a, æ, f. [nox, noct-is; i]; luc-ēo] (*The one shining by night*; hence) *The moon*: Hor.

nōct-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is; i]; vag-or] *Night-wandering; that wanders about by night*: *curru noctivago* (sc. Phœbes), Virg.

nōct-ūa, æ, f. [nox, noct-is] (*One pertaining to nox*; hence) *A night-owl, an owl (sacred to Minerva)*: Virg.

nōctūā-bundus, a, um, adj. [id., through obsol. *noctua*(a) *o*] *In the night-time, by night*: *noctuaabundus ad me venit*, Cic.

nōct-urnus, a, um, adj. [nox, noct-is; i] Prop.: A. Of things: *Of, or belonging to, the night, nocturnal*: labores, Cic.: merum, Hor. — B. Of persons: *Of living beings who do any thing at night*: *qui nocturnum sacra divum legerit*, Hor. II. Meton.: *Dark or black as night*: ora, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nocturne*.

nōct-us, ūs, f. and (prps. once only) m. (only in *Abt. Sing.*) [akin to nox, noct-is] I. Gen.: *Night*: *hac noctu, Plaut.*: *in sereno noctu, Cato*. II. Esp.: *In the night, at night, by night*: *noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles*, Cic.

nōc-ūs, a, um, adj. [noc-ēo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

Nōdinus, i, m. *The Nodinus; a rivulet near Rome mentioned in prayers.*

nōd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nod-us] I. To knot; to tie or fasten in a knot: *collum laqueo nodatus ab arto*, Ov. II. Of the hair: *To knot, fasten in or into a knot, etc.*: *crines nodantur in aurum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouer*.

nōd-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *Full of knots, knotty, well- or much-knotted*: Ov. — b. Fig.: *Surrounding a thing with difficulties from which one cannot escape; crafty, cunning*: *adde Cicutæ Nodosi centum tabulas*, Hor. — 2. Of the joints, etc.: *Full of knots or knobs*: Luc. — 3. *Full of swelling, accompanied with much swelling, etc.*: *podagra*, Ov. — 4. Of trees, plants, etc.: *Full of knots or knobs*: stipes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nouer*.

nōdū-lus, i, m. dim. [for *nodo-lus*;

fr. *nodus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *nodo-lus*] Of plants, etc.: *A little knot at the joints*: *nodantibus se nodulis*, Pl.

nōd-us, i, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *NADH* or *NAH*, *connectere*] (*The thing tied or fastened together*; hence) I. Prop.: *A knot*: Cic.: Virg. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: *A girdle*: Virg. — 2. Esp.: In Astron.: *Nodus anni*, *The circle of the equator*: Lucr. — B. Of the hair: *A fastening, club, knot*: Tac. — C. Of the body or joints: 1. *A knot, nob, node*: Cæs. — 2. *A swelling or tumour on the joints*: Pl. — D. *A knot or knob*: Liv.: Virg. — E. Of a serpent: *A knot, coil, fold*: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *A band, bond*: amicitie, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *A bond, obligation, etc.*: Lucr.; Ov. — 2. *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nœud*.

Nōla, æ, f. (acc. to some contracted from Novella; i. e. *New Town*).

Nola: a city of Campania. — Hence,

Nōl-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nola*; *Notan*. — As Subst.: *Nolani*, ōrum, m. (sc. *cives*) *The Nolans*.

nōl-ens, entis, P. of *nol-o*.

Noliba, æ, f. *Noliba*: a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

n-ōlo, nōlīti, nolle (old form, *nevis* for *non vis*, Plaut.: — *nevoit* or *nevult*, for *non vult*, id.), v. irreg. [contr. fr. *ne-volo*] I. Gen.: *To not wish, to be unwilling*: *pluribus præsensibus eas resectarinolebat*, Cæs. — Particular combinations and phrases: A. *Noli, etc.*, with *Inf.* (to express a negative command): *nolite existimare, do not think*, Cic. — B. *Nollem, I would not, I could wish not*: Ter.; Cic. C. *Quod nolim, Which Heaven forbid*: Cic. — D. *Non nolle, To have no objection, to be willing*: Cic. II. Esp.: *To wish ill, be adverse to a person*: *alicui, Cic.*

Nōmas, ādis, comm. gen., *Nōmās* (pasturing flocks). I. Gen.: *Pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads*. II. Esp.: A. Plur.: *The Numidians*. — B. Sing.: Fem.: *A Numidian woman*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nomade*.

nō-men, inis, n. [no-sco] (*The thing serving for knowing an object by*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A name, appellation*: Cic.; Cæs. B. Esp.: *The name or nomen, i. e. the middle one of the three names which every free-born Roman had, as distinguished from the prænomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another; the cognomen one familia from another; and the prænomen one member of the familia from another*: Suet.; Quint. II. Meton.: A. 1. *A race, family*: Virg. — 2. *A nation, people*: Cic.; Virg. — B. From the name of a person against whom a demand exists being entered in a book, or signed in some legal document: 1. *A bond, note, a demand, claim; a debt*: Cic. — 2. *Nomen or nomina facere* (in the case of written obligations), *To set down or book the items of debt in the account-book*: Cic. — 3. *A debtor*:

Cic. — C. 1. *A thing*: Virg. — 2. *A person*: Ov. — D. Gramm. t. t.: *A noun*: Quint. III. Fig.: A. *Name, fame, reputation, renown*: Cic.; Virg. — B. *A pretext, pretence, colour, excuse, account, reason*: Cic. — C. *Purpose, design, end, etc.*: Hor. — D. *A name, as opposed to the reality*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nom*.

nōmenclā-tio, ōnis, f. [for *nomenclatura*-tio; fr. *nomencl(a)-o*] *A calling by name*: Cic.

nōmenclā-tor (*nōmenclū*)(a)-, ōris, m. [fr. id.] *One who calls a person or thing by name; a nomenclator*: i. e. 1. *Among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canessing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street*: Cic. — 2. *Under the empire, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomenclateur*.

nōmen-clūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *nomen-clulo*] *To call by name*: Not. Tir.

Nōmentum, i, n. *Nomentum*; a Sabine city. — Hence, **Nōment-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nomentum*. — As Subst.: **Nōmentani**, ōrum, m. (sc. *cives*) *The Nomentans*.

nōminā-tim, adv. [nomin(a)-o] *By name, expressly*: Cæs.; Cic.

nōminā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Gen.: *A naming*: Vitr. II. Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *A nomination to an office*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nomination*.

nōminā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *nomin(a)-o*. — 2. Pa.: *Famed, renowned, celebrated*: *illa nominata*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *bellum nominatissimum*, Pl.

nōmīn-āto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [nomin-o] *To name*: Lucr.

nōmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nomen, nomin-is] I. A. Gen.: *To name, call by name, etc.*: *nemini necesse est nominare*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *To name, or nominate, a person to or for an office*: (with *Acc. of person and Acc. of office*) *me augurum . . . nominaverunt*, Cic. — 2. *To accuse, arraign a person before the magistrates*: *qui nominatus profugisset*, Liv. II. *To render famous, renowned, celebrated, well-known*: *nominari volunt omnes*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nommer*.

nōmisma (*nūm-*), ātis, n. = *νόμισμα*. *A piece of money, a coin*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *numisma*.

Nōmīlus (-os), īi: **Nōmīlon**, ōnis, m., *Nόμιστος, Νόμισών* (The one pertaining to pastures or to the laws). *Nomius, Nomios, or Nomion*: 1. *A surname of Apollo given to him from his having tended the flocks of Admetus; or from his having given laws to the Arcadians*. — 2. *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*.

nōmos (-us), i, m. = *νόμος*: 1. *A district, province, nome*: Pl. — 2. *In music*: *A tune, air*: Suet.

non, adv. [akin to Sanscrit *na*] *Not*: *non erat abundans, non inopetamen*, Cic. — Particular uses: A. *Non placed before a negative forms in*

connection with it a slight affirmative: e.g. *Non nihil, not nothing, i.e. something; non nolle, to be not unwilling, i.e. to be willing:* Cic.—**B.** Non placed after a negative, forms in connection with it a strong affirmative; e.g. *Nihil non, nothing not, i.e. every thing:* Cic. *nemo non, no one not, i.e. every body, all:* id.: *nullus non, none not, i.e. all:* Sen.—**C.** With Superl. words: *By no means, not at all:* homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic.—**D.** In an interrogation: *nonne?* *Not?* *quid hæc amentia significat?* *Non vim?* Cic.—**E.** In negative commands = *ne:* *Do not, etc.: vos quoque non caris anres onerate lapillis,* Ov.—**F.** Joined to substantives to represent a contrary to them; e.g. *non corpus, that which is not a body:* Cic.—**G.** As an answer: *No: aut etiam, aut non respondere,* Cic.—**H.** = *nedum, much less:* Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Non unus = ne unus quidem, Not even one:* Flor.—2. *Non quod, non quo, Not that, not as if:* Cic.—3. *Non nisi, Only:* Ov.—4. *Non vero, Truly not:* Cic.—5. *Non modo, non solum . . . sed, or sed etiam; Not only . . . but also:* Cic.—6. *Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, or sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem, Not only not . . . but, or but also, or but not even:* Cic.—7. *Non ita, non tam, Not so very, not particularly:* Cic.—8. *Non fere, Scarcely, hardly:* Cic.—9. *Non si, Not even if:* Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. non.

nōnā, æ, v. nonus.
Nōnācris, is, f., Νῶνακρίς. *Nonacris; a mountain of Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styz had its source.*—Hence, **Nonacr-ius (-us), a, um, adj.** (Prop.: *Nonacrian;* Meton.) *Arcadian.*—As Subst.: **Nōnācrīa, æ, f.** (sc. virgo) *The Arcadian maiden; i.e. Atalanta:* Ov.

Nōn-æ, ārum, f. [non-us] *The Nones; the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh (so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides):* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Nones.*

nonāgēni, æ, a, adj. [constr. fr. nonagint-eni; fr. nonagint-a] *Ninety each:* Pl.

nōnāg-ēsīmus, a, um, adj. [constr. fr. nonagint-ēsīmus] *The ninetieth:* annus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nonagésime.*

nōnāgēs, adv. [constr. fr. nonagint-les] *Ninety times: nonagies sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces:* Cic.

nōn-a-gīnta, num. adj. [non-us; (a); gīnta = Gr. κοῖρα = ten] (*Ninth-ten*; hence) *Ninety: nonaginta annosiatu, Cic.*

nōn-ānus, a, um, adj. [non-a (sc. legio)] *Of, or belonging to, the ninth legion: miles, Tac.*—As Subst.: **nōn-ānus, i, m. (sc. miles)** *A soldier of the ninth legion:* Tac.

non-dum, adv. *Not yet:* Cic.
non-gent-i, æ, a, adj. [for non-gent-i; fr. non-us; cent-um] (*Ninth-*

hundred; hence) Nine hundred: millia, Cic.

non-nō, interrog. adv.: 1. In a direct interrogation: *Not?* *nonne animadvertis, Cic.*—**2.** In an indirect interrogation: *If not, whether not:* *quum esset ex eo quæstum, Archelaum Perdicæ filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.*

non-nēmō, Inis, comm. gen. (*Not no one; hence*) 1. *Some, several, many a one:* Cic.—2. *Some one, a certain person:* Cic.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. (*Not none; hence*) 1. *Some, several: so, alone:* *nonnulla in re, Cic.*—As Subst.: **non-nulli, ōrum, n. (sc. homines)** *Persons, several:* *nonnulli . . . tragulas, Cæs.*—2. *Not inadvertently, not inattentive:* *non hæc nullis . . . Observans oculis, Virg.*

non-nunquam, adv. (*Not never; hence*) *Sometimes, occasionally:* Cic.

non-nusquam, adv. (*Not nowhere; hence*) *In some places:* Pl.

nō-nus, a, um, adj. [for nov-us; fr. nov-em] *The ninth: terra, Cic.*—As Subst.: **nōna, æ, f. (sc. hora)** *The ninth hour of the day, i.e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome:* Hor.

nōnus-dēcīmus, a, um, adj. *The nineteenth: annus, Tac.*

Nōra, ōrum, n. *Nora; a hill-fort in Cappadocia.*

Norba, æ, f. *Norba; a city of Latium.*—Hence, **Norb-ānus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Norba; Norban.*—As Subst.: **Norbani, ōrum, n. (sc. cives)** *The Norbans.*

Nōrēia, æ, f. *Noreia; a town of Noricum.*

Nōricum, i, n. *Noricum; a country lying between the Danube and the Alps: Tac.*—Hence, **Nōric-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Noricum; Norican.*

norm-a, æ, f. [constr. fr. norm-a; fr. γυρῶμα-ος] **I. Prop.: A square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles:** Vitruv. **II. Fig.: A rule, pattern, precept:** Cic.; Hor.

Nortia (Nur-), æ, f. *Nortia or Nurtia; a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.*

nōs, nostrūm, or nostrī, the plur. of ego (Gen., nostrūm and nostr-ārum, for nostrūm: nemo nostrorum, Plaut.) *nostrum quisquam, Ter.* *We: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.*—For Sing.: *nil nostrī miserere? mori me denique coges, Virg.: quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter.*—With Suffix met: *nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Ter.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *nous.*

nosce-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [nosce-o] **I. Prop.: To get, or obtain, an acquaintance with; hence, to examine, explore: nōs noscit, Plaut.** **II. Meton.: A. To know or recognise: *non castra, non ducem, noscitant, Tac.*—**B. To perceive, observe: senatorem raro usquam, Liv.****

no-sco (old form *no-sco*), nōvi, nōtum, noscere (contracted forms,

*nōsti, nōram, nōrim, nosse, etc., for novisti, etc.), 3. v. a. [akin to γινώσκω] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1.** In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire, or obtain, a knowledge of; to become acquainted with; to come to know:* *deum mente, Cic.: nullique videnda Voce tamen noscar, Ov.*—**2.** In Perf. Tense, and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with, to have acquired or obtained a knowledge; hence, to know:* *nōsti cetera, Cic.* (with Obli. in Abl. by attraction) *judice, quo nōsti, populo, Hor. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To examine, consider: ad res snas noscendas, Liv.*—**2.** *To take cognizance of, investigate as a judge: quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, Tac.* **II. Meton.: Present Tense, etc.: A. Gen.: 1.** *To know, recognise: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. **B. Esp.: 1.** *To acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: partem excusationis, Cic.****

nosmet, v. nos.

nos-ter, tra, trum (Gen. Pl., nostrūm, Plaut.), Pron. possess. [nos] **I. Gen.: Our, our own; ours: *ad nostrum reditum, Cic.*—**Strengthened by pte: *nostrāte culpā facimus ut, etc., Ter.* **II. Esp.: A. Of persons: Of, or belonging to, us; ours; our: our own: Halienus noster, Cic.—As Subst.: **noster, tri, m.: 1.** (sc. homo) *One belonging to us; one of our side, or party, or army:* Cæs.—**2.** (sc. amicus) *Our friend:* Hor.—**B.** In addressing a person: *Dear, good: o Syre noster, salve, Ter.*—**C.** *Convenient for us, favourable to us: loca, Liv.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *notre.*******

nostr-as, ātis, adj. [noster, nostr-i] *Of our country, native: verba, Cic.*

nō-ta, æ, f. [no, root of no-sco] (*That by which a person, or thing, is known; hence*) **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A mark, sign, note: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Notæ literarum, or notæ, alone: Marks or characters in writing; letters:* Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.: 1. Plur.: Secret characters, secret writings, cipher: Suet.—**2.** *A critical mark (made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages):* Cic.—**3.** *A mark (on a wine-cask or wine-jar, to denote the quality of the wine):* Hor.—**4.** *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* Cic.—**5.** *A nod, beck, sign:* Ov.—**6.** *A brand (on the body of a bad slave):* Suet.—**b.** *Of a tattoo-mark:* Cic.—**7.** *A mark, spot, note on the body:* Hor.—**8.** *A stamp, impression on a coin:* Suet. **II. Fig.: Of abstract things: **A. Gen.: A mark, sign, token:** Cic. **B. Esp.: 1.** *A characteristic quality, character:* Suet.—**2.** *a. A condemnation pronounced on a person by the censor:* Cic.—**b.** *A mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace:* Cic. **III. Meton.: A. Plur.: 1.** *A letter, epistle, writing, note:* Ov.—**2.** *Inscription, characters, etc.: Hor.*—**B.** *A sort, kind, quality, etc.: ex hac notā corporum est ætæ, Sen.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *note.*******

notā-bilis, e, adj. [not(a)-o] (*That can be marked, etc.*; hence) **1.** Remarkable, distinguished, noteworthy, extraordinary, memorable, conspicuous, notable; exitus, Cic. (*Comp.*) illud in declamationibus est notabilis, Quint.—**2.** Visible, discernible, perceptible: civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. notable.

notābil-iter, adv. [notabil-is] Remarkably, in a remarkable manner, to an extraordinary degree: expalluit, Pl.: (*Comp.*) quibusdam notabilibus turbantibus, Tac.

notā-tio, ōnis, f. [not(a)-o] **1.** A marking, making marks upon: Cic.—**2.** a. Gen.: An indicating, noting, or designating; a choice, designation: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) The designating the origin or power of a word; etymology: —(b) Rhet. t.t.: A describing, depicting, characterizing: Auct. Her.—**3.** A noticing, observing, observation: Cic.—**4.** A remark, animadversion, stigma: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. notation.

notā-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of not(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Marked, perceptible (*Comp.*) notator similidum, Auct. Her.

not-escō, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [1. not-us] To become known: not-escatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: quai ubi Tiberio notuere, Tac.

notus, a, um, adj. = vobis. **I.** Prop.: Spurious; not genuine: A. Of persons: Illegitimate, bastard: filius, Quint.—As Subst.: notus, i, m. An illegitimate son: Virg.—B. Of animals: Mongrel, not pure-bred: equi, Virg. **II.** Meton.: Not genuine, false, counterfeit: lumen, Lucr.

not-tio, ōnis, f. [no, root of no-scō] **1.** a. Prop.: A becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted with: (with Acc.) quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, Amicam meam? Plaut.—b. Meton.: An idea, conception, notion of a thing: Cic.—**2.** A taking cognizance of a thing by a magistrate, etc.; an examination, investigation: Cic.: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. notion.

not-itia, ōis, f. (Gen. Sing., notitiā, Lucr.), -es, ōis, f. [1. not-us] (*The quality of the notus; hence*) **1.** a. Gen.: A being known: Nep.—b. Esp.: Celebrity, note, fame, renown, etc.: Ov.—**2.** a. Gen.: A knowing, knowledge: Lucr.; Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) An idea, conception, notion of a thing: Cic.—(b) Acquaintance with a person: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. notice.

not-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [not-a] **1.** a. Prop.: To mark; to designate or impress with a mark or mark of: tabellam sanguine, Cic. B. Fig.: **1.** a. Gen.: To mark, indicate, denote: res nominibus novis, Cic.—b. Esp.: To allude, or refer, to one; to point at one: senatum gestu, Suet.—**2.** To mark, note, observe: cantus avium, Cic. **II.** To form or make in writing: literas, Suet. **III.** To write in short-hand or cipher: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. **IV.** To mark, or brand, with disgrace, etc., on account of bad conduct, crime, etc.; to censure, reprimand: A. Gen.: sen-

atus rem, non hominem, notavit, Cic. (without Object) notante Judice, quo nōsti, populo, Hor. B. Esp.: Of the censors: quos censors furti nomine notaverunt, Cic. V. To write a letter: scribit damnatae tabellae, Et notat, et delet, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. noter.

1. not-us, a, um: **1.** P. of no-scō.—**2.** Pa.: a. (a) In a good sense: Known: (*Comp.*) nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Caes.: (with Gen.) notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor.: (*Sup.*; also, with Dat.) vita Sillae vobis notissima, Cic.—As Subst.: notus, i, m. (sc. homo) An acquaintance, intimate friend: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: Notorious: Cic.—**2.** Knowing, that knows: novi; notis praedicas, Plaut.

2. Notus (-os), i, m. = Nōros. **I.** Prop.: The south wind: Ov. **II.** Meton.: For Wind in name: Virg.

novā-cūla, ōis, f. [nov(a)-o] (*That which serves for making new, or for giving a new or fresh appearance; hence*) A razor (as an instrument used or serving for giving a new appearance to the face, etc.): Cic.

novā-lis, e, adj. [id.] (*Renewed, or renewing itself; hence, of the soil*) **1.** Renewed with herbage, or renewing its herbage year by year; yearly clothed with fresh pasture; old pasture: not broken up, unbroken: Col.—**2.** Ploughed anew: Var.—As Subst.: a. novallis, is, f. (sc. terra): (a) Fallow land: Virg.—(b) Land that has been for the first time brought under the plough: Pl.—b. novale, is, n. (sc. solum): (a) Prop.: Fallow land: Pl.—(b) Meton.: A cultivated field: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. novate.

novā-trix, icis, f. [id.] She who renews or changes: rerum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. novatrice.

nov-e, adv. [nov-us] In a novel or unusual way; unusually: Auct. Her. **novell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [novell-a, "a young vine"] To plant young vines: Suet.

nov-ellus, a, um, adj. dim. [nov-us] **1.** New: quum regerem tenerā frena novella manu, Ov.—**2.** New, fresh: Aquileienses, i.e. fresh colonists at Aquilei: Liv.—**3.** Young: juveni, Var.: arbor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nouvel, nouveau.

novem, adj. num. indecl. [akin to Sanscrit navan] Nine: Cic.; Caes.

Novem-ber (-bris), bris, m. [novem; Sanscrit vāra, Persian bar, "time"] (*Nine-time; i.e. ninth time-division of the year*) November: the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Aus.—Hence, **Novembris**, e, adj. Of November: novae, Mart.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. Novembre.

noven-dēcim (novēm-), adj. num. indecl. [for novem, decem] Nineteen: Liv.

noven-dī-ālis (novēm-), e, adj. [for novem-dī-ālis; fr. novem; di-ālis] (*Of, or belonging to, nine days; hence*) **1.** That lasts nine days: novendiales sacrum or novendiales feriae, a nine

days' festival (solemnized on the occurrence of any prodigy foreboding misfortune, e.g. a shower of stones, etc.): Liv.; Cic.—**2.** a. That takes, or take, place on the ninth day: aena, the funeral banquet held on the ninth day, Tac.—b. Meton.: Because of the offerings, etc., to the dead on the ninth day after death: = recentes, New, fresh: pulveres, Hor.

Nov-ensid-es (Nov-ensil-), lum, adj. m. [for Nov-insid-es; fr. nov-us; insid-o] Of gods: Newly settled in a country or introduced (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigene, the native gods): old form of prayer in Liv.

nov-ēnus, a, um, num. adj. [nov-em] Nine each, nine: Liv.

nov-erca, ōis, f. [nov-us] (*She that is new or fresh; hence*) A step-mother, step-daughter: Cic.

novērc-ālis, e, adj. [novērc-a] **I.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a step-mother: Juv. **II.** Meton.: Hostile, malevolent: odia, Tac.

novi, v. noscō.

nov-icius (-itius), a, um, adj. [nov-us] **1.** New: quaestus, Plaut.—**2.** Fresh; that has not long been with one, or in a place: puellae, Ter.—As Subst.: novicius, ii, m. (sc. homo) One newly arrived; a new comer: Cic.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) novice.

Nov-ies, adv. [nov-em] Ninetimes novies Styx interfusa, Virg.

Noviōdūnum, i, n. Noviodunum: **1.** A city of the Bituriges (now Noyan).—**2.** A city of the Eduans on the Loire (now Nevers).—**3.** A city of the Suevones (now Soissons).

novissīma, ōrum, v. novus.

novissim-e, sup. adv. [novissim-us; Sup. of novus] **1.** Of time: Most recently, very lately, a very short time ago: Sall.—**2.** Of order or succession: Lastly, last of all, in the last place, finally: Hirt.

novissimī, ōrum, v. novus.

nov-itas, ātis, f. [nov-us] (*The quality or condition of the novus; hence*) **1.** a. Prop.: Newness, novelty: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A new connection or association; a new friendship: Cic.—(b) An attempt at something new; a novel attempt: Ov.—**2.** The condition of the novus homo; newness of rank or station: Cic.—**3.** Newness, freshness; a new or fresh state or condition: Ov.—**4.** Rareness, strangeness, unusualness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. nouveauté.

novītus, a, um, v. novus.

Novīus, ii, m., -ae, ōis, f. Novius and Novia: Roman names.

nov-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nov-us] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To make new; to make a new thing: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.—Particular phrase: Novare res, To make things new, i.e. to effect a political innovation; to bring about or cause a revolution, or a new state of things: Liv. B. Esp.: **1.** Of words: To coin, invent, etc.: Cic.—**2.** To renew, raise up afresh: prolo viros, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To refresh, re-invigorate: fessa membra, Ov. **III.**

Meton. **A.** *To change, alter:* alliquid, Cic.—**B.** *To plough a field afresh:* Cic.

novus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *nava*, Gr. *neos*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *New:* civitates, Cic.; progenies, Virg.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Novæ tabulæ, New account books [by making which old debts were cancelled]:* Cic.—**2.** *Novus (homo), A new man, i. e. the first man in a family who has obtained a curule office; one newly ennobled:* Cic.—**3.** *Novæ res: a. New things, news:* Cic.—As Subst.: **novum**, i, n. *News:* Cic.—**b.** *Political innovations, a revolution, or a change in the state, etc.:* Cic.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *New, newly appointed:* consules, Suet.—**2.** *New, fresh:* exercitus, Liv.—**3.** Of a snake: *Renewed, i. e. having cast its old skin:* Ov.—**4.** Young: arbor, Hor.—**5.** *New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* crimen, Cic.—**6.** *New in any thing, unusual, unaccustomed, inexperienced:* nova milcesera, Ov. **II.** Meton.: In Sup.: *novissimus = extremus:* **A.** Of order or succession: **1.** Gen.: *Last:* qui ex liis novissimus venit, necatur, Cæs.—As Subst.: **novissim**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers in the rear of an army, the rear:* Cæs.—**2.** Esp.: *Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing, etc.:* acies, the rear of an army in the field, Liv.—**B.** Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Last, latest:* inter novissimas nudari, Pl.—**2.** Esp.: *When a thing is ending or drawing to a close; at the end, or close of a thing:* tempus, Nep.—**C.** Of degree or rank: **1.** *Lowest, last, least:* histriones, Cic.—**2.** *Highest, extreme, utmost:* exempla, Tac.—As Subst.: **novissima**, ōrum, n. (sc. exempla) *The highest or extreme penalty; i. e. the penalty or punishment of death:* Tac.—**D.** Of position or locality: *Where a thing, etc., is furthest or most distant; the end, lowest part, extremity of a thing, etc.:* cauda, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *neuf*.

1. nox, noctis, f. (once m. in Cato) [akin to Sanscrit *nakta*, "night," *nakam*, "by night," also, to Gr. *νύξ*] **I.** Prop.: *Night:* Cic.—As verbal expressions: *Nocte, nox, In the night, at night, by night:* Cic.; Frgm. XII. Tabb. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The goddess Nox, or Night; the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Aether and Hemera:* Ov.—**B.** Of that which is done or takes place at night: **1.** *Nocturnal noise, a revelling at night—***2.** *Sleep, a dream:* Virg.—**3.** = *concupiscit:* Cic.; Hor.—**C.** Of that which resembles night: **1.** *Death:* Virg.—**2.** *Darkness, obscurity:* Virg.—**3.** *Blindness:* Ov.—**4.** *The shades below, the infernal regions:* Claud. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* rei publicæ, Cic.—**B.** *Mental darkness or ignorance:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuil*.

noxia, æ, f. [for *noc-sa*; fr. *noc-eo*] (*The hurting thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Hurt, harm, injury:* Ov.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An injurious act, i. e. a*

fault, offence, crime: Cæs.—**B.** *Punishment:* Liv.

noxia, æ, v. *noxius*.
nox-ius, a, um, adj. (*Comp.*, *noxior*, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; *al.* *obnoxior*—*Sup.*, *noxissimus* or *noxissimus*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26; also dub.; *al.* *noxiosissimus*) [nox-a] (*Of, or belonging to, noxa;* hence) **1.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious:* civis, Cic. (with *Dat.*) *crimina noxia cordi*, Virg.—As Subst.: **noxia**, æ, f. (sc. res) (*A hurtful thing;* hence) **a.** *Hurt, harm, damage, injury:* Ter.; Pl.—**b.** *An injurious act; a fault, offence, trespass:* Cic.—**2.** *Guilty, culpable, criminal:* *noxia corda*, Ov. (with *Abl.*) *noxii crimine*, Liv. (with *Gen.*) *noxius conjunctionis*, Tac.—As Subst.: **noxius**, ū, m. (sc. homo) *A criminal, culprit* (esp. one condemned to be thrown to wild beasts): Suet.

nubē-cula, æ, f. dim. [nubes, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *nube-is*] (*A little nubes;* hence) **1.** *A little cloud:* Pl.—**2.** *Something cloudy or dark; a dark spot:* Pl.—**3.** *A gloomy expression of countenance:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubécule*.

nub-es, is, f., -is, is, m. [akin to Sanscrit *nabh-as*, "aër," "cælum;" Gr. *νέφος*] **I.** Prop.: *A cloud:* Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the breath: *Vapour, etc.:* Pl.—**B.** Of dust, etc.: *A cloud, a dark spot:* Virg.—**C.** *A cloud, thick multitude, swarm:* Liv.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A cloud (for something unreal or unsubstantial); a phantom:* Hor.—**B.** Of the countenance, etc.: *A cloud, cloudiness:* Hor.—**C.** *A gloomy or mournful condition:* Ov.—**D.** *Obscurity, concealment:* Hor.—**E.** *A cloud, storm-cloud, i. e. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nuë, nuage*.

nub-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [nubes; (*i*); fer-o] **1.** *Cloud-bearing, cloud-carrying:* Appenninus, Ov.—**2.** *Cloud-bringing:* Notus, Ov.

nub-igēn-a, æ, adj., comm. gen. [nubes; (*i*); gen-o] *Cloud-born, born of clouds or of a cloud:* annes, Stat.

nubila, ōrum, v. nubilis.
nub-ilis, e, adj. [nub-o] **I.** Prop.: *Marriageable:* filia, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Fil, or of age, for marriage; marriageable:* anni, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nubile*.

nub-ilus, a, um, adj. [nub-o] **I.** Prop.: *Cloudy, overcast, lowering:* annus, Tib.—As Subst.: **nubila**, ōrum, n. *The clouds:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Cloud-bringing, cloudy:* Auster, Ov.—**B.** *Dark, gloomy:* Styx, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Beclouded, troubled:* mens, Plaut.—**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy:* toto nubila vultu, Ov.—**C.** *Unfavourable, adverse, etc.:* Parca, Ov.

nubis, is, v. nubes.
nub-is, ō, nupsi, nuptum, nubēre, 3. v. a. and n. [nub-es] (*To cloud over;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To cover:* jubet ut uide virginis nubant rose, Auct. Pervig. Ven. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Of a bride:* Pass. in reflexive force, or simply *nubere:* *To cover or veil herself for the bridegroom, i. e. to marry or wed a man;*

to be married, or wedded, to a man: Ter.; Cic. **B.** Meton.: *To get, or be, admitted, by marriage:* quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, Cic.

Nuc-ē-ria, æ, f. [nux, nuc-is] (*The thing pertaining to nux; Nut Totten*) *Nuceria; a city of Campania (now Nocera).*—Hence, **Nucēr-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nuceria;* *Nucerian.*—As Subst.: **Nucerini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Nucerians.*

nuc-l-frang-ibulum, i, m. [nux, nuc-is; (*i*); frang-o] (*The thing effecting the breaking of nuts;* hence, Prop.: *A nut-cracker;* Meton.) *A tooth:* Plaut.

nuc-lūs, i, m. dim. [nux, nuc-is] **I.** Prop.: *A small nut; a nut:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree:* Pl.—**B.** *A nut (as opp. to the shell):* Plaut.—**C.** Of fruits: *The hard, uneatable kernel or stone:* Pl.—**D.** Of garlic or onions: *A coat or layer:* Pl.—**E.** *The kernel, i. e. the hardest, firmest, most solid part of a thing:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noyau*.
nū-di-us [for *nunc-di-us*; fr. *nunc*; di-es] *It is now the . . . day since;* always in connection with ordinal numbers; e. g. *nudius tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday,* Cic.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [nud-us] **I.** Prop.: Of persons or parts of their bodies: *To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing:* hominem . . . in foro medio nudari, . . . jubet, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bare, lay bare, expose to view:* tergora diripiunt costis, et viscera nudant, Virg.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *To bare, strip, or uncover any thing:* gladios, Liv.—**2.** *To bare or strip of any thing:* cornicula . . . Furtivis nudata coloribus, Hor.—**C.** Of trees: *To make bare, to strip of foliage:* Pl.—**D.** Of corn, etc.: *To lay bare; i. e. to thresh:* Ov.—**E.** Milit. l. t.: **1.** *To leave uncovered or bare; to expose to the enemy; to leave defenceless:* ripam, Liv.: *terga fugā*, Virg.—**2.** *To strip of, leave without:* murum defensioribus, Cæs.—**3.** *To strip, lay bare or waste, ravage, plunder, spoil:* agros, Liv. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To leave naked or bare, to strip:* aliquem illis integumentis dissimulationis, Cic.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose, reveal, manifest, etc.:* defectionem, Liv.—**C.** **1.** Gen.: *To strip of:* etiamsi hac scientia juris nudata sit, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To strip, or deprive, of civil rights:* Suet.—**b.** *To strip of property, etc.;* to despoil, plunder: quem præcepit alia nudat, Hor.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *NADSH*, *puḍere*] (*Ashamed or made ashamed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons or parts of their bodies: **A.** Gen.: *Naked, bare, unclothed, without clothes, uncovered:* tanquam nudus nuces legeret, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) *nuda pedem*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Without one's toga, in one's tunic;* nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg.—**2.** *Without cover or defence; unprotected:* nuda corpora trucidantur, Liv. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *Bare, uncovered, naked, not covered;*

slex, Virg.: (with *Gen.*) loca nuda gignentium, Sall.—**B. Esp.:** *Bare of occupants, unoccupied:* partem asselliorum nudam reliquerunt, Cic.—**2. Bare of, stripped of, despoiled of, left without: nudum remigio latus, Hor.—**B.:** 1. Of ice: *Bare of snow, without snow, etc., upon it:* Liv.—**2. Bare of vegetation; without vegetation, grass, etc.:** Liv.—**3. Of the person, etc.:** *Bare of ornaments, adorned:* nudis incompta capillis, Ov.—**C. Of corn, etc.:** *Threshed:* hordea, Ov.—**D. Milit. t. t.:** *Bare of, left without:* urbs nuda præsidiō, Cic. **III. Fig.:** **A. Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only:** nuda ista, si ponas, etc., Cic. (*Sup.*) nudissima veritas, Cœl. Aurel.—**B. Simple, unadorned:** commentarii, Cic.—**C. Of language:** *Unveiled, i. e. obscene words:* Pl.—**D.:** 1. *Stripped, deprived, or despoiled of property, etc.:* nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor.—**2. Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn:** aliquis, Cic. senectia, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nu.***

nūgæ, ærum, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *Jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Of verses:* Trifles: Hor. **II. Meton.:** *Jesters, jokers, droll fellows:* amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgā-tor, ōris, m. [nug(a)-or] **A** jester, joker, babler, trifster, silly person: Plaut.; Cic.

nūgātōr-e, adv. [nugatori-us] *Triflingly, frivolously:* Auct. Her.

nūgātōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [nugator] (*Of, or belonging to, a nugator;* hence) *Trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory:* Cic.

nūg-ax, ācis, adj. [nug-æ] (*Prone to nugs; hence*) *Jesting, trifling, frivolous:* Script. ap. Cic.

nūg-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [id.] **I. Prop.:** *To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense:* Democritus non insecute nugatur, Cic. cum illo, Hor. **II. Meton.:** *To trick, cajole, cheat:* nugatur sciens, Plaut.

Nūthōnes, um, m. *The Nuthones; Germanic people near the Elbe.*

n-ullus, a, um, adj. (*Gen. Masc.*, nulli for nullius, Ter.—*Gen. Fem.*, nullæ, Plaut.; Prop.) [*l. n-e; ullus*] **I. Gen.:** *Not any, none, no:* poeta, Cic.—*Adverbial expression:* Nullo, Neter: nullo verius, Liv.—*Particular phrases:* **A.** Nullusdum, *None as yet:* Liv.—**B.** Nullus unus (a, um), *No one:* Cic.—**C.** Nullus alter, *No other:* Plaut.—**D.** Nullus = non, *Not, not at all:* Cic.—*As Subst.:* 1. nullus, *us, m. (sc. homo) = nemo, No one, no body:* Cic.; Virg.—**2. nulla, l. f. (sc. mulier) = no woman, no one, nobody: Plaut.—**3. nullum, l. n. Nothing: Hor. **II. Esp.:** **A.** *Of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling:* leges, Cic.—**B.** *Not proper, not as it ought to be:* vita, Cic.—**C.** *Lost, undone:* nullus es, Geta, it's all over with you, Ter. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nul.*****

num, adv. *An Interrog. particle, used for the most part where a negative answer is expected:* 1. In a

direct interrogation, where it has no corresponding term in English: num igitur tot dumtaxat naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. (with *nam*) eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. (with *ne*) deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic.—*Particular phrase:* Num quid (also in one word, numquid) vis? *Do you wish anything further? is there anything else?* a very common form of leave-taking: Cic.—**2. In an indirect interrogation:** Whether: existit hoc loco quadam quæstio subtilitatis: num quando aruici novi, digni amicitia, veteribus sint anteporendi, Cic.

Nūma, æ, m. Numa: 1. *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.*—**2. Numa Marcius (Marti-us), a Sabine; a friend of the former and high priest.**—**3. A Rutulian.**

Nūmantia, æ, f. Numantia; a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which was captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger.—Hence,

Nūmant-inus, a, um, adj. *Numantine.*—*As Subst.:* Numantini, ōrum, m. (*sc. cives*) *The Numantines.*

Nūmānus, i, m. *Numanus; a Rutulian, surnamed Remulus.*

nūm-ārus (numm-), a, um, adj. [numi-us] **I. Prop.:** (*Of, or belonging to, money, money;* difficultas, Cic. **II. Meton.:** *Bribed with money, venal, mercenary:* iudices, Cic.

nūm-ātus (numm-), a, um, adj. [id.] *Moneyed, furnished with money, rich:* homo bene numatus, Cic.

nū-men, mis, n. [nu-o] **I. Prop.:** *A nodding with the head, a nod:* Lucr. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *A nod, i. e. command, will:* Lucr. **B. Esp.:** 1. *The divine will, the will or power of the gods:* Cic.; Virg.—**2. Will, might, authority of powerful persons: Ov. **III. Meton.:** **A.** *An inclination of a thing towards a place:* Lucr.—**B.:** 1. *God-head, deity, divinity, divine majesty:* Virg.; Hor.—**2. A divinity, deity, god or goddess: Virg.****

nūmērā-bilis, e, adj. [numera(a)-o] *That can be numbered or counted; numerable:* populus, Hor.

nūmērā-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of number(a)-o.*—**2. Pa.:** *Counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash:* dos uxoris numerata, Cic.—*As Subst.:* numeratum, i, n. (*sc. as or argentum*) *Ready money, cash:* Cic.

Nūmērīus, ii, m. *Numerius; a Roman name.*—Hence **Nūmērī-ānus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, a Numerius; Numerian.*

1. **nūmēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.** [nume-rus] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *To count, reckon, number:* bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hædos, Virg.—*Particular phrase:* Numera (senatum), *Count (the senate);* said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present: equivalent to the English, *I demand a call of the House:* Cic. **B. Esp.:** *Of money:* To count out, pay out, pay: stipendium militibus, Cic. **II. Fig.:**

A. To reckon, number as one's own, i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—B. To account, reckon, esteem, consider as any thing: (with *second Acc. of further definition*) aliqueum accusatore, Cic. (with *Pass. f. d. by Nom.*) ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nombrer.*****

2. nūmēro, v. *numerus.*

nūmērōs-e, adv. [numeros-us] 1. *Numeroously, multifariously:* (Comp.) numerosus dividere, Pl. (*Sup.*) versare numerosissime, Quint.—**2. Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously:** fiduciale numerose sonantes? Cic.

nūmēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [nume-rus] (*Full of numerus; hence*) 1.: **A. Gen.:** *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold:* (Sup.) numerosissima florum varietas, Pl.—**B. Esp.:** *Of a building: Containing many parts, etc.:* (Comp.) gymnasium... longe numerosius, Pl.—**2. Full of rhythm or harmony; according to rhythm; measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious: oratio, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. nombreux.***

nūm-ērus, i, m. [akin to Gr. νῆμα] (*The distributed thing; hence*) **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A number:* Cic.; Virg.—*Particular phrase:* Numerum referre, *To reckon up, count up, number:* Virg. **B. Esp.:** 1. *A number, body, collective mass, of persons or things:* Cic.; Liv.—*Particular phrase:* Numero, *In number, collectively, altogether:* Cic.—**2. A quantity, large amount: Cic.—**3. Full number or amount; complement: Cic.—**4. With accessory notion of greatness: Great or large number, numbers: Cic.; Virg.—**5. The mathematics, astronomy (mostly plur.):** Cic.—**6. Milit. t. t.:** *A division of the army, a troop, band:* Tac.—**7. A (mere) number:** Hor.—**8. Gram. t. t.:** *A number (singular, plural);* Quint. **II. Meton.:** *Plur. Dice (marked with numbers):* Ov. **III. Fig.:** **A. Rank, place, position, estimation:** Cæs.; Cic.—*Particular phrase:* In numero esse, *To be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be any thing:* Cic.—**B. A part of a whole; a member: Cic.—*Particular phrase:* Deesse numeris suis, *To be wanting in parts, etc.; i. e. to be deficient:* Ov.—**C. Order: Virg.—**D.:** 1. *Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers:* Cic.; Virg.—**2. A measure, number, in poetry: Cic.—**3. A verse, in gen.: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. numéro, nombre.***************

1. **Nūmicus, ii, and -icus, i, m.** *Nimicus or Numicus; a small river of Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of Jupiter Indiges (now Rio Torto).*

2. Nūmicus, ii, m. *Nimicus; a Roman name.*

1. **Nūmīda, æ, m. = Νόμας:** **I. Gen.:** *A nomad:* Vitr. **II. Esp.:** *A Numidian; one of the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage (in the modern Algiers):* Sall.

Tac.—As Adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Numidians; Numidian.*—Hence, **A. Nūmid-ia**, æ, f. *The country of the Numidians; Numidia.*—**B. Nūmid-icus**, a, um, adj. *Numidian.*

2. Nūmida, æ, m. *Numida; a Roman name.*

nūmīma, ātis, v. nomisma.

Nūmistro, ōnis, f. *Nūmistro; a city of Lucania (now Muro).*

Nūmītor, ōris, m. *Numitor: 1. A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*—**2. A Rutulian.**

Nūmītor-ius, li, m., -ia, æ, f. *(One belonging to Numitor) Nūmītorius and Numitoria; Roman names.*

nūmmārius, a, um, etc., v. num.

nūmmān, numme, v. num.

nūmquam, v. nunquam.

num-quid (nunqu-), *adv. interrog.*: **1.** In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: *numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret?* Hor.—**2.** In an indirect interrogation: *Whether: scire sane velim, n quid necesse sit, etc., Cic.*

nūmūl-ārius (nummul-), li, m. [numul-us] *(One pertaining to numulus; hence) A public banker (at Rome appointed by the State; also called men-sarius; distinct from the argentarius, who was a common banker and did business on his own account): Suet.*

nūmū-lus (numm-), i, m. *dim.* [for numo-lus; fr. numus, (un)ctur. Gen. numo-i] *Some money, money: Cic.*

nūmus (numm-), (Gen. Plur. nummūm, Cic.; Pl.), i, m. [νῦμμος = νόμος or νόμισμα] **I. Gen.**: *A piece of money, a coin, money: Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Esse in nummis, To be in cash; i.e. to have ready money at command: Cic.* **II. Esp. A: 1.** Prop.: *A Roman silver coin (called also nummus sestertius, and simply sestertius); a sesterce: Cic.*—**2. Meton.**: *Like our Farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: Cic.*—**B.** As a Greek coin: *Two drachme: Plaut.*

nūn-c, *adv.* [akin to Gr. νῦν, with demonstrative suffix ce] **I. Prop.**: *Now, at present, at this time: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic.*—With suffix *ce*, and interrogative particle *ne*: *nuncine, Ter.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** In forming a climax: *But now: Cic.*—**B.** In that case, now, then: *Script. ap. Cic.*

nūncine, v. nunc.

nūnciā, æ, etc., v. nunt.

nūn-cūbi, *adv.* [for num-alicubi] **I. Prop.**: *Any where? whether anywhere? Var.* **II. Meton.**: *At any time? ever? Ter.*

nūncūpā-tio, ōnis, f. [nuncup(a)-o] **I.** *A naming or appointing as heir: Suet.*—**2.** *A public pronouncing of vows: Tac.*

nūn-cūpo, āvi, ātum, āre (nuncupāssit for nuncupaverit, Frgm. XII. Tab.) **I. v. a.** [etym. dub.; referred by some to nomen and capio; if so]

(To take the name of a person or thing; hence) I. Gen.: *To call by name; to call, name: illud... nominem nuncupabant, Cic.*: (with second Acc of further definition) *can reginam, Just.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Of an heir: **1.** *To name (publicly before witnesses): Suet.*—**2.** *To constitute or appoint: Pl.*—**Suet.**—**B.** Of vows: *To pronounce publicly; to offer: Cic.; Liv.*

nūn-dī-næ, ārum, f. [for non-dī-næ; fr. non-us; di-es] *(Things pertaining to the ninth-day; hence) I. Prop.*: *The market (which took place every ninth day): Cic.*; Pl. **II. Fig.**: *Trade, traffic, sale: Cic.*

nūndinā-tio, ōnis, f. [nundin(a)-or] *(The holding of a market or fair; hence) A trading, trafficking, buying and selling: Cic.*

nūndin-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [nundin-a] **I. Prop.**: *To attend or hold market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, chaffering, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: *To come together in large numbers: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.* **III. Fig. A.**: *To get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, Cic.*—**B.** *To trade away, to sell: Suet.*

nūndin-um, i, n. [id.] *(A thing pertaining to the nundina; hence) The market time or day; for the most part only in the connection inter nūndin-um, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nūndinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive): Cic.; Liv.*

n-unquam (num-), *adv.* [I. n-e; unquam] **I. Prop.**: *At no time, never: dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic.*—Particular phrase: *Nunquam non, (Never not; i.e.) Always: Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Not; in no way; by no means: nunquam omnes hodie moriemur multi, Virg.*

nūntiā (-ciā), æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps contracted from nov-ventiā; fr. nov-us; ven-io] *(She who has newly come or arrived; hence) A (female) bearer of tidings; a (female) messenger: Cic.*

nūntiā-tio (nūntiā-), ōnis, f. [nūnti(a)-o] **Relig. t. t.**: *A declaring or announcing; a declaration, announcement (made by the augur respecting that which he has observed): Cic.*

nūnti-o (nūnti-), āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n. [nūnti-us] **I. Act.**: *To announce, report, declare, relate, make known; to inform or give intelligence of: vera nuntiare, Cic.: qui nuntiant omnes naves afflictas esse, Cæs.*—Particular phrase: *Nuntiare alicui salutem, To announce health to one; i.e. to convey wishes for one's welfare, one's compliments to a person, etc.: Cic.* **II. Neut.**: *To carry a message; to bear or bring tidings; to be, or act the part of, a messenger, etc.: primus Ameriam nuntiat, Cic.*

nūn-tum (-cium), li, n. [prps. contracted fr. nov-ventium; fr. nov-us, ven-io] *(A thing newly come or*

arrived; hence) 1. A thing that brings tidings or conveys information; an (inanimate) messenger: Tib.—**2. A message: Cat.**

1. nūn-tus (-cius), li, m. [perhaps contracted from nov-ventius] *(A person or thing newly come or arrived; hence) 1. Of persons: A bearer of tidings, one who brings intelligence, a messenger: Cic.*—**2. Of things: A. Prop.**: *News, tidings, a message: Cic.*—Particular phrases: *Nuntium (alicui) mittere or remittere, To send or remit a message to one (annulling or renouncing a thing; esp. the marriage tie, betrothals, etc.): Cic.*—**b. Meton.**: *A command, order, injunction, etc.: Cic.; Nep.* ¶ Hence, Fr. nonce.

2. nūnti-us, a, um, adj. [I. nuntius] *Announcing, signifying, making known: Itera, Ov.*

nū-o [Gr. νῦν] *To incline in any direction; esp. of the head, to nod; found only in derivatives, as nūmen, nutus; and in compound words, as renuo.*

nū-per, *adv.* [for nov-per; fr. nov-us] **I. Prop.**: *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic.* (Sup.) *nūperime, id.* **II. Meton.**: *A. Recently, in modern times: Cic.*—**B. Formerly: Hor.**

nupta, æ, v. i. nuptus.

nupt-æ, ārum, f. plur. [nupt-a] *(The state, or condition, of the nupta; hence) Marriage, wedding, nuptials: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. noce.

nūpti-ālis, e, adj. [nupti-æ] *Of, or belonging to, a marriage; wedding; nuptial: dona, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. nuptial.

nup-tus (for nūb-tus), a, um, P. of nūb-o.—As Subst.: **nupta**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A married woman, a bride, wife: Ter.; Ov.*

Nursia, æ, f. *Nursia; a Sabine city (now Norcia).*

nūrsus, ūs, f. [νῦρς] **I. Prop.**: *A daughter-in-law: Cic.; Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *A young woman, married woman: Ov.*

n-usquam, *adv.* [I. n-e; usquam] **I. Prop.**: *Nowhere, in no place: nusquam fore, Cic. (with Gen.) nusquam gentium, Ter.*—Particular phrase: *Nusquam esse, To be nowhere, i.e. not to exist, not to be: Hor.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *On no occasion, no where, in nothing: Cic.*—**B.** *With verbs of motion: No whither, to no place: Ter.*—**C.** *To or for nothing: Liv.*

nūā-tio, ōnis, f. [nut(a)-o] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: *A nodding: Pl.*—**b. Fig.**: *Of the state, etc.: A shaking, tottering: Pl.*—**2.** *A swaying: Quint.* ¶ Hence, Fr. nutation.

nūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [nut-us] **I. Prop.**: *To nod with the head: nutans, distortens oculos, Hor.* **II. Meton.**: *To sway to and fro, to totter: nutant circumspectantibus galeis, Liv.* **III. Fig. A.**: *To waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate: Dūmōctus nutare videtur in naturā Deorum.*

Cic.—**B.** *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless*: Tac.—**C.** *To be ready to fall or give way; to totter, to waver*: nutans acies, Tac.

nūtrīo-lus (**nūtrī-**), a, um, adj. [**nūtrix**, **nūtrīo-lis**] *That nourishes, nurses*: pastor, Var.—**As Subst.**: **nūtrīcrīus**, li, m. (sc. homo) *A bringer up, a tutor*: Cæs.

nūtrīo-o, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, and **nūtrīo-or**, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [**id.**] **I.** Prop.: *Of living beings: To suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: *To support, sustain*: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

nūtrīc-ūla, æ, f. dim. [**id.**] *A nurse*: Cic.; Hor.

nūtrī-men, hīs, n. [**nūtrī-o**] (*The nourishing thing*; hence) *Nourishment*: nutrimen dent, Ov.

nūtrī-mentum, i, n. [**id.**] (*The nourishing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment*: Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Plur.: *A bringing up, rearing*: Suet.—**B.** *Of fire: That which supports or feeds; fuel*: Virg. **III.** Fig.: *Support*: eloquentiæ, Cic.

nūtrīo, īvi and īi, ītum, īre (*nutribam* for *nutriebam*, Virg.—In dep. form, *nutritor* for *nutrito*, Virg.). 4. v. a. [**etym. dub.**] **I.** Prop.: *To suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *A.* *To nourish, support, foster, maintain*: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov.—**B.** *To nurse, attend to, take care of the body, etc.*: cura corp-

orum nutriendorum, Liv.—**C.** *To preserve*: hunc ego juvenes, locum . . . Quercus arida (= Priapus) . . . Nutrivī, Cat. **III.** Fig.: *To nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: carmen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrir*.

nūtrīor, īri = **nūtrio**; v. **nūtrio** *inil.*

nūtrītrīus, a, um, v. **nūtrīcrīus**. **nūtrī-tor**, ōris, m. [**nūtrī-o**] (*Of persons: A bringer up*): Suet.

nūtrī-tus, a, um, P. of **nūtrī-o**.

nūtrī-x, nūtrīcrīis, f. [**nūtrī-o**] (*She who, or that which, nourishes or rears*; hence) **1.** *Of living beings: a.* Prop.: *A nurse, fosterer, etc.*: curarum, Ov.—**2.** *Of a country: A rearer, breeder*: Hor.—**3.** Plur.: *The breasts of women*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nourrice*.

nū-tus, ūs, m. [**nū-o**] **I.** Prop.: *A nodding, a nod*: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A downward tendency or motion, gravity*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Command, will, pleasure*: Cic.

nux, nūcis, f. [**etym. dub.**] **I.** Prop.: *A nut*: Hor.—*At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor*: Virg.—Prov.: *Nuces relinquere, To leave nuts; i. e. to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*: Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nut-tree*: Pl.—**B.** *An almond-tree*: Virg.—**C.** *A fruit with a hard shell or rind*: Castaneæ nuces, chestnuts, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *noix*.

Nūctēis, īdis, v. **Nūcteus**. **Nūctēlus**, a, um, adj. **Nūctēlos**

(*Nightly*). *Of, or belonging to, Nyctēlius, i. e. Bacchus; so called because his mysteries were celebrated at night*.

Nūcteus, ēi and ēos, m., **Nūctēus** (He who does a thing by night). **Nūcteus**; father of *Antiope*.—Hence, **Nūctē-is**, īdis, f. *The Nyctēide, i. e. Antiope*.

Nūctimēne, ēs, f., **Nūctimēnē** (She that awaits the night). *Nūctimēne*; the daughter of *Epepeus*, king of *Lesbos*; changed by *Minerva* into a night owl.

nymphæ, æ, -e, ēs, f. = **νύμφη**: **1.** *A bride*: Ov.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A nymph or demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, or mountains*: Virg.; Ov.—**b.** Meton.: *Water*: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *nymphæ*.

Nymphæum, i, n., **Νύμφαιον**. *Nymphæum*; a promontory and seaport in *Illyria*.

Nysa (**Nysa**), æ, f., **Νύσα**. *Nysa* or *Nysa*: **1.** *A city of Caria, on the Messogis (now Nasti)*.—Hence, **Nysæ-īdum**, m. *The Nysæans*.—**2.** *A city of India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus*.—Hence, **a.** **Nysæus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Nysa*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**b.** **Nys-ēis**, īdis, f. (Prop.: *Nysæan*; Meton.) *Bacchic*.—**c.** **Nys-ēus** (dub.), ēi and ēos, m. *Nysæus*; an epithet of *Bacchus*.—**d.** **Nys-ias**, ādis, f. adj. *Nysæan*.

Nys-ī-gēn-a, æ, m. [**Nys-a**; (l); gen-o] *One born at Nysa*: Cat.

O

1. O, o, n. indecl. or f., the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently have o where the classical language has always u. And, on the contrary, u for o in the old forms, fruns, futes, for frons, fontes.—**O** and u appear with equal frequency in connection with qu and v: quom and quum, avos and avus. **II.** On the commutation of a and e, see the letter E. **III.** The letter o is used for au in *Clodius, plodo, plostrum, etc.* **IV.** Also o is often used for i in the nominative case of words rejecting the final n; as arundo for arundin (is).

2. Ō, interf. An exclamation of joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *Ō! ō! o! paterni generis oblite*, Cic.: o me perditum, o me afflictum! *id.*: (with Gen.) o nuncii beati, Cat. *id.* By poets placed after a word, or before a vowel: spes o fidissima Teucrium, Virg.

Ōarion, ōnis, m., **Ὠάριον**. *Oarion*; a poet. collat. form for *Ōrion*.

Oaxes (-is), is, m., **Ὠάξις**. *The Oaxes or Oazis; a river of Crete*.

ob, præp. c. Acc. (*sakin to en-i*, Sans.

ap-f) **1.** Prop.: **A.** With verbs of motion: *Towards, to*: ora obvertere sua, Enn.—**B.** With verbs of rest: *At, about, before*: ignis, ob os effusus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To indicate the object or cause*: *On account of, for, etc.*: seve memorem Junonis obiram, Virg.—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Ob rem, To the purpose, with advantage*: Sall.—**2.** *Quam ob rem (or, as one word, quamobrem), On which account, wherefore, whence, accordingly*: Cic.—**3.** *Ob id (hoc, hæc), etc., On that, etc., account*: *wherefore, etc.*: Liv.; Sall. **B.** Esp.: *To indicate for what a thing is done, etc.*: *In consideration of, i. e. for, instead of, which something is given, done, etc.*: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. **III.** In composition: **A.** The b of ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before p, f, c, g, is assimilation more common: oppeto, offero, occido, ogganio, etc.—**B.** Signification: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Towards, in the direction of*: obambulo, obtueor.—**B.** Esp.: *Towards, to, up to*: obequito, occurro.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *At, before*: obdo.—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Upon, over*:

obstratus obstratus.—(b) *About*: oberror, obambulo.—(c) *Around, round about*: obligo.—(d) *On, upon*: obnoceo.—(e) *Against*: obloquo.—(f) *Over against, opposite*: obduco.—(g) *At the back or hinder part*: occipit.—(h) *Near, about*: obtineo.—**c.** Fig.: (a) *Upon*: obarrhatius.—(b) *Against, denoting*, (a) *Opposition, etc.*: obloquor.—(β) *Contrariety*: obsoleo.—**3.** *On account of*: obirascor.—**4.** *Without increasing the force of the simple word*: obdormio, oborior, oboscolor, oboleo.—**5.** *In intensive force*: obmanens.—**6.** = **ad**: *In accordance with*: obtempero.

Ob-ær-ātus, a, um, adj. [**ob**; æs, ær-is] (*Supplied or provided with æs upon it, etc.*; hence) *Involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: Suet.: (Comp.) obarrator, Tac.—**As Subst.**: obæratus, i, m. (sc. homo) *A person involved in debt, a debtor*: Cic.

Obambulā-tio, ōnis, f. [**obambulā-o**] *A going or walking about*: Auct. Her.

Ob-ambūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. **1.** *To walk towards*: (with Dat.) *muria*, Liv.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in

(verb) *Ætnam, Ov. II. To go, or walk, about: quum solus obambulet, Ov.*

Ob-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To arm: securi Dextras, Hor.*

Ob-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To plough, plough up: Liv.*

Obba, æ, f. [ctym. dub.] *An obba; a kind of drinking vessel or goblet: Pers.*

ob-brūtesco, tūi, no sup., tescēre, 3. v. n. *inch. To become brutish, stupid: Lucr.*

obc, v. occ.

obd-itus, a, um, P. of obd-o.

ob-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. *I. A. Prop.: To put, or place, one thing at, or before, another: to put against: pessulum ostio, Ter. B. Meton.: 1. Of a door, etc.: To shut to, to close: forem, Ov.—2. To expose: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. II. To place or station over against or opposite: naves, Flor.*

ob-dormio, ivi and ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.: To fall asleep: Endymion... in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. II. Act.: To sleep off or away: crapulam, Plaut.*

obdormi-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *inch. [obdormi-o] To fall asleep: Cic. Suet.*

ob-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere (Inf. Perf. obduxī for obduxisse, Plaut., 3. v. a. *I. To lead towards or up: to ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam, Plaut. II. (Prop.): To lead against; Fig.): To place or set against, or in opposition to one; to oppose: aliquem, Cic. III. (To bring or place against a thing: hence, Of a bolt, etc.) To close or fasten: Prop. IV. To form, or construct, opposite to or over against a person or thing: fossam, Cæs. V.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bring upon or over; to cover over with something; to spread over: limum, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of a garment: To draw on or over: Tac.—b. Of the skin: To draw over: Cic. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: To cover over, surround, envelope: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic.—b. Esp.: Pass.: (a) Of a scar: To be closed or healed over: Cic.—(b) Of the night: To be overcast, clouded, etc.: Nep.—2. To close, shut up: penetralia Phœbi, Luc.—3. To draw in, drink down, swallow: venenum, Cic.—4. To contract, wrinkle, knit the brow: frontem, Hor. C. Fig.: 1. To draw or spread over: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. to darken, obscure, Cic.—2. To cover, conceal: obductus dolor, Virg.—3. To draw out, i. e. to pass, spend, time: diem, Cic.*

obduc-tio, ōnis, f. [obduc-o] *A veiling of criminals before execution: Cic.*

obduc-tus, a, um, P. of obduc-o. **obdūr-esco**, ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. *inch. [obdūr-o] I. Prop.: To grow, or become, hard; to be hardened; to be hard: diuturnitate obdurescit (sc. semen), Var. II. Fig.: To become hardened, insensible, obdurate: amici obdurerant, Cic.*

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (Prop.: To be hard or hardened; Fig.) *To hold out, persist, endure: persta atque obdura, Hor.*

Obēdi-ens, entis, 1. P. of obedi-o.—2. Pa.: Of living beings: *Obedient; compliant: natio semper obediens huic imperio, Cic. (Comp.) imperis nemo obediētor, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéissant.*

Obēdiē-ter, adv. [for obediē-ter; fr. obediens, obediē-tis] *Obediently, willingly, readily: obediēter conferre tributum, Liv.: (Comp.) obediētius, id.*

Obēdiē-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] *An obeying, obedience; of persons or animals: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéissance, (also, Ecclesiastical) obéissance.*

Ob-ēdio, ivi or ii, itum, ire (old form obdire, Cic.), 4. v. n. [for ob-audio] *I. Gen.: To give ear, hearken, listen to one: alicui, Nep. II. Esp.: To obey or yield obedience to; to be subject, to serve: præcepto, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) utrumque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obéir.*

Ob-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. *I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To go or come to, or towards; to come in, to go to meet, go against: ad omnes hostium comitūs, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies: To go down, to set: in obcentis solis partibus, Cic.—2. To die: Liv.; Hor. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go or come to a thing or place: tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To travel over or through; to wander through, traverse, visit: regiones barbarorum pedibus obit, Cic.—b. Of a battle, etc.: To enter into, engage in: Virg.—c. To go around, surround, overspread, envelope: chlamydem limbus obibat, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. a. Of the sight: To run over, survey, review: omnia visu, Virg.—b. Of conversation, etc.: To go over, recount, enumerate: oratione civitates, Cic.—2. To apply one's self to, engage in, attend to any business, undertaking, etc.: munus vigiliarum senatorum... per se ipsi obibant, Liv.—3. Of an inheritance: To enter upon, take possession of: Cic.—4. Of a public office or employment: To enter upon, undertake: Cic.—5. To meet or keep: a. Of bail: Obire vadimonium, To meet or keep one's bail; to appear at the appointed day, Cic.—b. Obire diem, To meet one's day; i. e. (a) To appear on the appointed day: Cic.—(b) To die: Cic.—c. Obire mortem, To meet one's death, to die: Cic.—Particular phrase: Morte obitā, After death: Cic.—d. Obire annum petitionis, To meet one's year of canvassing, i. e. to canvass for an office immediately the year arrives, in which it may be legally held: Cic.*

Ob-ēquitō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To ride towards, ride up to: obequitandam castris, Liv.*

Ob-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, rove, or ramble about a place: I. Prop.: tentoriis, Tac. II. Fig.: Of things: A. To wander about, crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt.—B. To wander, flit, or hover before one, etc.: quum tanti periculi... imago oculis oberraret, Curt.—C. To blunder, err, etc.: chordā qui semper oberrat edēn, Hor.*

Obēs-itās, ātis, f. [obes-us] (The state of the obese; hence) *Fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. obésité.*

Obēs-sus (for obed-vus), a, um: 1. P. of obed-o.—2. Pa.: Reflexive (That has eaten for itself from something; hence) *a. Prop.: Fat, stout, plump: turdus, Hor.: (Sup.) obesissimus venter, Pl.—b. Meton.: Squalens: faucibus obes, Virg.—c. Fig.: Gross, coarse, heavy, dull: quidve tabellæ Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obese? and of no dull nostris, i. e. of a quick nose, that is nice or delicate: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. obese.*

Obex, obicis and obicis, m. and f. (equally common) [for obja-s; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-o] (The hing placed against or over against another; hence) *I. Prop.: A. A bolt or bar: Virg.—B. A barrier, etc.: Virg. II. Fig.: A hindrance, impediment, obstacle: Plaut.*

obf, v. of.

obg, v. ogg.

Ob-hæreo, no perf. nor sup., hære, 2. v. n. *To stick fast: Suet.*

Obhæ-re-sco, obhæsi, no sup., obhærescere, 3. v. n. *inch. [obhæ-reo] I. Prop.: To stick fast, remain stuck in: in Temppe Perit, to be stuck fast, to cleave or adhere to a thing: Lucr.; Suet. II. Fig.: To cling, stick, or cleave to one: utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, Sen.*

Obi-ens, euntis, P. of obeo, through true root OBI.

Ob-irascor, ātus sum, ascī, 3. v. dep. n. *To be angry at, or on account of, any thing: fortune, Liv.*

Obīrā-tio, ōnis, f. [obīra-scor] *A becoming or being angry; anger: nebulonis, Cic.*

Obīrā-tus, a, um, P. of obīra-scor. **Ob-iter**, adv. *I. Prop.: On the way, in going or passing along: obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. II. Fig.: By the way, in passing, incidentally: Pl.*

1. **Obī-tus**, a, um, P. of obeo, through true root OBI.

2. **Obī-tus**, ūs, m. [OBI, true root of obeo] 1. a. Gen.: A going to, approaching, an approach, a visit: Ter.—b. Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: A going down, setting: Cic.; Virg.—2. Downfall, ruin: Cic.—3. Death: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Ecclesiastical) obit.

Ob-jācō, jācī, jāctum, jācere, 2. v. n. *To lie before or over against a thing: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.*

Obje-c-ta, ōrum, n. [for objac-ta; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-o] (Things thrown out against one; hence) *Charges, accusations: Cic.*

objectā-tio, ōnis, f. [object(a)-o] *A reproach: Cæs.*

Obje-c-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens. [for objac-to; fr. OBJAC, true*

root of objic-*io*) **I.** To throw before or against, to set against, oppose: caput obiectare fretis, Virg. **II.** To put, set, or bring before one; to throw out, let fall, say, etc., to any one: cave tu illi obiectes... To have misse, Plaut. **III.** To expose, abandon, etc.: pro cunctis talibus unam Obiectare animam, Virg. **IV.** To cause or occasion: moras, etc., Ov. **V.** To throw out against one; to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning any thing; to object to one, etc.: probrum alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objecter*.

1. objec-tus (for objac-tus), a, um: **1.** P. of objic-*io*; through true root OBJAC.—**2.** Pa.: a. (Prop.: Thrown before; Meton.) Of places: Lying before or opposite; situate over against: insula obiecta Alexandriae, Cæs.—**B.** Exposed: obiectus fortunæ, Cic. ad casus, id.

2. objec-tus, ūs, m. [for objac-tus]; fr. OBJAC, true root of objic-*io* **I.** Gen.: A casting, throwing, or placing before or in the way; an opposing: Virg.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: (Prop.: A throwing one's self before; Meton.) Of things: A. A lying before or opposite; opposition: Tac.—**B.** That which presents itself to the sight; an object, appearance, sight, spectacle: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objet*.

objec-tus, v. obex.
obj-ic-ĭo, ĭcĭ, jectum, ĭcĭre (obĭcis for objicis, Luc.: obĭcit for objicit, Luc.)—*Part. Subj.*: objicim, Plaut.: objicis, id., 3. v. a. [for obj-ic-ĭo] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To throw, cast, or put before; to throw, etc., towards or to: noluerunt feris corpus objicere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. To present: tale visum obiectum est a deo dormienti, Cic.—**2.** To hold or raise up before one: ne objicis manum, Plaut.—**3.** To hold or present to; to place before: signum, Cic.—**4.** To expose: sicæ ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, Cic.—**5.** To throw or place before by way of defence, etc.; to cast in the way, set against, oppose: aggere obiecto, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistris Protecti obijciunt, Virg.—**6.** With Personal pron.: a. To throw one's self in the way of: Virg.—b. To oppose or throw one's self for offensive or defensive purposes: Cæs. **II.** Fig.: A. To throw before or over: noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.—**B.** To present; to put, set, or bring before: obiecta specie voluptatis, Cic.—**C.** To suggest: quo (sc. die) sibi eam mentem obijcissent, ut, etc., Liv.—**D.** To expose, deliver up, abandon: aliquem morti, Cic.—**E.**: 1. Act.: To bring upon; to cause or occasion to: subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Objicit, Virg.—**2.** Pass.: To be occasioned; to befall or happen: objiciebatur animo metus quidam et dolor, Cic.—**F.** To throw out against one; to taunt, reproach, or upbraid one with or concerning: ignominiatem Cæsaris filio, Cic.: (without Object) de Cispio minime tu objicies, etc., id.

objurgā-tio, ōnis, f. [objurg(a)-o] A chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke,

reprehension: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgation*.

objurgā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A chider, rebuker, blamer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *objurgateur*.

objurgātōr-tus, a, um, adj. [objurgator] (Of, or belonging to, an objurgator; hence) Chiding, reproving, reproachful, objurgatory: epistola, Cic.

ob-jurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove: aliquem, Cic.: villarum insaniam, id.: (without Object) sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. **II.** Meton.: A. To dissuade or deter one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.—**B.** To punish, chastise, correct a person: aliquem flagris, Suet.: aliquem de aliquā re, Cic.

ob-jurgo, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.=objurgo, no. 1. To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove: Hierius Curionem objurgatus, Script. ap. Cic.

ob-linguesco, langui, no sup., languescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become feeble or languid; to languish: literulæ meæ oblinguerunt, Cic.

ob-lā-tus, a, um, P. of offero, through ob; and root LA; v. fero init.] ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblat*, "a laymonk."

oblectā-men, ĭnis, n. [oblect(a)-o] (That which delights; hence) A delight: Ov.

oblectā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) A delight, pleasure, amusement: Cic.

oblectā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A delighting, delight: Cic.

ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-lacto] (To allure towards one; hence) **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse: hæc studia senectutem oblectant, Cic. **B.** Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To delight, please, etc., one's self: Ter.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: To spend or pass time agreeably: Ov.

oblicus, a, um, v. obliquus.

ob-lido, lisi, lissum, lidere, 3. v. a. [for ob-lædo] (To dash violently against something; hence) **I.** Gen.: To squeeze together: cælum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. **II.** Esp.: To squeeze or crush to pieces: oblisi pondere essemus, Pl.

obligā-tio, ōnis, f. [oblig(a)-o] 1. A binding: lingue, i. e. a being tongue-tied, Just.—**2.** Law t. t.: An engaging or pledging, an obligation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obligation*.

obligā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of oblig(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Bound, obliged: (Comp.) mihi obligator abit, Pl.

ob-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To bind, tie, or fasten round; to put bonds, etc., round a person or thing: qui parentem necasse judicatus est, is obvolutus et obligatus corio, etc., Auct. Her. **B.** Esp.: 1. To bind together, bind up: milleducentos manipulos unus obligat, Col.—**2.** To bind up, bandage, or swathe: vulnus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable: quem fac ut tuā liberal-

itate tibi obliges, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To bind one's self, put one's self under an obligation, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Part. Perf.: (To which one is bound; hence) Vowed, due: obligatam reddere Jovi dapem, Hor.—**3.**: a. To render liable through guilt, to make guilty: populum Romanum scelerare, Cic.: simul obligasti Perfidum votis caput, Hor.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: To be guilty of, to commit an offence: Cic.—**4.** Law t. t.: To pledge, pawn, mortgage a thing: predia, Cic.—Particular expression: Obligare fidem, To pledge one's word: Cic.—**5.** To impede, restrain, embarrass: judicio... obligatum esse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliger*.

ob-lim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; lim-us] **I.** Prop.: To cover with mud or slime: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: To cover with anything of a slimy nature: Virg. **III.** Fig.: A. (To cover over one's fortune with slime, and thus make it disappear) To lavish, squander, dissipate: rem patris, Hor.—**B.** To darken, obscure, confuse: mentes, Claud.

ob-lino, lēvi (rarely līni), lītum, līnere, 3. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: To daub or smear over; to bedaub, besmear: cerussæ malas, Plaut.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) Tac. **II.** Meton.: To cover over, fill with any thing: villa oblita tabulis pictis, Var. **III.** Fig.: A. To befool, defile: quem versibus oblinet atris, i. e. defame, Hor.—**B.** To cover over, to fill with any thing; to fill to excess, to overload: oblita oratio, overloaded, Auct. Her.

oblique, adv. [obliqu-us] **I.** Prop.: Sideways, athwart, obliquely: Cic. **II.** Fig.: Indirectly, covertly: Tac.

obliqu-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition or quality of the obliquus; hence) A sidelong or slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblique*.

obliqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To turn, bend, or twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction: obliqueque sinūs (sc. velorum) in ventum, turns obliquely to the wind, Virg.

ob-līqu-us (ob-līc-), a, um, adj. [ob; liqu-is, oblique; akin to Gr. λέπτος] **I.** Prop.: Sidelong, slanting, away, oblique: quam... verris obliquum meditantis ictum Sanguine donem, Hor.—Adverbial phrases: Ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, From the side, sideways, not straight on, obliquely: Ov.; Pl.; Hor. **II.** Fig.: A. Of speech: 1. Indirect, covert: insectatio, Tac.—**2.** Envious, hostile: Flor.—**B.** Gramm. t. t.: 1. Of the cases of nouns: Oblique: Var.—**2.** Of speech: Indirect: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblique*.

oblī-sus (for oblīd-sus), a, um, P. of oblīd-o.

oblītā-tio (oblītīta-), ōnis, f. [oblīt(a)-o] A blotting out from the memory; a forgetting, forgetfulness: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obliteration*.

ob-lītē-o (-lītē-o), āvi, ātum

are, *l. v. a.* [ob; liter-a] (To put or bring something upon a letter or upon letters; hence) **I. Prop.**: To blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate: aliquid, Tac. **II. Fig.**: To blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten: famam rei, Liv.: quod . . . maximis rebus, quas postea gessit oblitterandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblitérer*.

oblitosco, *liti*, *no sup.*, *litescere*, *3. v. n.* [for ob-latesco] To hide or conceal one's self: a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

1. obli-tus, *a, um, P.* of obli-no. **2. obli-tus**, *a, um, P.* of obli-visor. **obliv-ito**, *onis, f.* [obli-visor] **1. Prop.**: A forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion: Cic. — Particular phrases: **a.** In oblivionem aliquid rei venire, To forget a thing: Cic.—**b.** Capit aliquid aliquid rei obli-vio, One forgets something: Cic.—**2. A** being forgotten, oblivion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oubli*.

obliv-itus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. oblivion-itus; fr. obli-vio, obli-visor] (Full of forgetfulness; hence) **I. Prop.**: That easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious: senes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: That produces forgetfulness: Massicus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublietux* (also, old) *oblivieux*.

ob-li-visor, oblitus sum, obli-visci, *3. v. dep.* [ob; Sanscrit root *li*, *liquescere*, *solvere*] (In Pass. force: To be melted away or loosened from the mind; hence) **To forget**: **I. Prop.**: Of persons: (with Gen.) Epicuri, Cic.: (with Acc.) injurias, id.: (with Object-ive clause) obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id.: (with Inf.) oblita pharetram Tollere, Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: pomace degenerate succos oblita priores, Virg. **III.** In Pass. force: **To be forgotten**: oblita carmen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oublier*.

obliv-jum, *li, n.* [obli-visor] Forgetfulness, oblivion: Hor.; Tac.

ob-lōco, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.*: **I. To give out on contract**, **to contract for**: aliquid, Suet. **II. To let out on hire**, **to hire out**: operam, Just.

ob-longus, *a, um, adj.*: **1. Long**: hastile, Liv.—**2. (Long over against, i. e. long as on the side over against or opposite; hence) Oblong**: scutula, Tac.: (Comp.) oblongius foramen, Vitruvius. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oblong*.

ob-lōquor, *lōquutus, lōquutus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep.* (To speak against a person or thing; hence) **I. Neut.**: To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: **A. Prop.**: Of persons: alicui, Plaut. **B. Fig.**: Of things as subjects; expectatio mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.—**C. Meton.**: **1. To reproach, rail, abuse**, etc.: Cat.—**2. In Music**: To accompany or join in singing: non avis obloquitur, Ov. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To interrupt, gainsay, contradict: ine, Cic. **B. Meton.**: In Music: To cause to accompany, to adapt, etc.: numeris discrimina vocum, Virg.

ob-luctor, *atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.*:

I. Prop.: Of living beings as subjects: To strive or struggle against, to contend with, use resistance against, a person or thing: genibusque adverso obluctor arenæ, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of things as subjects: To struggle against, oppose, endeavour to overcome: erat animus oblutans difficultatibus, Curt.

ob-mōlor, *mōlitus sum, mōliri, 4. v. dep.* **I. Prop.**: To push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. **II. Meton.**: To block up, obstruct: aliquid, Liv.

ob-murmōro, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* **I. To murmur against or at**: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. **II. To murmur or mutter forth**: aliquid, Suet.

ob-mutesco, *mūtūti, no sup., mutescere, 3. v. n. inch.* [ob; (late Latin) *mutescere*, to become dumb] **I. Prop.**: To become or grow dumb; to lose the voice: Pl. **II. Meton.**: To be speechless, mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic.: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. **III. Fig.**: Of things: **A. To become dumb, cease to speak**: de me . . . nulla obmutescet vetustas, Cic.—**B. To cease, stop, leave off**, etc.: studium nostrum obmutuit, Cic.

ob-nātus, *a, um, adj.* Growing on or over: obnata ripis salicula, Liv.

ob-nisus, *obnisus, a, um, v. obnix. **ob-nitor**, *nisus and nixus sum, niti [Inf. Pres. obnitier, Lucr], 3. v. dep.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To bear, lean, or rest against or upon: Enn. **B. Esp.**: With accessory notion of force or exertion: To bear, push, struggle or strive against: arboris obnixus (sc. taurus) trunco, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To strive against, resist, oppose**: adversis, Tac.—**B. To strive or endeavour to do**, etc.: fuere qui Pauli triumphum impedire obniterentur, Vell. **III.** In Pass. force: To be pressed or rested against: obnixu genu seuto, Nep.*

obnix-e (obnix-), *adv.* [obnix-us] With all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: Ter.

obnix-us (obnix-) (forobnix-us), *a, um, 1. P.* of obnix-or.—**2. Pa.**: Steadfast, firm, resolute: velim obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnox-i-e, *adv.* [obnox-i-us] **1. Guiltily, culpably**: perii, Plaut.—**2. Submissively, slavishly, timidly**: Liv. **ob-nox-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* [ob; nox-a] (Of, or belonging to, noxa; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. 1. Pass.**: **A. Gen.**: Exposed or liable to hurt, harm, or injury: (Comp.) obnoxior, Sen.—**b. Esp.**: (a) Frail, weak, infirm: domicilium, Sen.—(b) Hazardous, dangerous: Tac.—**2. Act.**: Hurtful, injurious: genus (sc. vini) inflationibus obnoxium, Pl.—**B. Liable or addicted to a fault, crime, or offence**: guilty of a fault, etc.: Sall.—**C. Liable, subject, or exposed to punishment**, for a fault, crime, etc.: obnoxiosus to punishment, punishable: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Subject, liable, exposed or obnoxious to any**

thing: infidis consiliis obnoxios, Tac.—**B. Subject, submissive, obedient, complying**: dum illos obnoxios fidosque faceret, Sall.—**C. Obligated, under obligation, indebted, beholden**: plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall.—**D. Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly**, etc.: si aut superbus, aut obnoxios videar, Liv.

ob-nūbo, *nupsi, nuptum, nūbere, 3. v. a.* To cover: comasque nubuit amictu, Virg.

obnuntiā-tio (obnunciā-), *ōnis, f.* [obnunti(a)-o] In augury: An announcement of an adverse or evil omen: Cic.

ob-nuntiō (-nunciō) *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* **I. Gen.**: To bear tidings against, or in opposition to, one; hence, to bear evil tidings: Ter. **II. Esp.**: Religious, &c. in augury: To announce an adverse or evil omen: angur auguri, consul consuli obnunciasti, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) ut sibi postero die in foro obnunciaretur, id.

obnup-tus (forobnup-tus), *a, um, P.* of obnub-o.

ob-ōdio, *ire, v. obodio init.* **ob-ōlō**, *ōlūi, no sup., ōlōre, 2. v. a. and n.* **I. Act.**: To smell of anything: obolulisti allium, Plaut. **II. Neut.**: To emit a smell; to be smelt: Plaut.

ob-ōrior, *ortus sum, ōriri, 3. and 4. v. dep.* To arise, appear, spring up: lux oboritur, Cic.: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg.

1. obor-tus, *a, um, P.* of oborior.

2. obor-tus, *ās, m.* [obor-ior] An arising, springing up, origin: Lucr.

obp-, *v. opp.*

ob-rēpo, *rēpsi, rēptum, rēpere, 3. v. n.* **I. Prop.**: To creep up: mediā nocte, Tib. **II. Fig.**: To steal upon, come suddenly upon one; to take by surprise, to surprise one: obrepit dies, Cic.: qui enim citius adolescentia senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? id.

obrep-tus (forobrap-tus), *a, um, P.* of obrip-io, through true root OBRAPI.

ob-rēt-iō, *ivi or iū, itum, ire, 4. v. a.* [ob; ret-e] (To throw a net about or round; hence) To catch in a net, to entangle: Lucr.

ob-rigescō, *rigūti, no sup., rigescere, 3. v. n. inch.* **I. Prop.**: To stiffen, become stiff: quum jam pene obriguisset, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To grow hard, become hardened: Sen.

Obrimas, *ā, m. Obrimas; a river of Phrygia Major (now Kodscha Tschai or Sandukti Tschai).*

obrogā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [obrog(a)-o] A motion to partially repeal or alter one law by another; an abrogation: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.* (Prop.) To bring forward a bill, or propose a law against, or in opposition to, an existing law; Meton.) **1. To invalidate or annul an existing law** either wholly or in part: antiquus

obrogat nova, Liv.—B. To oppose the passage of a bill: legibus, Flor.

ob-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To fall with violence, tumble down, go to ruin: ut domus . . . Obuat, Lucr. II. Aet.: A Prop.: To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down, etc.: aliquem lapidibus, Cic.: tuāque hic obrue (sc. me) dextra, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To cover, cover over, etc.: sese arenā, Cic.: terram non obruit umbris, Lucr.—2. Esp.: a. Of a dead body: To inter, bury: cadaver, Suet.—b. To cover, overwhelm, sink beneath the waters: puppes, Virg.—c. To overload, surfeit with any thing: ait vino se obruisse, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion: ea, quæ vetustas obruit, Cic.—2. To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress with any thing: ære alieno obrutus, Cic.—3. To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure: successoris curam famamque obruisset, Tac.

ob-russa, æ, f. = ὀβρυσσῶν. I. Prop.: The testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Suet. II. Fig.: A test, or touchstone: Cic.

ob-rū-tus, a, um, P. of obruo.—ob-sātūro, perf. and sup. prps. not found, ære, 1. v. a. To sale, cloy, glut: Fig.: istius obaturabere, Ter.

obscen-, v. obscen.—obscen-e (obscen-, obscen-), adv. [obscen-us] Impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely: dicitur non obscene, Cic.: (Comp.) obscenus, id.: (Sup.) obscenissime, Eutr.

obscen-itas (obscen-, obscen-), Ætis, f. [id.] The quality or state of the obscenus; hence) I. Prop.: Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Disfigurement produced by lewdness: Suet.—B. Plur.: Obscene figures: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscénité.

obscen-us (obscen-, obscen-), a, um, adj. [prob. obs; cæn-um] (Having mud upon it; hence) I. Prop.: Repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy: Irons, Virg.—As Subst.: obscēna, orum, n. The urine: Ov. II. Meton.: A. Religious i. t.: Of adverse, unfavourable, or evil omen: ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres, birds of ill omen, i. e. ovis: Virg.—As Subst.: obscenūm, i, n. An evil purpose: Lucr.—B. Immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: (Comp.) illud paulo obscenius, Cic.: (Sup.) obscenissimī versūs, id.—As Subst.: obscenūm, i, or -a, ōrum, n. = τὸ αἰσχροῦ: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscène.

obscūr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [obscur(a)-o] A darkening, obscuring, obscuration: Cic.; Hirt.

obscūr-e, adv. [obscur-us] 1. Of speech: Darkly, indistinctly: dicta, Quint.—2. covertly, closely, secretly: (Comp.) obscurus, Cic.: (Sup.) obscurissime, id.—3. Meantly, humbly: Eutr.

obscūr-itas, Ætis, f. [id.] The quality or condition of the obscurus;

hence) 1. Darkness, obscurity, gloominess, gloom: latebrarum, Tac.—2. Obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty: Cic.—3. Of rank: Obscurity, lowliness, meanness: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscurité.

obscūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To cover; to cover over: tenebræ quondam finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To render dark, darken, obscure: ætheraque obscurant (sc. volucres) pennis, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Of the heavenly bodies: To eclipse: Cic.—b. Of the eyesight, etc.: To dim, render dim or imperfect: Pl. B. Fig.: To darken, blind the understanding, etc.: Plaut. III.: A. Prop.: To render invisible or imperceptible; to hide, conceal: caput, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account: magnitudi lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. In reflexive force: a. To become obscure or of no account: Cic.—b. To become dimmed over or obscured: memoria sensim obscurata est, Cic.—c. To grow, or become, obsolete: obscurata vocabula, Hor. IV. Of speech, etc.: To obscure, render indistinct or unintelligible; to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.; Suet. V. To obscure, render unknown: res, Sall.

ob-scū-rus, a, um, adj. [prob. ob; Sanscrit root skū, tegere] I. Prop.: Covered over by any thing: mamma, Val. Fl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure: umbra, Virg.—As Subst.: obscurum, i, n. The dark, darkness, obscurity: Virg.—2. Esp.: Dark in colour, turbid: aque, Ov.—B. Invisible, unseen: Virg. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: Dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor.: (Sup.) videre res obscurissimas, Cic.—2. Esp.: Rhet. i. t.: Obscure, intricate, involved: genus cause, Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: Not known, unknown: benevolentia, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of birth, rank, etc.: Obscure, ignoble, low, mean: obscuris orti majoribus, Cic.—3. Of character: Close, secret, reserved: (Comp.) naturā obscurior, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. obscur.

obscūr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [obscur(a)-o] I. Gen.: A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An asseveration, protestation (accompanied by an invocation of the gods, or of religious things): Just.—B. A public prayer: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obsécration.

ob-scēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ob-sacr-o; fr. ob; sacr-a] (To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices offered; hence) To beseech, entreat, implore, conjure, supplicate: me obscras, amantissime, ne obliviscar vigilare, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) te hoc obscrat, id.—Particular expressions: Obscero fidem, or simply obscero, I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake: Plaut.; Ter.—B. Obscero

or obscero te, I beseech you, pray: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obsécérer.

ob-sécundo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. (To be favourable towards; hence) To be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey: obscundando mollire impetum, Liv.: ut ejus semper voluntatibus . . . tempestates obscundānt, Cic.

ob-sēpio (-sēpio), sepi, septum, sepire, 4. v. a. (To put, or place, a hedge about or around; hence) I. Prop.: To close up, to render impassable or inaccessible: obseptis itineribus, Liv. II. Fig.: To close or bar up: hæc omnia tibi viam adipiscendi obsepiebant, Cic.

obsep-tus, a, um, P. of obsep-io.—obsequ-ētia, æ, f. [obsequ-or] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Plaut.

obsequ-ens, entis: 1. P. of obsequ-or.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Yielding, compliant, obsequious: (Comp.) obsequenter animus, Sen.: (Sup.) obsequissima Italia, Col.—b. Esp.: Favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious: dea, Plaut.

obsequen-ter, adv. [for obsequenter; fr. obsequens, obsequens-is] hæc college obsequenter facta, Liv.

obsequē-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: Cæs.

obsequi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [obsequium] (Full of obsequium; hence) Very complying, complaisant, obsequious: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. obsequieux.

obsequi-um, ii, n. [obsequ-or] I. Gen.: Compliance, complaisance, indulgence: Cic.; Hor.; Ov. II. Esp.: Obedience: Tac.

ob-sēquor, sēquutus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. I. Gen.: To comply, accede, conform, or yield; to gratify or humour; to submit, to accommodate one's self, to the will, etc., of a person: (with Dat.) obsequar voluntati tue, Cic.: tibi, id. II. Esp.: To yield, or give one's self up, to a thing; to indulge in a thing: fortunæ, Cæs.; Pl.

1. ob-sēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; ser-a] (To put a bolt or bar against something; hence) To bolt, bar, fasten, or shut up: I. Prop.: ostium, Liv. II. Fig.: aures, Hor.

2. ob-sēro, sēvi, situm, sēre, 3. v. a. I. To sow or plant: frumentum, Plaut. II.: A. Prop.: To sow or plant over with any thing: fellicibus obrita pomis Rura, Ov. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: 1. Overgrown, overrun, covered, or filled with trees or plants: loca obrita virgultis, Liv.—2. Covered with any thing: variis obrita frondibus, Hor. C. Fig.: Part. Perf.: Of years, etc.: Loaded with or full of annis, Ter.

ob-serva-n, ntis: 1. P. of observ-a.—2. Pa.: a. Watchful, regardful, observant: (with Gen.): (Comp.) observantior aequi Fit populus, Claud.—b. Attentive, respectful: (Sup.) observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observant-ia, æ, f. [observans,

observant-is, 1. *A remarking, noting, regard, observance*: Vell.—2. *Observance, attention, respect, reverence shown to another*: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observance*.

observā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [observ(a)-o] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A watching, observing, observation*: Plaut.; Cic. B. Meton.: Of the result of observation: 1. *A rule, precept*: Pl.—2. *An observation, remark, etc.*: Suet. II. Esp.: *Circumspection, care, exactness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observation*.

observā-tor, ōris, *m.* [observ(a)-o] An observer, watcher: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observateur*.

observ-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [observ-o] *To carefully watch, note, observe*: motus stellarum, Cic.

ob-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Gen.: *To notice, or direct, one's attention to a thing; to observe, mark, watch, note, etc.*: ut tempus observaret epistolae reddenda, Cic. (without Object) non enim id agit, ut insidietur et observet, sed, etc., id. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pron.: *To keep a close watch upon one's self*: Cic.—B. Of writings, etc.: *To note, or mark, keenly; to scrutinize, scan with a criticizing eye*: Ter.—C. *To observe, perceive, contemplate, notice, etc.*: animadverti observarique possunt, Cic.—D. *To watch, guard, keep any thing*: arma, Ov.—E. *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with a law, precept, recommendation, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—F. *To observe, keep, keep to*: neque signa, neque ordines, observare, Sall.—G. *To pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour one*: regem, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *observer*. **obseas**, idis, *m.* and *f.* [for obsid-; fr. obsid-co] (The one staying or remaining in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others). I. Prop.: *A hostage*: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of persons: *A security, bail*: Cic. III. Fig.: Of things: *A security, pledge*: Cic.

obses-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for obsed-sio; fr. OBSED, true root of obsid-co] 1. *A besieging, investment, blockade*: Cæs.—2. *A besetting, occupying, blocking up*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsession*.

obses-sor, ōris, *m.* [for obsed-sor; fr. id.] 1. *An inhabitant, frequenter, etc.*: Plaut.; Ov.—2. *A besieger, invader, blockader*: Liv.; Tac.—3. *A besetter, etc.*: Cic.

obses-sus (for obsed-sus), *a, um*, *P.* of obsid-co, through true root OBSED.—As Subst.: **obsessus**, *i, m.* *A besieged person*: Tac.

obside-nus, ntis, *P.* of obside-o.—As Subst.: *A besieger*: Liv.

ob-sīdēō, scdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [for ob-sēdēo] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To sit, be seated*: servi non obsident, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. B. Esp.: *To stay, abide, remain anywhere*: domi ceterum obsidere est, Ter. II. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To sit down at, over against, or opposite*:

aram, Plaut.—2. Esp.: a. With accessory notion of occupation: *To inhabit, frequent, etc.*: umbilicum terrarum, Cic.—b. Milit. t. t.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To sit down over against a place, etc., for the purpose of attacking it, etc.*: to invest, blockade, hem in, besiege: Italiam, Cic.: Troja fuit lustris obsessa duobus, Ov.—c. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up, etc.*: aditus templi, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. a. Of persons: *To occupy, possess, take possession of*: milite campos, Virg.—b. Of things: *To fill, be full of, etc.*: corporibus omnis obsidentur loci, Cic.—2. *To surround, encompass*: Trachasque obsessa palade, Ov.—3. *To compress, squeeze tight*: fauces, Virg.—4. *To watch for any thing; to look out for, keep an eye upon*: stuprum, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. a. *To besiege, lay siege to*: quum speculator, atque obsideret Rostra, Cic.—b. *To confine, shackle, impede, hinder, etc.*: tribunatum, Cic.—2. a. *To occupy, possess; take possession of*: meum tempus, Cic.—b. *To hold fast, appropriate*: vim regis potestatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obséder*.

obsid-io, ōnis, *f.* [obsid-co] I. Prop.: *A siege, investment, blockade of a place*: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: *Captivity*: Just. III. Fig.: *Pressing or imminent danger*: Cic.

obsidion-ālis, *e, adj.* [obsidio, obsidion-is] Of, or belonging to, a blockade: corona, a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who had delivered others from a blockade: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obsidional*.

1. **obsid-ium**, ii, *n.* [obsid-co] *A siege, investment, blockade*: Plaut.; Tac. 2. **obsid-ium**, ii, *n.* [obses, obsid-is] *(A thing pertaining to an obses; hence) The condition of a hostage, hostageship*: Tac.

ob-sīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, sīdēre, 3. *v. a.* I. Prop.: *(To sit down over against; hence) A. Milit. t. t.: With accessory notion of hostility: To invest, besiege, blockade*: mœnia bello, Cat.—B. With accessory notion of watching: *To beset, occupy, block up*: vigilum excubis obsidere portas, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *To occupy, possess, take possession of*: Italos fines, Virg.—B. *To fill, block, or stop up*: partes, Lucr.

obsignā-tor, ōris, *m.* [obsign(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A sealer, sealer up*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A witness who sets his seal to a will, etc.*: Cic.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seal, seal up a will, letter, etc.*: epistolam, Cic.—Prov.: Agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *To deal with one with sealed writings, i. e. in the strictest form*: Tac. B. Esp.: *To sign or seal as a witness*: testamentum, Cic. II. Fig.: *To stamp, impress*: formam verbis, etc., Lucr.

ob-sisto, stīti, stitum, sistēre, 3. *v. n.* I. Gen.: *To station or place one's self over against, or opposite*: plures abeunt Voluminio obistere, Liv. II.

Esp.: A. Prop.: *With accessory notion of resistance or hindrance: To oppose, hinder, obstruct; to offer or present resistance, opposition, etc.*: quum obsistere ac defendere conantur, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To resist, oppose, set one's self against*: allicuius consilii, Cic.—2. Of grief, calamity, etc.: *To withstand, bear up against*: dolori, Cic.—3. *To disapprove of, not to second, not to concur in*: visis, Cic.—4. *To oppose, hinder, prevent, forbid, present an obstacle, etc.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Hercule inquiri, Tac.

obsi-tus (for obsa-tus), *a, um*, *P.* of 2. obse-ro, through true root OBSE.

obsolē-ō-factio, fēcī, factum, facere, 3. *v. a.*: Pass. **obsolēto**, factus sum, fieri [obsolet-co; (e); factio] *To make, or cause to be, worn out, etc.*: hence) I. Prop.: *To spoil, injure, etc.*: rivos, Sen. II. Fig.: *To ruin, destroy, lower, degrade, etc.*: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolēfac-tus, *a, um*, *P.* of obsolefac-io.

obs-olēō (or, ob-solēō), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* (To grow against; i. e. in a contrary direction, or away;—or, to be in a state contrary to what is usual; hence) *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete*: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolē-sco, obsolēvi, obsolētum, obsolescere, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [obsole-o] *To wear out, grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become obsolete*: neque sordibus alienis unquam obsolescit virtus, Cic.

obsolēt-i-us, comp. adv. [obsolet-us] *More shabbily, meanly, etc.*: Cic.

obsolēt-us, *a, um*, *adj.* [obsole-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Worn out, decayed, old*: (Comp.) vestitus obsoleto, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of a building: *Old, ruinous, etc.*: tectum, Hor.—2. Of words, etc.: *Obsolete, out of use*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of persons: *Shabby, meanly-clad, etc.*: obsoletus Thessa lonicum venisti? Cic. (Sup.) obsoletis sinu vestitu, App.—B. *Poor, common, every-day, ordinary, vulgar, etc.*: crimina, Cic.—C. *That has ceased to be of value, valueless, of no account or estimation*: gaudia, Liv.—D. *Disgraced, degraded, sullied, soiled, etc.*: obsoleta sordibus, Hor.—E. Of language, etc.: *Ordinary, low, negligent*: oratio, Cic.

obsonium (ops-), ii, *n.* = ὀψώνιον. Victuals, viands, esp. fish: Plaut.; Hor.

1. **obson-o** (opson-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ὀψων-έω] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To purchase provisions, cater, purvey*: postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut.—B. Meton.: Of the result of the purchase of provisions: *To feast one's self, revel, etc.*: opsonat, potat, Ter. II. Act.: *To procure, get, or provide something for one's food*: opsonare ambulando famem, Cic.

2. **ob-sōno**, ti, itum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (To sound against; hence) *To interrupt by any sound*: Plaut.

obson-or (opson-), ātus sum, āri,

I. v. dep. [ὀψωνέω] = 1. obsono. *To purchase provisions, etc.*: Ter.

ob-sor-bēo, sorbūi, sorptum, sorbere, 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To suck in; to swallow or gulp down*: placentas, Hor. **II. Fig.**: *To swallow up, absorb*: quæ (sc. fores) obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plant.

obsta-n's, ntis, **P.** of obst(a)-o.—**As Subst.**: **obstantia**, tum, n. *Hindrances, obstructions*: Tac.

obstinā-t'e, adv. [obstinat-us] **1.** In a good sense: *Firmly, resolutely, determinedly, steadfastly*: id obstinate sibi negari vidit, Cæs.: (Sup.) **obstinatissime**, Suet.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibly, pertinaciously, obstinately*: (Comp.) **obstinatius**, Suet.

obstinā-tio, ōnis, f. [obstin(a)-o] (*A setting one's mind firmly on a thing*; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Firmness, resolution, steadfastness*: Cic.; Nep.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstination*.

obstinā-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of obstin(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Firmly resolved, bent, resolute, determined, steadfast*: (Comp.) **voluntas obstinator**, Cic.: (Sup.) **virtus obstinatissima**, Sen.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Inflexible, stubborn, obstinate*: aures, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiné*.

obsti-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for obsta-no; fr. obst(a)-o] (Prop.: *To stand over against or opposite*; Fig.) **I. Gen.**: *To set about a thing with firmness or resolution; to set one's mind firmly on; to be resolved on, etc.*: **A. Act.**: *afflictum hanc obstinavit*, Plant.: *obstinaverant amicus aut vincere, aut mori*, Liv.—**B. Neut.**: *Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates obstinante*, Tac. **II. Esp.**: **P.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To form a resolution, to resolve*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstiner*.

obstip-us (obstī-t'), a, um, adv. [ob; stip-o] (*Prodden towards one side*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Oblique, sloping, slanting, shelving*: Lucr. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Of the neck of a haughty person: *Bent or drawn back*: Suet.—**B.** Bent forward, bent or bowed down: *stes caput*, Hor.—**C.** Bent or inclined to one side: Cic.

obsti-tum, i, n. [for obsta-tum; fr. obst(a)-o] (*That which stands over against or opposite*; hence) **Of a place or thing opposite to lightning**: *A thing, or place, struck by lightning*: Cic.

obstip-us, a, um, v. obstipus.

ob-sto, stitī, stātum, stāre (ob-staturus, Quint.), 1. v. n. **I. Gen.**: *To stand over against, opposite, or before, a person or thing*: obviam, Plant. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: **1.** *To stand against or in the way of a person, etc.; to withstand, hinder, etc.*: hæc nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? Ov.—**2.** *To block up the way*: obstando castra tutabantur, Liv. **B. Fig.**: **1.** *To withstand, present an obstacle, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct*: si omnia remouentur, quæ obstant, Cic.: has ne possem accedere partes Frigidus obstitit circum præcordia sanguis,

Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) si non obstat, Cic.—**2.** *To be against, oppose, contradict*: sceleris, Sall.—**3.** *To hurt, harm, or damage; to be a detriment, etc., to*: nihil urbis inde Obstat, Virg.—**4.** *To offend, be odious or hateful to*: dique deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, Virg.—**5.** *To retard, hinder, obstruct, delay*: quæ tardis mora noctibus obstat, Virg.—**6.** *To check, or hinder; to present an obstacle, etc., to*: furori, Virg.

obstrēp-ito, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [obstrepe-o] *To sound against, to interrupt by noise or clamour*: Claud.

ob-strēpo, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I.**: **A. Neut.**: **1. Prop.**: *To make a noise against, or at; to roar or resound against, or at; to dash against with a roaring sound*: mare Bails obstrepsit, Hor.—**2. Fig.**: **a.** *To bawl or shout out against one; to raise a clamour or outcry against one; to try to clamour down*: alicui in dicendo, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) decemviro obstrepsit, Liv.—**b.** *To exclaim against; to annoy, molest, be troublesome*: alicui literis, Cic.—**c.** *To impede or hinder; to prove an obstacle, hindrance, or injury to*: landi, Sen.—**B. Act.**: (Prop.) *To make a noise against or at*; (Fig.) *To clamour against; to oppose, etc.*: obstripi clamore militum videntur, Cic. **II.** *To make a loud noise over against or opposite to any thing*: multaque nativis obstrepiit arbor aquis, Prop. **III.**: **A. Neut.**: *To make a great noise or loud din; to resound*: fontesque lymphis obstrepiunt manantibus, Hor.—**B. Act.**: (Prop.) *To cause to resound loudly*; hence) *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To resound loudly*: locus, Ov.

obstric-tus (for obstrig-tus), a, um, **P.** of obstrig(n)-o.

ob-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bind, tie, or fasten, against*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: *To tie or fasten about or around; to bind up*: obstrictis aliis (sc. ventis), Hor. **B. Meton.**: *To bind, i. e. trim, edge, border by way of ornament*: vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. **C. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: *To bind, tie*: iurejurando civitatem, Cæs.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To fetter, hamper, by debt, etc.*: amicos are alieno, Cic.—**b.** *To bind, lay under an obligation to one*: accusatorem spe hereditatis obstrinxit, Cic.—**c.** *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To be guilty of, to render or make one's self guilty of*: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxit, Cic.

obstruc-tio, ōnis, f. [obstru-a; through true root obstru] *A closing or shutting up*: Cic. ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin meaning of "obstruction, obstacle"), Fr. *obstruction*.

obstruc-tus, a, um, **P.** of obstru-o, through true root obstru.

obstrūdo, ere, v. obstrudo.

ob-strūdo (op-), struxī, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To build towards any thing*: murum, i. e. building towards the en-

emy, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. Prop.**: *To build any thing for the purpose of preventing access or of stopping the way, etc.*: allis frons (sc. munitionum) in Etruriam spectans auxillis obstruebat, Liv.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *To block, close, or stop up*: aditum, Cic.—**b.** *To pile or heap up so as to form a barrier or impediment*: saxa, Ov.—**3. Fig.**: **a.** *To block, close, or stop up*: perugia improborum, Cic.—**b.** *To impede, obstruct, hinder, prove an obstacle to*: no sensus nimia dulcedine obstrueret, Pl. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To raise a building in order to obstruct*: luminibus ejus, Cic. **B. Fig.**: *To impede, obstruct, be a hindrance, impediment, or obstruction*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obstruer*.

obstru-sus (for obstrud-sus), a, um, **P.** of obstrud-o.

obstūpē-fācio, fēcī, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.: **P.** Pass.: **obstūpē-fio**, factus sum, fēcī [obstupesc-o; facio] **I. Prop.**: *To make numb, to benumb, to deprive of physical feeling or sensation*: Val. Max. **II. Fig.**: **A.** *To stupefy, overpower, the mind, feelings, etc.*: quum sit (sc. pars animi) immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic.—**B.** *To make amazed or agghast*: *to astound, amaze, astonish*: homines, Cic.

ob-stūpesco, stūpī, no sup., stūpescere, 3. v. n. incho. **I. Prop.**: *To be benumbed, to become insensate, to lose sensation*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: *To be astonished, astounded, amazed, struck with amazement; to stand, or be, agghast*: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisse bubulcus, Cic.

ob-sum, obfūi or offūi, obesse, v. n. *To be against, be prejudicial; to hinder, hurt, injure*: qui (sc. pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed, etc., Cic.

ob-sūo, sūi, sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. **I.** *To sew on*: caput, Ov. **II.** *To sew up, sew together; to stop or close up*: spiritus oris Obsuit, Virg.

ob-surdesco, surdī, no sup., surdescere, 3. v. n. incho. **I. Prop.**: *To be, or become, deaf*: Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To be deaf, not to give ear*: Cic.

obstū-tus, a, um, **P.** of obsu-o.

obteg-tus (for obteg-tus) a, um, **P.** of obteg-o.

obteg-ens, entis: **1. P.** of obteg-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Veiling, hiding, concealing* etc.: (with Gen.) sui obtegens, Tac.

ob-tēgo (-tīgo, Plaut.), texti: tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To cover over, cover up, whether for protection or concealment*: se servorum et libertorum corporibus obtegit, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *To veil, hide, conceal, keep secret*: nihil obtegam, Cic.

obtemperā-tio, ōnis, f. [obtemper(a)-o] *A complying with or submitting to; compliance, submission, obedience*: (with Dat.) legibus, Cic.

ob-tempero (regulate), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To regulate, etc., one's self in accordance with, or to; hence*: *To comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey*: tibi obtempera, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) si mihi esset obtemperatum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *obtemperer*.

ob-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To draw, spread, place, stretch, extend before or forth: obtentā densantur nocte tenebre, Virg. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To lie over against or opposite: Britannia, i.e. in Occidentem Hispania obtenditur, Tac. II. Meton.: To cover, hide, conceal: ut nube atrā diem obtenderant (sc. volucres), Tac. III. Fig.: A. To pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, Tac.—B. To envelope, hide, etc.: uniuscuiusque naturam, Cic.

1. **obten-tus** (for obtend-tus), a, um, P. of obtend-o.

2. **obten-tus**, a, um, P. of obtin-eo, through true root OBTE.

3. **obten-tus**, ūs, m. [for obtend-tus; fr. obtend-o] I. Prop.: A drawing, spreading, or placing forth: Virg. II. Fig.: A pretence, pretext, colour: Tac.

ob-tēro, trivi, tritum, tērēre (Pluperf. Subj., obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), 3. v. a. (To bruise, or rub against; hence) I. Prop.: To bruise, crush, or break to pieces: ova, Pl. II. Fig.: To crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, condemn, disgrace, destroy: calumniā, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To crush, destroy, cut up, etc.: aliquem, Liv.—B. To ravage, lay waste, destroy: Græviā, Just.

obtestā-tio, ōnis, f. [obtest(a)-o:] A conjuring or adjuring a person in the name of heaven; a strong entreaty, supplication, etc.: Cic.; Liv.

ob-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. I. To declare as a witness, bear witness testify, declare, etc.: militum se manibus moriturum obtestans, Tac. II. a. Prop.: To call as a witness to anything; to protest or assert by a person or thing: obtestans, Tac. B. Meton.: To conjure in the name of heaven, etc.; to beseech, entreat, supplicate, implore: per omnes deos te obtestor, ut totam republicam suscipias, Cic. (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) illud te . . . Pro Latio obtestor pro majestate tuorum, Ne, etc., Virg.

ob-texo (op-), texi, textum, tex-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To weave to or over any thing: Pl. II. Meton.: To overspread, cover with any thing: cœlum obtextitur umbrā, Virg.

ob-ticēo, ticeū, no sup., ticeōre, 2. v. n. [for ob-taceo] To be silent: Ter.

ob-tice-sco, obticēi, no sup., obticēscere, 3. v. n. inch. [ob-tice-o] To become or be struck silent; in Perf., to be silent: chorasque Turpiter obticuit, Hor.

ob-tigō, tige, v. obtego.

ob-tinēo (op-), tūnī, tentum, tinctē, 2. v. a. and n. [for ob-teneo] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To hold, lay hold of any thing: aures, Plant.—2. Esp.: To hold, have, possess, occupy, etc.: provinciam, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To preserve, keep up, maintain, etc.: necessitudinem, Cic.—2. (To assert, maintain; hence): a. To uphold, support, etc.: jus, Tac.—b. Of speech: To declare, affirm, show, prove, demon-

strate, etc.: Cic.—3. a. To acquire, to get possession of: sapientiam, Cic.—b. To gain, obtain: omnia quæ voles, obtinebis, Cic.—c. To gain, to be successful in doing or obtaining something: litem, Cic. II. Neut.: (To maintain one's self or itself; hence) A. Of personal subjects: 1. To prevail, bring about, accomplish: his obtinuit, ut præferretur candidato, Liv.—2. To prevail or be successful: de intercalando non obtinuerat, Script. ap. Cic.—B. Of things as subjects: 1. To prevail, obtain: fama obtinuit, Liv.—2. To prevail, continue, last, obtain: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. obtenir.

ob-tingo, tigi, no sup., tingere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-tango] I. Act.: To touch, strike: mustulentis aestus nares obtingit, Plant. II. Neut.: A. To fall to one: quam ei (sc. L. Paullo), bellum ut cum roge Perse gereret, obtingisset, Cic.—B. To happen, befall one, take place, occur: si quid obtingit, Cic.

ob-torpesco, torpi, no sup., torpescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: I. Prop.: Physically: manus obtorpuit, Cic. II. Fig.: Mentally: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, Liv.

ob-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. I. To turn towards, to turn: dextrasque obtorquet in undas Program, Stat. II. Of a limb, etc., esp. the neck: (To twist in an opposite direction; hence) To turn round, twist, wrench: collum, Cic. III. To twist, etc.: circulus obtorti auri, Virg.

obtor-tus (for obtorqu-tus), a, um, P. of obtorqu-eo.

obtractā-tio, ōnis, f. [obtract(a)-o] An envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement: Cnes; Tac. **obtractā-tor**, ōris, m. [id.] A detractor, traducer, disparager: Cic.

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for ob-tracto] (To drag forward against; hence) To detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure a person or thing: I. Neut.: obtractandī causā, Cic.: obtractārunt inter se, Nep. II. Act.: laudes, Liv.

obtri-tus, a, um, P. of obtero, through root OBTRI; v. tero init.

ob-trūdō (obs-), trūsi, trūsūm, trūdēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To thrust against: titionem inguinibus, App. II. Meton.: To gulp down, to swallow hastily: obtrudamus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plant. III. Fig.: To thrust, press, force, or obtrude upon one: virginem alui, Ter.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To cut or lop off: ipsa superficiem insitæ vitis, Col. II. Meton.: A. To mutilate, mangle, cut to pieces, etc.: regem obtruncant, Liv.—B. To kill, slay, slaughter, cut down, etc.: trudentes (sc. cervos) pectore montem Cominus obtruncant ferro, Virg.

ob-tūdor, prps. no perf., tūderi, 2. v. dep. I. To look at, gaze upon: ali-

quem, Plant. II. To see, behold, perceive: Plant.

ob-tundo, tūdi, tūsūm and tunsūm, tundēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To strike, or beat, against, at, or on; to beat, thump, belabour, etc.: obtunso ore, Plant. II. Meton.: Of the result of striking one thing against another: To blunt, dull, etc.: gladios, Claud. III. Fig.: A.: 1. Obtundere aures, or simply obtundere, To beat against the ears; i.e. to din into the ears: Script. ap. Cic.; Ter.—2. Obtundere aures or aliquem, To beat something against the ears or a person; i.e. to annoy or molest: Cic.; Ter.—B.: 1. Gen.: To blunt, weaken, dull, diminish the power of, etc.: mentem, Cic.: vocem, id.—2. Esp.: Of grief, etc.: To blunt, to take off the edge or keenness of: ægritudinem, Cic.

ob-tunus, a, um, v. obtunus.

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, confuse, etc.: quosdam, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. To disquiet, confuse, distract: me scripto et literā obturbant, Cic.—2. To disturb, break in upon: solitudinem, Cic. II. Neut.: To make, or raise, a disturbance: ne obturba, actæ, Plant.

ob-turgesco, tursi, no sup., turgescere, 3. v. n. inch. To begin to swell, to swell up: obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ob; root TUR, akin to Sanscrit root TU or TUL, imply] I. Prop.: To stop up, to close: partes, Cic.: aures, Hor. II. Fig.: To assuage, allay, appease: ut amorem obturet edendi, Lucr.

ob-tūs-us (ob-tun-), a, um: 1. P. of obtund(o)-o.—2. Pa.: (a) Gen.: Blunt, dull: vomeris obtusi dens, Virg.—(b) Esp.: Mathemat. t. t.: Obtuse: angulus, Lucr.—b.: (a) Blunted, blunt, dull, weak, impaired, enfeebled, powerless: vigor animi obtusus, Liv.—(b) Of authority: Relax-ed, slack: (Comp.) castrensis jurisdictionis obtusior, Tac.—(c) Of speech: Weak, powerless, insipid, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. obtus.

ob-tūs-us, ūs, m. [obtu-eor] I. Prop.: A looking at any thing; a look, gaze: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A contemplating, contemplation: Ov.

ob-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. (To bring, or cast, a shade upon; hence) I. Prop.: To overshadow, to shade: A. Act.: templum Romani regis obumbrat (sc. lucus), Ov.—B. Neut.: quando sibi ipsa (sc. vitis) non obumbrat, Pl. II. Meton.: To darken, obscure: æthera telis, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To overcloud, darken, obscure: nomina, Tac.—B. To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate: tu licet erroribus sub imagine crimen obumbras, Ov.—C. To screen, defend, protect: reginæ nomen obumbrat (sc. eum), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ombre.

ob-uncus, a, um, adj. Bent towards one, bent in, hooked: rostrum, Virg.

ob-undā-tio, ōnis, f. [ob; und(a)-o] An overflowing, inundation: Flor.

ob-us-tus, a, um, adj. [for ob-ur-

tus; fr. ob; ur-o] **I. Prop.**: *Burnt around; burnt or hardened in the fire: torris, Virg.* **II. Meton.**: *Hardened, dried, frozen, etc.*: glebaque canentis semper obusta gelu, Ov.

ob-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench: locum, Cic.*

ob-vēnō, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To come before or in the way of, to meet: se in tempore pugnae obvenerunt, would come up to the fight, join in the battle, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: *A. To come or fall to one; to fall to one's lot: quod hereditas ei obvenerit, Cic.*—**B.** *To fall out, befall, happen, occur to one: si necessitas hujus muneris alii reipublice obvenerit, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. obvener.*

ob-versor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **I.** *(To turn one's self about over against an object; hence) A. Prop.*: *To take one's station, or lie, over against, or opposite: magnam partem eorum Carthaginī obversari, Liv.* **B. Fig.**: *To be present to; to occur, or present itself, etc., to: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublice dignitas, Cic.* **II.**: *A. Prop.*: *To move, or go, about in urbe inter cœtus hominum, Tac.* **B. Fig.**: *To float, or come, to; to hover around: nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr.*

ob-ver-sus (for obvert-us), a, um, *P. of obvert-o.*—*As Subst.*: **obversī**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Opponents, adversaries, the enemy: Tac.*

ob-ver-to, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. **I. Act.**: *A. Gen.*: *To turn, or direct, towards: obvertunt pelago proras, Virg.* **B. Esp.**: *1. To turn towards another place, or in another direction, to turn about: remos, Ov.*—*2. Pass. in reflexive force: A. (a) Prop.*: *To turn one's self towards, to turn towards: Virg.; Liv.*—*(b) Fig.*: *To direct one's attention to: Tac.*—*(B) To betake one's self to; to engage in, occupy one's self with: Tac.*—*b. To turn one's self in a different direction, to turn about, to turn round: Virg.* **II. Neut.**: *To turn about, to turn round: obvertere volunt, Liv.*

obvi-am, adv. [adverbial Acc. fem. of obvi-us] *In the way, against, over against, towards, in order to meet: I. Prop.*: *fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Obviam ire (To go to meet, etc.; hence) A. To meet, or encounter, with courage: obviam eundo percussit, Sall.*—**B.** *To resist, oppose, contend against: cupiditatem hominum, Cic.*—**C.** *To remedy, prevent: infecunditatem terrarum, Tac.*

obvi-us, a, um, adj. [obvi-o, to go towards; to go, or come, to meet] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb); to meet, so as to meet, in the way: Of persons or things: quum ipsa pœne insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall.* **B. Esp.**: *Coming or going to meet, meeting (etc., according to tense of verb) with hostile intent, etc.; proceeding against; encountering, etc.*: infestā subit obvius hastā, Virg.

II. Meton.: *A. Lying, or being, in the way: qui (sc. montes) obvii erant itineri adversariorum, Nep.*—*Particular phrase: Esse in obvio alicui, To be in the way of any one; to be where one may meet or fall in with some thing: Liv.—B. 1. Gen.*: *Blowing against: flamina, Ov.*—*2. Esp.*: *Adverse, contrary: aquilones, Tac.*—*C. Lying, or being, exposed to any thing, as being in its way: rupes . . . Obvia ventorum furis, Virg.*—*D. Over against, opposite: obviamque hospitii teneat (sc. examina) frondentibus arbor, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: *A. Meeting one, or falling in one's way easily or without trouble; easy, easy of attainment, easily acquired or obtained: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.*—*B. Complaisant, affable, courteous: comitas, Tac.*

obvōlū-tus (for obvolv-tus), a, um, *P. of obvolv-o.*

ob-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, vōlvēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: *To wrap round, muffle up, cover all over: os obvolutum esse folliculo, Cic.* **III. Fig.**: *To wrap up, cloak, disguise, etc.: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, Hor.*

oc-cæ-o (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cæ-o] **I. Prop.**: *To make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight: hostis pulvere occæcatus, Liv.* **II. Meton.**: *A. To make dark; to darken, obscure: caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv.*—*B. To hide, conceal: terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic.*—*C. To deprive of feeling, to benumb: timor occæcaverat artus, Virg.* **III. Fig.**: *A. Of speech: To make dark, obscure, or unintelligible: Cic.—B. Mentally: To make blind, to blind: ni spes vana pacis occæcasset consilia, Liv.*

oc-calle-sco (ob-), callui, no sup., callēscēre, 3. v. n. *inch.* [for ob-calle-sco; fr. ob; calle-o] **I. Prop.**: *To get a thick skin; to grow or become callous: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov.* **II. Fig.**: *To become callous, hardened, or insensible; to lose one's feeling: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.*

oc-cāno, cānti, cantum, cānēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cano] *Milit. t. t.*: *To blow, sound a wind instrument: Tac.*

oc-cā-sio, ōnis, f. [for ob-cad-sio; from ob, "without force;" cād-o, to fall out, happen] *A falling out or happening; hence) I. Gen.*: *An occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favourable moment for doing any thing: Plaut.; Ter.; Cic.*—*Particular phrases: A. 1. Gen.*: *Occasionem dare, or offerre, To give, present, offer, etc., an opportunity: Nep.; Suet.—2. Esp.*: *Pass. in reflexive force: To offer, or present, itself: Cic.—B. Deesse occasione, To be wanting to, i. e. to miss, not to profit by, an opportunity: Cæs.* **II. Esp.**: *A. Prop.*: *Opportunity, means, facility, etc.: Tac.* **B. Meton.**: *A supply, stock, etc.: lapidum, Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occasio.*

1. occā-sus (for occad-sus), a, um, *P. of 2. occid-o, through true root OCCAD.*

2. occā-sus, ōis, m. [for occad-sus; fr. OCCAD, true root of occid-o] **1. a. Prop.**: *Of the day or heavenly bodies: A going down, setting, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.; Tac.—b. Meton.*: *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets; sunset; the west: Virg.—2. a. Prop.*: *Of persons: A perishing, end, death: Cic.—b. Meton.*: *Of things: Overthrow, ruin, destruction: Cic.; Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occasio.*

occā-tō, ōnis, f. [occ(a)-o] **A harrowing: Cic.**

occā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **A harrower: I. Prop.**: *occatoris opera, Col.* **II. Fig.**: *scelerum, Plaut.*

oc-cēdo (ob-, -cido), cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for ob-cēdo] *To go towards; to go, go up to one: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut.*

oc-cento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for ob-canto] **I. Neut.**: *A. In a good sense: To sing at or before; to serenade: ad fores, Plaut.—B. In a bad sense: To sing a lampoon, pasquinade, etc., at or before: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) ostium, Plaut.* **II. Act.**: *To sing; either in a good or bad sense: hymenæum, Plaut.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, etc., Cic.*

occepso, v. occipio *init.*

occid-ens, entis, *P. of occido.*—*As Subst.*: *m. (sc. mundus) The western part of the world, the west: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. occident.*

occid-ō, ōnis, f. [1. occid-o] *(A striking or cutting down: hence) Of persons: A massacre, utter destruction, extermination: Liv.—Particular phrases: 1. Occidione occidere or cedere, To cut down, or off, with utter destruction, or completely: Cic.; Just.—2. Occidione occumbere, To fall by an utter destruction, i. e. to be completely, or entirely, cut off: Tac.—3. Occidioni dare, To give, or yield, up to utter destruction: Tac.—4. Occidioni eximere, To deliver or release from utter destruction: Tac.*

1. oc-cido (ob-), cidi, cisum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cado] *(To strike against; hence) I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush: istam psaltriam, Ter.* **B. Esp.**: *To strike or cut down; to cut off, kill, slay: virginem filiam suā manū occidit (sc. Virginitus), Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To kill by other means than striking, etc.: veneno occidis, Suet.* **III. Fig.**: *A. To ruin, to undo: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter.—B. To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester: occidis me, Quum istuc rogatas, Plaut.: (without Object) occidis saepe rogando, Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) occire.*

2. oc-cido, cidi, cāsum, cidēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cado] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To fall down, fall: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv.* **B. Esp.**: *1. Of the heavenly bodies: To go down, set: adverso cœlens Canis occidit astrum, Virg.—2. Of persons: To fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus insul et extinguimur, Cic.—3. Of plants,*

a.c.: To *perish, die, wither away*: fallax herba veneni Occidet, Virg. **II. Fig.**: To *perish; to be ruined, or lost, etc.*: Of persons or things: ut hic ornatus (*sc. mundi*) . . . occidat, Cic. — Particular expressions: Occidi, occidimus, *I. etc., am lost, or undone* Plaut., Virg.

3. occido, for occedo; *v. occedo*.
occid-ūsus, *a, um, adj.* [2. occido-] **I. Prop.**: *Going down, setting; dies*.
II. Meton.: *Western*: aquae, Oves.
III. Fig.: *Sinking, failing*: senectas, Ov.

oc-cīno, cīnūi, centum, cīnēre, *3. v. n.* [for ob-cano] (To *sing against*; hence) Of birds: To *sing, or chirp, unfavourably or inauspiciously*; to *croak, etc.*: si occinnet avis, *i. e. has, by its note, given an unfavourable omen*: Liv.

oc-cīpio, cēpi (cepi), ceptum, cēpere (*Put. Perf.*: ocepso for ocepere, Ovid., Plaut.; ocepit for ocepere, id.), *3. v. a. and n.* [for ob-capio] (To *take on or upon one*; hence) **I. Act.**: *A. Gen.*: To *begin, commence* any thing: cantionem, Plaut.; agere armentum ocepit, Liv. **B. Esp.**: Of an office: To *take upon one's self, to enter upon*: magistratum, Tac. **II. Neut.**: To *begin, commence*: hiems occipiebat, Tac.

oc-cīput, itis, *n.* [for ob-caput] The *back part of the head, the poll, the occiput*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occiput*.

oc-ci-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for occid-sio; for occid-o] *A massacre, slaughter, murder*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occision*.

oc-ci-sor, ōris, *m.* [for occid-sor; fr. id.] *A slayer, murderer*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *occiseur*.

oc-ci-sus (for occid-sus), *a, um*: **1. P.** of occid-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone*: (Sup.) occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, Cic.

oc-clūdo, clūdī, clūdum, clūdēre (*Perf. Ind.*, occlūsti for occlusisti, Plaut.), *3. v. a.* [for ob-claudio] **I. Prop.**: To *shut, or close, up*: occlusis tabernis, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *A. Of the tongue*: To *check, stop, shut up*: linguam, Plaut.—**B. Of the passions: To *restrain, curb*: libidinem, Ter.**

oc-clū-sus (for occlud-sus), *a, um*: **1. P.** of occlud-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Shut, or closed, up*: *a. Prop.*: (Sup.) ostium occlusissimum, Plaut.—**B. Fig.**: (Comp.) *occlusioremque habeant stultitiam, i. e. keep it more to themselves*, Plaut.

occo, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [from the root *ac*, whence *ac-no*, and akin to the Germ. *eggen, to harrow*] To *harrow*: segetem, Hor.

occepi, *v. occipio*.
oc-cūbo, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, cūbare, *1. v. n.* [for ob-cubo] To *lie in a place; to rest, repose in the grave, etc.*: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [for ob-calco] To *tread, or trample upon, or down*. **I. Gen.**: vitem, Cato. **II. Esp.**: In battle, etc.: partim occulcatis, partim dissipatis, Liv.

oc-cūl-o (ob-), cūlūi, cultum, cūlāre, *3. v. a.* [for ob-cul-o; fr. ob; root *CUL*, akin to *celo, clam*; Gr. *καλύπτω*] **I. Gen.**: To *cover, cover over*: virgulta . . . occulte terrā, Virg. **II. Esp.**: To *cover up, hide, conceal*: *A. Prop.*: classēm in convexo nemorū sub rupe cavatā . . . occultit, Virg. **B. Fig.**: puncta argumentorum ut oculus, Cic.

occultā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [occult(a)-o] **1. A hiding, concealing, concealment**: Cæs.; Cic.—**2. A hiding, or concealing, one's self; concealment**: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occultation*.

occultā-tor, ōris, *m.* [occult(a)-o] *A hider, concealer, secret*: Cic.
occult-e, ade, [occult-us] *In concealment, in secret, secretly, privately*: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnat, Cic. (Comp.) conari occultius, id.: (Sup.) occultissime, Cæs.

occul-to, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.*, occultassit for occultaveris, Plaut.), *1. v. a. intens.* [occult-o] **I. Gen.**: To *hide, conceal, secrete, etc.*: *A. Prop.*: occultant spineta lacertos, Virg.: legionem silvis occultat, Cæs. **B. Fig.**: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. **II. Esp.**: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To *hide, or conceal, one's self; to hide*: Cæs.; Cic.

occul-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of occult-o.—**2. Pu.**: *a. Prop.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: calles, Virg.—*As Subst.*: occultum, *1. n.* *A secret place, a place of concealment, a hiding place*: Cic.; Tac.—**B. Fig.**: (a) Of things: *Hidden, concealed, secret*: ævum, Hor.: (Comp.) occultiores insidiæ, Cc.: (Sup.) res occultissimæ, id.—*Adverbial expressions*: In occulto, per occultum, ex occulto, *In secret, secretly, with secrecy, etc.*: Plaut.; Tac.; Cic.—*As Subst.*: occulta, ōrum, *n. plur.* *Secret things, secrets*: Cic.; Tac.—(b) Of persons: *Secret, close, reserved, not open*: si me astutum et occultum habet fingere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occulte*.

oc-cumbo (ob-), cūbūi, cūbūtum, cūbare, *3. v. n.* [for ob-cumbo] **I. A. Gen.**: To *fall, or sink upon, or down*: in gladium, Vell. **B. Esp.**: **1. Of the heavenly bodies**: To *go down, set*: Just.—**2. To fall in death; to die: occubuisse honesto, Cic.: mene Iliaci occumbere campis Non potuisse! Virg.—**3. To subm., yield, succumb to**: certæ occumbere morti, Virg. **II.** (prps. only in connection with *mortem* or some kindred word) To *fall against death; i. e. to fall, die, perish*: Cic.; Liv.**

occipā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [occup(a)-o] **1. A taking possession of a thing with the intention of keeping it as one's own; seizing, occupying**: Cic.—**2. A seizing upon, holding, or occupying by force**: Cic.—**3. Rhet. t. t.**: (*An anticipating or being beforehand with*; *Esp.*) *An anticipation of an opponent's argument*: Cic.—**4. (Prop.) A occupying, busying; Meton.**: *A business, employment, occupation*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occupation*.

occipā-tus, *a, um*: **1. P.** of occup(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Taken up, occupied,*

busy, engaged, employed, etc.: si occupati profumus aliquid civibus nostris, Cic. (Comp.) comitiorum dilatione occupatiorem me habebant, Script ap. Cic. (Sup.) occupatissimus, Cic.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, (occup-āsis for occupaveris, Plaut.; occup-āssit for occupaverit, id.), *1. v. a.* [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob; cap-io] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: To *take, seize, or lay hold of*: aram, Plaut.: occupat amplexu (sc. Ariadnen), Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1. To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.**: locum, Cic.—**2. With accusatory notion of hostility**: To *take, seize, occupy, hold possession of by force, etc.*: oppidi partem, Cæs.—**3. Of localities**: To *reach, occupy, enter, etc.*: fortiter occupa Portum, Hor. **II. Meton.**: *A. To occupy, i. e. to take, or fill, up with any thing*: atrā Nube polum pater occupato, Hor.—*B. To fall upon, attack*: saxo . . . Occupat os faciemque, Virg.—**C.**: **1. To get the start of, to be beforehand, to anticipate in doing, etc.**: to *be the first to do, etc.*: occupant bellum facere, Liv.—**2. To be beforehand with, to anticipate a person; te fortunā**, Cic.—**3. To anticipate, prevent, or take up a person with: quum assectaretur, Num quid vis? occupat, Hor.—**D. To come upon unexpectedly, to surprise, etc.**: Vulteuum mane Philippus . . . Occupat, Hor.—*E. To outstrip, get before, surpass, etc.*: egressas ante rates, Or. **III. Fig.**: *A. To take, seize, or lay hold of*: familiam optimam occupavit, *i. e. has firm hold of or got into*: Plaut.—**B.**: **1. To take possession of, hold, occupy, etc.**: fessos sopor occupat artūs, Virg.—**2. To seize, seize upon, hold forcible possession of, etc.**: regnum, Cic.—**C.**: **1. Gen.**: To *occupy, take up, busy, employ, etc.*: populus . . . in funambulo mentem occupat, Ter.—**2. Esp.**: Of money: To *employ, hence*: *a. At interest*: To *put, lay, put out, employ, at interest*: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupasti, Cic.—**b. In purchases**: To *invest, or lay out, in*: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *occuper*.**

oc-curro (ob-), curri (rarely curri), cursum, currere, *3. v. n.* [for ob; curro] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: To *run towards or up to a person or place*: ad opem ferendam occurrunt, Liv. **B. Esp.**: **1. To run, go, or come, to meet; to meet one: ad Ægium . . . Cæsari occurrat, Cæs.—**2. With accusatory notion of hostility**: To *go against, rush upon, attack an enemy, etc.*: duabus Fabianis legionibus occurrat, Cæs.—**3. To meet or fall in, with: seu dextrā lavæque velis occurrere pugnæ, etc.: Virg.—**4. To go or come to a place, etc.**: A thesienium quoque legati ad id concilium occurrunt, Liv.—**5. To be present, come up, etc.: me ad tempus occurrum, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A. Of places, etc.*: (To *meet a person or thing; hence*) To *fall in one's way*: nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, Virg.—**B. Of inanimate subjects**: To *come in contact with, fall or come in the way of*: silix . . . ferro occurrebat, Liv. **III********

Fig. A. 1. To offer, or present, itself, etc.; to the sight; to appear, meet the view, etc.: occurramque oculis intumescit tuis, Ov.—2. a. To offer, or present, itself to the mind, etc.; to suggest itself; to occur, recur, etc.: ea que currant, Cic.—b. To appear to the mind as; to seem, etc.: mihi tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic.—3. To offer, or present, itself, etc., in speaking; to occur: hæc tenenda sunt oratori; sæpe enim occurrunt, Cic.—B. (To meet with words; hence) 1. To answer, reply: huic . . . Talibus occurrit dictis, Virg.: (Impera, Pass.) occurrit enim, sicut occursum est, Cic.—2. To object: occurrit nobis a doctis et eruditis, etc., Cic.—C. To meet for the purpose of remedying whether morally or physically; to remedy, relieve, cure, endeavour to cure, etc.: occurram vestre expectationi, Cic.—D. To come to the help of, to assist: supplicibus et calamitosis, Cic.—E. To prevent, obviate, etc.: satiati aurium animorumque, Cic.—F. To meet for the purpose of hindering; to resist, hinder, oppose: alitujus consiliis, Cic.—G. To fall in with, comply with, accommodate one's self to: avaritiæ ac sceleris, Cic.

occurrere-tio, ōnis, f. [occurr(a)-o] A running to meet one, out of respect or for the sake of courting favour; attention, officiousness: Cic.

occur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. intrans. [for occur-so; fr. occur-o] I. To run towards, or up to: portis, Liv. II. A Prop.: To run, go, or come to; to meet: quum candidatis . . . osculo currere, Pl. B. Meton.: Of things: to meet, come in contact, etc.: constat attolli coles occursum inter se radicem reperissu, Pl. III. To go against, rush upon, make an attack, attack: occurat oculus gladio, Cæs. IV. To meet, or fall in with: inter agendum . . . Occursare eapro . . . caveto, Virg. V.: A. To go or come to a place: in urbem, Plaut.—B. To come up to, present one's self before: numinibus, Pl. VI. To offer, or present, itself to the mind: to suggest itself, etc.: occursum animo mea mortalitatis, mea scripta, Pl. VII. To resist, hinder, oppose, withstand: inter invidos, occurrantes, Sall.

occur-sus, ūs, m. [for occur-sus; fr. occur-o] 1. A running towards or up to: Curt.—2. A meeting, or falling in with: Ov.; Tac.—3. An opposing, opposition: Pl.—4. A near approach, contiguity: Pl.—5. a. Gen.: A meeting with, a coming in contact with, a falling in the way of: Ov.—b. Esp.: A coming in contact with each other, etc.: Pl.

Océānus, i, m., Ὠκεανός. I. Prop.: The great sea, or body of water, encompassing the land; the ocean: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Oceanus, the son of Cœlum and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs: Virg.—Hence, **Océān-itis**, ūdis, f. A daughter of Ocean; an Oceanide: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Océan*.

ocell-ātum, i, n. [occell-us] A thing provided with little eyes; hence) Any thing marked with small spots like little eyes; e. g. dice, etc.: Suet.

ocel-lus, i, m. dim. [for ocul-lus; fr. ocul-us] I. Prop.: A little eye: Ov. II. Fig.: A. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my little eye! my darling! Plaut.—B. Of things, like our apple of the eye: Cic. III. Meton.: A bulb or knob on the roots of a reed (called also oculus): Pl.

Ocellum, i, n. Ὠκελός. Ocellum; a city of Gallia Cisalpina (now prps. Usselin).

oc-for, ōculus, comp. adj. (Sup. **oc-issimus**, a, um) [akin to *ocul-us*] I. Prop.: Swift, fleet, fulminant oclalis, Virg. II. Meton.: Of time: Quicker, sooner, earlier: (Sup.) ocissima pira, the soonest ripe: Pl.

oc-iter, adv. (Comp. **oculus**, Sup. **ocissime**) [id.] 1. Pos.: Quickly, speedily, rapidly, etc.: profer ociter, App.—2. Comp.: a. More quickly, etc.: Cic.—b. As a modified superlative: Very quickly or speedily; in much haste, etc.; at once, etc.: oculus gladio occurat, Cæs.—3. Sup.: Very quickly, etc.: Sall.

Ocnus (-os) i, m., Ὀκνος (Sloth). Ocnus; The founder of the city of Mantua.

ocrea, æ, f. [prps. akin to *ὀκρίς*, a prominence] A greave or (metal) legging: Liv.; Pl.

ocre-ātus, a, um, adj. [ocrea] Provided, or furnished, with an ocrea, or with ocreæ; greaved: Hor.

Ocreſia (-isia), æ, f. Ocreſia or Ocreſia; a female slave of Tanquil, the mother of King Servius Tullius.

Ocriculum, i, n. Ocriculum; a city of Umbria (now Otricoli).—Hence, **Ocriculānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ocriculum; Ocriculan.—As Subst.: **Ocriculani**, ōrum, m. (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans.

Octāvius, ūi, m., -a, æ, f. Octavius and Octavia; Roman names.—Hence, **Octāv-ianus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, an Octavius; Octavian.—As Subst.: **Octavianus**, i, m. Octavianus; a cognomen of the Emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

oct-āvus, a, um, adj. [oct-o] The eighth: pars, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Octavum, For the eighth time: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octave*.

octāvus-dēcimus, a, um, adj. The eighteenth: Tac.

oct-ies, num. adv. [oct-o] Eight times: Cic.

octingent-ēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [octingent-i] The eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

oct-in-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for oct-in-cent-i; fr. oct-o; (i); (n); cent-um] Eight hundred.

oct-i-pes, ēdis, adj. [oct-o; (i); pes] Eight-footed: Cancer, Ov.

octo, num. adj. = *okto*. Eight: anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *huit*.

Octō-ber, bris, m. [octo; ber, akin

to Sanscrit *vāra*, Persian *bdr*, "time" (Eight-time; i. e. eighth time division of the year) October (which was originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March): Vell.—As Adj.: Of, or belonging to, October: Idūs, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Octobre*.

octō-dēcim, num. adj. [for octodecim] Eighteen: anni, Eutr.

Octōdūrus, i, m. Octodurus; a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis (now Martigny).

octōgēn-ārus, a, um, adj. [octogen-i] Of, or belonging to, eighty: pater, who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octogenaire*.

octō-gēn-i, æ, a, num. distributive adj. [for octo-gin-i; fr. octo; gin = *kov* in *kov-ra*] (Eight-tens each; hence) I. Prop.: Eighty each: Liv. II. Meton.: Eighty: Pl.

Octogēsa, æ, f. Octogesa; a city in Hispania Tarraconensis (near the modern La Granja).

octōg-ēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [contr. fr. octogint-ēsīmus; fr. octogint-a] The eightieth: annus, Cic.

octōg-ies (octūg-), num. adv. [contr. fr. octogint-ies] Eighty times: Cic.

octō-ginta, num. adj. [octo; ginta = *kovra*] (Eight-tens; hence) Eighty: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octante*.

octo-jūg-is, æ, adj. [octo; JUG, root of *ju(n)g-o*] (Prop.: Eight joined together; hence, Fig.) Eight in a body, or collectively; eight together: Liv.

octō-ni, æ, a, num. distributive adj. [octo] I. Prop.: Eight each: ordines, Cæs. II. Meton.: Eight: octonis natalibus actis, Ov.

octōphōron (octaph-), i, n. = *oktōphōron*. A litter carried by eight bearers: Cic.

octūg-ies, v. octogies.

octū-plicātus, a, um, P. of obsol. octuplic(a)-o [octo; plic(a)-o] Made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: Liv.

octūplus, a, um, adj. = *oktan-plus*. Eight-fold, octuple: pars, Cic.—As Subst.: **octuplum**, i, n. The eight-fold penalty, the octuple: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *octuple*.

oct-ūsis, is, m. [for oct-assis; fr. octo; assis = *as*] Eight asses: Hor.

ocul-ātus, a, um, adj. [ocul-us] I. Prop.: Furnished with or having eyes, seeing: testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.

II. Meton.: That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: (Sup.) oculatissimus locus, Pl. III. Fig.: A. Conspicuous, perceptible: (Comp.) in scribendo oculatior, Cic.—B. Oculatus dies, a day with eyes; i. e. a day on which one will see something done, etc.: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oculé*.

ocūlus, i, m. [akin to Sans. *aksha*, "eye"; fr. lost *AKSH* = *IKSH*, to see; Greek *ὄστρον*, *oktro* for *ōōō*] (The seeing thing; hence) I. Prop.: An eye: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. As a term of endearment: Eye, darling: Plaut.—B. An ornament: Cic. III. Meton.: A. The power of seeing,

sight, vision: Cic.—B. Of the sun, stars, etc.: *A luminary*: Ov.—C. Of plants: *An eye, bud, bourgeon*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *aile*.

ocyor, etc., v. *ocior*, etc.

OCYRHĒ (Ὠκῤῃρ-), *es*, f., Ὠκυρῃ-
ῥῆ (Swift flowing one). *Ocyrrhō* or
Ocyrrhōe: a daughter of Chiron.

ŌDĒUM, i, n. = ὀδῖον. *A public building designed for musical performances; an odeon*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odéum, odéon*.

ŌDĪ, *ŏdisse* (*Gerund*: *odiendi*, App.: — *Perf.* *osus sum*, Plaut.: *odivit*, Script. ap. Cic.), v. a. *defect*. [for *hodi*, akin to *hostis*, ἔχθος and Germ. *Hass*] *I. Prop.*: *To hate*: *odere* sorores Tartareae monstrum, Virg.: *hunc si acerbe et penitus, oderat*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *To dislike*: *to be displeased or vexed at* any thing: *Persicos odi*, puer, apparatus, Hor.

ŌDĪŌS-e, adv. [*odios-us*] *In a hateful way or manner; odiously*: Cic.

ŌDĪ-ŌSUS, a, um, adj. [*odi-um*] (*Full of*, or *abounding in*, *odium*; hence) *1. Hateful to one; hated by one*: Of persons or things: (*Comp.*) *motis odiosiores*, Cic.—*2. Offensive, annoying, odious, unpleasant, vexatious, roublesome*, etc.: *cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum esse carere*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *ardelionum . . . natio . . . alitis odiosissima*, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odieux*.

ŌDĪTES, *æ*, m., Ὀδῖτης (*Wayfarer, Wanderer*). *Odites*: *1. The name of a Centaur*.—*2. A person mentioned by Ovid*.

ŌD-IUM, ii, n. [*odi-i*] *I. Prop.*: *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion*: *amor et odium*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Offence, annoyance, disgust*: Ter.—*B. As a quality: Offensive conduct or language, impurity, insolence, vexatiousness*: Cic.: Hor.

ŌDĒMANTES, um, m., Ὀδῖμαντες. *The Odomantes; a people of Thrace*.—Hence, **ŌDĒMANT-ICUS**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Odomantes*.

ŌD-OR (old form *odor*), *ōris*, m. [*root od*, akin to Gr. ὀσῶ; also Lat. ol-eo] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A smell, scent, odour*: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *A disagreeable smell, stink, stench*: Sall.; Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A. A scent, inkling, hint, presentiment*: Cic.—*B. A tincture, an infusion*: Cic. *III. Meton.*: *Perfumes, perfumery, essence, etc.*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odeur*.

ŌDĒRĀ-tio, *ōnis*, f. [*odor(a)-or*] *A smelling, smell*: Cic.

1. ŌdĒrĀ-tus, a, um: *1. P. of odor(a)-o and odor(a)-or*.—*2. Pa.*: *That has a smell, that emits an odour; esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant*: *lignum, Virg.*: (*Comp.*) *vina mustis odoratiora*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *odoratissimi flores*, id. *2. ŌdĒrĀ-tus*, *ūs*, m. [*odor(a)-or*] *I. Prop.*: *A smelling, smell*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *The sense of smell*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *odorat*.

ŌDĒR-I-fer, *fĕra*, *fĕrum*, adj. [*odor, odor-is*: (*i*; fer-o)] *1. Bringing or spreading odours, fragrant, odoriferous*: *panacea, Virg.*.—*2. Producing*

perfumes or spices: *gens odorifera* (i. e. *Persæ*), Ov.

ŌDĒR-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* [*odor*] *To give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume a thing*: *odorant aëra fumis*, Ov.

ŌDĒR-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [*id.*] *I. To smell at, examine by smelling*: *pallam*, Plaut. *II. A. Prop.*: *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent*: *cibum*, Hor. *B. Fig.*: *1. To aspire to, aim at a thing, in a contemptuous sense; to sniff* (as a dog): *decemviratum*, Cic.—*2. To search out, trace out, investigate*: *ut odoror . . . quid sentiant*, Cic.—*3. To get an inkling or smattering of any thing*: *philosophiam*, Tac.

ŌDĒR-us, a, uni, adj. [*id.*] (*Pertaining to odor*; hence) *1. Sweet-smelling, fragrant*: *flor*, Ov.: (*Comp.*) *odorius*, Pl.—*2. Ill-smelling, stinking*: *lumen odorum Sulfure*, Claud.—*3. That tracks by the smell, keen-scented*: *odora canum vis*, Virg.

ŌDOS, v. *odor inii*.

ŌDRYŌSE-(ŏ)SE, *ārūm*, m., Ὀδρύσεια. *The Odruse or Odruse; a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus*.—Hence, **ŌDRYŌS-IUS**, a, um, adj. (*Prop.*: *Odryasian*; *Meton.*) *Thracian*.—Hence, **ŌDRYSII**, *ōrum*, m. (*sc. incolæ*) *The Thracians*.

ŌDYSSĒA (-ia), *æ*, f., Ὀδύσσεια: *1. The Odyssey; a poem: A. Of Homer*.—*b. Of Livius Andronicus*.—*2. Odysseus portus*, The port of Ulysses; the name of the southern extremity of Sicily, near Pachynum.

ŌEA, *æ*, f. *Ōea*; a town of Africa (now Tripoli).—Hence, **ŌE-ensis**, *æ*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōea*.—As *Subst.*: **ŌEenses**, *lum*, m. (*sc. clives*) *The inhabitants of Ōea*.

ŌĒGER (-āgrus), *i*, m., Ὠάγρος. *Ōager or Ōagrus; a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus*.—Hence, **ŌĒGRUS**, a, um, adj., Ὠάγριος. (*Prop.*: *Ōagrian*; *Meton.*) *Thracian*.

ŌĒĀLIA, *æ*, f., Ὠβαλία. *Ōebalia; a name of Tarentum*.

ŌĒĀLUS, *i*, m., Ὠβαλος. *Ōbalus*: *1. A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum*.—Hence, a. **ŌĒĀL-ides**, *æ*, m., Ὠβαλίδης. *A male descendant of Ōbalus*: (*a* *Ōbalide*).—Plur.: **ŌĒĀL-idae**, *ārūm*, m. *The Ōbalides*: i. e. *Castor and Pollux*.—b. **ŌĒĀL-is**, *idias*, f. adj.: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbalus*: *Ōebalian*.—(*b*) *Meton.*: *Italian, Roman*.—c. **ŌĒĀL-IUS**, a, um, adj., Ὠβαλίος: (*a*) *Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, Ōbalus*: *Ōebalian*.—(*b*) *Meton.*: (*a*) *Spartan*.—(*b*) *Sabine*.—*2. An Italian hero, son of Telon*.

ŌĒĤĀLIA, *æ*, f., Ὠχάλια. *Ōchalia*: *1. A city of Eubœa*.—*2. A city of Messenia*.—Hence, **ŌĒĤĀL-is**, *idias*, f. *A female Ōchalian*.

ŌCLEUS (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*, m., Ὠκλέυς. *Ōcleus*: the father of Amphiaræus, and grandfather of Alcmonæus. —Hence, **ŌCL-ides**, *æ*, m., Ὠκλίδης. *The son of Ōcleus*, i. e. *Amphiaræus*.

ŌELUS, *i*, m. *Ōcleus*: a Centaur. **ŌEONŌMICUS**, *i*, m. = οἰκονομικός. *A work on domestic economy* (by Xenophon): Cic.

ŌĒDĪPUS, *ŏdis* and *i*, m., Ὠδῖπρος (*Swollen-foot*). *I. Prop.*: *Ōdĕipus*; king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta. —Hence, **ŌĒDĪPŌDŌNIUS**, a, um, adj., Ὠδῖποδόνιος. *Of, or belonging to, Ōdĕipus*. *II. Meton.*: *A. For a solver of enigmas*.—*B. Ōdĕipus Coloneus, Ōdĕipus at Colone; the title of a tragedy of Sophocles*.

ŌNEUS (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēos*, m., Οἰνεύς (*Wine-man*). *Ōneus*: a king of Ætolia or Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo, etc.—Hence, *1. ŌNE-us* (trisyll.), a, um, adj. *Ōnean*.—*2. ŌNE-ides*, *æ*, m., Οἰνείδης. *A male descendant of Ōneus*: a. = *Meleager*.—b. = *Dionæus, son of Tydeus*.

ŌNŌMĀUS, *i*, m., Οἰνόμαος. *Ōnomæus*: a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops.

ŌNŌNE, *ēs*, f., Οἰνώνη. *Ōnone*: a Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

ŌNŌ-phŏrum, *i*, n. = οἰνοφόρον. *A wine-holder, wine-basket*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *enophore*.

ŌNŌPIA, *æ*, f., Οἰωνία. *Ōnopria*; a name of the island of Ægina.—Hence, **ŌNŌPI-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōnopria*: *Ōnoprian*.

ŌNŌPIŌN, *ōnis*, m., Οἰωνπίων. *Ōnopion*: a king of Chios, the father of Merope.

ŌNŌTRĪA, *æ*, f., Οἰωντρία. *Ōnotria*: (*Prop.*: *The extreme south-eastern part of Italy*; *Meton.*) *Italy*.—Hence, **ŌNŌTRI-us** (contr. **ŌNŌTRUS**), a, um, adj. *Ōnotrian, Italian, Roman*.

ŌNUS, a, um, old form of *onus*.

ŌSTRUS, *i*, m. = ὀστρος. *I. Prop.*: *A gad-fly, horse-fly, breeze*: Virg. *II. Meton.*: *Frenzy of a prophet or poet; inspiration, poetic fire*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œstre*.

ŌSUS, old form of *osus*: Cic.

ŌSYPUM, *i*, n. = ὀσύπνυ. *I. Prop.*: *The greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *An extract from no. I. used as an emollient for the joints, and also by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic*.

ŌTA, *æ*, -*ē*, *ēs*, f., Οἶτη. *Ōta* or *Ōte*: the mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile (now *Kunayta*).—Hence, **ŌT-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ōta*.—As *Subst.*: **ŌTæus**, *i*, m. (*sc. heros or deus*) *The Ōteian hero or god*; i. e. *Hercules*.

ŌFĒLLA, *æ*, f. dim. [*offa*] *A bite, bit, mouthful, morsel*: Juv.

OFFA, *æ*, f. [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *A bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour*: Cic.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A. A piece, lump, mass*: Pl.—*B. Of a swelling*: Juv.—*C. Of a shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion*: Juv.

offec-tus (for offac-tus), a, um, P. of off-ico, through true root OFFAC.
off-endo, fenci, fensum, fendere, 3. v. a. and n. [ob; FENDO, akin to Sanscrit root HAN, ferire, percutere] I. Act.: A. Gen.: To hit, strike, dash, knock one thing against another: caput ad forniceum, Quint. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: To strike, dash against something; to come in contact or collision with something; to fall, hit, etc., against something: linen, Ov.: scopolium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Offendere pedem, To strike or dash one's foot against something; hence, to trip, stumble, etc.; Ov.—2. Meton.: a. As the result of striking against something: To hurt, injure: latus, Cic.—b. To run against, light upon, find, meet with, etc.: aliquem, Cic.—3. Fig.: a. To hurt, injure, prove hurtful to: tuam existimationem, Cic.—b. (a) Act.: To shock, offend, displease, annoy, render indignant, mortify, vex, etc.: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, Cic.—(b) Pass.: To be displeased, etc., to feel annoyed, vexed, etc.: multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To strike, dash, or hit, against: fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. B. Meton.: 1. To run against a person; to find one: domi non offendissem, Ter.—2. Of ships, etc.: To run aground: Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. a. Of persons: To offend, displease, give offence, be offensive or displeasing: apud ipsam plebem offendisse de arario, Cic.—b. Of things: To be offensive or annoying: Liv.—2. To stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit an error or fault: in quo ipsi offendissent, Cic.—3. To find fault with, be displeased with or at: take offence at: si in me aliquod offendistis, Cic.—4. To fail, be unfortunate, or unsuccessful: bis apud iudices, Cic. (Inpers. Pass.) culpâ ducis offensum, Cæs.
offen-sa, æ, f. [for offend-sa; fr. offend-o] 1. A striking or grating against anything: Pl.—2. a. Prop.: An injuring or hurting: Col.—b. Meton.: An offence, affront, wrong, injury, etc.: Ov.—3. An offending or displeasing; offence, disavowal, displeasure, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. offense.
offen-sio, ñis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. id.] 1. a. Prop.: A striking, or dashing, of the foot against something; a tripping, stumbling, etc.: Cic.—b. Meton.: That against which the foot trips; a stumbling-block; a projection, etc.: Cic.—2. (Prop.): An injuring or hurting: Meton.) A complaint, indisposition: Cic.—3. (Prop.): An offending, displeasing, etc.; Meton.) Of the results of displeasing, etc.: Displeasure, disavowal, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred, etc.: Cic.—4. A being offended, displeasure, vexation, annoyance, felt by one's self: Cic.—5. A transgression, violation of anything: Cic.—6. a. Gen.: A failing, failure, unfortunate or unsuccessful result: Cic.—b. Esp.: Of war: Misfortune, defeat: Cic.

offensum-cûla, æ, f. dim. [for offension-cula; fr. offensio, offension-is] 1. A slight offence, disgust, displeasure: Cic.—2. A slight failure or check: Cic.
offen-so, avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. [for offend-so; fr. offend-o] To strike or dash against something; to come in contact, or collision, with something; to fall, hit, etc.: against something: capita, Liv.
 1. **offen-sus** (for offend-sus), a, um: 1. P. of offend-o.—2. Pa.: a. Offended, displeased, annoyed, vexed, indignant, etc.: (Comp.) quem sibi offensorem . . . sciebat esse, Cic.—b. Offensive, displeasing, causing offence, odious, etc.: cui nos offensi invisique fuerimus, Cic.
 2. **offen-sus**, ūs, m. [for offend-sus; fr. offend-o] 1. A striking itself, etc., against something; a coming in contact or collision with something; a collision: Lucr.—2. A displeasing, etc.: Annoyance, vexation, displeasure, etc.: Lucr.
of-fêro, obtûli, oblâtum, offerre, v. a. [for of-fêro] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bring towards; hence, to present, thrust forwards, etc.: strictamque aciem (= ferrum) venientibus offert, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: 1. To present one's self, come forwards, advance, etc.: Ter.; Cic.; Virg.—2. With accessory notion of hostility: To advance against or to meet: to oppose: Liv. II. Fig.: A. To thrust forwards, to obtrude, etc.: incommode illis fors obtrulerat adventum meum, Ter.—B.: 1. Gen.: To bring, or thrust forwards; to expose: obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To present, offer, expose one's self, etc.: Cic.—C. To bring forwards, produce, cause, bring about: moram, Plaut.—D.: 1. Gen.: To present, show, exhibit, etc.: speciem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To show one's self, etc.; to appear: Cic.—E. To adduce, bring forward against a person: crimina, Cic.—F. To offer, proffer, tender, etc.: in omnia suam offerens operam, Liv.—G.: 1. In a good sense: To bring, cause, occasion: lætitiâ alicui, Ter.—2. In a bad sense: To cause, inflict: mortem hostibus, Cic.—H. To bring to, bestow upon: cui deus obtulit Parcâ, quod satis esset, manu, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. offrir.
offic-ina, æ, f. [contr. from officina, from opifex, opific-is; the uncontracted form, opificina, is still found in Plaut.] (A thing pertaining to an opifex; hence) I. Prop.: A workshop, manufactory: Cæs.; Pl. II. Meton.: A making, formation: Pl. III. Fig.: A workshop, manufactory, laboratory: nequitia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. officine.
of-fic-îo (ob-), fêci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. and n. [for ob-fac-îo] I. Act.: (To do something over against a person or thing; hence) To impede, hinder, obstruct: excursu sibi iter, Hirt. II. Neut.: (To act, or perform an action,

towards or against a person or thing, hence) A. In a good sense: To step in, commence, begin: Lucr.—B. In a bad sense: 1. Prop.: To stand in the way; to hinder, oppose, obstruct, thwart, etc.: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspicis, Cic.—2. Fig.: To stand in the way of; to oppose, obstruct; to be detrimental or hurtful to; to hurt: cur meis commodis officiis et obstat? Cic.
offic-îos-e, adv. [officius-us] Court-eously, obligingly: factum, Cic.: (Comp.) officiosus, id.: (Sup.) officiosissime, Pl.
offic-î-ôs-us, a, um, adj. [offici-um] (Full of officium; hence) 1. Full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging, ready to serve: sedulitas, Hor.: (Comp.) estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior videatur? Cic.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Id.—2. Dutiful, in accordance with duty: labores, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. officieus.
of-fic-î-um, ïi, n. [for op-fac-î-um; fr. (ops), op-is, fac-îo] (The performing or rendering aid, service, etc., whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: A voluntary service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: Cic.—b. Esp.: A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance (on a festive or solemn occasion): Tac.; Suet.; Pl.—2.: a. Gen.: (a) Of persons: An obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office: Cic.; Suet.; Nep.—(b) Of animals: Part, office, etc.: Auct. Her.—(c) Of things: Function, part, office: Ter.; Lucr.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop.: An official duty; service, employment, business, office, etc.: Cæs.—(b) Meton.: An office or court of a magistrate: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. office.
of-figo (ob-), fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [ob; figo] To drive in, fix in, fasten: ramos, Liv.
offirmât-e (offirmat-), adv. [offirmat-us] Firmly, stubbornly: resistere, Suet.
offirmâ-tus (offirma-), a, um: 1. P. of offirm(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Firm, resolute, obstinate: (Comp.) voluntas offirmatione, Cic.
of-firm-o (ob-), avi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. and n. [for ob-firm-o; fr. ob; firm-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To make solid, strong, tough, etc.: corium, App. B. Meton.: To strengthen, fortify, secure, etc.: stabili fores, App. C. Fig.: 1. To hold fast, persevere in: certum est offirmare viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter.—2. a. Gen.: To harden, render obdurate, etc.: animum, Plaut.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To harden one's self, i. e. be perverse, obstinate, etc.: Ter. II. Neut.: To persist, remain fast, or continue in one's purpose, etc.: censen' posse me offirmare? Ter.
of-fôc-o (ob-), no perf. nor sup., âre, 1. v. a. [for ob-fauc-o; fr. fauces, fauce-ium] (To put towards the throat; hence) To pour water into the mouth, with the accessory notion of force: Flor.

off-ūla (-fla), æ, f. dim. [off-a] *A little bit, a small piece*: Var.; Script. ap. Suet.

of-fulgēo (ob-), fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ob-fulgeo] *To shine against or upon; to appear*: nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (ob-), fudi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-fundo] 1. Of liquids: *To pour, spread, pour out or over*; hence, Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour or spread itself, etc., over*: illis aqua... offunditur, Cic.—2. Of things not liquid: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *To spread or pour over, to cover with or by*: quum altitudo calliginem oculis obfundisset, Liv.—(b) Esp.: (a) Pass. in reflexive force: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread*: Cic.—(b) Of the effect of overspreading: *To obscure, overpower, eclipse, etc.*: offunditur luce solis lumen incerne, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: *To pour, or spread, out over a person or thing; to cover, overspread a person or thing*: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria offudit, Cic.—(b) Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply offundero: *To pour, or spread itself, etc., over; to overspread*: Cic.

offu-sus (for offud-sus), a, um, P. of offu(n)d-o.

og-gannio (ob-), ivi or li, itum, Ire, 4. v. a. [for ob-gannio] *To growl, grumble, to snarl out, etc.*: Plaut.; Ter.

Og-gēs, is, Ὀγγης. *Ogyges; the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.*—Hence, **Og-gy-ius**, a, um, adj., Ὀγγίνος. (Prop.: *Ogygian*; Meton.) *Theban*.

oh, interj. An expression for the most various emotions of the mind: *Oh! O! ah!* Plaut.; Ter.

ohē, interj. *Ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* Hor.

oho, interj. An exclamation of surprise or joy: *Oho! aha!* Plaut.

oi, interj. An exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: Ter.

Oileus (trisyll.) ὠϊάν τεός, m., Ὀϊαεύς. *Oileus; a king of Locris, father of the Ajax who was called, from his parentage, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius).*—Hence, **Oi-lei-des**, æ, m., Ὀϊλεΐδης. *The son of Oileus, i. e. Ajax.*

Olbia, æ, f. *Olbia; a city of Sardinia.*—Hence, **Olb-i-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Olbia; Olbian*.

Olcādes, um, m. *The Olcades; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Olcinīātes, tum, m. *The Olcinīates; the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum (the modern Dulcigno).*

olēa, æ, f., ὀλεῖα. I. Prop.: *An olive, olive-berry*: Virg. II. Meton.: *An olive-tree*: Cic.

olēa-gīnūs (-gīnūs), a, um, adj. [olca, (uncontr. Gen.) olcā-i] (*Sprung from the olea*; hence) 1. Resembling an olive in shape, olive-shaped: Pl.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the olive-tree*: radix, Virg.

olē-ārīus, a, um, adj. [ole-a] *Of, or belonging to, oil; oil-: cellia, Cic.*

Olēāros, i, f., Ὀλέαρος. *Olearos; one of the Cycloades near Paros (now Antiparos).*

olē-aster, stri, m. [ole-a] *The wild olive-tree, oleaster*: Virg.

1. **Olēnos** (-nus), i, m., Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus; the husband of Lethæa, said to have been changed with her into a stone.*

2. **Olēnos** (-nus), i, f., Ὀλένος. *Olenos or Olenus*: 1. *An ancient city of Achaia.*—2. *A city of Ætolia.*—Hence, **Olēn-ius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Olenian*; Meton.) *Ætolian*.

olē-nis, ntis: 1. P. of ole-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: *Giving forth, or emitting, a scent*: smelling: florem jungit bene olentis anethi, Virg.—b. Esp.: (a) In a good sense: *Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous*: olement scindere cedrum, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: (a) Prop.: *Stinking, foul, rank smelling, rank, strong-smelling*: olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, Virg.—(b) Fig.: *Of language: Having a musty smell, musty*; i. e. *savouring of antiquity, unfit for use, etc.*: Tac.

ol-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre (collateral form, olō, ēre, Plaut.), 2. v. n. and a. [for ol-eo; fr. root ol, akin to olō] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To emit a smell, smell, etc.*: non Arabo noster rores capillus olet, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. *To have a scent or smell of, i. e. to savour*: nihil (=non) olet ex Academiā, nihil ex Lyceo, etc., Cic.—2. *To emit, or give forth, a smell*; i. e. *to give an indication of*: to betray, disclose, discover itself, etc.: illud non olet, unde sit quod dicitur cum illis? Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To smell of; to have, or emit, a smell of, etc.*: ceram, Cic.: vina, Hor. B. Fig.: *To smell or savour of*; i. e. *indicate, betray, etc.*: malitiam, Cic.

ol-esco [root or.] *To grow (found only in compounds and derivatives)*: Fest.

olē-tum, i, n. [ole-o] (*The stinking thing*; hence) *Filth, dirt, excrement*: Pers.

olēum, i, n., ὀλεον. I. Prop.: *Oil, olive-oil*: Cic.; Virg.—Prov.: *Oleum et operam perdere, To lose oil and labour, i. e. to labour in vain*: Cic. II. Meton.: *From the use of oil to indicate the bodies of wrestlers*: *The palestra*: Cat. III. Fig.: *Literary contests or rhetorical exercises*: Cic. ¶ *Hence, Fr. huile.*

ol-fācio, feci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. and n. [ol-eo; facio] I. Prop.: *To cause to smell of, to cause to emit a smell by or with*: Var. II. Meton.: A. Act.: *To smell, smell at, scent*: ea que gustemus, olfactamus, etc., Cic.—B. Neut.: *To possess the power of scent*: quum olfactat (sc. delphini) sagacissime, i. e. *have a very keen scent*: Pl. III. Fig.: *Act*: *To smell out, detect, scent*: nummum, Cic.

ol-fact-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [olfac-io] I. Prop.: *To smell at, smell any thing*: vestimentum,

Plaut. II. Fig.: *To smell sniff, detect, perceive*: boves cœlum olfactantes Pl.

1. **ol-fac-tus**, a, um, P. of olfac-io.

2. **ol-fac-tus**, ūs, m. [olfac-io] I. Prop.: *A smelling, smell*: Pl. II. Meton.: *The sense of smell*: Pl.

ol-īdus, a, um, adj. [ol-eo] I. Gen.: *Smelling, emitting a smell*: amphoræ, Col. II. Esp.: *With accessory notion of foulness*: *Stinking, rank*: capra, Hor.: (Sup.) olidissima, Petr.

ol-im, adv. [for ol-im; tr. ol-e, old form of ille] (With reference to time: *At that time*; hence) 1. Of time past: *Some time ago, formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time*: boves olim nisi reddidisses Por dolum amotas, Hor.—2. Of time, future: *At some time or other, at some future time, in time to come, hereafter, at a future day, in future*: hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.—3. *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago*: olim provisum erat, Tac.—4. In interrogative and conditional clauses: *At any time, ever*: quid est olim homini salute melius, Plaut.: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg.—5. *At times, sometimes, oftentimes*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor.

ol-tor (holi-), ōris, m. [for ol-tor; fr. olus, olus-is] (*One who does—i. e. works at—olus*; hence) *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener*: Hor.

ol-tor-ius (holi-), a, um, adj. [ol-tor] *Of, or belonging to, a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables*: forum, Liv.

ol-iva, æ, f. [digammatized from ὀλῖα] 1. An olive: Hor.—2. a. Prop.: *An olive-tree*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *An olive-branch*: Hor.—(b) *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff*: Ov. ¶ *Hence, Fr. olive.*

oliv-ētum, i, n. [oliv-a] (*A thing supplied with olive-trees*; hence) *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard*: Cic.

oliv-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [oliv-a; (l); fer-o] *Olive-bearing*: Virg.

oliv-um, i, n. [oliv-a] (*The thing pertaining to oliva*; hence) I. Prop.: *Oil*: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: *A*: *From the use of oil to anoint wrestlers*: *The palestra*: Hor.—B. *An ointment, unguent*: Cat.

ol-la (au-), æ, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root uṣh, uvere; whence Gr. ὠ-ε-ν, to dry] (*The thing burnt or dried*; hence) *A pot or jar of baked earth*: Cic.—Prov.: *Ipse olera olia legit, The pot itself pulls the herbs*; i. e. *every one follows his own calling*: Cat.

olle, v. ille.

olō, ēre, v. oleo init.

olōr, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A swan*: Ov.

olōr-ī-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [olōr, olōr-is; (l); fer-o] *Swan-bearing*: Padus, Claud.

olōr-inus, a, um, adj. [olōr] *Of, or belonging to, a swan or swans*: Virg.

olus (ho-, he-), ōris, n. [akin to

Sanscrit hari, harit, "viridis"] (*The green thing*; hence) *Kitchen, or garden, herbs of any kind; vegetables, esp. cabbage, colewort, turnips, greens: Hor. Pl.*

Olus-cŭlum, i, n. dim. [for oler-cul-um; fr. olus, oler-is] *A small herb or vegetable; a little cabbage: Cic.; Hor.*

Olympēni, ōrum, m. *The Olympēni; the inhabitants of the city of Olympē, in Lycia.*

Olympia, æ, f., Ὀλυμπία. *Olympia; a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held; here, too, were the famous temple and statue of Jupiter Olympius.*

—Hence, **1. Olympi-ācus** (-cus, -us), a, um, adj. *Olympian.* —**As Subst.**: **a. Olympium**, ii, n. (sc. templum) *The temple of the Olympic Jupiter.* —**b. Olympia**, ōrum, n. (sc. certamina or sacra) *The Olympic games (held every four years at Olympia).* —**2. Olympi-as**, ādis, f., Ὀλυμπίας. **a. Prop.**: *An Olympiad (the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time).* —**b. Meton.**: *In the poets sts. for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. Olympie, Olympique.*

1. Olympiās, ādis, v. *Olympia.*

2. Olympiās, ādis, f., Ὀλυμπίας. *Olympias; the consort of Philip of Macedonia and mother of Alexander the Great.*

Olympiōnice, æ, m., Ὀλυμπιονίκης. *A victor at the Olympic games: Cic.*

1. Olympus, i, m., Ὀλυμπος. *Olympus. I. Prop.*: *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and regarded as the seat of the gods.* **II. Meton.**: *Heaven: Virg.*

2. Olympus, i, m. *Olympus; a pupil of Marsyas.*

Olynthus (-os), i, f., Ὀλυνθος. *Olynthus; a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.* —Hence, **Olynthi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of Olynthus, Olynthian.* —**As Subst.**: **Olynthii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians.*

Ōmāsum, i, n. [Gallic word] **I. Prop.**: *Bullock's tripe: Hor. II. Meton.*: *A fat paunch of a man: Hor.*

Ō-men (old form **os-**), īnis, n. [prob. for or-men; fr. or-o] (*The thing spoken*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A prognostic, sign, token, omen: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.*: **A. A solemn assurance: Ter.—B. A solemn usage: Virg.—Hence, C. Marriage:** (as connected with auguries) **Virg.**

Ōmentum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *The fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat, esp. in men: Pers. II. Esp.*: *A membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul: Cels.—B. The bowels: Juv.*

Ōmin-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. n. and a. [omen, omin-is] *To forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy: Of persons or things. I.*

Neut.: *reipublice ominari, Cic.: male ominatis Parcite verbis, Hor. II. Act.*: **A. Prop.**: *clamore ac favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque officium, Liv. B. Fig.*: *ut ominatæ (sc. naves) ad prædā amaratæ repetendū sese venisse, Liv.*

Ōmin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of foreboding, portentous, ominous: res, Pl.*

Ōmis-sus (for omitt-sus), a, um: **1. P.**: *of omitt-o.—2. Pa.*: *Negligent, heedless, remiss: animus, Ter.: (Comp.)* *abre Omissor, in respect of property: id.*

Ō-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [for ob-mitto] **I. Prop.**: *To let go, lay loose, let fall: arma, Liv. II. Fig.*: **A.** *To lay aside, neglect, disregard: tristitium, Ter.: primam navigationem ne omiseris, Cic.—B.: **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: innumerabiles viros, Cic.—2.* *Of an action: To leave off, give over, cease doing any thing: mirari, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. omettre.**

omn-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [omnis-; (i); fer-o] *All-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, Ov.*

omn-i-gēn-us, a, um (*Gen. Plur. omnigenūm, Virg.*), adj. [omnis-; (i); gen-o] (*All-produced; hence*) *Of all kinds: Lucr.; Virg.*

omni-mōd-e (-is), adv. [omni-mod-us] *Altogether, wholly: Lucr.*

omni-i-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [omnis-; (i); mod-us] *Of all sorts or kinds: App.*

omn-ino, adv. [omnis-] **I. Gen.**: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Virg. II. Esp.: **A.** *With numerals: In all: quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic.—B.* *In concessions: By all means, certainly, to be sure: restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed, etc., Cic.—C.* *In making a general statement: In general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.**

omni-i-pār-ens, tis, adj. [omnis-; (i); par-io] *All-bearing, all-producing: terra, Virg.*

omni-i-pōtens, tis, adj. [omnis-; (i); potens] *All-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: fortuna, Virg.: (Sup.)* *deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr.*

omnis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Sing.**: **A.** *Of a class, etc.: Every, all: omnis amans, every lover, all lovers: Ov.: omnis cura, Cic.—As Subst.*: **omne**, is, n. *Every thing, all things: Cic.—B.* *Of a person, thing, etc., in its entirety: The whole of the entire: Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Omnis in aliquo esse, To be wholly engaged in something: Hor. II. Plur.: **A. G. n.**: *All, every: omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic.—As Subst.*: **1. omnes**, lum (sc. homines), *comm. gen.*: *All persons, all: Cic.—2. omnia*, ium, n. *All things, every thing: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.*: *All other, every other kind of: ir vitā longe omnibus studiis contemplationem rerum, cognitionemque præstare, Cic.**

omn-i-tuens, tis, adj. [omnis-; (i); tuens] *All-seeing: Lucr.*

omn-i-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [omnis-; (i); vag-or] *Roving everywhere: Cic. omn-i-vōl-us, a, um, adj. [omnis-; (i); vol-o] *Willing every thing. Cat.**

omn-i-vōr-us, a, um, adj. [omnis-; (i); vor-o] *All-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. omnivore.*

Omphāle, ēs, f., Ὀμφάλη. *Omphale; a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος. *A wild ass: Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. onagre.*

Onchestus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city of Onchestus, in Bœotia.*

Onchestus, i, f. *Onchestus; a river of Thessaly.*

ōnēr-āri-us, a, um, adj. [onus, oner-is] *Of, or belonging to, burden, transport, or carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight, etc.: jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.: naves, ships of burden, Cæs.—As Subst.*: **oneraria**, æ, f. (sc. navis) *A ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport: Cic.*

ōnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [id.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To load, lade: oleo tardi costas agitator aselli, Vibullus aut onerat pomis, Virg.—2. Esp.*: **a. Pass.** *in reflexive force: To overload or gorge one's self; to fill one's self to repletion: Ov.—b.* *Of the stomach: To load, fill, gorge, oppress: Sall.—c.* *Of vessels: To load or freight: Sall.—d.* *Of draught cattle: To burden: Ov. B. Meton.*: **1. a. Gen.: *To load or cover with any thing: dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis, Virg.—b. Esp.*: *To overhelm, etc.: onerant (sc. pantheram) saxis, Phæd.—2. To load, i. e. to equip, furnish, etc.: jaculo palmas, Virg.—3. a. Of liquids: To store in a thing: Virg.—b. Of solids: To load, heap, or pile up in a thing: Virg. C. Fig.***: **1. In a bad sense: a. To load, burden, weary, etc.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor.—b. To oppress, overwhelm, etc.: eum contumellis, Cic.—2. In a good sense: To overwhelm: aliquem laudibus, Liv.—3. With accessory notion of oppressiveness: a. To make or render more heavy, burdensome, or oppressive; to aggravate: pericula, Tac.—b. To aggravate, render more odious, make worse: quem (sc. delectum) . . . onerabant ministri avaritiā et luxu, Tac.—4. To load with accusations or charges: audientius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. II. Neut.**: **A. Of food: To prove oppressive, heavy: Pl.—B. Of vessels: To load, put a freight on board: Cæs.**

ōnēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Full of onus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Burdensome, heavy; præda, Virg. B. Esp.*: **1. Of food, etc., difficult of digestion: Oppressive, heavy: Pl.—2. Of the atmosphere: Heavy (Comp.) aer . . . est onerosior igni, Ov. II.**

Fig. A. Burdensome, onerous, oppressive. donatio, Pl.—**B. Irsome, odious:** erat igitur perquam onerosum accusare damnatum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *onéreux*.

Onus, -bris, n. [prob. akin to Sans. *anas*, 'a cart'] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A load, burden: Cas.; Ov. B. Esp.: Of goods, baggage, etc.: A load, lading, freight, cargo: Cas.; Cic. II. Fig.: A. A burden, in respect of property, i. e. a tax or an expense: Cic.—B. A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble of any kind: Cic.

Onustus, a, um, adj. [for onertus; fr. onus, oner-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Loaded, laden: assellus onustus auro, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of vessels: Laden, freighted: Cic.—2. Of the body: Loaded, oppressed, clogged with food: Lucr. II. Meton.: Filled, full: (with Abl.) pharetra tellis onustae, Tac.: (with Gen.) aula onusta auri, Plaut.

Onytes, is, m. *Onytes*; a Rutulian killed by *Aeneas*.

Onyx, -ychia, m. (fem., v. n. II.) = *ονυξ* (a finger-nail; hence, from its colour) I. Prop.: *Onyx* (a kind of yellowish marble, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors): Luc.; Mart. II. Meton.: m. and f. A vessel of *onyx*, an *onyx-box*: Hor.

Opaco-, avi, -atum, -are, i. v. a. [opac-us] To cover with shade, to shade: locum, Cic.: ubi plingens dives opacat Ramus humum, Virg.

Opacus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] *Shady*, i. e.: I. A. Prop.: In the shade, shaded: ripa, Cic.: (Comp.) locus umbrā opacior, Pl.: (Sup.) opacissima nemorum pasoua, Col.—As Subst.: *opacum*, i. n. The shade: Virg.; Pl. B. Meton.: 1. Darkened as if by shades, dark, obscure: nox, Virg.—2. Bushy, thick: barba, Cat. II. That gives or casts a shade: nemus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opaque*.

Opel-la, -ae, f. dim. [for op(er)-la; fr. op(er)-a] Little or slight pains, labour, or service: forensis, Hor.

Op(er)-a, -ae, f. [op(er)-o] (A working, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Pains, exertion, work, labour: Cic.—Particular expressions: 1. Operam dare, To bestow care or pains; to give attention: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Operā mea, etc., By my, etc., means: through my, etc., agency, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.: A service, rendering of service: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Leisure, spare time for any thing: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic.—B. 1. A labourer, workman: nona, a ninth labourer (on his farm), Hor.—2. Plur.: A. Hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariae, Cic.—b. Pantomimists: Suet.—3. That which is wrought or produced, a work: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opéra*.

Op(er)-arius, a, um, adj. [op(er)-a] Of, or belonging to, labour: homo, Cic.—As Subst.: *operarius*, li, m. (sc. homo) I. Gen.: A labourer, work-

man, operative: Cic.—2. Esp.: *An amanuensis*: Script. ap. Cic.

Op(er)-culum, i, n. [op(er)-io] (That which serves for covering; hence) A covering, a cover: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opercule*.

Op(er)-imentum, i, n. [op(er)-o] (The covering thing; hence) A covering, cover: Cic.

Op(er)-io, -di, -ertum, -ire, a, v. a. [for op(er)-io; fr. ob; root PER; cf. aperio int.] I. Prop.: To cover, cover over: pellis latos humeros... Pugnatori operit, Virg. II. Meton.: To shut, close: operatā lecticā latus est, Cic. III. Fig.: A. To hide, conceal, keep from observation, diminish: luctum, Pl.—B. To load, overwhelm, cover over: contumelias opertus, Cic.

Op(er)-or, -atus sum, -ari, i. v. dep. n. [opus, op(er)-is] I. Gen.: To work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied: connubilis arvisque novis operata juven-tus, Virg. II. Esp.: Religious t. t.: To serve the gods, perform sacred rites, sacrifice: iustis operata divis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opérer, ouvrir*.

Op(er)-or, -atus, -e, ade. [op(er)-us] I. Prop.: With great pains, laboriously, carefully: Cic. II. Meton.: Exactly, accurately: (Comp.) op(er)osius, Pl.

Op(er)-osus, a, um, adj. [op(er)-a] (Full of opera; hence) I. Prop.: Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious: senectus, Cic.: (Sup.) Syria in hortis op(er)osissima, exceedingly industrious in gardening, Pl.: (with Gen.) vates op(er)ose dierum, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Of a medicine: Active, powerful: Ov.—B. Attended with labour; that costs much trouble: troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate: artes, handicrafts: Cic.—C. As the consequence of the employment of labour: Costly, sumptuous, etc.: (Comp.) sepulchrum op(er)osius, Cic.

Op(er)um, i, v. opertus.

Op(er)-tus, a, um: i. P. of op(er)-io.—2. Pa.: Hidden, concealed: res, Cic.: bella, Virg.—As Subst.: opertum, i, n.: a. (sc. dictum) A hidden saying; a dark oracle, ambiguous reply: Cic.—b. A hidden place, depth: Virg.—c. (sc. sacrum) Secret worship or rites: Cic.

Opes, opum, v. ops.

Op(h)eltes, æ, m., 'Op(h)elys. Op(h)eltes: 1. One of the Etruscan seamen.—2. The father of Eurypylus.

Op(h)ias, -adis, f. The daughter of Op(h)ius.

Op(h)ion, -onis, m., 'Op(h)ion. Op(h)ion: 1. One of the giants.—2. One of the companions of Cadmus.—3. The father of Amycus the Centaur.—Hence, Op(h)ion-ides, æ, m. The son of Op(h)ion, the Op(h)ionide, i. e. Amycus.

Op(h)iachus, i, m., 'Op(h)iochus. The (constellation) Serpent-holder: Cic.

Op(h)istius, a, um, adj., 'Op(h)istios. Of, or belonging to, op(h)isia (an old name of the Island of Cyprus); Op(h)istian, Cyprian: arva, Ov.

Op(h)icus, a, um, adj. [a fuller form for Opus, Obscus, and Oscus] (Prop.: Oscan; Meton.: A. Clownish, rude,

stupid, ignorant, foolish: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell.—B. Dirty, filthy, nasty: amica, Juv.

Op-i-fer, -fers, ferum, adj. [(ops) op-is; (i); fer-o] Aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov.

Op(i)-fex, -ficus, c. [for op(er)-fac-s; fr. opus, op(er)-is; fac-io] (One doing work; hence) I. Gen.: A worker, framer, maker, fabricator: A. Prop.: mundi, Cic. B. Fig.: verborum, Cic. II. Esp.: A. A workman, mechanic, artisan: Cic.—B. An artist, whether a statuary or painter: Cic.

Opificina, -æ, v. officina inst.

Opil-io, -onis, m. [for opil-o, fr. opil-e] (The one having the sheepfold; hence) A shepherd: Plaut.

Opim-e, ade. [opim-us] Richly, sumptuously, splendidly: Plaut.

Opimius, li, m.; -a, -e, f. Opimius and Opimia: Roman names.

Op-imus, a, um, adj. [(ops) op-is] (Having ops; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: praeda, Cic.: dapes, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Enriched, rich: se non opimum prædā credere, Cic.—2. Enriching, gainful: accusatio, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Honourable, noble, high, exalted, etc.: quos opimus Fallere et effugere est triumphus, Hor.—Particular phrase: Opima spolia, The honourable spoils, or spoils of honour; i. e. the arms taken on the field of battle by a victorious general from the general whom he had vanquished: Liv.—B.: 1. Of living beings or their bodies, etc.: Fat, plump, corpulent, etc.: boves, Cic.: (Comp.) membra opimiora, Gell.—2. Of a country, etc.: Rich, fat, fruitful, fertile, etc.: Asia tam opima est, etc., Cic. III. Fig.: A. Rich or abounding in: (with Gen.) arva Inter opima virum, Virg.: (with Abl.) opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac.—B. Rhet. t. t.: Gross, overloaded: dictionis genus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opimes*.

Opinā-bilis, e, adj. [opin(a)-or] (That may or can be thought, etc.; hence) That rests on opinion or conjecture; conjectural, imaginary: artes, Cic.

Opinā-tio, -onis, f. [id.] 1. The act of supposing, etc.; a supposing, opining, conjecturing, etc.: Cic.—2. (Prop.: A fancying, conjecturing, etc.; Meton.) A supposition, conjecture, imagination; fancy: Cic.

Opinā-tor, -oris, m. [id.] A supposer, conjecturer: Cic.

1. **Opinā-tus, a, um: i. P. of opin(a)-o and opin(a)-or.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Supposed, thought, imagined, believed, conceived, conjectured: appetito opinati magni boni, Cic.—b. Meton.: Celebrated, famous, renowned, etc.: (Sup.) Rhodus, opinatissima insula, Flor.**

2. **Opinā-tus, -us, m. [opin(a)-or] (A thinking; hence) Opinion, supposition, imagination, etc.: Lucr.**

Opin-i-o, -onis, f. [opin-or] (A thinking; hence) I. Gen.: Opinion, supposition, conjecture, belief: Cic. II. Esp.: A.: 1. A good opinion which

one entertains of another; *expectation*. Cic.—2. *Reputation, credit, esteem*: Quint.—B. *A report, rumour*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opinion*.

Opiniō-sissimus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [contr. from *opinion*-*oissimus*; fr. *opinio*, *opinion*-is] *Most, or very, full of suppositions or opinions*: homines, Cic.

Opin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*opin-us*] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture*: Cic.

Opin-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To think, suppose, imagine, conjecture*: sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.: ut opinor, *As I think, according to my judgment, in my opinion*: Cic.: opinor, *I am of opinion, believe, suppose, imagine, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiner*.

Opinus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub., but prob. akin to Gr. *ōi-ō*] *Thinking, imagining; only in derivatives*; opinor, nec-opinus, in-opinus.

Opipār-e, adv. [*opipar-us*] *Richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: Cic.

Op-i-pār-us, a, um, *adj.* [(ops) op-is; (i); par-o] *(Prepared, or provided with ops; hence) Richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous*: Plaut.

Opis, is, f., ὀπῖς. **Opis**: 1. *A nymph in the train of Diana*.—2. *A Naiad*.

Opitergium, ī, n. *Opitergium*; a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti (now Oderzo).—Hence, **Opiterg-ini**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Opitergium; the Opitergines*.

Op-i-tūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep. n.* [(ops) op-is; (i); root *tūl*, akin to Sanscrit *root tūl*, *tolere*; whence, *tūl-i*] *I. Gen.: To bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succour*: sōtibus, Cic. **II. Esp.: A. To relieve**: inopie, Sall.—B. *To afford assistance towards a thing; permittunt ad dicendum . . . opitulati sunt*, Cic.

Oporet, ūit, ēre, 2. v. n. (only in third person and Inf. mood) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to 2. opus] 1. Sing.: (It) is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable; (it) behooves; I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought: hoc feri et oportet et opus est, Cic.: est enim aliquid, quod non oportet, id.: (Invpers.) alio tempore, atque oportuerit, Cæs.—2. Plur.: Are necessary, ought, etc.: hæc facta ab illo oportebant, Ter.

Op-pecto (ob-), pexi, pexum, pectēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-pecto] (Prop.: *To come towards one*; Meton.: *Of food*: *To draw towards one, lay hold of, etc.*, for the purpose of eating: Plaut.

Op-pēdo (ob-), pēdi, no sup., pēdēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-pedo] (Prop.: *To break wind at any one*; Fig.: *To deride, mock, insult*: Judæis, Hor.

Op-pērior (ob-), pēritus and pēritus sum, pēiri, 4. v. *dep. n.* and *a.* [for ob-perior] *I. Nent.: To wait, tarry, etc.*: Ter.; Cic. **II. Act.: To wait, or hurry, for; to await: hostem, Virg.**

oppēt-itus (obpet-), a, um, *P. of oppet-o*.

op-pēto (ob-), pētivi and pētili, pētitum, pētere, 3. v. a. and *n.* [for ob-peto] *To go to meet, to encounter an evil*. **I. Act.: mortem, To encounter**

death, i. e. to perish, die: Cic.: pœnas, *To encounter, or suffer, punishment, or the penalty of any thing*, Phœd. **II. Nent.: To encounter death, perish, die, etc.: quis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mœnibus altis, Contigit oppetere, Virg.**

oppid-ānus, a, um, *adj.* [oppid-um] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, a town (other than Rome)*: senex, Cic.—**As Subst.**: oppidani, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The inhabitants of a town (other than Rome)*: towns-men, townsfolk: Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Provincial, unrefined, etc.*: genus dicendi, Cic.

oppid-ātim, adv. [id.] *By towns, in the towns, in every town*: Suet.

oppido, adv. [etym. dub.] 1. *Very, very much, exceedingly*: interii, *I am completely done for*, Plaut.: ridiculus, Cic.: oppido quam, *Exceedingly*: Liv.—2. *In giving assent, Certainly, to be sure*: Plaut.

oppidū-lum, ī, n. *dim.* [for oppido-lum; fr. oppidum, (unconfr. Gen) oppido-l] *A small town*: Cic.; Hor.

oppidum, ī, n. (Gen. Plur. oppidūm, Script. ap. Cic.) [etym. dub.; acc. to some, 1. ops; do—acc. to others, connected with πῶδω, or πῶδω, as if obtained from ἐν πῶδω, or ἐν πῶδω, on the ground, on a level, etc., as opp. to arx, which usually stood on an eminence] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.: A town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs)*: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.: The town: i. e. 1. Rome: Liv.—2. Athens: Nep.—3. Thebes: Nep. **II. Meton.**: *Of a fortified wood or forest among Britons*: Cæs.**

op-pignēro (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pignero] *To pledge, pawn*. **I. Prop.**: *libelli pro vino etiam seges oppignerabantur*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *filiam*, Ter.

op-pilo (ob-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pilo] *(To thrust against; hence) To stop up, shut up*: scalis tabernæ oppilatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opiler*.

Oppius, ī, m., -a, -æ, f. **Oppius** and **Oppia**; Roman names.—Hence, **Oppius**, a, um, *Of, or belonging to, Oppius; Oppian*.

op-plēo (ob-), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-plēo] *To fill completely, fill up*. **I. Prop.**: *nives omnia oppleverant*, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *hæc opinio Græciam opplevit*, Cic.

opplē-tus, a, um, *P. of opple-o*.

op-plōro (ob-), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [for ob-ploro] *To cry or wail at, against, or in any thing*: auribus meis, Auct. Her.

op-pōno (ob-), pōsi (in Plaut. pōsi), pōitum, pōnere (oppōtus for oppōitus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [for ob-pono] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.: To set, or place, against; to set before or opposite; to place before, etc.*: stabula . . . hyberno opponere soli, Virg. **B. Esp.: 1. To present or offer: licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculum, Hor.—2. *Milit. i. l.*: *With accessory notion of hostility*: *To set, or station, in opposition to, or for the purpose of oppos-***

ing: *nt* ventibus in itinere se opponeret, Cæs.—3. *To close*: oppositas habuit regia nostra fores, Ov.—4. *To set against* as a pledge; *to pledge, mortgage*: pono pallium; ille annu annulum opposuit, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *A. Gen.: To set forth, bring forward, place before the eyes*: formidines opponantur, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. To bring forward, adduce, allege, etc.: auctoritatem, Cic.—2. *To speak against, oppose*: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui his rebus, Cic.—3. *To set against, oppose, by way of comparison*: multis secundis proleis unum adversum opponere, Cæs.—4. *To expose, lay open to*: qui se opponat periculis, Cic.—5. *To oppose, set in opposition to*: omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposer*.**

opportū-nē, adv. [opportun-us] *Fitting, seasonably, opportunistically*: venisse, Cic.: (Sup.) opportunissime, Cæs.

opportū-nitas (obp-), ātis, f. [id.] *(The condition, or state, of the opportunus; hence) I. Gen.: Fitness, convenience, suitability*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Esp.: A. A fit, opportune, or favourable time or opportunity: Plaut.—B. *An advantage*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportunité*.**

op-portū-nus (ob-), a, um, *adj.* [for ob-port-unus; fr. ob; port-us] *(Belonging to that which is over against the harbour; hence) I. Gen.: Fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: (Sup.) ætas opportunissima, Cic.: (with Dat.) pecori opportuna seges, Virg.—**As Subst.**: *opportuna*, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) *Suitable, or convenient, things*: Tac. **II. Esp.: A. Advantageous, serviceable: ceteræ res . . . opportuna sunt singulæ rebus singulis, Cic.—B. *Fit, suitable, adapted to any thing*: ad omnia hæc magis opportunus nemo est, Ter.—C. *Exposed, liable to any thing*: (Comp.) opportuniore morbis corpora, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opportun*.**

oppōs-ito (obpos-), ōnis, f. [oppōs, root of oppo(s)-no] *An opposing, opposition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opposition*.

1. **oppōs-itus**, a, um, 1. *P. of oppono*, through true root oppōs.—2. *Pa.*: **a. Gen.**: (a) *Prop.*: *Placed, lying, or standing, opposite to or over against; opposite*: luna opposita soli, Cic.—(b) *Fig.*: *Opposite*: iis (sc. agrotationibus) oppositæ contrariæ offensiones, Cic.—B. *Esp.*: *Placed opposite for the purpose of withstanding; opposed to, opposing*: (a) *Prop.*: *oppositæ moles*, Virg.—(b) *Fig.*: *Narbo . . . propugnaculum istis ipsis nationibus oppositum*, Cic.

2. **oppōs-itus**, ūs, m. [oppōs, root of oppo(s)-no] *(A placing before or opposing; hence) Interposition*: Cic.

oppres-sio, ōnis, f. [for opprem-sio; fr. opprem, true root of opprim-o] 1. *An overthrowing, crushing, destroying*: Cic.—2. (Prop.: *An oppressing, or acting with violence, cruelty, etc.*; Meton.) *Oppression, force, violence*. Ter.

—3. *A seizing upon; a making one's self master of; a suddenly occupying:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppression*.

oppress-sor, *ōris*, *m.* [for oppressor: fr. id.] *A crusher, destroyer:* Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oppressur*.

1. **oppress-sus** (for opprem-sus), *a*, *um*: *P.* of opprim-o, through true root *OPPREM*.

2. **oppress-us**, *ūs*, *m.* [for opprem-sus: fr. opprim-o; through true root *OPPREM*].

op-primo (*ob-*), *pressi*, *pressum*, *primère*, 3. *v. a.* [for ob-*primere*] **I.** Prop.: *To press against: fauces manu*, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *Of the result of pressing against: A. To close, stop: voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere*, Ov.—**B.**: *To crush, bury, etc.: ruinā (sc. conclavis) oppressus esset*, Cic.—

2.: *A. Of ships: To sink: classis a prædonibus oppressa est*, Cic.—**B.** Of persons: *To overwhelm, engulf, etc.: videt . . . Fluctibus oppressos Troas*, Virg.—**C.** *To smother, stifle: opprimi senem injecta multe vestis jubet*, Tac.—

D. *Of fire: To smother, extinguish: ignem*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *A. To press, bear, or weigh down: me onere officii*, Cic.—**B.**: *1. G. n.: To put down, suppress, check, etc.: orationem*, Cic.—

2. *Esp. a. To quell, put an end to: tumultum*, Liv.—**B.** *To buffet, thwart: frandem*, Liv.—**C.** *To crush, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem iniquo iudicio*, Cic.—

D.: **1.** *To subdue, overthrow, overpower: nationem armis*, Cic.—**2.** *Of abstract objects: To overthrow, crush, destroy, put an end to, etc.: potentiam*, Cic.—**E.** *To oppress: to act with cruelty, violence, force, etc., towards: senatum*, Cic.—

F. *To suppress, not utter distinctly, utter indistinctly: literas*, Cic.—**G.** *To suppress, conceal, hide: iram*, Sall.—**H.** *To load, overwhelm, with anything: neno oppressus are alieno fuit, quem, etc.*, Cic.—

K. *To overpower, overcome, etc.: timore, lassitudine et vi fluminis oppressi*, Cæsar.—**L.** *To finish, crush, put an end to: amicitias*, Cic.—

M. *To weaken, lessen, debilitate: vires*, Cic.—**N.**: **1.** *With personal objects: To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come unexpectedly upon: inscios*, Cæsar.—

2. *With things as objects: To seize suddenly, make one's self master of, occupy, etc.: rostra*, Cic.—

O. *Of an opportunity: To seize, or embrace: Plaut.*—**P.** *To prevail over, get the upper hand of one: verum*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprimer*.

opprōbr-jum (*obprōbr-*), *ii*, *n.* [*obprōbr*] (Prop.: *A reproaching, etc.*; Meton.: *I. Gen.: A reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour: Hor.*; Nep. **II.** Esp.: *A. Of speech: A reproach, launt, abuse, abusive word, reproachful language: Hor.*—**B.** *Of persons, or things, causing scandal, etc.: A reproach, disgrace: Hor.*; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opprobre*.

op-prōbro (*ob-*), *no perf.*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-*probro*; fr. ob-*probrum*] (*To bring, or object, as a*

reproach against one; hence) *To reproach, launt, upbraid: rus tu mihi opprobros? Plaut.*

oppugnā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*oppugn(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: *The act of assailing, etc.; a besieging of towns, etc.* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *An attack, assault, siege: Cæsar. III. Fig.: An attack by words, accusation, etc.* Cic.

oppugnā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] **1.**: **a.** *Prop.: One who fights against or carries on war with one, etc.; an attacker, assailant, etc.* Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *An assailant, attacker: meæ salutis non modo non oppugnator, sed, etc.*, Cic.—

2. *A besieger: Tac.*

1. **op-pugno**, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [for ob-*pugno*] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *Neut.: To fight against, attack, assault, assail: ainsa ferox ab equo contra oppugnare sagittis Mæotis Danaum Penthesileas rates*, Prop. **B.** Esp.: *Milit. l. t. 1. With persons or countries as objects: A. Act.: To fight against, carry on war with: omnes Gallie civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse*, Cæsar. (*Impers. Pass.*) *accerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset oppugnatum*, Nep.—

B. *Neut.: To make an attack: oppugnante aliquo*, Just.—

2. *With towns, etc., as object: a. Act.: To assault, besiege, invest, lay siege to, etc.: castra*, Cæsar: *aggribus oppidum*, Cic.—

b. *Neut.: To carry on a siege or investment; to lay siege, besiege; to carry on an assault, to assault: quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset*, Cæsar. **II.** Fig.: *Act.: To attack, assault, lay siege to, assail: nullam (sc. rem) oppugnavit, quam non evertit*, Cic.

2. op-pugno (*ob-*), *no perf.*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [for ob-*pugn-o*; fr. ob-*pugn-us*] (*To use the fists against; hence*) *To beat with fists; to buffet: os*, Plaut.

1. **op-s**, *ōpis* (*Nom. Sing.* does not occur; and the *Dat. prps.* is found only once), *f.* [prob. for ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-*isor*] **1.** (*The obtaining thing; hence*) *Power, might, strength, ability: Cic.*; Virg.—

2. (*The obtained thing; hence*) *A. Means of any kind that one possesses; property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure; military or political resources, might, power, influence, etc. (mostly plural): Cic.*; Virg.—

b. *Aid, help, support, assistance, succour: Cic.*

2. Ops, *ōpis*, *f.* [a personification of 1. ops] *Ops; the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; the same as Terra.*

op-sōnium, *ii*, *v.* obsonium. **optā-bilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*opt(a)-o*] *To be wished for, desirable: optabile tempus*, Ov.: (*Comp.*) *bono viro optabilis*, Cic.

optā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] **I.** Prop.: *A wishing, the act of wishing: Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *That which is, etc. wished; a wish: Cic.*

optāt-o, *adv.* [*optat-us*] *According to one's wish: Cic.*

optā-tus, *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of opt(a)-*o*.

—2. *Pa.: Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: rumores*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *nihil mihi fuit optatius, id.*: (*Sup.*) *vale, optatissime frater, id.*—*As Subst.*: **optatum**, *i*, *n.* *A wish, desire: Cic.*

—*Particular phrase:* *In optatis esse alicui, To be in the wishes for some one, i. e. to wish for something: Cic.*

optim-as (*optum-*), *ātis*, *adj.* [*optim-us*] (*Of, or belonging to, the best; hence*) *Belonging to the best or principal persons; aristocratic; of the aristocrats: respublica ex tribus generibus illis, regali, et optumati, et populari, confusa modice*, Cic.—

As Subst.: **optimas**, *ātis* (*sc. homo*), *comm. gen. (Gen. Plur., tum or um)* *In a political sense: One of, or an adherent of, the (optimi) best or principal men; an aristocrat: Cic.*; Tac.

optim-e (*optum-*), *v. bene.*

opt-imus (*-tunus*), *a*, *um*, *v. bonus.*

1. **opt-ō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*opt-o*] (*The act of choosing; hence*) *Choice, free choice, liberty to choose, option: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *option*.

2. **opt-ō**, *ōnis*, *m.* [*id.*] (*The one chosen; hence*) **I.** Gen.: *A helper whom one chooses for one's self, an assistant: Plaut.* **II.** Esp.: *Milit. l. t. 1. An adjutant: Tac.*

opt-ivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *Chosen: cognomen*, Hor.

op-to, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* *tenens* (acc. to Benfey akin to Sans. root AP, *to desire*) **I.** Prop.: *To wish, wish for, desire: optare nihil, nisi quod honestum sit*, Cic.: (*fold. by Subj.*) *optavi peteres cælestia sidera tarde*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *To choose, select: locum tecto*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opter*.

op-ülens, *entis*, *öp-ülentus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [(*ops*), *op-is*] (*Abounding in ops; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Rich, wealthy, opulent: (Sup.) opulentissima civitas*, Cic.: (*Comp.*, also, with *Abt.*) *agro, viris, opulentior*, Sall.: (*with Gen.*) *provincia pecunie opulenta*, Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rich, fine, splendid obsonium*, Plaut.—

B. *Influential, noble: factio*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulent*.

öp-ülen-ter, *adv.* [for *opulent-ter*; fr. *opulens*, *opulent-is*] *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly: neque illos arte colam, me opulenter*, Sall.: (*Comp.*) *ludos opulentius facere*, Liv.

öp-ülent-ia, *e*, *f.* [fr. *id.*] (*The condition of the opulents; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *Riches, wealth, opulence: Sall.*; Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Richness, copiousness: lingue*, Claud. **III.** Meton.: *Resources, power, of a people: Sall.*; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opulence*.

öp-ülent-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [fr. *id.*] *To make rich, to enrich: herum baccis oliivæ*, Hor.

öp-ülentus, *a*, *um*, *v. opulens.*

Öp-ülentus, *a*, *um*, *v. 3. Opus.*

1. **öp-us**, *ēris*, *n.* [acc. to some= Sanscrit *ap-as*, "work"; acc. to others akin to root AP, whence ap-*isor*, and so "the obtaining thing"] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *Work, labour: Cic.* **B.**

Œsp. 1. Of military labour or service in the field: Virg.—2. Of agricultural work, labour, etc.: Cic.—3. Of labour in building: Cic.—4. Of political toil: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the results of labour: 1. A work or building: Cic.—2. Milit. t.t.: **a.** A defensive work, a fortification, etc.: Cæs.; Liv.—**b.** Field-works, works constructed for carrying on a siege; machine, etc., for besieging, etc.: Cic.—3. Of writings: A work, book, etc.: Cic.—4.: **a.** A work of art: Cic.—**b.** Workmanship, artistic skill, skilfulness: Cic.—**B.** A deed, action, performance, business: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *œuvre, ouvrage.*

2. **Œpus**, *n.* indecl. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to root *ap*, whence *ap-iscor*] (In pass. force, *That which is, or must be, obtained*; hence) *That which is needful, need, necessity*: only in Nom. and Acc.: 1. Nom.: In connection with *sum* = *adj.*: **a.** *Needful, necessary*: *matrem, et quae opus sunt, dominus, prebicit, Cato* (with *Abl.*) *magistratibus opus est, there is need of, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv.* (with *Acc.*) *puere opus est cibum, Plaut.*—**b.** *Good, useful, serviceable, beneficial*: *atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic.*—2. Acc.: *Opus habere, To have need of: nam ut graminibus, ita frugibus roburneis opus habent, Col.*

3. **Œpus**, *untis, f.*, *Ὀπῶς. Opus*; a town of Locris, in Greece (now *Talanta*).—Hence, **Opunt-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of Opus; Opuntian*.—As *Subst.*: **Opuntii**, *Œrum, m.* (sc. *civ.*) *The inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians.*

Œpus-cŕlum, *i, n. dim.* [for *oper-culm*; fr. *opus, oper-is*] *A little work*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *opuscule.*

1. **Œra**, *æ, f.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *arara*, "postremus," "ultimus"] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The extremity of a thing; the border, edge, margin, end, limit*: Cic.; Virg. **B.** Esp.: *The coast, sea-coast*: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A rope by which a vessel is fastened to the shore; a cable, a hawser: Liv.—**B.**: 1. A region, clime, country: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: **a.** *Luminis Œra, The regions of light; i.e. the world, the earth, life, light*: Virg.—**b.** *Acherontis Œra, The regions of Acheron; i.e. the lower regions*: Lucr.—2. For zone: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *An edge, skirt, etc.*: *oras evolvere belli, to unravel the edges of the picture of war, Virg.*

2. **Œra**, *æ, f.*, *Œra*; the name of *Hēr-silea*, as a goddess.

Œrā-cŕlum (*-clum*), *cŕli, n.* [or (a)-o] (*That which serves for speaking the mind, etc., of the gods*; hence) **I.** Prop.: A divine announcement, an oracle: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A prophetic declaration, a prophecy: Cic.—**B.** A place where oracular responses were given; an oracle: Cic.—**C.** An oracular saying, oracle pronounced by a man: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oracle.*

Œrā-tio, *Œnis, f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: A

speaking, speech, language: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.**: 1. Prop.: A set speech of an orator; an oration, harangue, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Meton.: *Oratorical talent, eloquence*: Cic.—**B.** Prose: Cic.—**C.** Mode of speech, way of speaking: obliqua, oblique, or indirect, narrative: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oraison.*

Œrātŕn-cŕlia, *æ, f. dim.* [for *oration-cŕlia*; fr. *oratio, oration-is*] *A little speech, a brief oration*: Cic.

Œrā-tor, *Œris, m.* [or (a)-o] 1.: **a.** A speaker, orator: Cic.—**b.** A speaker, spokesman of an embassy; an ambassador charged with an oral message: Virg.; Liv.—2. An entreater, beseecher: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orateur.*

Œrātŕr-e, *adv.* [orator-i-ns] *Oratorically*: *dicere, Cic.*

Œrātŕr-ius, *a, um, adj.* [orator] *Of, or belonging to, an orator; oratorical*: ornamenta, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oratoire.*

Œrā-trix, *icis, f.* [or (a)-o] *She that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant*: Plaut.; Cic.

Œrā-tum, *i, n.* [id.] *A prayer, supplication, entreaty*: Ter.

1. **Œrā-tus**, *a, um, P.* of or (a)-o.

2. **Œrā-tus**, *Œs, m.* [or (a)-o] (*An entreating, the act of entreating*; hence) *An entreaty, a request* (in class. Lat., only in *Abl. Sing.*): *oratu tuo, Cic.*

Œrbā-tor, *Œris, m.* [or (a)-o] *One who deprives others of children or parents; a bereaver*: Ov.

Œrbicŕl-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [orbi-cul-us] (*Provided with an orbiculus*; hence) *Circle-shaped, rounded circular, orbiculate*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbiculé.*

Œrbicŕllus, *i, m. dim.* [orbis, (unconf. Gen.) *orbi-is*] *A small circle or disk*: Pl.

Œrbilius, *Œi, m.* *Orbilius; a grammarian at Rome, in the time of Cicero.*

Œrb-is, *is, m.* (*Abl.*, *orbi, Lucr.*) [etym. dub.; prob. obsol. *urb-o* or *urv-o* = *circumdo*; and so, akin to *urbs*; cf. *urvo*] (*The surrounding thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A circle, ring, round, orbit, orb, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—**B.** Esp.: 1. Of a ring: Ov.—2. Of a circle formed by men: Cæs.—3. Duodecim signorum orbis, *The Zodiac*: Cic.—so, orbis, alone: Cic.—4. Orbis lacteus, *The Milky Way*: Cic.—5. Of the orbit of a heavenly body: Cic.—6. Of the windings of a serpent: Cic.—7. Of a circular surface or disk: Orbis mense, *a round table-top*, Ov.—8. Of a quoit or discus: Ov.—9. Of the scale of a balance: Tib.—10. Of a (circular) shield: Virg.—11. Of the hoop or tire of a wheel: Pl.—12. Of a wheel: Virg.—13. Of the ball of the eye: Virg.—14. Of the eye: Ov.—15. Of the sun's disk or orb: Virg.—16. Of the moon's disk or orb: Ov.—17. Of the circle of the world; the world, the universe (either alone, or with *terrarum* or *terre*): Ov.; Cic.; Virg.—18. Country, region: Ov. **II.** Fig.: A circle: **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, A rotation, round, circuit: orbis hic in republica

est conversus, *the circle of political change*, Cic.—**B.** Of speech: A rounding off, roundness, rotundity: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *Roundness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbe.*

Œrb-ita, *æ, f.* [orbi-is] (*The thing supplied, or provided, with an orbis*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *track or rut* made in the ground by a wheel: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *track, course, path*: *vetustis culpe, i.e. bad example, Juv.* **III.** Meton.: *An impression, mark* left by a ligature: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orbite.*

Œrb-itās, *ātis, f.* [orbi-us] (*The state, or condition, of the orbis*; hence) **I.** Deprivation, loss, etc.: *luminis, Pl.*—2.: **a.** Prop.: *Bereavement of parents, children, husband or other beloved person; childlessness, orphanage, widowhood*: Cic.; Tac.—**b.** Fig.: *Bereavement*: *reipublica, Cic.*

Œrb-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [orbi-us] **I.** To deprive, bereave of any thing: *Italiani juvenute, Cic.* **II.**: **A.** To deprive, or bereave, of parents, children, or offspring: *catulo lactente orbata lænna, Ov.*—**B.** To bereave, render childless: *orbatura patres... fulminna, Ov.*

Œrb-ōna, *æ, f.* [id.] (*The one having, i.e. protecting, the bereaved*) *Orbona; the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

Œrb-us, *a, um, adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RABH*; Gr. *ὀρφ-ανός* and *ὀρφ-ός*; Lat. *rapio*] **I.** Gen.: *Deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of any thing*: **A.** Prop.: (with *Abl.*) *neve plebem orbam tribunis relinquunt, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *si tu quoque luminis huius Orbis... lieres, Ov.* **B.** Fig.: *Free from: fornuque litibus orbum, Hor.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: 1. Of parents or children: *Bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless*: *senex, Cic.* (with *Abl.*) *puerique parentibus orbi, Virg.* (with *Gen.*) *Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.*—As *Subst.*: **a.** *orbis*, *i, m.*: (a) (sc. *vir*) *A childless person*: Tac.—(b) (sc. *puer*) *An orphan*: Cic.—**b.** *orba*, *æ, f.*: (a) (sc. *mulier*) *A childless woman*: Liv.—(b) (sc. *puella*) *A female orphan, an orphan girl*: Ter.—2. Of a bed: *Husbandless, widowed*: *cubile, Cat.* **B.** Fig.: Of things: *Orphaned, orphan, bereaved*: *respublica, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *orbe.*

Œrca, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. of northern origin, the word *orc* in Erse signifying a pig, a salmon, a whale] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *species of whale*; prob. a narwhal or a grampus; an orc: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A large-bellied vessel; a butt, tun*: Hor.—**B.** A tunnel used for throwing dice, a dice-box: Pers.

Œrc-ādes, *um, f.* [etym. dub.; but prob. connected with *orc-a*; and so, signifying whale-islands] *The Orcaades; islands near Scotland, the Orkneys.*

Œrchāmus, *i, m.*, *Ὀρχαμος. Orchanus*; a king of Babylonia, the father of *Lewothœ.*

Œrchas, *ādīs, f.* = *ὀρχάς. An orchas a species of olive of an oblong shape*: Virg.

orchēstra, *æ*, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα (The thing made for dancing). **I.** Prop.: The orchestra; the place where the Senate sat in the theatre: Suet. **II.** Meton.: The Senate: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orchestre*.

1. Orchōmēnus (-os), *i*, *m.*, Ὀρχομήνεος. *Orchomenus*; a city of Boeotia.

2. Orchenenus, *i*, *m.* (Acc. Fr. Orchenonem, Ov.) -*um*, *i*, *n.* *Orchenenus* or *Orchenenum*; a city of Arcadia.

Orc-us, *i*, *m.* [prps. akin to Gr. ὄρυς = ὄρυς] (That which hems in or confines; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Orcus*; the Lower World, the abode of the dead: Virg.—Hence, **Orc-inus** (-ivus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Orcus*, or to the realms of the dead: senators, who have got into the Senate by means of *Cæsar's* testament, Suet. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Personified: *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions; *Pluto*: Cic.; Virg.—**B.** Death: *Orcum* morari, to hesitate to die: Hor.

ordia prima, for primordia, Lucr. **ordin-ārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ordo, ordin-is] (Of, or belonging to, *ordo*; hence) According to the usual order; usual, customary, regular, ordinary: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordinaire*.

ordināt-*o*, *adv.* [ordinat-us] In an orderly manner, in order, etc.: Auct. Her.

ordinā-tim, *adv.* [ordin(a)-o] **1.** In order or succession: Script. ap. Cic.—**2.** In good order, with unbroken ranks: Script. ap. Cic.—**3.** Regularly, properly: Cæs.

ordinā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] **1.** **a.** Gen.: A settling in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation: Pl.—**b.** Esp.: An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government: Pl.—**2.** A regulation, ordinance, decree, etc., of an emperor: Pl.—**3.** An appointment to, or installation in, a civil office: Suet. ¶ Hence, (in Lat. Eccl. meaning of "ordination") Fr. *ordination*.

ordin-o, *āvi*, *atum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* [ordo, ordin-is] **I.** **a.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.: ordinandæ sunt ceteræ partes orationis, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a narrative of events, etc.: To draw up in order, narrate, relate, describe: mox ubi publicas Res ordināris, Hor.—**b.** To detail the successive facts of any thing; to plead, etc.: Cic.—**c.** To satisfy, etc.: desideria militum, Suet. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To reckon or count up: annos, Hor.—**2.** To command, appoint, order, ordain, etc.: igneæ formæ cursūs ordinatos definit, Cic. **II.** To place, or set, in a row or rows: est ut viro vir latus ordinet Arbusta sulcis, Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. l.*: To draw up soldiers, etc., in line or ranks: Hor. **IV.** Milit. *t. l.*: To form soldiers, etc., into companies: Liv. **V.** To appoint to a civil office, dignity, etc.: to ordain: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordonner*.

ord-i-or, *orsus* *sum*, *ordiri*, *4. v. dep.* *a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; but prob. an

obsol. Gr. verb ὀρδ-έω = ἔρ-ος = ἔρ-ον, lana; δέω, ligo), whence ὀρδήμα, a ball of worsted (as wool bound, or tied, together)] (To bind or fasten wool together; hence) **I.** Prop.: To weave, spin, etc.: telas, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Act.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, set about, commence, undertake, etc.: to reliquis res ordiri, Cic.; nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor.—**2.** Esp.: To set about describing, to commence the description of: reliquos ordiamur, Nep.—**B.** Neut.: **1.** Gen.: To begin, make a beginning, commence, set out: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: To begin to speak: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ourdrir*.

ordi-tus, *a*, *um*, *P.* of ord-i-or. **ord-o**, *inis*, *m.* [ord-i-or] (A spinning or weaving; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: An arranging, arrangement, order, etc.: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Consecutive or due order, regular succession, turn, etc.: Cic.—**A** dverbial expressions: **a.** Ordine, in ordine, ex ordine, in ordinem, or per ordinem, In order, in turn: Cic.; Virg.; Quint.—**b.** Ordine, Regularly, properly: Cic.—**c.** Ex ordine, In succession, without intermission: Cic.—**d.** Extra ordinem: (a) Out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: Cic.—(b) Extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially: Cic.—**2.** Position, situation, etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: A row, line, etc.: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of materials, etc., for building, etc.: A layer, stratum, etc.: Cæs.—**b.** Of beams, etc.: A tier, row, etc.: Cæs.—**c.** In a vessel: A row of benches or seats: Virg.—**d.** In the theatre: A row of seats: Cic.—**B.** Milit. *t. l.*: **1.** A line or rank of soldiers in battle array: Cæs.—Hence, prob., the phrases, In ordinem cogere or redigere, To reduce to the ranks, i. e. to reduce, to degrade, etc.: Liv.; Pl.—**2.** A band, troop, company of soldiers: Cic.—**3.** Plur.: Commanders, captains: Cæs.—**O.** Polit. *t. l.*: **1.** **a.** Gen.: An order, i. e. a rank, class, degree of citizens: Cic.—**B.** Esp.: The Order, i. e. the Senate: Tac.—**2.** A class, rank: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ordre*.

Ordovices, *um*, *m.* The Ordovices; a people of Britain (in modern Montgomery, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh).

Ōreās, *adis*, *f.*, Ὀρεάς (She of the mountain). An Oread or mountain-nymph: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Oréade*.

Ōresitrophos, *i*, *f.* nom. pr., Ὀρεσιτροφός (Mountain-reared). *Oresitrophos*; one of Actæon's hounds.

Orestes, is and *æ*, *m.* (Voc. Oresta, Or.), Ὀρέστης. *Orestes*: **I.** Prop.: The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by killing his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.—Hence, **Orest-*æus***, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Orestes*; *Orestean*. **II.**

Meton.: The title of one of the tragedies of Euripides: Cic.

Orexis, *is*, *f.* = ὀρεξίς. A longing appetite: Juv.

organicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ὀργανικός, Of, or belonging to, musical instruments; instrumental, musical: saltus, Lucr.—As Subst.: **organicus**, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) A musician: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *organique*.

orgānum, *i*, *n.* = ὄργανον. **I.** Gen.: An implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. **II.** Esp.: An organ, water-organ: Suet. ¶ Hence Fr. *organe*, *orgue*.

Orgētorix, *igis*, *m.* *Orgetorix*; the noblest and richest among the Helvetii, in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Orgia, *drum*, *n.*, Ὀργια. **I.** Prop.: The feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. **II.** Meton.: Secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv. **III.** Fig.: Mysteries, secrets: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orgies*.

Ōribāsus, *i*, *m.*, Ὀρειβάσος (Mountain climber). *Oribasus*; one of Actæon's hounds.

Ōrichalcum, *i*, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος (mountain-copper). Yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *archal*.

Ōricil-la (auricil-), *æ*, *f.* dim. [for auricul-la; fr. auricul-a=auris] An ear-lap: Cat.

Ōricos (-us) *i*, *f.*, -*um*, *i*, *n.*, Ὀρίκος and Ὀρικόν. *Oricos*, *Oricus*, or *Oricus*: a seaport town of Epirus (now Orco).—Hence, **Ōric-*us***, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Oricus*; *Orician*.

Ōri-ens, *entis*, *P.* of ori-or.—As Subst., *m.* (sc. sol.). **1.** Prop.: The rising sun: Virg.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** The quarter where the sun rises, the East: Cic.—**b.** The eastern parts of the world, the East: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orient*.

Ōrient-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [oriens, orient-is] Of, or belonging to, the East; Eastern, Oriental; Just.—(As Subst.: **orientales**, *ium*, *m.* (sc. incolæ) The people, or inhabitants, of the East; the Orientals: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oriental*.

1. Ōr-igo, *inis*, *f.* [or-i-or] (That by which springing up, etc., is produced, hence) **A.** **1.** Prop.: Birth, descent, origin, lineage: Cic.; Virg.; Tac.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Plur.: The Origins; the title of a historical work by Cato: Cic.—**b.** A race, stock, family: Virg.—**c.** Of persons: An ancestor, progenitor, founder: Tac.—**d.** Of cities: A mother-city: Sall.—**E.** Of rivers: Source, origin: Hor.—**C.** A commencement, beginning, origin: Cic. Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *origine*.

2. Origo, *inis*, *f.* [1. origo] *Origo* a woman's name.

Ōrion, *ōnis* and *ōnis*, *m.*, Ὀρίων. **Orion**: **I.** Prop.: A celebrated hunter. **II.** Meton.: The constellation into which Orion was changed; the constellation Orion, the rising and setting of which is attended with storms: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Orion*.

Ōr-i-or, *tussum*, *iri*, *3.* and *4. v. dep.* [root ori; Gr. ὀρ, in ὀρ-νυμαι] **I.** Prop.: **1.**

A. Gen.: *To stir or beat one's self; to rise:* quum consul, oriens nocte, silentio dicere dictatorem, Liv. **B. Esp.:** *Of the heavenly bodies: daylight, etc. To rise, arise, become visible, appear:* ut queque (sc. stella) oriturque castrisque, Ov.: orto sole, at sunrise, Hor. **II. Meton. A. 1. Of persons:** *A. To spring, descend, have one's origin from some one:* equestri loco ortus, Cic.—**B. To be born: in quo (sc. solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic.—**2. Of things:** *To sprout, or grow up; to grow forth:* a qua (sc. gemma) oriens uva, etc., Cic.—**B. Of streams, etc.: *To spring, rise, take their, etc., rise:* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs.—**C. Of an eminence: *To rise, rise up:* Sall.—**D. Of the wind: *To rise, arise, take its origin, proceed, etc.:* Ov.—**E. Of a storm: *To spring up, rise, etc.:* Nep.—**F. To begin, commence, have a beginning or commencement: Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur, Cæs. **III. Fig. A. To rise, arise, commence, spring up: ab his sermo oritur, Cic.—**B. To arise, proceed, originate, have its origin, etc.: quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda criri consueverunt, Cæs.****************

Orithyia (quadrissyll.) æ, f., Ὀρίθυια. *Orithyia:* 1. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens.—2. A queen of the Amazons.

Orionus, a, um, adj. [ori-or] 1. Descended, sprung from: ab ingenuis, Cic.—2. Born: ab Syracusis, Liv.—3. That has proceeded, originated, etc.: Allia oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

Ormenis, idis, f., Ὀρμενίς. A female descendant of Ormenius, i. e. Aspidamia (Voc. Ormenii): Ov.

ornā-mentum, i, n. [orn(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *(The adorning thing; hence)* **Gen.:** An ornament, decoration, embellishment: a qua (sc. urbs) præsidio et ornamento est civitati, Cæs.—(b) **Esp.:** Plur.: *Jewels, valuable decorations or ornaments, etc.:* Cæs.—**B. Fig.:** (a) **Gen.:** An ornament, a distinction: ornamentis aliquid afficere, to bestow distinction upon one: Cic.—(b) **Esp.:** *Of Rhetorical ornament:* Cic.—2. *(The equipping thing; hence)* *Equipment of any kind; apparatus, accoutrements, trappings, etc.:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ornement*.

ornāt-e, ade. [i. orn(a)-us] With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) ornatus, id. (Sup.) ornatisime, id.

ornā-trix, icis, f. [orn(a)-o] A female adorning, a tirewoman (a slave who dressed her mistress's hair): Ov.

1. **ornā-tus**, a, um: 1. P. of orn(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Ornamented, decked, adorned, embellished, handsome, ornate, etc. (Comp.)* agro bene cultio nihil ornatus, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) ipse caput totumque foliis ornatus olivæ, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) *Fitted out, furnished, provided with anything:* (Sup.) fundus ornatus, Cic.—(b) *Accoutred, equipped, etc.:* equus, Liv.—c. Fig.: (a) *(A) Adorned with any good quality, etc.; excellent,*

illustrious, distinguished, etc.: in dicendo, Cic.—(b) *Honoured, honourable, respected, etc.:* homo, Cic.—(y) *Of compositions:* Ornamented, embellished, etc.: Cic.—(δ) *Famous, honourable, etc.:* locus . . . ad dicendum ornatus, Cic.—(b) *Provided, furnished, etc., with any thing:* artibus atque virtutibus, Cic.

2. **ornā-tus**, ūs (Gen. ornati, Ter.—Dat., ornātū, Script. ap. Gell.), m [orn(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: *Ad adorning, adornment, decoration, embellishment:* Hirt.—b. Meton.: (a) *Splendid dress, attire, or apparel:* Cic.—(b) *Of the world (corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος):* Cic.—c. Fig.: *A decoration, ornament:* adilitatus, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *A furnishing, providing, preparing, etc.; a preparation, etc.:* Ter.—b. Meton.: *Of a horse's trappings.* Pl.—c. Fig.: *Accoutrements, furniture, equipage:* eloquentia eodem ornatu comitata, Cic.

or-no, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [etym. dub.; prob. for os-no, akin to Sanscrit root बृश्न्, to adorn, ornament, etc., with loss of initial letter (as in amo, from Sanscrit root am-)—for substitution of r for sh, cf. uro from Sanscrit root ush] **I. Prop.:** *To adorn, ornament, embellish, set off, etc.:* ornabat cornua sertis, Virg. **II. Fig.:** **A. Gen.:** *To adorn set off, embellish:* orationem, Cic. **B. Esp.:** 1. *To commend, praise, bestow praise or commendation upon:* non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic.—2. *To honour, show honour to, distinguish, etc.:* me tuis sententiis sapissime ornasti, Cic.—3. *To bestow honour upon:* aliquem, Cic.—4. *Ironically:* *To reward, etc.:* ornatus esses, Ter. **III. Meton. A. To fit out, furnish, provide with necessities: decemviro apparitoribus, scribis, etc., Cic.—**B. To equip, get ready, prepare, etc.: classes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orner*.****

ornus, i, f. *The wild mountain-ash:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orne*.

Or-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n. [1. os, or-is] *(To use the mouth; hence)* **I. Gen.:** *To speak:* A. Act.: bonum æquumque oras, Plaut.—B. Neut.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II. Esp.:** *A. To treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador, advocate, or suppliant):* 1. Act.: capitis causam, Cic.—2. Neut.: cum eo de salute, Cæs.—**B. To pray, beg, beseech, entreat one: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) to illud, Cic.: auxilium ad bellum, Liv.: ipsa canas, oro, Virg.: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut me totum tuendum suscipias, Cic.: rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnet filium suum, etc.: alacres admittit orant, Virg.—Particular expression: Inserted in a clause containing an imperative mood, to soften the command as well as to mark entreaty: Oro or oro te, I pray, I pray you: Virg.; Cic.**

Orōanda, æ, f. *Oroanda; a city of Pisidia.*—Hence, 1. **Orōand-enses**, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Oroanda.*

—2. **Orōand-icus**, a, um, adj. *Or of belonging to, Oroanda.*

Orōdes, is and i, m., Ὀρώδης. *Orōdes:* 1. A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.—2. A son of the king of the Parthians.—3. A king of the Colchians.—4. A king of the Albanians.—5. A warrior slain by Mezentius.

Orōmēdon, ontis, m., Ὀρομῆδων. *Oromēdon:* one of the giants.

Orōntes, is or e (Gen., Orontī, Virg.), m., Ὀρόντης. *Orōntes:* 1. The principal river of Syria.—Hence, **Orōnt-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Orōntes:* Orontian; Meton.) Syrian; myrrha, Prop.—2. A companion of Æneas and chief of the Lycii.

Orōpus, i, m., Ὀρώπυς. *Oropus:* a town of Boeotia, on the borders of Attica.

Orpheus (dissyll.), i (Gr. Dat., Orphēi, Virg.; Gr. Acc. Orpheu, Virg.; Voc., Orpheu, Virg.), m., Ὀρφεύς. *Orpheus:* the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.—Hence, 1. **Orph-ēus**, a, um, adj., Ὀρφεύς. *Of, or belonging to, Orpheus:* Orphean: vox, Ov.—2. **Orph-icus**, a, um, adj., Ὀρφικός. *Of, or belonging to, Orpheus:* Orphic: carmen, Cic.

Orphne, ōs, f., Ὀρφήνη (Darkness). *Orphne:* a nymph.

or-sa, ōrum [for ord-sa; fr. ordior] **I. Gen.:** *Beginnings, commencements:* Liv. **II. Esp.:** *Commencing words:* words: Virg.

Orses, ē, m. *Orses; a Trojan.* **Orsilochus**, i, m. *Orsilochus; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.*

1. **or-sus** (for ord-sus), a, um, P. of ordior.

2. **or-sus**, ūs, m. [for ord-sus; fr. ordior] *A beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt:* poet. Cic.

orthographia, æ, f., ὀρθογραφία (correct writing). *Orthography:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *orthographe*.

Ortōna, æ, f. *Ortona; a city and harbour of the Frentani in Latium (now Ortona).*

1. **or-tus**, a, um, P. of or-lor.

2. **or-tus**, ūs, m. [or-lor] 1. a. Prop.: *A rising of the heavenly bodies:* Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: *The quarter where any of the heavenly bodies rise; the rising:* Cic.—c. Fig.: *A rise, beginning, origin, commencement:* tribunlicus potestatis, i. c.—2. *An origin, descent, etc.:* Ov.—3. a. *A being born, the act of birth:* Cic.—b. *Birth; i. e. the being born at any particular place (as denoted by some accompanying word):* Cic.—4. *A rising, rise, of a wind:* Pl.

Ortygia, æ, -e, ōs, f., Ὀρτυγία. *Ortygia or Ortygie* (i. e. the land of quails): 1. *A name of the Isle of Delos.*—Hence, **Ortygi-us**, a, um, adj. *Ortygian:* dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.—2. *An island which formed a part of Syracuse.*—3. *A sacred wood near Ephesus.*

Ortygius, ii, m. *Ortygius; a Rutilian, killed by Ceneus.*

ōryx, ὄρυξ, m. = ὄρυξ. The oryx: a species of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.

ōryza (-īza), ὄρυζα, f. = ὄρυζα. Rice: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. riz.

1. **ōs**, ōris (not found in Gen. Plur.), n. [akin to Sanscrit root अ॒ (=-as), comedere] (The eating thing; hence) I. Prop.: The mouth of persons or animals: Cic. — Particular phrases: A. In ore omnium, etc., esse, To be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk: Ter.; Cic. — B. Uno ore, With one mouth, i.e. unanimously: Virg. — C. Voltare per ora virum, To fly frequently through the mouths of men; i.e. to become famous or renowned amongst men: Virg. — D. In ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, or abire, also, ire per ora, To get, etc., into people's mouths, etc., i.e. to become the common talk: Cat.; Liv.; Sil. II. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: The face, countenance: Cic. — Particular phrases: a. Lædere alicui os, To hurt one's face, i.e. to insult one to one's face: Ter. — b. Præbere os alicui, To hold out one's face to one, i.e. to expose one's self to personal insult from one: Ter. — c. Os præbere ad contumeliam, To hold out one's face to insult, i.e. to expose one's self to insult: Liv. — 2. Esp.: Boldness, effrontery, impudence: Cic. — B. Plur.: Speech: Virg. — C. A mouth, opening, entrance: Cic.; Virg. — D. The source of a stream: Virg. — E. The prow of ships: Hor.

2. **os**, ossis, n. [akin to Sanscrit अ॒-धि; cf. also the Gr. ὀστέον] I. Prop.: A bone: Cic. II. Meton.: The hard, or innermost, part of trees or fruits: Pl.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. os. **Osca**, æ, f. Osca; a town of Hispania Turraconensis (now Huesca, in Aragón). — Hence, **Oss-ensis**, adj. Of, or belonging to, Osca; Oscean. — As Subst.: **Osscenses**, ium, m. (sc. civis) The inhabitants of Osca, the Osceans.

os-cen, inis, m. [for or-can; fr. os, or-is; can-o] (The one predicting with the mouth; hence) Augural t.t.: A divining-bird, from the notes of which auguries were taken (e.g. the raven, crow, owl, etc.): Hor.

Osc-i, ōrum, m. The Oscans; a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called, also, **Opic-i** and **Opse-i** (Obsc). — Hence, **Osc-us**, a, um, adj. Oscean.

oscil-lum, i, n. dim. [for osculum; fr. oscul-um] (Prop.: A little os or face; Meton.) A little image of the face; a little mask or head of Bacchus, which was suspended on a tree used as a landmark: Virg.

oscitā-nis, ntis, 1. P. of oscit(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: Listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent: A. Prop.: Epicurus, Cic. — b. Fig.: sapientia, Cic.

oscitan-ter, adv. [for oscitante; fr. oscitans, oscitante-is] Carelessly, negligently: Cic.

oscitā-tio, ōnis, f. [oscit(a)-o] An opening of the mouth wide, a gaping: Pl. **os-ci-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i, t, n., and **os-ci-to**, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [for os-ci-to and or-ci-to; fr. os, or-is; ci-co] I. Prop.: To open the

mouth wide; to gape, yawn: ut pandiculus oscitatur, Plaut. II. Fig.: To be listless, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss, etc.: quum calamitates impendentes videntur, sedetis et oscitamine, Auct. Her.

oscilā-bundus, a, um, adj. [oscul(a)-or] Kissing: Suet.

oscilā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A kissing: Cic.

oscil-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. a. and n. [oscul-um] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To kiss, give a kiss to, bestow a kiss upon: filiolum tuum, Cic. B. Fig.: To make much of; to value, prize, etc.: scientiam juris, Cic. II. Neut.: To give a kiss, to kiss: compellendo blanditer, osculando, Plaut.

os-cūlum, i, n. dim. [for or-culum; fr. os, or-is] (A little os; hence) I. Prop.: A little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: Ov. II. Meton.: A kiss: Cic.; Tac. — Particular phrases: A. Oscula ferre, To carry off, i.e. receive, kisses: Ov. — B. Oscula capere or tuam, To receive kisses: Ov. — C. Oscula carpere, To rifle kisses: Ov. — D. Oscula figere, To imprint kisses: Virg. — E. Oscula jacere or jactare, To throw kisses, i.e. to kiss the hand: Tac.; Phaed. — F. Oscula jungere, To join kisses, i.e. to meet kiss with kiss: Ov. — G. Osculi jus, The right or privilege of kissing (between relatives of both sexes): Suet.

Osdroēna, æ, f., Ὀσδρόνη. Osdroēna; a country in the western part of Mesopotamia (now Diar Mochar). — Hence, **Osdroen-i**, ōrum, m. The people of Osdroēna.

Osī, ōrum, m. The Osī; a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.

Ōsīnius, is, m. Osinius; a king of the Clusini.

Ōsiris, is and Idīs, m., Ὀσίρις. Osiris: 1. An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis. — 2. A Rutulian, killed by Thybræus.

Ossa, æ, f., Ὀσσα. Ossa; a high mountain in Thessaly (now Kissaro). — Hence, **Oss-æus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ossa; Ossean.

oss-ūs, a, um, adj. [2. os, oss-is] (Of, or belonging to, bone; hence) 1. Made of bone, bone-: Pl. — 2. Like bone in character, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.

oss-i-frāg-us, a, um, adj. [os, oss-is; (i); fra(n)g-o] Bone-breaking: Script. ap. Sen. — As Subst.: **ossi-fragus**, i, m., -a, æ, f. (sc. aquila) The sea-eagle, ospry: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. osfraie.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. [for os-tendo] (To stretch out, or spread, before one; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To expose to view; to show, exhibit, display: ostenditque humeros latos, Virg.: os sum populo Romano ostendere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To show one's self, appear, etc.: Ter.; Cæs. — 2. To expose, lay open, etc.: aquiloni ostendere glebas, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut.: (with

Objective clause) nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To show one's self or itself; to appear: Virg.; Suet. — 2. To show, or indicate, by speech or signs; to give to understand; to declare, say, make known, etc.: simul et illud ostendit, Cic.: (without Object) aliter atque ostenderam, id. — 3. To represent, or pretend, a thing to be something: quædam mihi magnifica et præclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

osten-sus (for ostend-sus), a, um, P. of ostend-o.

ostentā-tio, ōnis, f. [ostent(a)-o] I. Gen.: A showing, exhibition, display: Liv. II. Esp.: A. An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: Cic. — B. A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. ostentation.

ostentā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A vain, self-satisfied exhibitor; a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter: Liv.

osten-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. intens. [for ostend-to; fr. ostend-o] I. Gen.: To present to view, show, exhibit, etc.: passum capillum ostentare, Cæs. II. Esp.: A.: 1. To show off with vanity or boastfulness; to display, make a display of, boast of: ut potius amorem tibi ostentarem meum, Cic. — 2. With Personal pron.: To make a display of one's self, show one's self off, etc.: Cic. — B. To hold out for the purpose of offering, giving, or stimulating; to proffer, promise: quam fors inopina salutem Ostentat, Virg. — C. To hold out in a threatening manner; to threaten, menace: qui sibi delationem nominis, et capitis periculum, ostentarat, Cic. — D. To show by speech or signs; to indicate, signify, reveal, point out, disclose: que largitio verbis ostentari potest, Cic.

osten-tum, i, n. [for ostend-tum; fr. ostend-o] (The shown thing; hence) I. Prop.: A prodigy, wonder, that announces something about to happen, a portent: Cic. II. Fig.: A wondrous thing, prodigy: Script. ap. Cic.

1. **osten-tus** (for ostend-tus), a, um, P. of ostend-o.

2. **osten-tus**, ōs, m. [for ostend-tus; fr. ostend-o] I. Gen.: A showing, exhibiting, display: Tac. II. Esp.: A. Show, parade, external appearance: Tac. — B. A sign, proof: Sall.; Tac.

Osti-a, æ, f. [akin to osti-um] (The thing (or city) pertaining to, or at, the mouth or entrance of the river Tiber) Ostia; a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius. — Hence, **Osti-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ostia; Ostian.

osti-ārium, īi, n. [osti-um] (A thing pertaining to an ostium; hence) A tax upon doors, a door-tax: Cæs. **osti-ārius**, īi, m. [id.] (One pertaining to an ostium; hence) A door-keeper, porter: Pl.

osti-ātim, adv. [id.] From door to door, from house to house: Cic.

ostium, īi, n. [acc. to Benfey and Pott Sans. osthā, "a lip"] I. Gen.:

A mouth of any thing; an entrance to any thing: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Esp.: **A** door, as being the entrance to a house: Cic.

Ostōrius, *li*, *m.* **Ostorius**; a Roman name.

ostrēa, *æ*, *f.*; **-um**, *i*, *n.* = *ὀστρεον*. **An oyster, muscle, sea-snail**: Hor.; Pl.

ostrē-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ostrē-a] **Abounding in oysters**: (Comp.) *ostreosior*, Cat.

ostri-fer, *fēra*, *fērū*, *adj.* [for *ostre-fer*; fr. *ostre-um*; fer-o] **Containing or producing oysters**: Virg.

ostr-inus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ostr-um] (*Of, or pertaining to, ostrum*; hence) **Purple**: tunica, Prop.

ostrum, *i*, *n.* = *ὀστρεον*. **I. Prop.**: **The blood of the sea-snail, purple**: Virg.

II. Meton.: **Stuff dyed with purple**; a purple dress, purple covering, purple: Virg.

ōsurus, *a*, *um*, *ōsus*, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *odi*.

Ōtho, *ōnis*, *m.* **Otho**: **1. L. Roscius Otho**; a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra.—**2. M. Salvius Otho**; a Roman emperor.—Hence, **Othōn-iānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **Of, or belonging to, the Emperor Otho**; *Othionian*.

Othryādes, *æ*, *m.*, *Ὀθρυάδης* (Son of Othrys). **Othryades**: **1. Panthus**.—**2. A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor**.

Othrys, *ōs*, *m.*, *Ὀθρυς*. **Othrys**; a mountain in Thessaly (now *Gourra* or *Katavothry*).

ōtiō-lum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [otium, (un-

contr. Gen.) *otio-i*] **A little leisure**: Script. ap. Cic.

ōti-or, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [oti-um] **To have or enjoy leisure**; to be at leisure, keep holiday: Cic.; Hor.

ōtiōs-e, *adv.* [otios-us] **1. At full leisure, at perfect ease, without any occupation**: vivere, Cic. **2.**: **a.** Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: Cic.—**b.** Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly: Ter.

ōti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oti-um] (**Full of otium**; hence) **1. Of living beings**: **a. Gen.**: **At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged**: Cic.—**b. Esp.**: (**a**) Without official employment, free from public affairs: Cic.—(**b**) Quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral: Cic.—(**c**) Quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil: Cic.—(**d**) That has leisure for any thing: (with *Gen.*) *studiorum otiosus*, Pl.—**2. Of things**: **a. Prop.**: **At leisure, free, idle, unemployed**: senectus, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *quid quiete otiosus animi*, Sen.—**b. Meton.**: (**a**) Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: (*Sup.*) *otiosissime occupationes*, Pl.—(**b**) Quiet, free from any thing: animus, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *oiseur*.

ōtium, *li*, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: **Leisure, vacant time, freedom from business**: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: **A. Ease, inactivity, idle life**: Cic.; Virg.—**B.**: **1. Prop.**: **Leisure, time for any thing**: Cic.; Ter.—**2. Meton.**: **The fruit of leisure**: Ov.—**C. Rest, repose, quiet, peace**: Cic.; Virg.

ōva-ns, *ntis* *1. P.* of *ov(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **Exulting, shouting, joyful**: naute, Virg.

Ovidius, *li*, *m.* **Ovidius**; the name of a Roman gens; esp. *P. Ovidius Naso*, a celebrated Latin poet.

ōvile, *is*, *v. ovilis*.

ōv-ilis, *e*, *adj.* [ov-is] **Of, or belonging to, sheep**; *sheep*: stabulatio, App.—**As Subst.**: *ovile*, *is*, *n.* (*sc. stabulum*): **1. Prop.**: **A sheepfold**: Virg.—**2. Meton.**: **a. A fold for goats**: Ov.—**b. An inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the Romans voted at their comitia**: Liv.

ōv-illus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] **Of, or belonging to, sheep**; *sheep*: grex, Liv.

ōvis, *is*, *f.* (Acc. *ovim*, *Plaut.*) [dissimilated from Gr. *ovis*; akin to Sanscrit *avi*, "a sheep"] **I. Prop.**: **A sheep**: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: **Sheep**, for simpleton, ninny, fool: *Plaut. II. Meton.*: *Wool*: Tib.

ō-ō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* [prob. akin to Gr. *ὄω*, Lat. *ev-ēre*] (**To shout out ever**; hence) **I. Gen.**: **To exult, rejoice**: **A. Prop.**: **Of persons**: *ovantes* Horatium accipiunt, Liv.: *ovantes gutture corvi*, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **Of things**: *currus ovantes*, Prop. **II. Esp.**: **To celebrate or keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation**: Cic. **III. Perf. Part. in Pass. force**: *Borne, or carried, in an ovation*: *auro ovato*, Pers.

ōvum, *i*, *n.* [ὄβον] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **An egg**: Cic.; Hor.—**Particular phrase**: *Ab ovo ad mala*, *From the egg to the apples*, i.e. from the beginning to the end of the supper: Hor. **B. Esp.**: **Of fish, etc.**: Plur.: *The spawn*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **An egg-shaped ball (in the circus seven such balls were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit)**: Liv.

Oximum, *i*, *n.* *Oximum*; a city of Italy (called also *Auximum*).

Oxīōnes, *um*, *m.* **The Oxīones**; a German tribe.

P

P, *p*, *n.* or *f.* **I.** The sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, and is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and P. **II.**: **A.** As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r*; the combinations *pn*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pronominal suffix *ple*.—**B.** A final *p* occurs only in the apocoped volup. **III.**: **A.** P is interchanged: **1.** With labials: *a*. With *b*: *v. letter B*.—*b*. With *v*: *opitio* for *ovilio*.—**2.** With palatals: *spoliū* from *σκόλον*; *fecur* from *ἥπαρ*.—**3.** With linguals: *pavo* from *παῶς*.—**B.** P is assimilated to a following *f* in *officina* for *officina*=*officina*.—**C.** P is omitted by syncope in *Oscus* for *Opiscus*.—**D.** P is euphonicly inserted between *ms* and *mt*: *sumpsi*, *sumptum*.

pābūla-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [pabul(a)-or] **433**

Milit. t. t.: **A collecting fodder, a foraging**: Cass.

pābūla-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] **A forager**: Cass.

pābūl-or, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [pabul-um] **I. Gen.**: **To seek for food**; to seek a subsistence: *ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum*, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: **Milit. t. t.**: **To forage**: *angustus pabulantur*, Cass.

pābūlum, *i*, *n.* [pa-sco] (**The thing effecting the feeding**; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of persons: **Food, nourishment**: Lucr.—**B.** Of animals: **Food, fodder**: Cass.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: **Food, nourishment, sustenance**: *dedecratue gravi nova pabula morbo*, Ov.: *studii atque doctrine*, Cass.

pāc-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [pax, pac-is] **Of, or belonging to, peace**; *peaceful*: olea, Ov.

pācā-tus, *a*, *um* *1. P.* of *pac(a)-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **Pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed**: **A. Prop.**: *mare*, Hor.: (*Sup.*) *provincia*

pacatissima, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **pacatum**, *i*, *n.* (*sc. solum*) **A friendly country**: Liv.—**B. Fig.**: (*Comp.*) *otatio pacator*, Cic.

Pāchynum, *i*, *n.*, **-us** (**-os**), *i*, *m.* and *f.*, *Ἰαχυνος*. **Pachynum**, **Pachynus**, or **Pachynus**: the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece (now *Capo di Passaro*).

Pācīdējānus (**Placid-**), *i*, *m.* **Pacidejanus**; a famous gladiator, whose combat with *Æserninus* the Sannite became proverbial.

pāc-i-fer, *fēra*, *fērū*, *adj.* [pax, pac-is; (*i*); fer-o] **Peace-bringing, that makes or announces peace**; *peaceful*, *pacific*: *oliva*, Virg.

pācificā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [pacific(a)-o] **A peace-making, pacification**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacification*.

pācificā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] **A peace-maker, pacificator**: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacificateur*.

pācificātor-jus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pacificator] **Of, or belonging to, a peace-**

maker; *peace-making, pacificatory*: Cic.

pac-ī-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [for pac-ī-fac-o; fr. *pax*, *pacis*; (1); fac-īo] I. Prop.: *To make or conclude a peace*: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. II. Fig.: Act.: *To appease, pacify*, etc.: quum sanguine sacro Hostia clemens pacificasset heros, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifier*.

pac-ī-fic-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [for pac-ī-fac-or; fr. id.] *To make or conclude a peace*: Just.

pacific-us, a, um, adj. [pacific-o] *Peace-making, pacific*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacifique*.

pac-isco, isci, tum, iscere, 3. v. a. (akin to Sanscrit root *paç ligare*) *To bind*; hence, in moral sense I. Gen.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract*, etc., for, respecting, or about: foedere pacto, Virg.: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. II. Esp.: *Pass*: *To be betrothed*: cuius filio pacta est Artasvidis filia, Cic.

pac-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] *To bind*; hence, in moral sense I. Prop.: A. Gen.: I. Neut.: *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement*: votis pacisci, Ne Cypria Tyrique merces Addant avaro divitiis inari, Hor.—2. Act.: *To covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract*, etc., for, respecting, or about: provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic.: mercedem, Liv. B. Esp.: *Of marriage*: *To agree, undertake, promise to marry*: ex qua pactus esset vir domo, Liv. II. Fig.: *To barter, hazard, stake*: vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, Virg.

pac-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pax, pac-is] I. Prop.: *To bring into a state of peace and quietness*: *to make peaceful*: Amanum, Cic. II. Fig.: A. *To quiet, still, appease*: animi pacis, Claud.—B. *To mitigate, soothe, pacify*: pacatur . . . dolor, Claud. III. Meton.: *To subdue, kill*, etc.: inculcat pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

Pacōrus, i. m. *Pacorus*; a son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony.

pac-ta, æ, f. [pac-isco] *A betrothed one*; *a betrothed spouse*: Virg.

pac-tio, ōnis, f. [pac-isco] I. Gen.: *An agreeing, covenanting*; *an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, paction*: Cic.; Sall. II. Esp.: A. *An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province*: Cic.—B. *A corrupt bargaining*; *an underhand agreement or compact*: Cic.—C. *A truce*: Flor.—D. *Of words*: A. form: Cic.

Pactōlus (-os), i. m., Πακτώλης, Pactolus or Pactolis; a river of Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands (now Sarabat).—Hence, **Pactōl-is**, idis, f. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pactolus*.

pac-tor, ōris, m. [pac-isco] *One who makes a contract*; *a contractor, negotiator*: Cic.

pac-tum, i, n. [id.] *(That which is*

covenanted; hence) I. Prop.: *An agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact*: Cic. II. Meton.: In Abl.: *Manner, way, method, means*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pacte*.

Pactumējus, i, m. *Pactumējus*; a supposititious son of Canidia.

1. **pac-tus** (for pag-tus), a, um, P. of pa(n)g-o.

2. **pac-tus**, a, um, P. of pac-isco.

Pactyē, (-a, -æ, -æ, f., Πακτυή, Πακτυή or Pacya; a town of Thrace.

Pacūvius, ii, m. *Pacuvius*; a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus.—Hence, **Pacūvi-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Pacuvian*.

Pādai, ōrum, m. *The Padai*; a people of further India, at the mouth of the Indus.

Pādus, i, m. *The Padus*; the principal river of Italy (now the Po).

Pādūsa, æ, f. *The Padusa*; a canal running from the Po to Ravenna (now the canal of St. Alberti).

Pæan, ānis, m., Παιών, Pæan: I. Prop.: *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. *A religious hymn*, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise*; *a pæan*: Virg.—B. *As a simple exclamation*: Ov.

pædāgōgus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός, (Child-conductor; the term used to designate a slave who took children to school and had the charge of them at home; hence) I. Prop.: *A governor, preceptor, pedagogue*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A pedant*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pédagogue*.

pæd-or, ōris, m. [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root *puç*, foster; Gr. *puθ-eiv*; acc. to others, akin to 2. *puθ-o*] (Prop.: *A stinking*; Meton.) I. Gen.: *Nastiness, filth, foulness*, etc.: Lucr. II. Esp.: *Squalor, neglect of personal appearance or dress*, as betokening mourning, etc.: Cic.

pæne (pæ-), adv. *Nearly, almost*: pæne dixi, Cic.: pæne amicus, id.: (Sup.) penissimè, utterly, completely, Plant.

pæn-insula (pæn-), æ, f. [pæn-e; insula] *An almost-island*; hence) *A peninsula*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *péninsule*.

pænio, pænitet, v. pæn.

pænūla (pæn-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A pænula*; a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak or mantle: Cic.; Hor.

pænūl-ātus, a, um, adj. [1. pænūla] *(Provided with a pænula; hence) Wearing the pænula*: Cic.

pænuria, æ, v. pænuria.

1. **pæon**, ōnis, m. = παίων, *A pæon*; a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

2. **Pæon**, ōnis, v. Pæones.

Pæones, um, m., Παιώνες, *The Pæones or Pæonians*; a people in that part of Macedonia afterwards called

Emathia.—Sing.: **Pæon**, ōnis, m. *A Pæonian*.—Hence, 1. **Pæon-la**, æ, f. *The country of the Pæonians, Emathia*.

—2. **Pæon-is**, idis, f. adj. *Pæonian*. **Pæōnus**, a, um, adj., Παιώνιος, (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the god of medicine* (Παιών); Meton.) *Healing, medicinal*: herbae, Virg.

Pæstum, i, n. *Pæstum*; a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, celebrated for its twice-blowing rose-trees (now Pesti).—Hence, **Pæst-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pæstum*; *Pæstian*.—As Subst.: **Pæst-āni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The citizens of Pæstum*; *the Pæstians*.

pætl-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for pæto-lus; fr. pætus, (uncont. Gen.) pæto-l] *Having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed*: Cic.

pætus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *Having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking with the eyes, blink-eyed*: Hor. II. Esp.: as an epithet of Venus, *Prettily leering, with a pretty cast in the eyes, prettily blinking*: Ov.

påg-ānus, a, um, adj. [pag-us] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the country or to a village*; *rustic*: foci, Ov.—As Subst.: **paganus**, i, m. (sc. homo): A. Prop.: *A countryman, peasant, villager, rustic*: Cic.—B. Meton.: *A civilian, a citizen*: Pl. II. Meton.: *Rustic, unlearned*: cultus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paysan*; also, in late Lat. meaning of "heathen," *pāten*.

Pågasa, æ, -æ, ōrum, f., Παγασαί, Pagasa or Pagase; a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called Demetrias, where the Argo was built.—Hence, **Pågās-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pagasa*; *Pagasean*.

Pågāsus, i, m. *Pagusus*; a Trojan, killed by Camilla.

påg-ātim, adv. [pag-us] *By districts, or villages*; *in every village*: Liv.

påg-el-la, æ, f. dim. [for pagin-a; fr. pagin-a] *A little page*: Cic.

påg-in-a, æ, f. [pa(n)g-o] *(The thing fastened; hence) 1. Of books*, etc.: a. Prop.: *A page or leaf*: Virg.—b. Meton.: *A page of a letter*, etc.: Cic.—2. *Of wood, marble*, etc. (Prop.: *A leaf, slab*; Meton.) *A plate (on which are engraved a person's titles and honours)*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *page*.

påg-in-ūla, æ, f. dim. [pagin-a] *A little page*: Cic.

påg-ur, i, m. *The pagur*; a fish, now unknown: Ov.

pågus, i, m. [etym. dub.; prob. pa(n)g-o] *(That which is fixed or settled; hence) 1. Prop.*: A. Gen.: *A country district*; *a canton, village*, etc.: Virg.; Tac.—B. Esp.: *A canton, district, province of the Gauls and Germans*: Cæs. II. Meton.: *The country, for the country people*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pays*.

pā-la, æ, f. [acc. to Var. fr. pa(n)g-o, and so for pag-la, a thing fastened; but rather fr. pa(n)d-o, and so, for pad-la, a thing extended or spread out, hence] 1. *A spade*: Liv.—2. *The beset of a ring*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pelle*.

Pālemon, ὄνις, *m.*, Παλαμῶν. **Palemon**: 1. A seagod, formerly called *Melicerta*, the son of *Athamas* and *Ino*.—Hence, **Pālemon-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Palemon*; Meton.) *Corinthian*.—2. *Remmius Palemon*; a Roman grammarian in the time of *Tiberius* and *Claudius*.—3. A shepherd.

Pālepōlitāni, ὄνις, *m.*, Παλεπολιταῖν. **Palestine**, a city of *Campa*; the *Palestinians*.

Pāleste, ἔς, *f.*, Παλαιστή. **Paleste**; a seaport in *Epirus*.—Hence, **Pālestin-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Paleste*; or *Epirus*; *Palestian*.

Pālestina, ἔς, *f.*, Παλαιστίνη. **Palestine**, in *Syria*.—Hence, **Pālestin-us**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Palestine*.—As *Subst.* **Pālestini**, ὄνις, *m.* (*sc. incolae*) *The inhabitants of Palestine*.

pālestra, ἔς, *f.*, παλαίστρα. **I.** Prop.: *The palestra*; i.e. a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** A wrestling in the palestra, the exercise of wrestling: **Virg.**—**B.** Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: **Cic.**—**C.** An art, skill: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. palestra*.

pālestric-e, *adv.* [**palestric-us**] *After the manner of one engaged in the palestra*: **Cic.**

pālestricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *παλαίστρικος*. *Of, or belonging to, the palestra*; *palestric*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. palestra*.

pālestrita, ἔς, *m.* = *παλαίστριτης*. **The director of a wrestling-school**: **Cic.** **pālam**, *adv.* and *prep.* [**prob. contr. fr. patulum**, Acc. fem. of *patulus*] **I.** *Adv.* *Openly, publicly*; *hæc palam Syracusis gesta sunt*, **Cic.**—**Partic. phrase**: *Palam est or factum est, etc.* *It is public, well known*: **Cic.**; **Pl.** **II.** *Prep. c. Abl.*: *Before, in the presence of one*: *rem credidit palam populo solvit*, **Liv.**

Pālāmēdes, ἰς, *m.*, Παλαμῆδης (*Skilful contriver or adroit deviser*). **Palamedes**; a son of *Nauplius*, king of *Eubœa*.

Pālātium (**Pall-**), ἰς, *n.* [*etym. dub.*] **I.** Prop.: *Palatium*; one of the seven hills of *Rome*.—Hence, **Pālāt-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Palatium*; *Palatine*.—As *Subst.*: **Palatina**, ἔς, *f.* (*sc. tribus*) *The Palatine tribe (one of the four city tribes)*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: (*Augustus* had his residence on the Palatium; hence, in and after the Augustan age) *An emperor's place of residence, an imperial abode, a palace*: **Ov.**—Hence, **pālāt-inus** (**pallat-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the imperial abode; imperial*: *adv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. palais*.

pāl-ātus, ἰ, *m.*, -um, *i*, *n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = pā, pascere*] (*The fed thing, i.e. the thing affected, or influenced, by feeding, or food*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The palate or roof of the mouth, in which the power of taste resides*: **Cic.**; **Hor.** **II.** *Fi.* : *The palate, i.e. critical taste*,
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judgment: **Cic.** **III.** Meton.: *A vault*: **Enn.**

pāl-ēa, ἔς, *f.* [*prob. akin to pal-a*] (*That which belongs to a winnowing shovel*; hence) **Chaff**: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. paille*.

pālē-ar, ἄρις, *n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to pal-a*] (*That which belongs to a palea, or thing spread out*; hence) **Of cattle**: *The flat broad skin hanging below the neck*; *the dewlap*: **Virg.**

Pāles, ἰς, *f.* [*prob. akin to Sanscrit root PAL = pā, pascere*] (*The feeding one*; hence) **Pales**, the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle.

Pālci, ὄνις, *m.* (**Sing.**) **Pālicus**, *i*, *Virg.*; **Ov.**, *m.* *The Pālic*; sons of *Jupiter* and the nymph *Thalia* or *Ætna*.

Pāl-ilis, *e*, *adj.* [**Pal-ē**] *Of, or belonging to, Pales*: **Ov.**—Hence, **Pāl-illa**, ἰum, *n.* (*sc. sacra*) *The Pāllia*; the feast of *Pales*.

pālimpsestus, *i*, *m.* = *παλίμψηστος* (*Again scraped*). *A parchment from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again*: a *palmimpsest*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. palmimpseste*.

Pālinūrus, *i*, *m.*, Παλινούρος. **Palinurus**; the pilot of *Æneas*, who fell into the sea and was drowned off the coast of *Lucania*.

pālīurus, *i*, *m.* = *παλίουρος*. *The plant palurus*; *Christ's thorn*: **Virg.**

palla, ἔς, *f.* [*etym. dub.*; *acc. to some from Greek πάρα*, “to cut,” whence *πάρος*, “a piece of cloth,” as a thing that has been cut] **A palla**; i.e.: 1. A long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches: **Virg.**—2. A loose dress worn by the male sex: **Hor.**—3. An undergarment: **Ov.**—4. A curtain: **Sen.**

pallāca, ἔς, *f.* = *παλλάκη*. *A concubine* (pure Lat. *peller*): **Suet.**

1. **Pallas**, ἰδης, and ἰδος, *f.*, Παλλάς (*Brandisher or Maiden*). **Pallas**. **I.** Prop.: *The Greek name for Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her*.—Hence, **Pallād-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; *Palladian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pallādium**, ἰς, *n.* (*sc. signum*) *The Palladium*; i.e. the image or statue of *Pallas*, which was said to have fallen from heaven, at *Troy*, in the reign of *Ilus*, and during the Trojan war was carried off by *Ulysses* and *Dioned*, because of the fate of the city depended on the possession of it. **II.** Meton.: **A.** The olive-tree: **Ov.**—**B.** Oil: **Ov.**—**C.** The Palladium: **Ov.**—**D.** For *Vesta* (because the Palladium stood in the temple of *Vesta*): **Prop.**

2. **Pallas**, antis (*Voc.*, **Pallā**, **Virg.**), *m.*, Πάλλας (*Brandisher or Youth*). **Pallas**: 1. Son of *Pandion*, the father of the fifth *Minerva*.—2. A king of *Arcadia*, the great-grandfather of *Evander*.—3. Son of *Evander*.—Hence, **Pallant-ēus** (**-ius**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*; *Pallantian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pallantēum**, *i*, *n.* **Pallantēum**: *a.* A city in *Arcadia*, the

residence of *Pallas*.—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood*.—4. One of the giants.

—Hence, **a.** **Pallant-ias**, ἰδης, *f.* *Aurora*, so called because descended from *Hyperion*, uncle of the giant *Pallas*: **Ov.**—**b.** **Pallant-is**, ἰδος and ἰδης. *Aurora* (*v. precd.* no. a.): **Ov.**

Pallēne, ἔς, *f.*, Παλλήνη. **Pallēne**; a peninsula and town of *Macedonia*, on the *Thermæa Gulf*, called also *Phegia*; the scene of the battle between the gods and the giants.—Hence, **Pallēn-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Pallēnian*.

pallē-nis, ntis : 1. *P. of pallē-o*.—2. *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Pale*, wan: *pallēntes* terrore puellæ, **Ov.**—**b.** Meton.: (a) *Of a faint or pale colour*: *pale-coloured*, *greenish*, *yellowish*: *pallēntes* violæ, **Virg.**—(b) Poet.: *That makes pale morbi*, **Virg.**—**c.** **Fig.**: *Pale*, weak, bad: fama, **Tac.**

pall-ēo, ἰ, *n.* sup., ἔre, 2. *v. n.* [*παλλ-ός*, “ash-coloured”] **I.** Prop.: *To be, or look, ash-coloured, wan, or pale*: sudat, pallet, **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: *To lose the natural colour, to change colour, fade* *ne vitio coli pallat ægra seges*, **Ov.** **III.** **Fig.**: **A.** *To grow pale, be sick with desire; to long for, eagerly desire any thing*: *ambitione malā aut argenti pallet amore*, **Hor.**—**B.** *To grow pale at any thing to be anxious or fearful*: *dum pueri omnis pater et matercula pallet, i.e. on account of, Hor.—**C.** *To grow pale by excessive application to a thing*: *nunc utile multis Pallere*, **Juv.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. pâlir*.*

pallē-sco, pallōi, *n.* sup., *pallē-scere*, 3. *v. n.* [*inch.* [*pallē-o*]] **I.** Prop.: *To grow, or turn pale*: nullā pallēscere culpā, **Hor.** **II.** Meton.: *Of things*: *To turn pale or yellow*: *ut serā, . . . Pallēscunt frondes*, **Ov.**

pallī-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pallī-um*] (*Provided or furnished with a pallium*; hence) *Dressed in a pallium, cloaked*: **Cic.**

pallīdū-lus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*for pallīdo-lus*; *fr. pallidus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *pallīdo-i*] *Somewhat pale, palish*: **Cat.**

pallīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pallī-eo*] **I.** Prop.: *Pale, pallid*: (*Comp.*) oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens, **Ov.** (*Sup. with Partitive Gen.*) quæ (*sc. stellæ*) sunt omnium pallidissime, **Pl.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That gives a pale appearance, or makes pale*: pallid: inors, **Hor.**—**B.** *Livid, sallow*: hospes, **Cat.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. pâlê*.

pallīōl-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pallīōl-um*] (*Provided or furnished with a palliolum*; hence) *Covered with a cloak-cape or hood*: **Suet.**

pallō-lum, *i*, *n.* dim. [*pallium*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *pallio i*] *A small Greek mantle or cloak*: **Plaut.**

pallium, ἰ, *n.* [*etym. dub.*; *prob. akin to 1. palla*] 1. A coverlet: **Ov.**—2. A Greek cloak or mantle: **Cic.**—**Prov.**: *Tunica propior pallio est, My shirt is nearer to me than my coat*: **Plaut.**

pall-or, ὄρις, *m.* [*pall-eo*] 1. *æ*

Prop.: *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor:* Cic.; **Hor.**—**B. Meton.:** *A disagreeable colour, unsightliness:* Ov.—**2. a. Prop.:** *A greyish pale (at anything); alarm, terror, etc.:* Plant.—**b. Meton.:** *Personified: Pallor;* the *god of Fear:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pálleur*.

1. palma, æ, f. = παλάμη. I. Prop.: *The palm of the hand:* Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.:** **A. The hand:** Cic.; Virg.—**B. The sole of a goose's foot:** Pl.—**C. The broad end or blade of an oar:** Cat.—**D. 1. A palm-tree, a palm:** Pl.—Hence, by another meton.: **2. a. The fruit of the palm-tree, a date:** Ov.—**b. A broom made of palm-twigs:** Hor.—**c. A palm-branch or palm-branch, a token of victory:** Cic.; Hor.—**d. A token, or badge, of victory; the palm, prize:** Cic.—**e. Of persons:** Victory: Cic.—**f. Of things:** Pre-eminence, superiority, glory, honour, etc.: Cic.—**g. One who carries off the palm; a victor:** Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paume, palme*.

2. palma = parma.
palm-aris, e, adj. [1. palm-a] (Of, or belonging to, a palma; hence) That merits the palm or prize, excellent: statua, Cic.

palm-arium, ii, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to a prize; hence) A masterpiece: Tor.

1. palmā-tus, a, um, P. of palm-(a)-o.

2. palm-ātus, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] (Provided with a palma; hence) Worked or embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palme*.

palm-e-s, itis, m. [for palm-l-(t)-s; fr. palm-a; i, root of e-o] (That which goes, or proceeds, from the palma; hence) A young branch or shoot of a vine; a vine-sprig, vine-sprout: Virg.

palm-ētum, i, n. [1. palm-a] (A thing provided with palma; hence) A palm-grove: Hor.

palm-l-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [1. palm-a; (i); fer-o] (That which goes, or proceeds, from the palma; hence) A young branch or shoot of a vine; a vine-sprig, vine-sprout: Virg.

palm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [1. palm-a] Abounding in palm-trees: Virg.

palm-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] (A small palma; hence) The blade of an oar, an oar: Virg.

palm-us, i, m. [akin to 1. palm-a] I. Prop.: *The palm of the hand:* Pl. **II. Meton.:** *As a measure of length: A span, or twelve digits:* Pl.

pāl-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root pād, ire] I. Gen.: *To wander, wander about:* A. Prop.: *palantes comites, Lucr. palantesque polo stellas, Virg. B. Fig.:* *viam palantes querere vites, Lucr. II. Esp.:* *To be dispersed or scattered about, away from the main body, etc.; to straggle:* palantur comites, Tac.

palpē-bra, æ, f. [palp-o] (The thing bringing about the moving quickly; hence) I. Prop.: *The eyelid, as that which moves much, or winks:* Cic.

II. Meton.: *The eyelashes:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paupière*.

palp-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. intens. [palp-o] I. A. Gen.: *To move frequently and quickly; to quip (sc. pisces) ad pabula petenda palpitent exiguus branchilis, Pl. B. Esp.:* **1. To throbb, palpitate, etc.: quum cor ... mobiliter palpitaret, Cic.—**2. Of persons or animals in the agonies of death: *To struggle, be convulsed, etc.:* qui postquam cecidit ... Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palpiter*.****

1. pal-po, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. and n. [etym. dub.; prob. pāl-law] (To move quickly, etc.; hence, as one of the effects thereby produced) (Prop.: *To stroke or touch softly, etc.; to pat;* Fig.) **To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle: 1. Act.: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv.—**2. Neut.:** palpabo, ecquam modo possim, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *palper*.**

2. palp-o, ōnis, m. [1. palp-o] A flatterer: Pers.

palp-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [id.] (Prop.: *To stroke or touch softly; to pat;* Fig.) **To flatter, coax, caress, wheedle: sed scribenti ad me ejusmodi literas ... palparer necesse erat, Script. ap. Cic.**

pālūdamentum, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A military cloak, soldier's cloak:* Liv. **II. Esp.: *A general's cloak:* Pl.**

pālūdātus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Dressed in a general's cloak:* Cic. **II. Meton.: *Imperial:* paludate aule, Claud.**

pālūd-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. palus, palud-i] (Full of palus; hence) Fenmy, boggy, marshy: humus, Ov.

pālumbus, is, m. and f.; -us, i, m.; -a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A wood-pigeon, ring-dove: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *palombe*.

1. pāl-us, i, m. [for pag-lus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (The thing fastened or fixed; hence) I. Prop.: *A. Gen.:* *A stake, prop, stay, pale:* Plant.; Tib. **B. Esp.: *A stake to which condemned persons were fastened, when receiving punishment; or fixed in the ground, for the purpose of being attacked by soldiers, etc., learning the military exercise:* Cic.; Juv. **II. Meton.: = *membrum virile, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pal, épau.*****

2. pāl-ūs-s (-ūs Hor.), ōdis (Gen. Plur. paludum, Cæs. paludum, Liv.) **Fig. [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. pāl-os; ud-us] (The thing having wet clay, mud, etc.; hence) A swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen: Cic.; Virg.**

pāl-us-ter, tris, tre, adj. [for pal-ud-ter; fr. palus, palud-i] (Causing a marsh; hence) I. Prop.: *Penny, marshy, swampy:* ager, Liv.; ulva, Virg. **II. Fig.: *Morally, Foul, dirty, unclean, etc.:* lux, i. e. a filthy, vicious life: Pers.**

Pamphāgus, i, m. = παμφάγος (All-devouring). Pamphagus; the name of a dog: Ov.

Pamphīlus, i, m., Πάμφιλος (All-

loving). *Pamphilus:* **1. A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard:** Cic.—**2. A rhetorician.**

Pamphylia, æ, f., Παμφυλία (The country of the mingled tribes). Pamphylia; a country of Asia Minor.—Hence, **Pamphylus, a, um, adj. Pamphylian.**—**As Subst.:** **Pamphylī, ōrum, n. The Pamphylians.**

pampin-ūs, a, um, adj. [pampin-] Pertaining to or having tendrils or vine-leaves: umbræ, Virg.

pampin-ūs, i, m. and f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. A tendril or young shoot of a vine:* Pl.—**B. A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: Cic.; Hor.**

II. Meton.: *A clasper or tendril of any climbing plant:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pampré*.

Pān, os, m., Πάν (prob. Feeder). I. Prop.: *Pan; the god of shepherds and woods, the son of Mercury and Penelope.* **II. Meton.:** *Plur. Pans; i. e. gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan:* Ov.

pānācēa, æ, f., -āces, is, n., -ax, ācis, m. = πανάκεια, panakes, panax (All-heal). Panacea, panaces, or panax: a herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases: Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *panacée*.

Panætiūs, ii, m., Παναίτιος (Cause of all; or All-giving one). Panætiūs; a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger (B.C. 140).

Panætiol-ūs (-icus), a, um, adj., Παναητιώλος, Παναητιώλικός. Pertaining to the whole of Ætolia, Panætiolian.—**As Subst.:** **Panætiolium, ii, n.:** (sc. concellum) *A general assembly, or congress, of the Ætoliots:* Liv.

pān-ārium, ii, n. [pan-is] (A thing pertaining to panis; hence) A bread-basket: Pl.

Panathenæicus, i, m. (sc. liber) The Panathenæicus; a festival oration of Isocrates, pronounced at the Panathenæa (a festival of the Athenians): Cic.

Panchāia, æ, f., Πανχαία. Panchaia; a sandy region in Arabia Felix, where good frankincense grew.—Hence, **Panch-æus (-ālus), a, um, adj. Panchæan.**

panchrestus (-istus), a, um, adj., πανχρηστός (All-good). Good, or useful, for every thing: medicamentum, Cic.

pancratiūm (-on) ii, n. = πανκράτιον (complete contest). A complete contest or combat (a kind of gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing): Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pancrace*.

Pandārus, i, m., Πάνδαρος. Pandarus: **1. A son of Lycaon, a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army.**—**2. A son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus.**

Pandātāria (-ēria), æ, f. Pandataria or Pandateria; a small island in the Tuscan Sea, a place of exile under the emperors (now St. Maria).

Pandion, ōnis, m., Πανδιών. Pandion; a king of Athens, father of Irogon

and Philomela.—Hence, **Pandōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Pandionian*.

i. pand-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. n. a. and n. [pand-us] **I. Act.**: **A. Gen.**: *To bend, bow, curve* any thing: posteriora, Quint. **B. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To bend one's self, etc.*; *to bend*: Pl. **II. Neut.**: *To bend itself, to bend*: ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr.

2. pa(n)d-o, pandi, pansum and passum, pandere, 3. v. a. [root PAD, akin to Sanscrit root pad, ire] (In causative force: *To cause to go wide, etc.*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To spread out, extend; to unfold, expand*: vela, Cic.: his retia pandite silvis, Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To spread one's self, etc.*; *out*; *to extend, stretch, etc.*: Liv.; Pl.—2. Part. Pass. (Of the hair: *Loose, dishevelled*: passis crinibus, Caes. **II. Meton.**: **A. I. Gen.**: *To throw open, to open* any thing by extending it: moenia pandimus urbis, Virg.—2. **Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To open itself, etc.*; *to open*: Liv.—**B. To lay open to culture; *to clear, till, etc.*: agros, Lucr.—**To cause to expand, etc.**; *to split*: rupem ferro pandunt, Liv.—**D. To dry** by spreading out: cum lacte coagula passo, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A. Of abstract subjects**: With Personal pron.: *To spread or extend itself*: Cic.—**B.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To open*: viam fugae, Liv.—2. **Esp.**: *To unfold in speaking*; *to make known, publish, relate, explain*: pande requirit nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov.**

Pandrosus, i, f., Πάνδροςος (Alidew). *Pandrosus*, a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Aglauros and Herse.

pand-us, a, um, adj. [pand-o] *Bent crooked, curved*: carinae, Virg.

pānēgyricus, i, m., = πανηγυρικός. (A thing) *belonging to a public assembly or festival*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogised the Athenians*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A eulogy, panegyric*: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panegyricus*.

Pangaeus, i, m., -a, ōrum, n., Πάγαιος ὄρος. *Pangaeus* or *Pangaea*, a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi.

pa(n)g-o, panxi, pantum (and pēgi or pēgi, pactum), pangere, 3. v. a. [root PAG, akin to Sanscrit root PAC, ligare, Gr. ray; whence πηνυμι] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To fasten, make fast, fix*: "pangere, figere," Fest. **B. Esp.**: *To drive, strike, sink, force, dash in, etc.*: clavum, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *To set, plant* anything: colles, Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A. Of compositions**: *To compose, make, write, etc.*: Cic.; Lucr.; Tac.—**B. Of actions, etc.**: *To celebrate, tell of, record, compose accounts of, etc.*: Enn.—**C.**: 1. **Gen.**: *To fix, determine, settle*: quos (a. fines) lex cupiditatis tuas... pepigerat, Cic.—2. **Esp.**: *A. To agree upon*; *to covenant, agree, stipulate, contract* (only in perf. forms; for the pres. and fut. pectici was used): pacem nobiscum

pepigitis, Liv.—**b. Of matters relating to marriage, etc.**: (a) *To promise, pledge, engage to do, undertake to perform*: Cat.—(b) *To promise in marriage*: Ov.

pānīcum, i, n. *Italian panic-grass*: Caes. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panic*.

pān-i-fic-ium (pane-), ī, n. [for pan-i-fac-ium; fr. pan-is; (i); fac-to] **I. Prop.**: *The making of bread*: Var. **II. Meton.**: *Any thing baked; as, bread, cakes, etc.*: Suct. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panifice*.

pā-nis, is, m. [akin to pa-sco; cf. pasco init.] (The feeding thing; hence) *Bread*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pain*.

Pāniscus, i, m., Πανίσκος. *A little Pan* (a rural deity): Cic.

pān-i-cūlus, i, m. dim. [pān-nus] *A small piece of cloth, a rag*: Juv.

Pānnōnia, a, f., Παννονία. *Pannonia*; a country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria.—Hence, 1. **Pānnōnī-cus**, a, um, adj. *Pannonian*.—2. **Pānnōnī-us**, ī, m. *A Pannonian*.

pān-nōsus, a, um, adj. [pān-nus] *Full of rags, ragged, tattered*: homines, Cic.

pān-nōcēs (-ius), a, um, adj. [id.] (Prop.: *Ragged, tattered*; Meton.) *Wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: Baucis, Pers.

pānnus, i, m. [prob. akin to Gr. πῆνος] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cloth, a garment*: Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *Of worn out or torn clothes*: Rags, tatters: Ter. **II. Meton.**: *A rag*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pagne, pan, bann*.

Pānompheus, i, m., Πανονμφαίος (Author of all oracles). *Panompheus*, an epithet of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpe**, ēs, -ea, a, f., Πανόπη. *Panope* or *Panopea*; a sea-nymph.

2. **Pānōpe**, ēs, f. *Panope*; a town in the south of Phocis.

Pānōpes, is, m. *Panopes*; a companion of Aescles.

Pānormus (Panh-), i, f., Pān-ormum (Panh-), i, n., Πάνορμος (All-anchoring ground; or a roadstead or anchorage for all). *Panormus* or *Panormum* (Panh-): 1. *A city of Sicily* (now Palermo).—Hence, **Pānōrmī-tānus**, a, um, adj. *Panormitan*.—2. *A city of Samos*.

Pantagias, -ies, and -ia, a, e, m., Πανταγίος, Πανταγίας. *Pantagias*, *Pantagies*, or *Pantagia*; a river of Sicily (now the Fiume di Porcari);—Acc., *Pantagien*, Ov.: *Pantagiam*, Claud.

panthēra, a, f., = πάνθηρα (All-hunting animal). **A panther**. ¶ Hence, *Fr. panthère*.

Panthōus (-thūs), i, m., Πάνθοος, Πάνθους (All-active). *Panthous* or *Panthos*; the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus, a priest of Apollo.—*Voc.*, Panthū, Virg.—Hence, **Panthō-idēs**, a, m. *The son of Panthous*, i. e. Euphorbus.

Pantolābus, i, m. [παντολάβος] (That takes all) *Pantolabus*; the name of a parasite.

pantōmīmus, i, m., = παντομίμος (Imitator of all). **I. Prop.**: *A ballet-*

dancer, pantomime: Suet. **II. Meton.**: *A ballet, pantomime*: Plut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pantomime*.

pāpā, interj. = παπαί. *Wonderful! how strange! indeed!* Ter.

pāpāver, ēris, n. (ante-class., m.) [etym. dub.] *The poppy*: Virg.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pavot*.

pāpāver-ūs, a, um, adj. [papa-ver] *Of, or pertaining to, a poppy or poppies*: comae, Ov.

Paphlāgō (-on), ōris, m., Παφλαγών. *A Paphlagonian*: Nep.—Hence, **Paphlāgōn-ius**, a, um, adj. *Paphlagonian*.—*As Subst.*: **Paphlāgōnia**, a, f. *The country of the Paphlagonians, situate between Bithynia and Pontus*; *Paphlagonia*.

1. **Pāphos** (-us), i, m., Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus*; a son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.

2. **Pāphos** (-us), i, f., Πάφος. *Paphos* or *Paphus*; a city in the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of that goddess.—Hence, **Pāphius**, a, um, adj. *Paphian*.—*As Subst.*: **Paphii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolae) *The inhabitants of Paphos*.

pāpilio, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A butterfly*: Cv. **II. Meton.**: *Of any winged insect*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papillon*, "a butterfly;" *pavillon*, "a pavilion."

pāpil-la, a, f. dim. [for papul-la; fr. papul-a] (Prop.: *A small pustule or pimple*: Meton.) 1. *A nipple, teat*, on the breast of human beings and animals: Pl.—2. *The breast*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papille*.

Pāpirius (old form *Papisius*), ī, m. *Papirius* or *Papissus*; the name of a patrician and plebeian gens.

Pāpiri-us (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Papirius*: *Papirian*.

Pāpius, ī, m. *Papius*; the name of a Roman gens.—Hence, **Pāpi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Papius*; *Papian*.

pappas (papas), a and ātis, m. = πάππας. (Prop.: *One who rears children*; Meton.) *A governor, tutor*: Juv.

pappus, i, m., = πάππος. **I. Prop.**: *An old man*: Var. **II. Meton.**: (The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants): Pl.

pāpūla, a, f. [etym. dub.] *A pustule, pimple*: Virg.

pāpŷr-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pāpŷr-us; (i); fer-o] *Papyrus-bearing, producing papyrus*: Nilus, Ov.

pāpŷrus, i, m. and f.; -um, i, n. = πάπυρος. **I. Prop.**: *The paper-reed, papyrus*: Lucr.; Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A. A garment made from the bark of the papyrus**: Juv.—**B. Paper** (made of papyrus-bark): Juv.; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. papyrus, papier*.

pār, pāris, adj. (*Gen. Plur.* usually *pārium*) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit para, "allus"] 1. *Of another person or thing of the same nature*: a. **Gen.**: *Equal*: olī discurrere pares, divided in equal parts, Virg. (with Gen.) *vita beata existit par et dñis* deorum, Cic. (*Sup.*; also with dat.) *parissumi estis libus*, Plaut. (*With*

Abt. libertate, Cic. (with *Inf.*) cantare pares, et respondere parati, Virg. (fold. by *atque, ac, or quam*) quos in parem libertatis conditionem, atque ipsi artem, receperunt, Cæs.: par ratio cum Lucilio, ac tecum, Cic.: cum pari numero, quam, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) *Par est, etc., It is, etc., fit, meet, suitable, proper, right:* Cic.—(b) *Par pari, etc., respondere* or *referre, To return like for like:* Cic.; Ter.—(c) *Ludere par impar, To play at even or odd:* Hor.—As *Subst.*: **par**, paris, m.: (a) *A fellow, equal, etc.*: Cic.—(b) *A male, companion, etc.*: Hor.—Prov.: *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, i. e. birds of a feather flock together:* Cic.—b. *Esp.*: *Equal to, a match for any one in any respect: adhuc pares non sumus, Cic.* (with *Dat.*) quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Cæs. (with *Abt.*) quod neque se parem armis existimabat, etc., Sall.—As *Subst.*: **par**, paris, m. (sc. homo) *One who is equal to, or a match for, another: an opponent, adversary:* Liv.—2. Of another person or thing in addition; so prps. only as *Subst.*: **par**, paris, n. *A pair: par nobile fratrum, Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pair.*

pārā-bilis, e, adj. [par(a)-o] *That may or can be procured; easy to be had; of easy attainment: divitiæ, Cic.*

Pāretāce, ārum, m. *The Parætaces: a Persian people.*

Pārētōnium, il, n. *Parcetonium; a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtis.*

pārālēlus, a, um, -os, on, adj. = *παράλληλος. Parallel:* linea, Vitr.—As *Subst.*: **pārālēli**, ōrum, m. (sc. circuli) *Parallels of latitude:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parallèle.*

pārālēticus, i, m. = *παράλητικός. A paralytic person: one having the palsy:* Pl.: *gradiatur paralyticus, Claud.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. paralytique.*

pārāphrāsis, is, f. = *παράφρασις. A paraphrase:* Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. paraphrase.*

pārāsīt-a, ē, f. [parasit-us] *A female parasite: Hor.*

pārāsīt-aster, tri, m. [id.] *A mean, sorry parasite: Ter.*

pārāsīt-icus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Parasitic:* Script. ap. Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parasitique.*

pārāsīt-or, prps. non perf., āri, i. v. dep. [id.] *To play the parasite: Plant.*

pārāsītus, i, m. = *παράσιτος* (One who eats with another: hence) I. Gen.: *A guest* (pure Lat. conviva): Var. II. *Esp.*: In a bad sense: *A sponger, parasite:* Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parasite.*

pārāt-e, adv. [1. parat-us] I. Prop.: *Preparedly, with preparation:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Carefully, vigilantly:* Plaut.—B. *Readily, promptly:* (Comp.) paratius venire, Cic.: (Sup.) paratissimo respondere, Pl.

pārā-tio, ōnis, f. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, getting, procuring:* Sall.

1. pārā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of par(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Prepared:* hence: a.

Gen.: *Ready: ad omnia paratus, Cic.* (Comp.; also, with *Dat.*) athleta certaminum parator, Quint.—b. *Esp.*: (a) *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with any thing: expedito homine et parato opus est, Cic.* (Sup.) ad omne facinus paratissimus, id.—(b) Of mental preparation: *Prepared, in a good or bad sense: ad quam (sc. causerum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatius accedo, Cic.*—(c) *Well-versed, skilled, experienced in any thing: in jure, Cic.: in agendo, id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. prêt.*

2. pārā-tus, ūs, m. [1. par(a)-o] *A preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision:* Ov.; Tac.

Par-ca, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as 1. par-o] *(She who brings or assigns one's lot; cf. Gr. Μοῖρα, from μοῖρα, the apportioning goddesses) One of the goddesses of Fate; Plur., the Fates* (whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. Parque.*

parc-e, adv. [parc-us] 1. a. Prop.: *Sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce, Cic.* (Sup.) paratissimo, Suet.—b. Meton.: Of time: *Seldom, rarely:* (Comp.) parcius junctas quantunt fenestras, Hor.—2. In a good sense: *Thriftyly, frugally, economically:* Cic.—3. In a bad sense: *Penuriously, parsimoniously, in a niggardly way:* Ter.

parc-imōnia (pars-), æ, f. [parc-o] *Springiness, frugality, thrift, parsimony:* Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parcimonie.*

parc-o, pēperci or (less freq. parsi), parcitum or parsum, parcere, 3. v. n. and a. [parc-us] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To act sparingly, be sparing with respect to a thing; to spare a thing: longius tolerare posse parcendo, Cæs.* (with *Dat.*) non parcam opere, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing; to use carefully, not to injure: parcere subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Virg.*—2. *To spare any action; to abstain or refrain from doing a thing; to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit a thing: me illi auxilio pepercisse, i. e. nude no use of proffered assistance, Cic.*—3. *To refrain, forbear: parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Virg.*—4. *To desist from: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.*—5. *To cease, desist, leave off, stop: parcite . . . jam parcite carmina, Virg.* II. Act.: *To spare: memoras quæ multa talenta Natis parce tuis, i. e. keep them for, Virg.*

par-cus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. pars, and so for part-cus] (Belonging only to a part: hence) I. Prop.: *Spare, scanty, little, small: parce sale contingere, Virg.* (Comp.) parcor ira, Ov. II. Fig.: *Narrow-minded:* (Sup.) paratissimus homo, Sen. III. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Sparing, chary, moderate in any thing: bene est, cui deus obtulit Parcā, quod satis est, manu, Hor.* (with *Gen.*) civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. B. *Esp.*: Of expenditure: *Sparing: 1.*

In a good sense: *Thrifty, frugal, economical: colonus, Cic.*—2. In a bad sense: *Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious: familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic.* (with *Gerund* in *di*) magnam donandi parca juvenus, Hor. **pardus**, i, m. = *παρδος. A male panther: Pl.*

1. pār-ens, entis: 1. P. of pare-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Obedient:* (Comp.) parentiores exercitulis, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *comm. gen. (sc. homo) A subject:* Sall.

2. pār-ens, entis, m. and f. (Gen. Plur., parentum and um) [obsolete pārō-pārō] 1. a. Prop.: *(She who brings forth: hence) A of women: A female parent, a mother:* Virg.; Hor.—(b) Of animals: *A dam, etc.*: Pl.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A mother, parent: eorum parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.*—2. a. Prop.: *(He who begets: hence) A male parent; a father:* Cic.; Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) *A progenitor, ancestor:* Virg.—(b) (Mostly plur.) *A relative, kinsman:* Eutr.; Curt.—c. Fig.: (a) *A father, inventor, author: Mercurius curvæ lyrae parens, Hor.*—(b) Of a city: *A father, founder:* Cic.—(c) As an honorary appellation: *Father: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus, i. e. of Jupiter, Hor.*—3. a. Sing.: *A parent, whether father or mother:* Hor.—b. Plur.: *Parents; i. e. both father and mother:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parent.*

pār-entālia, lum, v. parentalis.

pār-ent-ālia, e, adj. [2. parens, parent-is] I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, a parent or parents: *parental: umbræ, Ov.* II. *Esp.*: Of, or belonging to, the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives: Ov.—As *Subst.*: **pār-entālia**, lum, n. (sc. sacra) *A festival in honour of dead relations:* Cic.

pār-ent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. [id.] *(To do something for parents or relatives: hence) I. Prop.*: *To offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents, relatives, or other beloved persons: Februarius mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic.* II. Meton.: *To revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv.* III. Fig.: *To appease, satisfy, etc.*: iræ, Curt.

pār-ēo, tū, tūm, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to par-io] I. Gen.: *To come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present or at hand: cui pecudum fibræ, colli cui sidera parent, Virg.* II. *Esp.*: A.: 1. Prop.: *To appear* (as a servant at a person's commands: *to attend, wait upon:* Gell.—2. Meton.: a. *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with: populo patiente atque parente, Cic.* (with *Dat.*) parere aliqujus voluntati, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) dicto paretur, Liv.—b. *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to: divina humanaque pulchrit Divitis parent, Hor.*—c. *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati, Cic.*—d. *To yield to one's promises or representations: Ov.*—B.

Impers. Paret, *It is clear, evident, manifest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paraître*.

paricida, æ, etc., v. part.

pari-ens, entis, P. of 2. pari-o.

pari-es, ætis (Abl. parētibus, Virg.), m. [Sanscrit, *pari*, "around"; whence Gr. *περι* : I, root of e-o, to go] (The thing going around; hence) A wall: I. Prop.: Of a house, etc., as distinguished from that of a city, etc.: Cic.; Ov. II. Fig.: Of persons: neve inter vos significatus; ego ero paries, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *paroi*.

pariēt-is, arum, f. [paries, parietis] (Things pertaining to walls; hence) Old fallen-down walls; ruins: Cic.

par-ilis, e, adj. [par] Equal, like; ætas, Ov.: (with Dat.) noctes paries diebus, Lucr.

par-io, pēpēri, pāritum and partum, pāre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to *πέφω*, fer-o] I. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: 1. Of women: To bring forth, bear: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg.—2. Of quadrupeds: To prod, bear, etc.: Pl.—3. Of birds or any oviparous animals: To lay, produce, etc.: Cic.—B. Of inanimate subjects: To bring forth, produce: fruges et reliqua, quæ terra pariat, Cic. II. Meton.: Of males: To beget: Quint. III. Fig.: To produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire, etc.: aliquid salutum, Cæs.

Paris, Idis, m., Πάρις. *Paris*: 1. The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. As soon as he was born, he was exposed, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, on Mount Ida to perish. There he was reared by shepherds; and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the latter, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes.—2. An actor, a freedman of Domitia.—3. A pantomime.

Parisi, ōrum, m. The Parisii; a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii (now Paris).

par-iter, adv. [par] I. Gen.: Equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: pariter æqualiterque respondere, Cic.: necum pariter, id. : filius pariter moratus ut pater, Plaut.: pariter facta acque infecta canebat, Virg.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall.: pariter puero donisque movetur, Virg. II. Esp.: Of equality in time or in association: At the same time, together: ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.

par-ito, perf. and sup. prps. nol found, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [1. par-o] To prepare, be about to do a thing: Plaut.

I. parma (collat. form, palma, Tib.), æ (Gen., parma, Lucr.), f. = *πάρος*. I. Prop.: A small, round shield; a target: Liv. II. Meton.: A shield: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parme*.

2. Parma, æ, f. *Parma*: a city of Gallia Cispadana, between Cremona and Piacenza, famed for its breed of sheep.—Hence, *Par-mensis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Parma; *Parman*.—As Subst.: *Parmenses*, ium, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Parma, the *Parman*s.

par-m-ātus, a, um, adj. [1. par-m-a] (Provided, or furnished, with a parma; hence) Armed with a parma; cohorts, Liv.—As Subst.: *parmatius*, i, m. One armed with a parma.

par-m-ūla, æ, f. dim. [1. par-m-a] A little, round shield; a small target: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parmu*le.

Parnāsus (-os), -ssus (-os), i, m., Πάνασος, Παρνασσός. *Parnassus* or *Parnassian* (-os); a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring (now Japara).—Hence, I.

Parnā-sis (*Parnas-*), Idis, f. adj. *Parnassian*.—2. **Parnās-ius** (*Parnas-*), a, um, adj. *Parnassian*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parnasse*.

I. pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [prob. akin to *πέφω*, fer-o] (To bring or put; hence, with accessory notion of readiness, etc.) I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To make or get ready; to prepare, furnish, provide: fugam aut furtum parat, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Person. pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, make one's self ready, etc.: Ter.; Quint.—b. Of fate, etc.: To prepare, destiny, any thing: Luc. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: To procure, get, acquire, obtain: quæ parantur pecuniā, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quem defensorum paro, Ter.—2. Esp.: To procure, get, acquire, obtain by money; to buy, purchase, etc.: hortos aliquos, Cic.

II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To make preparations, to prepare one's self: jus-is (sc. militibus) ad iter parare, Liv.—2. Esp.: a. To prepare one's self to do something; to purpose, determine, resolve, intend, be about to do: in nemus ire parant, Virg.—b. Of fate: To make preparations: cui Fata parent, i. e. are making preparations for his death, Virg.—c. To arrange, manage, regulate, ordain, contrive: si ita naturā paratum esset, ut, etc.: Cic. B. Meton.: To make a purchase, etc.: mallem hic alicubi in Crustumino paravisses, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parer*.

2. pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [par] I. Prop.: Act.: To make or esteem equal: eodem hercle vos pono et paro, Plaut. II. Fig.: Neut.: To agree, arrange with any one: se paratum cum collegā, Cic.

pār-ōcha, æ, f. = *παροχή*. A supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers: purveyance: Cic.

pār-ōchus, i, m. = *πάροχος*. I. Prop.: A purveyor, who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessities, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: An entertainer, host: Hor.

pāropsis (-apsis), Idis, f. = *παρόψις*. A dessert-dish; also, for a small dish in gen.: Juv.

Pāros (-us), i, f., Πάρος. *Paros* or *Parus*: one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.—Hence, *Pār-i-us*, a, um, adj. *Parian*: Hor.

parra, æ, f. [etym. dub.] The common or barn owl (now called *parruzza* about Venice); acc. to some, the green woodpecker or the lapwing: Hor.

Parrhāsia, æ, f., Παρρᾱσία. *Parrhasia*; a town of Arcadia.—Hence, 1. **Parrhās-is**, Idis, f. adj. (Prop.: *Parrhasian*; Meton.: Arcadian: *ursa*, the Great Bear, Ov.—As Subst.: *Parrhasis*, Idis, f. (sc. mulier) An Arcadian woman: Ov.—2. **Parrhās-i-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Parrhasian*; Meton.: Arcadian: *dea*, i. e. *Carmvuta*, the mother of Evander: Ov.

1. **Parrhās-i-us**, a, um, v. *Parrhasia*.

2. **Parrhās-i-us**, i, m., Παρρᾱσιος. *Parrhasius*: I. Prop.: A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus. II. Meton.: A *Parrhasian* in skill, etc.; one like *Parrhasius*: Cic.

parri-cida (*pari-*), (*patr*-) *cida*, in Gen. and Prud. once each, æ, comm. gen. [for *patr*-i-*cæda*-a: fr. *pater*, *patr*-is; (i); *cæd*-o] I. Prop.: The murderer of a father; a *parricide*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. The murderer of a near relative: Liv.—B. The murderer of the chief magistrate (as the father of the country): Cic.—C. A murderer, assassin: Cic.—D. One guilty of high treason, a traitor (as if the murderer of his country), a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide*.

parricidi-ālis, e, adj. [*parricid*-ium] (Of, or belonging to, *parricidium*; hence) Murderous: scelus, Just.

parricid-ium, i, n. [*parricid*-a] (The thing pertaining to a *parricida*; hence) I. Prop.: The murder, or killing of one's father; *parricide*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. The murderer of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.: Cic.—B. The murder of a free citizen: Cic.—C. 1. Treason, rebellion: Cic.; Liv.—2. A designation of the Ides of March, as the day when Cæsar was killed: "Idus Martias *parricidium* nominari (sc. placuit)," Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parricide*.

par-s, partis (Aco., partim, Liv.: Abl., parti, Lucr.), f. [etym. dub.]; prob. *φάσ-ω*, to cut] (That which is cut; hence) I. Of things: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: A part, piece, portion, share, etc.: Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrases: a. Parte, In part, partly: Ov.—b. Pro parte, For one's share or quota: Cic.—c. Ex parte, In part, partly: Cic.—d. Ex ullā (aliquā, magnā, maximā) parte, In any, etc., measure, a-gree, etc.: Cic.—e. Multis partibus, By a great deal, much: Cic.—f. Omnibus partibus, In all respects, altogether: Cic.—g. In parte, In part, partly: Quint.—h. Pro meā (tuā, suā) parte, or simply pro parte (also, with adj.), For my, your, or his share; to

the best of my, your, his, etc., ability. Cic.; Ov.—J. *Magnam, maximam, bonam partem, In great part, for the most part*: Lucr.; Cæs.; Cic.—K. *In eam partem*: (a) *On that side*: Ter.—(b) *On that account, with that intent, to the end that*: Cic.—m. *In utramque partem, On both sides, for and against, pro and con*: Cic.—n. *In neutram partem, On neither side*: Cic.—o. *In ullam partem, In any manner or degree*: Cic.—p. *Mitiores in partem, After a milder, or more favourable manner*: Cic.—q. *Optimam in partem, In the best, or most favourable manner*: Cic.—r. *In ejus partem, In reference to that, on that account, etc.*: Cic.—s. *In partem aliquem vocare, To call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division of any thing*: Cic.—t. *Nullā parte, By no means, not at all*: Ov.—u. *Omni parte, and omni a et parte, In every respect, entirely*: Cic.; Liv.; Ov.—v. *Per partes, Partly, partially*: Pl.—w. *In omnes partes, In every respect, altogether*: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *A portion, share, of food*: Suet.—b. *Plur.*: A part, place, region of the earth: Cic.; Ov. B. Meton.: 1. *A part, character, on the stage*: Cic.—2. *A part, function, office, duty, etc. (mostly plur.)*: Cic.; Quint. II. *Of persons*: A. Gen.: *A part, portion, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *Collectively*: a. *Some out of many*: Virg.—b. *Pars . . . pars*: *Some . . . some; some . . . others*: Liv.—2. *A party, etc. (mostly plur.)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *part, parti, partie*.

parsimonia, æ, v. *parcimonía*. **Parthāon**, ónis, m., Παρθάων. *Parthāon*: a son of Agenor and Epistate, king of Calydon, and father of Œneus. **Parthēni** (-īni), órum, m., Παρθενί or Παρθενί. *The Partheni or Parthini*: a people of Illyria. **parthénice**, és, f. = παρθενική. *Parthenice*: a plant, called also parthenium: Cat.

Parthénus, ū, m., παρθένος (Maiden). *Parthenius*: 1. *A mountain in Arcadia*:—Hence, **Parthenius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parthenius*: Parthianus.—2. *A river of Paphlagonia*.—3. *A Greek erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil*.

Parthēnōpæus, i, m., Παρθενόωνας (Maiden-smiter). *Parthenopæus*: the son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the seven who went against Thebes.

Parthēnōpe, és, f., Παρθενόνη. *Parthenope*: one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on which account that city was in early times called by her name.—Hence, **Parthēnōpæus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Parthenope*; Meton.) *Neapolitan*.

Parthēnópolis, is, f., Παρθενόπολις (Maiden-city). *Parthenopolis*: a city of Lower Mesia.

Parthi, órum, m., Παρθοί. I. Gen.: *The Parthians*; a Scythian peo-

ple, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Hence, A. **Parth-us** (-icus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Parthians*: **Parthian**.—B. **Parth-ia**, æ, f. *Parthia*; the country of the Parthians, Parthia (now Khestan). II. Esp.: Sing. collectively: *The Parthian*: versis animosus equis, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Parthes, Parthique*.

Parth-ini (-eni), órum, m. *The inhabitants of Parthus, a city of Illyria; the Parthini*.

part-i-cep-s, cēpis, adj. [for part-i-cap-s; fr. pars, part-is; (i); cap-i] *Sharing, partaking, participating*: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.—As Subst.: A sharer, partaker, partner: Ter.; Cic.

particip-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [particeps, particip-is] I.: A. Gen.: *To make partaker of, to give a share of*: ut dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. B. Esp.: *To make partaker of what one knows; hence*: To make privy to, communicate, impart, inform of a matter: servum participat sui consilii, Plaut. II.: *To share something*: laudes cum aliquo, Liv. III.: A. Act.: *To share in, partake of, participate in any thing*: ut participet parem (sc. pestem), Poet. ap. Cic.—B. Neut.: *To partake, become a partaker, etc.*, ad participandum alium alio . . . homines naturā esse factos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *participer*.

part-icula, æ, f. dim. [pars, part-is] *A small part, a little piece, a particle*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *particule*.

particūl-ātim, adv. [particul-a] *Piece by piece, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally*: Auct. Her.

part-im, adv. [part-i-or] (By a dividing; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Partly, in part*: Cic.—B. Esp.: As Subst.: *Part of, some of, some*: partim præda, Cic. ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc., id. II. Meton.: *For the most part, chiefly, principally*: Plaut.

1. **par-tiō**, ónis, f. [par-i-o] *A bearing, bringing forth*: Plaut.

2. **part-īo**, īvi or īi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [pars, part-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To part, share, divide, distribute*: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. paullo secus a me atque ab illo partita ac distributa, Cic.—B. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass.: *Allotted, assigned, distributed*: pluresque partitis temporibus in opere erant, Cæs. II. Meton.: Perf. Part.: *Separated, parted off*: carcere partitos Circus habebit equos, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partir*.

part-i-or, itus sum, iri, 4. v. ep. [id.] *To part, share, divide, distribute*: partiri limite campum, Virg.

partit-e, adv. [partit-us] *With proper divisions, methodically*: dicere, Cic.

parti-tiō, ónis, f. [2. parti-o] I. Gen.: *A sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Philosoph. t. t.: *A logical division into parts or members, a partition*: Cic.—B. Rhet. t. t.: *A rhetorical division*

into parts or heads, a partition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partition*.

parti-tor, óris, m. [parti-or] A divider, distributor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *partiteur*.

parti-tus, a, um, P. of parti-or, and of 2. parti-o.

partūr-īo, īvi or īi, itum, ire (Imperj. parturibat, Phaed., 4. v. n. and a. desid. [pario, Part. partur-us] I. Prop.: *To desire to bring forth; to be in travail or labour*: tu (sc. Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov.—Prov.: Of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born—Eng.: great cry and little wool, Hor. II. Fig.: A. *To be big or pregnant with any thing; to brood over, meditate, purpose*: respublica periculum parturit, Cic.—B. *To be anxious or concerned*: animus, Cic.—C. *To imagine, conceive*: innumeris mundos, Claud. III. Meton.: *To bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc.*: Germania quos horrida parturit Fætās, Hor.: (without Object) omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.

1. **part-us**, a, um, P. of par-i-o. 2. **part-us**, ūs (Dat. Sing., partu, Prop.), m. [par-i-o] 1. A. Prop.: *A bearing, bringing forth, birth*: Cic.—b. Fig.: *Parturition, i. e. beginning, origin, commencement*: oratorum, Cic.—2. A. Prop.: *A begetting*: Poet. ap. Cic.—b. Meton.: *The young or offspring of any creature; the fetus or embryo*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *part*.

par-um, adv. [akin to par-vus] I. Prop.: *Too little, not enough*: nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc., Cic.: (with Gen.) leporis parum, id. II. Meton.: *Not particularly, not very, little*: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic.

pār-um-per, adv. *For a little while, for a short time, a while*: Cic.; Virg.

parv-e, adv. (Comp., minus; Sup., minim-e, minum-e) [parv-us; minor, Neut. minus; minim-us, minum-us] I. Pos.: *A little, slightly, in a small degree or measure; parve per seos fecitur delphinus, Vitr. II. Comp. A.: 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: Less, not so much*: qui (sc. metūs) ipsi per se minus valerent, . . . nisi, etc., Cic.: imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transferunt, Sall.: nec minus admirabilior illius exitus belli, Flor.: (with atque) qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor.—B. Esp.: *Too little*: si minus de aliquo dixerō, Cic.—Particular phrase: Plus minusve, Too much or too little: Ter.—2. Meton.: *To make an emphatic negation*: Not at all; by no means; in no degree: nonnunquam ea, quæ predicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic.—Particular combination: Quo minus (or, as one word, quominus), also minus quo: (with Subj.) That one, etc., should not do, etc., something: from doing, etc., something: Cic.; Ter.—B. Of time: Less, not so long or much; inaeffectum

tri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine, Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A.** Prop.: *In a very small, or slight, degree; very little; in the smallest degree; least: quum maxime videbatur, tum minime philosophabamur, Cic.* (strengthened by *omnium*) ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. — Particular combination: With a preceding negative: Especially: nec minime, Cic. **B.** Meton.: *By no means, not at all: Cic.* — Particular expression: Minime gentium, *By no means in the world: Ter.*

parvissimus, a, um, v. parvus. **parvitas**, atis, f. [parv-us] *Smallness, littleness: Cic.; Pl.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *parvité*.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [for parvo-lus; fr. parvus, (uncontr. Gen.) parvo-i] **I.** Prop.: *Very small, or little; petty, slight: prælia, Cæs. II.* Meton.: **A.** Of age: *1. Little, youthful, young: si quis mihi parvulus aulâ Luderet, Æneas, Virg.—As Subst.: a. parvulus, i, m. (sc. puer) A little or young boy: a parvulo, from a little boy, i. e. from early childhood: Ter.—b. parvula, æ, f. (sc. puella) A little or young girl: Ter.—2.* With words denoting age: *Early, youthful, young: a parvula ætate, Just.—B.* Too little, i. e. not equal to, not sufficient for a thing: *quam illæ rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! Plaut.*

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor; Sup. parvissimus and min-imus, -unus) [etym. of parvus dub.; but prob. akin to pars; min-or, min-imus, from MIN, the root of Lat. min-no, Gr. μιν-ω] **I.** Prop.: Of size or space: **A.** Pos.: *Small, little: pisciculi parvi, Cic.—B.* Comp.: **1.** Gen.: *Smaller, less: inter ignes Luna minores, Hor.—2.* Esp.: *a. Too small, too little: ut calcæus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor.—b.* Of the moon: *Diminished in size, waning, on the wane: Hor.—C.* Sup.: *Very small or little; smallest, least: parvissima corpora, Lucr.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum naturâ minimum, quod, etc., Cic.* — Particular phrase: *Quam minimum, As little as possible: Cæs. II.* Meton.: **A.** Of quantity, measure, degree, amount or number: **1.** Pos.: *Small, little, few, inconsiderable: si præco parvas . . . Mercedes sequer, Hor.—As Subst.: parvum, i, n. A little, i. e. a small amount of any thing: Cic.; Virg.—2.* Comp.: **A.** Less, not so much, smaller, etc.: *si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, Cic.—As Subst.: minus, oris, n. Less, a less amount: Cic.; Liv.—b.* Shorter: *neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, quæ, etc., Hor.—3.* Sup.: *Least, very small or trifling; smallest: ne minimo quidem casu, Cæs.—A* verbal expression: *Minimum, very little, very slightly, not at all: Cic.* — Particular phrases: **a.** Non minimus (= maximus), *The greatest: Suet.—b.* Quam minimum, *As little as possible: Hor.—c.* Non minimum, *Chiefly, particularly: Liv.—As Subst.:*

minimum, i, n. *The least, or a very small, amount, etc., of any thing: Cic.—B.* Of sounds, etc.: *Little, small, low, etc.: sonus, Ov.—C.* Of time: **1.** Pos.: *a.* Of things: *Little, brief, short; of small duration, of brief continuance: in parvo tempore, Lucr.—b.* Of persons: *Little, youthful, young: Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: parvus, i, m. (sc. puer) A little boy, a young child: Cic.; Liv.—2.* Comp.: **a.** Of things: (a) Gen.: *Less, briefer, shorter: tempus, Ov.—(b)* Esp.: *Too short, too brief, not long enough: dies sermone minor, Ov.—b.* Of persons: (a) Gen.: *Younger: minor uno mense vel anno, Hor.—As Subst.: minores, um, comm. gen. (sc. nati or nate): (a)* Of persons: *Descendants, posterity: Virg.—(b)* Of animals: *The younger ones; the young or offspring: Virg.—(c)* Esp.: *The younger out of several; the youngest: filia minor Ptolemæi regis, Cæs.—3.* Sup.: **a.** Of things: *Least, smallest, very short: minima pars temporis, Cæs.—Adverbial expression: Minimum, The fewest number of times: Pl.—b.* Of persons: *Youngest, the youngest: minimus natu horum omnium, Cic.—D.* Of degree or extent: *Small, slight, little: metus, Cic.—A* verbal expression: *Parvo, By a little; in a small or slight degree: Liv.; Pl.—E.* Of value, consideration, etc.: **1.** Pos.: *Little, small, low, slight, etc.: pretium, Ter.—Particular expressions: a.* With verbs of buying, selling, etc.: *Parvo pretio or parvo, At a low price, at a small sum: Cic.; Hor.—b.* With verbs of valuing, considering, estimating, affirming, etc.: *Parvi (sc. pretii), Of small value; of little or slight account: Plaut.; Cic.—2.* Comp.: **a.** Gen.: *Less, smaller, inferior, less important: res, Cic.—Particular expressions: Minoris (sc. pretii): (a)* With Verbs of selling, etc.: *A. a less sum, cheaper, at a lower rate, etc.: Cic.—(b)* With Verbs of valuing, estimating, etc.: *Of less account or importance: Sall.—b.* Esp.: *Too trivial or unimportant: et sunt notitiâ multa minora tuâ, Ov.—3.* Sup.: *Minimo (sc. pretio), At the lowest, smallest, etc., sum, etc.; at a very low sum or cost: Plaut.; Hor.—F.* In rank or estimation: **1.** Pos.: **A.** Of persons: *Small, low, humble, mean: Hor.—b.* Of things: *Little, unimportant, trifling, humble, inconsiderable, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2.* Comp.: *Inferior, lower, humbler, etc.: sapiens uno minor est Jove, Hor.—3.* Sup.: *Least, smallest, lowest, most trifling or unimportant: res, Cic.—As Subst.: minima, orum, n. The most trifling or unimportant things: Liv.—G.* Of power, character, ability, attainments, etc.: **1.** Pos.: *Low, mean, humble: operosa parvus Carmina fingo, Hor.—2.* Comp.: **A.** Inferior: *honore minores, Hor.—b.* Too powerless for doing something; unequal to doing something: *tanto certare minorem, Hor.*

pa-sco, pâvi, pastum, pascere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root Pâ,

to feed, to defend; Gr. πα-ίσκειν, Aor. ἐ-πάσκειν, to eat] **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To nourish, maintain, support by food; to feed: beluas, Cic.: nos olusculis, id.—2.* Esp.: **a.** Pass. in reflexive force: (a) Of cattle: *To graze, browse, feed, etc.: Virg.—(o)* Of birds, etc.: *To take food, feed itself, etc., feed: Liv.—b.* To feed, pasture, drive to pasture, tend while feeding, quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To get one's living, live, etc.: Cic.—2.* **a.** Gen.: *To feed, feast, gratify: quos furor rapinis pavit, Cic.—b.* Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To feast, gratify, or delight one's self, etc.: Cic.—3.* To cherish, foster: *spes pascis inanes, Virg. C.* Meton.: **1.** Of the hair of the head or beard: *To cherish, let grow: Hor.—2.* Of fire: *To feed, increase, keep up, supply fuel to, etc.: Ov.—3.* Of debt: *To increase, enlarge, augment, keep adding to: Hor.—4.* Of the heavenly bodies: *To maintain, support, keep up, feed: Virg.—5.* Of an altar: *To supply with sacrifices, etc., to feed: ubi Taurica dirâ Cæde phæratrate pascitur aa deæ, Ov.—6.* Of an enemy: *To consume, ravage, lay waste, devastate, etc.: campos, Liv. II.* Neut.: **A.** Of persons as subjects: **1.** To provide food or pasturage for cattle; to keep or feed cattle: *Cic.—2.* To take or drive cattle to pasture: *Virg.—B.* Of animals: *To browse, graze, etc.: Virg.—C.* Of birds: *To feed, take food: Virg.—D.* Of things, as subjects: *To supply food or sustenance; to yield or afford support: vultis pascent radicles herbas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. paître.*

pa-scor, pastus sum, pasci, 3. v. dep. a. [id.] To feed or browse upon: Of animals: *silvas et summa Lycæi, Virg.*

pasc-ûus, a, um, adj. [pasc-o] (Feeding; hence) Of, or for, pasture; grazing: *agri, Cic.—As Subst.: pascuum, i, n. A pasture: Cic.; Ov.*

Pâsiphæa, æs, -a, Πασίφαη (All-shining). *Pasiphae or Pasiphaa; a daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne; and also of the Minotaur. After death she received divine honours in Laconia.—Hænoc, Pasipha-ëia, æ, f. The Pasiphaëan maiden; i. e. Phædra: Ov.*

Pâsithæa, æ, -es, f., Πασίθεα. *Pasitheia or Pasitheia; one of the three Graces.*

pas-ser, êris, m. [prob. for passer; fr. pa(n)d-o] (The spreader, hence) **1.** Of birds in reference to the expanding of their wings: **a.** A sparrow: *Cic.—b.* With marinus, because brought from beyond the sea: *An ostrich: Plaut.—2.* Of a fish in reference to its form: *A species of flat fish; prps. a brill: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. passereau.*

passer-cûlus, i, m. dim. [id.] A little sparrow: *Cic.*

pas-sim, adv. [for pad-sim; fr. pa(n)d-o] (By a spreading out; hence) u 8

I. Prop.: At, or to, different places, here and there, hither and thither, in every direction, at random: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without order: Hor.

pas-sum, i, n. [for pas-sum; fr. id.] (Prop.): The thing spread out and dried; Meton.: The thing made from that which is spread out and dried; hence) Wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine: Virg.

1. pas-sus (for pad-sus), a, um, P. cf. pa(n)d-o.

2. pas-sus (for pat-sus), a, um, P. cf. pat-i-or.

3. pas-sus, ūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. pa(n)d-o] (A stretching out of the feet in walking; hence) **I. Prop.**: A step, pace: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A footstep, track, trace: Ov.—**B.** A pace, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pas.

pastil-lus, i, m. dim. [for pastulus; fr. 2. pastus, through obsol. pastul-us] (Small, or little, food; hence) (Prop.): A little loaf or roll: Meton.: **1.** A lozenge, troche, trochisch: Pl.—**2.** An aromatic lozenge (for imparting an agreeable smell to the breath): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastille.

pastin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pastin-um, a dibble] To dig and trench, to prepare the ground: Pl.

pas-tio, ōnis, f. [for pas-tio; fr. pas-o] (Prop.): A keeping, feeding, maintaining, etc., of animals; Meton.: **A.** pasture, feeding-ground: Cic.

pas-tor, ōris, m. [for pas-tor; fr. id.] **I. Gen.**: A feeder, keeper, maintainer, etc.: volucrum, Var. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Prop.: A feeder of cattle, a shepherd: Hor. **B. Fig.**: Of persons as objects: A shepherd: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. pasteur, pâtre.

pastor-ālis, ē, adj. [pastor] Of, or belonging to, herdsmen or shepherds; pastoral: auguratus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pastoral.

pastor-īcus (-ītus), a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a shepherd; pastoral: fistula, Cic.

pastor-lus, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a herdsmen or shepherd: sacra, the Pallia: Ov.

1. pas-tus (for pasc-tus), a, um, P. of pasc-o.

2. pas-tus, ūs, m. [for pasc-tus; fr. pasc-o] **I. Prop.**: Feeding, eating, the act of feeding or eating: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Food: Lucr.; Cic.—**B.** A feeding place, or feeding ground: Virg. **III. Fig.**: Of abstract things: Food, support, sustenance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pāt.

Pātāra, ē, f., Πάραρα. Patara; a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.—Hence, **1. Pātāreus** (trisyll.), ēi and ōs, m., Παταρεύς. The Pataraean (a surname of Apollo).—**2. Pātār-eus**, a, um, adj. Pataraean.—**3. Patar-ani**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Patara.

Pātāvium, īi, n. Patavium; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, the birthplace of Livy the historian (now Padua).—

Hence, **Patav-ini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians.

pāt-ē-fācio, fēcī, factum, fācere (pātēfēcī, Lucr.; pātēfēcī, id.), 3. v. a. [pat-eo; (e); fac-io] **I. Prop.**: To make or lay open; to open, throw open: hostibus portas, Livr.: sulcum aratro, Ov.: iter per Alpes, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: To expose to view, make visible: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, Ov. **III. Fig.**: **A.** Of the ears: To open: Cic.—**B.** To disclose, expose, detect, bring to light: per me veritas patefacta, Cic.

pātēfac-tio, ōnis, f. [patefac-io] A laying open, disclosing, making known: Cic.

pātēfac-tus, a, um, P. of patefac-io.

pātēfio, fieri, v. patefacio.
pātēl-la, ē, f. dim. [for paten-la; fr. paten-a] **I. Gen.**: A small pan or dish, a plate; a vessel (used in cooking, and also to serve up food in): Hor. **II. Esp.**: A vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. poêle.

pātēna, ē, v. patina.

pātēns, ntis, i. P. of pate-o.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: Open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: cœlum ex omni parte patens, Cic. (Comp.) in locis patentiorebus, Cæs.—**b. Meton.**: Open, wide: (Sup.) cœlium quam patentissimi oris, Col.—**c. Fig.**: (a) Open, exposed: domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.—(b) Evident, manifest: causa, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. patent.
pātēnt-er, adv. [for patent-ter; fr. patens, patent-is] Openly, clearly: Cic.

pāt-ō, ōi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Gr. πα-άωμι] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To stand, or lie, open; to be open: concussæ patere fores, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** Of roads, etc.: To be open, i. e. passable, etc.: Cæs.—**2.** To be open, or exposed, to a thing: patens vulnori equus, Liv.—**3.** To stretch out, extend: locus patentiore, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To be, or lie, open: meas aures . . . omnium præceptis mentisque patuisse, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic.—**2.** To be in the power, or at the disposal, of any one: si mea virginitas Phæbo patuisset amanti, Ov.—**3.** To be exposed or subject to any thing: quo minus multa in eorum vitâ patent, quæ, etc., Cic.—**4.** To extend: latissime patet ær ratio, Cic.—**5.** To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: quum illa pateant . . . omnibus, Cic.

pāt-er, tris, m. [akin to Sanscrit root PA, to protect; also to nourish or feed; whence pas-co; cf. Sanscrit pī-tri, Gr. πα-ρίπ] (The accomplisher of protecting, or of nourishing; hence, in reference to the office of protecting and nourishing) **I. Prop.**: A father, sire: Cic.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: As a title of honour, whether of gods or of men: Father: Cic.; Virg. **III. Meton.**: **A. Plur.**: Fathers, forefathers: Cic.—

B. Pater cœnæ, The host: Hor.—**C. Of animals**: Sire: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. père.

pāt-ēra, ē, f. [pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) **2** broad, flat dish, used esp. in offerings, a libation-dish or bowl: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pâtre.

pāterfāmilias, ē, v. familia.

pāter-nus, a, um, adj. [pater, pat(er)-is] **1. a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: Of, or relating to, a father; affecting a father; obtained from a father: hortī Cic.—(b) Esp.: Of feeling, etc.: Such as a father has or ought to have; fatherly, paternal: animus, Hor.—**b. Meton.**: Of one's native country: paterni Fluminis ripæ, Hor.—**2. Of animals**: Of, or belonging to, a sire: Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. paternel.

pāt-esco (-isco), ūi, no sup., escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [pat-eo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To be laid open, to be opened, to open: atria longa patebant, Virg. **B. Esp.**: To stretch out, extend: paulo latior patebat campus, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To be disclosed; to become visible, evident, manifest: Danaümque patebant Insidie, Virg.

pātī-bilis, ē, adj. [pati-or] **1. Supportable**, endurable: labores, Cic.—**2. Sensitive**, passible: natura, Cic.

pātī-bālum, ī, n. [pat-eo] (The thing effecting the stretching out or extending; hence) **1.** A fork-shaped yoke (placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied): Plaut.—**2.** A cross (prob. in the form of X, similar to that on which St. Peter is said to have been crucified): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) patibule.

pātī-ens, entis, i. P. of pati-or.—**2. Pa.**: **a. Prop.**: (a) Gen.: Suffering, allowing, permitting; bearing: (with Gen.) navium patiens amnis, Liv.—(b) Esp.: Of disposition, etc.: Patient: (Sup.) patientissime aures, Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Firm, unyielding, hard: (Comp.) saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. patient.

pātīēnt-er, adv. [for patient-ter; fr. patiens, patient-is] Patiently: si pranderet olus patientior, Hor. (Comp.) patientius, Cic. (Sup.) patientissime, Val. Max.

pātīēnt-ia, ē, f. [fr. id.] **1. a. Prop.**: The act of bearing, suffering, or enduring; patience: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: (a) Forbearance, indulgence, lenity: Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: Indolence, want of spirit: Tac.—**2. Submissiveness**, subjection: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. patience.

pātī-na (-ēna), ē, f. [sts. considered as the representative of πατάρη, from πατ-έωμαι, to eat; but rather to be referred to pat-eo] (The thing spreading out or extending; hence) A wide shallow bowl, basin, or pan: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pātēne.

pātī-or, passus sum, pātī, 3. v. dep. (old active form patinto, Cic.) [akin to Sanscrit root BADH or VADR, verare; whence Gr. παθ, root of πάσχω] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure: servitutum,

Cic.: (without *Object*) ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis dolor est, id. **B. Esp.**: To suffer, pass a life of suffering, etc.; to live in suffering, pain, anguish, etc.; certum est in silvis inter spelae ferarum Malle pati, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let: dum res, et atas, et Sororum Filia trium patiuntur atra, Hor.—Particular phrases: **I.** Facile et equo animo pati, To be well pleased or content with; to submit to: Cic.; Plaut.—**2.** Egere, molestie, indigne, iniquo animo, etc.; pati, To be grieved, vexed, displeased, offended, indignant at, etc.: Liv.; Cic.—**B.** To submit: pro quo his patiari mori, Hor.—**C.** To put up with, overlook, forgive, pardon: delicta, Hor. **III. Part. Fut.** In passive force: **I. Prop.**: Must be suffered: his patiendi, Ov.—**2. Meton.**: Must be submitted to: hæc patiendi censeo, etc., Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pātr*.

pātrātor, ōris, m. [patr(a)-o] *A* effecter, achiever, accomplisher: Tac.

patria, æ, v. l. patrius.

pātrici-ātus, ūs, m. [pātrici-us] *The rank or dignity of the patricians:* Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pātriciat*.

pātrici-us, a, um, adj. [pater, patr-is] (*Pertaining to patres, or senators; hence*) *Of the rank or dignity of the patres; patrician, noble: familia, Cic.—As Subst. patricius, ii, m. (sc. homo) A person of senatorial rank; a patrician; one of the Roman nobility:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *patrice*.

pātrimōnium, i, n. [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a father; hence*) **I. Prop.**: An estate inherited from a father; a paternal estate or inheritance; *patrimony: Cic. II. Fig.*: An inheritance: nominis, Cic. **III. Meton.**: A fortune, property, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patrimoine*.

pātr-imus, a, um, adj. [id.] *That has a father living:* Liv.

pātr-itus, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Provided with a pater; hence*) *Of one's father: philosophia, Cic.*

pātr-i-us, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, a pater; hence*) **I.**: **a. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, one's father; paternal: res patris atque avita, Cic.—As Subst. patria, æ, f. (sc. terra)* **(a) Prop.**: Fatherland; native land or country; native place: Cic.—**(b) Meton.**: **(a)** Of persons: *A duelling place, home: Italiam quero patriam, Virg.—(b)* Of things: *Home: qui (sc. Nilus) patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ, the home, i.e. the source, Ov.—(y) The inhabitants of a patria; the people of a common country: patria discors, Tac.—b. Esp.*: Of disposition, etc.: *Such as a father has or ought to have; paternal, fatherly: Virg.—2. a. Prop.*: **(a)** *Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, one's forefathers, or ancestors: dii patrii, the gods of one's ancestors, i.e. tutelary or family gods, Cic.—(b) Esp.*: **(a)** *Handed down by one's forefathers, old, ancient, etc.: mos, Cic.—(b)* *Derived from one's ancestors, hereditary, family: Pl.—b. Fig.*: *Hereditary,*

peculiar, innate: prædiscre . . . patrios cultusque habitusque e locorum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patrie*.

pātri-us, a, um, adj. [patri-a] *Of, or belonging to, one's native country or home; native: sermo, Cic.*

pātr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [pater, patr-is] **I. Prop.**: To make, or appoint, as pater; so, in the phrase, "pater patratus," i.e. "the pater appointed," a name given to the *fetialis* or priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish: promissa patravit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **I.** Of war: To bring to an end, to conclude, finish: Tac.—**2.** Of peace: To conclude, bring about, effect: Liv.—**3.** Of victory: To achieve, obtain, gain: Tac.—**4.** Of the oath taken by the pater patratus at making a treaty: To pronounce, confirm, ratify: Liv.—**5.** Of a cure: To effect, work, etc.: Tac.—**6.** Of a murder, etc., to commit, bring about, cause, etc.: Tac. **III. Fig.**: Of the eye or look: To commit, etc.: patranti fractus oculo, i.e. with a lascivious eye, Pers.

pātrōcin-ium, i, n. [patrōcin-or] **I. Gen.**: Protection, defence, patronage: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: A defence in a court of justice, a pleading: Cic. **B. Meton.**: Concr.: A person defended, a client: Script. ap. Cic.

pātrō-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [for patrōcin-or; fr. patrōnis] *To be a patronus to; hence* **I. Prop.**: To protect, defend, support, patronise: (with *Dat.*) indotatis patrōcinari, Ter. **II. Fig.**: To defend: loco iniquo, Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *patrocinier*.

Patroclus, i, -es, is, m., Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς. *Patroclus or Patrocles; a son of Menæti-us and Shenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.*

Pātrōn, ōnis, m. *Patron; an Arcadian of Tegea.*

pātrōn-a, æ, f. [patrōnis] **I. Prop.**: **A.** A protectress, patroness: Ter.—**B.** The mistress of a freedman, a patroness: Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: A protectress: provocatio, patrōna illa civitatis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patronne*.

pātr-ōnus, i, m. [pater, patr-is] (*The one pertaining to a pater; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A protector, patron of persons or states: Liv.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: A defender, advocate: iustitiae, Cic. **B. Esp.**: A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, pleader: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *patron*.

pātrū-elis, e, adj. [patrū-us] (*Pertaining to a patrūus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: Descended from a father's brother: cognatione patrūelis, amore germanus, Cic.—*As Subst. patrūelis, is, comm. gen.* A cousin on the father's side: Suet.; Pers. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother's child or children; of one's cousin or cousins: patrūelia dona, i.e. the arms of Achilles*

(whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), Ov.

1. pātr-ūs, i, m. [pater, patr-is] (*One belonging to a pater; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A father's brother, paternal uncle: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A severe reprover: Cic.

2. pātrū-us, a, um, adj. [l. patrū-us] *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother; of an uncle, an uncle's: patrūus verbera lingue, Hor.: (Sup.) patrūus mihi patrūissime, my best of uncles!* Plaut.

Patul-cius, ii, m. [patul-us] (*One standing open*). *Patulcius: A surname of Janus (because in time of war his temple stood open).*

pāt-ilus, a, um, adj. [pat-eo] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Standing open, open: fenestrae, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide: patulæ sub tegmine fagi, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Open to all, i.e. common: orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

pauc-itas, ātis, f. [pauc-us] (*The state of the paucus; hence*) *A small number, scarcity, paucity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. paucité.*

paucū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for pauc-us] *1. fr. paucus, (unconstr. Gen.) paucio-i* **I. Sing.**: Very small, very short in duration, etc.: tempus, App.—**2. Plur.**: Very few: dies, Cic.

pauc-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.], but prob. akin to *nav-pos*; and *nav-eiv*, to make to cease, check, etc.] (*In Pass. force: Made to cease, checked, etc.; hence*) **I. Sing.**: **a.** Small, little, i.e. slight, trifling: paucus numerus tritici, Hirt.—**b.** Small in number, few: tenuis (sc. tibia) simplexque foramine paucus, Hor.—**2. Plur.**: Few, little: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. (*Comp.*) pauciora navigia, Hirt.—(*Sup.*) paucissima plage, Cels.—*As Subst. a. pauci, ōrum, m. (sc. homines): (a) Gen.*: Few, a few: Cic.—**(b) Esp.: The few, the select few: Cic.—**b.** pauca, ōrum, n. (*sc. verba*) A few words: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peu*.**

paul-ātim (pauil-), adv. [paul-us] **I. Gen.**: by little and little, by degrees, gradually: Sall.; Cæs. **II. Esp.**: A few or a little at a time: Cæs.

paul-isper (pauil-), adv. [paul-us] *For a little while, for a short time, Cic.*

paulo, etc., v. l. paulus.

paulūlo, paulūlum (pauil-), v. paululus.

paulū-lus (paullo-), a, um, adj. dim. [for paulo-lus; fr. paulus, (unconstr. Gen.) paulo-i] *Very little, very small: pecunia, Plaut.: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv.—As Subst. paululum, i, n. A little bit, a trifle, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: 1. Paululo, A little, somewhat: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Paululum, A little, just a little, a very little: Quint.*

1. paulus (pauil-), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.], but prob. akin to Gr. *nav-pos*; Lat. *pauc-us* (*In Pass. force, Made to cease; hence*) *Little, small: paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli,*

Ter.—As *Subst.*: paulum, i, n. *A little, a trifle*: Cic.: Hor.—*Adverbial expressions*: 1. Paulo, *By a little, a little, somewhat*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—2. Paulum, *A little, somewhat*: Suet.; Quint.

2. Paulus (Pauli-), i, m. [1. paulus] (Very small) *Paulus or Paulius; a Roman cognomen of the Æmilian family*: esp. L. Æmilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ.

pauper, Æris, adj. [etym. dub.]; prob. for pauco-fer; fr. pauco-us; ter-o] (*Getting few things*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A. Of persons, countries, etc.: *Poor*, i. e. not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for moderate expenses: (Sup.) ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic.: (*with Gen.*) pauper aque, Hor.—As *Subst.*: pauper, Æris, comm. gen. (sc. homo) *A poor person*: Hor.—so, in Comp. pauperiorum turbe, Hor.—B. Of things: *Poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: (Comp.) carmen venâ pauperiore fuit, Ov. II. Meton. *N. Needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pauvre.

pauper-culus, a, um, adj. dim. [pauper] *Poor*: Hor.—**paupéries, Æi, f. [id.]** (*The quality of the pauper*; hence) *Poverty*: Virg.—**pauper-o, avi, âtum, âre, i, v. a. [id.]** *I. Prop.*: To make poor, to impoverish: boni viri me pauperant, Plant. II. Meton.: To rob or deprive one of: aliquem cassâ nûc, Hor.—**pauper-tas, âtis, f. [id.]** (*The state of the pauper*; hence) *I. Prop.*: Poverty, small means, moderate circumstances: Cic. II. Fig.: Of speech: Poverty: Quint. III. Meton.: Need, want, indigence: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pauvre.

pau-sâ, æ, f. [æm to Gr. παύω, to make to cease; middle, παύ-ουα, to cease] *A pause, halt, stop, cessation, etc.*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. pause.

Pausânias, æ, m. Πασανίας (Allayer of sorrow). *Pausanias*: 1. A son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Platea.—2. A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip.

pau-sêa (-ia), æ, f. *The pause or pausa*: a species of olive, which yielded an excellent oil: Virg.

Pausias, æ, m. Πασίας. *Pausias*: a celebrated painter, a native of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles.—Hence, **Pausi-âcus, a, um, adj.** Of Pausias.

pau-xill-âtim, ade. [pau-xill-us] *By little and little*: Plant.

pau-xill-isper, ade. [id.] *By little pieces, by degrees*: Plant.

pau-xill-ûs (pau-silla-), a, um, adj. dim. [for pau-xillo-us; fr. pau-xillus, (uncontr. Gen.) pau-xillo-i] *Very little, very small*: lembus, Plant.

pau-xillus (pau-s-), a, um, adj. dim. [pau-co-us] *Little, small*: ossa, Lucr. **pâ-û-fâcio, fci, factum, faciêre, 3. v. a. [pav-co; (e); facio]** *To frighten, alarm, terrify*: Ov.

pâv-ûo, pâvi, no sup., pâvêre, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to pav-i-o] *I. Nent.*: To be struck with fear, dread, or terror; to tremble, or quake, with fear;

to be terrified or afraid: quæres quando iterum paveas, Hor. II. Act.: To fear, dread: to be terrified or alarmed at: quis Parthum paveat, Hor.

pâve-sco, no perf. nor sup., scêre, 2. v. inch. n. and a. [pave-o] *I. Nent.*: To begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. II. Act.: To begin to fear or dread; to begin to be terrified, or alarmed, at: bellum, Tac.

pâvid-e, ade. [pavid-us] *With fear, timorously*: fugere, Liv.

pâv-idus, a, um, adj. [pav-eo] *I. Prop.*: Trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous: matres, Virg.: (Comp.) quos pavidiore accepimus, Pl.: (Sup.) pavidissime, Sil.—*Adverbial expression*: Pavidum, *With fear, timorously, etc.*, Ov. II. Meton.: A. Accompanied with fear or anxiety; anxious, disturbed: quies pavidâ imaginibus, Suet.—B. That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful: metus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. pavid.

pâviment-o, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. [paviment-um] *To cover with a pavement, to pave*: porticum, Cic.

pâvi-mentum, i, n. [pavi-o] (*The thing beaten or rammed down*; hence) *A floor composed of small stones, earth, lime, etc., beaten down with a rammer; a hard floor, pavement*: I. Gen.: Cic.; Hor. II. Esp.: As forming the flat roof of an Eastern house: Hirt. ¶ Hence, Fr. pavement.

pâ-vio, pâvivi, pâvîtum, pâvire, 4. v. a. [prob. pâ-ûo with the digamma pâ-û-i-o] *I. Gen.*: To beat, strike: Cic. II. Esp.: To beat, or ram, down: fistulas pavita, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. paver.

pâv-ito, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. intens. n. and a. [pav-eo] *I. Nent.*: A. Prop.: To tremble or quake with fear; to be very fearful, to be greatly afraid: prosequitur pavitans, Virg.—B. Meton.: To shake or shiver with the ague, to have the ague: Ter. II. Act.: To tremble at, fear, dread, etc.: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr.

pâvo, ûnis, -us, i, m. [παῦς] *A peacock*: Cic.; Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pavon, (mod.) paon.

pâv-or (old Nom., pavos), Æris, m. [pav-eo] *I. Prop.*: A trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting with alarm, desire, joy, etc.; anxiety, fear, dread, alarm, etc.: Virg.; Liv.; Fr. II. Meton.: Personified: *Pavor or Fear*; as a deity: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. peur.

pax, pâcis, f. [= pac-si; fr. root PAC, PAG, whence, pac-isco, pa(n)g-o] (*The binding or fastening thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: Peace (concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents): Lucr.; Cic.; Liv. II. Fig.: Peace, tranquillity of mind, etc.: Cic. III. Meton.: A. Personified: *Pax or Peace*; as a deity: Ov.—B. Grace, favour, assistance, esp. of the gods: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: *Pace tuâ, aliqñs (aliqñs rei), With your good leave or permission, etc.*: Cic.; Ov.; Vell.—C. Dominion, empire, of the Romans: Pl.—D. Pax, as an interj.,

Peace! silence! enough! pax! abi, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. paix.

pecca-tus, ntis: 1. P. of pecc(a)-o —2. *Pa.*: Sinful: peccans immortalitas, Cic.

pecca-tum, i, n. [pecc(a)-o] *A fault, error, transgression, sin*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. péché.

pecca-tus, ûs, m. [id.] (*Prop.*: A transgressing or doing wrong; Meton.) *Transgression, trespass*: Cic.

pecco, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: To miss or mistake any thing; to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, to sin: alius magis alio peccat, Cic.: (*with Acc. of that wherein the fault etc., consists*) Empedocles multa alia peccat, id. II. Meton.: To fail, miscarry: ne Pepect (sc. equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pécher.

pecor-ûs, a, um, adj. [pecus, pecor-is] *Full of, or abounding in, cattle: rich in cattle*: Prop.

pect-en, inis, m. [pect-o] (*The coming thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A comb: Plaut.; Ov. II. Meton.: Of things bearing some real or imaginary resemblance to a comb: A. The reed or stay of a weaver's loom: Virg.—B. An instrument for hecking flax or combing wool; a comb, card, heckle: Pl.—C. A rake: Ov.—D. A clasping together of the hands: Ov.—E. A stripe or vein in wood: Pl.—F.: 1. An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck: Virg.—Hence, 2. By a second Meton.: A poem or song: Ov.—G. A species of shell-fish, a scallop: Hor.

pect-ûs, a, um, P. of pect-o.
pect-o, pexi, pexum and pectitum, pectêre, 3. v. a. [pect-ew] *I. Prop.*: To comb: ferum, Virg.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) ipse comas pectat, Ov. II. Meton.: To comb, card, heckle: stuppâ pectitur ferreis hamis, Pl.

pec-tus, ûris, n. [etym. dub.]; perhaps for pag-tus; fr. root PAG, whence pag(n)-o; cf. pangio init.] (*The fastened or firmly compacted thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: The breast-bone, the breast, whether of men or animals: Hor. II. Meton.: The stomach: Ov. III. Fig.: A. The breast: 1. As the seat of affection, etc.: The heart, feelings, disposition: Cic.; Virg.—2. As the seat of manliness, etc.: Courage, bravery: Hor.—3. Of conscience: Hor.—B. The soul, spirit, mind, understanding: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) pect, (mod.) poitrine.

pecû, n. (mostly not declined in Sing.; Plur. complete) [akin to Sanscrit paçû, from the Sanscrit root PAC, "ligare"] (*The thing fastened up*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A head of the larger cattle, such as are fastened up (opp. to those that are penned or folded for protection): Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: Cattle of all kinds, including the smaller breeds: Liv.—B. Esp.: Sheep: Plaut.

pecti-ârlus, a, um, adj. [pecu] *Of, or belonging to, cattle: res, a stock of*

cattle, live stock: Cic.—As *Subst.*: 1. *pecūdiarius*, *li*, *n.* (sc. homo): *a. A cattle-breeder, grazier:* Cic.—*b. A farmer of the public pastures:* Liv.—2. *pecūdiaria*, *orum*, *n.* (sc. armenta) *Herd of cattle:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuinaire*.

pecūlā-tor, *ōris*, *n.* [pecul(a)-or] *An embezzler of public money, a peculator:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculāteur*.

pecūlā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *An embezzlement of public money, peculation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peculāt*.

pecūlī-aris, *e*, *adj.* [peculī-um] (*Q*), or relating to, peculium; hence)

1. *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; special, proper, peculiar:* Cic.; Pl.—2. *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar:* munus, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *peculier*.

pecūlār-iter, *adv.* [peculiar-is] *Especially, particularly, peculiarly:* studiosus, Pl.: (*Comp.*) *peculiaris*, *id.*

pecūlā-tus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P. of peculī(a)-o*.—2. *Pa.*: *Furnished, provided with money; bene peculiat*, Script. ap. Cic.

pecūlī-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [peculī-um] *To give one something for one's self, as one's private property: (with double Acc.) aliquid to peculī-āre, Plant.*

pecūlī-jum, *li*, *n.* [pecul-or] (*An appropriating; Concr., that which one appropriates and has as one's own:* hence) *I. Gen.: Property:* Cic.; Hor. *B. Esp.: Private property:* A. That which the master of the house saves and lays by: *Money laid by, savings:* Virg.—B. That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecūle*.

pecūlōr, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] *To appropriate what one ought not; to embezzle or to peculate; to defraud:* Flor.

pecūnī-a, *ē*, *f.* [for pecud-nia; fr. pecus, pecud-is] (*A thing pertaining to pecus;* hence) *I. Prop.: Property, riches, wealth:* Cic. *II. Meton.: Money:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecūne*.

pecūnī-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pecunī-a] *Of, or belonging to, money; pecuniary:* rei pecuniaria socius, in a money matter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecuniaire*.

pecūnī-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in money; that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:* homines pecuniosi, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *feminae pecuniosiores*, Suet.: (*Sup.*) *homo pecuniosissimus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecunieux*.

1. *pec-us*, *pecōris*, *n.* [akin to peco-u] (prps.—except in *no. II. C.*—always used in a collective force in sing., in opp. to *pecus, pecudis*, which is, in sing., mostly restricted in meaning to a single head of cattle) (*The thing fastened up;* hence) *I. Prop.: The larger cattle, a herd:* Var.; Virg. *II. Meton.: A.* Of the smaller kinds of cattle: Virg.; Ov.—*B.* In collective force: *Cattle, animals:* 1. Of Neptune's herds; 2. *e. seals, etc.:*

Hor.—2. Of bees: Virg.—*C.* Of a single animal: Ov. *III. Fig.: Con-* temptuously, or as a term of reproach, of persons: *Cattle:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pecore*.

2. *pecōr-us*, *ūdis*, *f.* [id.] (*The thing fastened up;* hence) *I. Prop.: A single head of cattle, a beast, one of a herd:* Col. *II. Meton.: A.*: 1. *Plur.: Cattle in gen.:* Cic.; Virg.—2. *Collectively:* *Cattle:* Cic.—*B.*: 1. *Gen.: Of the smaller kinds of cattle, to the exclusion of the larger cattle:* Luc.—2. *Esp.: A sheep:* Virg.—*C.* Of wild animals, fish, bees, etc.: *An animal, creature:* Plant.; Virg. *III. Fig.: A beast, brute:* Cic.

ped-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [pes, ped-is] *Of, or belonging to, a foot, as a measure; a foot in length, breadth, thickness, etc.: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter,* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pedale*.

ped-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, the foot; foot-:* *pedarii* senators, senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of the roll of senators, but could merely (by walking over) signify their assent to that of another: Var.—As *Subst.*: *pedarii*, *orum* (sc. senatores) = *pedarii* senators: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *pedaire*.

ped-ēs, *itis*, *m.* [for ped-i(t)-s; fr. pes, ped-is; i. root of e-o] *I. Gen.: One that goes on foot:* Liv. *II. Esp.: A.*: 1. *A foot-soldier:* Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Sing.: Collect.: Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Tac.—3. *Equites pedites*, also *Eques, pedes* (collect.), as a general designation for The entire people: Liv.—*B. A land-soldier:* Vell.

ped-ē-ster, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* [pes, ped-is] *I. Prop.: On foot; that goes, is done, etc., on foot; pedestrian:* copiae, Cic.: *pedestris* acies, Tac.—As *Subst.*: *pedestres*, *lum*, *m.* (sc. milites) *Foot-soldiers:* Just. *II. Fig.: Of style: Not rising above the ground, not elevated; i. e. A. Written in prose, prose: historice,* Hor.—*B. Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic:* sermo, Hor. *III. Meton.: A.* Belonging to one on foot; belonging to a foot-soldier: *scutum*, Liv.—*B. Representing one on foot:* *statua*, Cic.—*C. On land, by land:* *itinerā*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pedestre*.

ped-ē-ten-tim (*-temp-tim*), *adv.* [for ped-e-tend-tim; fr. pes, ped-is; (e); tend-o] (*By a foot-stretching;* hence) *I. Prop.: Step by step, slowly:* Auct. ap. Cic. *II. Fig.: By degrees, gradually, cautiously:* Cic.

Pēdiātīa, *ē*, *f.* *Peditia:* a nickname of the Roman knight *J. Peditatus*.

ped-ī-ca, *ē*, *f.* [pes, ped-is] (*A thing pertaining to pes;* hence) *A shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare:* Virg.

ped-i-sequ-a (*-ssēqu-a*), *ē*, *f.* [pes, ped-is; (i); sequ-or] (*A foot-following one; i. e. one (a woman) who follows on foot;* hence) *I. Prop.: A female attendant; a waiting woman, handmaid:* Plant. *II. Fig.: Of ab-*

stract things: *A female follower as* *lendant, handmaid, etc.:* Cic.

ped-i-sequ-ūs (*-ssēqu-us*), *i*, *m.* [id.] (*A foot-following one; i. e. one (a man) who follows on foot;* hence) *A male attendant; a footman, manservant, page, lackey:* Cic.

pēditā-tus, *ūs*, *m.* [pedit(a)-o, to go on foot] (*A going on foot;* Concr.: *That which, or the one who, goes on foot; viz.) Foot-soldiers, infantry:* Cic.

ped-ītum, *i*, *n.* [2. ped-o] *A breaking wind backwards:* Cat.

Pēdius, *li*, *m.* *Pedius* (Q); a joint-heir with *Augustus to Cæsar's estate*.

1. *ped-o*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [pes, ped-is] *To furnish with feet:* Suet.

2. *ped-o*, *opēdi*, *pēditum*, *pēdere*, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PAṌD*, Gr. *πέπομαι*] *To break wind:* Hor.

1. *ped-um*, *i*, *n.* [pes, ped-is] (*A thing pertaining to a foot*) *A shepherd's crook:* Virg.

2. *Pēdum*, *i*, *n.* *Pedum:* a town of Latium, near Rome (now prps. *Galliano*).—Hence, *Pēd-ānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Pedum, Pedan.*—As *Subst.*: 1. *Pēdanum*, *i*, *n.* (sc. pradium) *An estate near Pedum.*—2. *Pēdani*, *orum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans.*

Pēgāsīs, *Idis*, *f.* Πηγῆσις (*She of the fountain.*) *Pegasus; a fountain nymph.*

1. *Pēgāsus* (*-os*), *i*, *m.*, Πήγασος (*He of the fountain.*) *Pegasus or Pegasos. I. Prop.: The winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and who with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra. But when Bellerophon attempted to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation.*—Hence, *A. Pēgās-ōius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pegasean, i. e. poetic:* melos, Pers.—*B. Pēgās-ōus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pegasus; Pegasean.*—*C. Pēgās-is*, *idis*, *f.*, *adj.* *Of Pegasus:* undæ, the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, Ov.—As *Subst.*: *Pegaside*, *um*, *f.* (sc. puellæ) *The Muses. II. Meton.: A winged horse:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pégase*.

2. *Pēgāsus*, *i*, *m.* [1. Pegasus] *Pegasus; a jurist in the reign of Vespasian.*

Pēgē, *ēs*, *f.* = πηγῇ. *A fountain:* Prop.

pēgma, *ātis*, *n.* = πῆγμα (*A sculpture made of boards, for use or ornament;* hence): 1. *A bookcase:* Cic.—2. *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut, of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft:* Suet.

pē-jēro, or *perjūro* [also *per-jēro*], *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [for per-juro] (*To swear or take an oath by some deity, person, or thing; but always with the accessory notion of intent-*

sonal falsehood or deceit; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To swear falsely; to forswear or perjure one's self*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To lie*: Plant. **III.** Part. Perf. Pass.: **A.** *Falsely uttered*: nulla si juris tibi pejerati Poena, etc., Hor.—**B.** *Falsely sworn by, or appealed to*: dei, Ov. **¶** Hence, Fr. (se) parjurere.

pejor, us, v. malus.
pejus, comp. adv. v. male. **¶** Hence, Fr. pis.

pēlagē, v. pelagus.
pēlagius, a, um, adj. = πελάγιος. *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-conchae, sea-muscles*, Pl.: cursus, Phaed.

pēlāgus, i (Plur. Greec. pēlagē, Lucr.), n. = πελάγος. **I.** Prop.: *The sea*: Hor.; Tac. **II.** Meton.: *A swift stream, a flood*: Virg.

pēlāmis, idis, -ys, ōdis, f. = πελαμῖς and πελαμῖς. *A pelamis or pelamys*; i. e. a young tunny-fish: Pl.; Juv. **¶** Hence, Fr. pelamide.

Pēlāgi, ōrum, m., Πελαγοί (The dark coloured ones). *The Pelasgi*. **I.** Prop.: *The oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria*. **II.** Meton.: *The Greeks*.—Hence, **A.** **Pēlāgias**-ias, ōdis (-gis, idis), adj. f. (Prop.: *Pelasgian*: Meton.) Greek, Grecian.—**B.** **Pēlāgius**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Pelasgian*: Meton.) Greek, Grecian: pubes. Virg.

Pēlēthrōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pelethron, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lupitae and Centaurs*: Pelitronian.

Pēleus, ēi and ēos (Acc., Pelea, Hor.—Voc., Peleu, Cat.; —Abl., Peleo, Cic.), m., Πηλεὺς (Clay-man, or Mud-man). *Peleus*: a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts.—Hence, **Pēlides**, æ, m.: **1.** *The son of Pelæus*, i. e. Achilles.—**2.** *The son of Achilles*.

Pēlīcius, a, um, v. Pelion.
Pelīades, um, v. i. Pelias.

1. **Pēlīas**, æ, m., Πηλιάς (The dark one). *Pelias or Pelia*: **1.** *A king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed guardian to his nephew Jason, he sought to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea*.—Hence, **Pēlīades**, um, f. *The daughters of Pelias*.—**2.** *A Trojan*.

2. **Pelias**, ōdis, f., Πηλιάς (Wood-pigeon or Ring-dove—so called from its dark colour). *Pelias*: the name of an island off the coast of Sicily (called also Columbaria).

Pēlides, æ, v. Peleus.
Pēlignī, ōrum, m. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The Peligni*; a people of Central Italy, descendants of the Sabines (in the mod. Abruzzo Citeriore). **B.** Esp.: *In Sing. collectively*: *The Peligni*: Tac.—Hence, **Pēlignus**, a, um, adj.

Of, or belonging to, the Peligni; Pelignian. **II.** Meton.: *The Pelignian territory*.

Pellion, ū, n., Πήλιον. *Pellion*: a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa (now Petras).—Hence, **1.** **Pellī-us** (-ācus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pellion*.—**2.** **Pellī-as**, ōdis, f. *Of, or pertaining to, Pellion*; that comes from Pellion.

Pella, æ; -e, ēs, f.; -æ, ārum, f., Πέλλα. *Pella, or Pellæ*; a city of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great (now Pilla).—Hence, **Pell-æus**, a, um, adj.: **1.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Pella*; *Pellæan*: juvenis, i. e. Alexander, Juv.—**2.** Meton.: *Egyptian*: Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi, Virg.

pellāc-ia, æ, f. [pellax, pellac-is] (The quality of the pellax; hence) *An allurements, enticement, blandishment*: Lucr.

pell-ax, ācis, adj. [= pellac-s; fr. pellicio, through true root PELLAC] *Seductive, deceitful*: Virg.

pell-ec-tio (per-), ōnis, f. [for per-leg-tio; fr. per; leg-o] *A reading through*: Cic.

pellac-tus (for pellac-tus), a, um, P. of pellicio, through true root PELLAC.

Pellēne, ēs, f., Πελλήνη. *Pellene*: a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth.—Hence, **Pellēn-ensis**, e, adj. *Of Pellene, Pelletian*.

pellex, lois, f. [etym. dub.; sts. referred to πάλλαξ or παλλαξ; sts. to pellicio] **I.** Prop.: *A kept mistress, concubine of a married man*: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *An adulterous rival of a married woman*: Hor.—With Gen. of the woman to whom the pellex is a rival: filie pellex, Cic.

pellic-ātus, ūs, m. [pellex, pellic-is] *A cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: Cic.—With Gen. of the pellex: matris, Cic.

pell-ic-ō (per-), loxi, lectum, lōēre, 3. v. a. [for per-lacio] **I.** Prop.: *To allure or entice exceedingly; to inveigle, coax, decoy*: Of persons or things as subjects: animus adolescentis pellexit iis rebus, quibus, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To bring over to one's side*: majorum partem sententiarum, Cic.

pell-ic-ūla, æ, f. dim. [pell-is] *A small skin or hide*: Cic.—Prov v.: **1.** *Pelliculam curare*, *To take care of one's skin*, i. e. to make much of one's self: Hor.—**2.** *Pelliculam veterem retinere*, i. e. to keep to one's old courses: Pers. **¶** Hence, Fr. pellicule.

pell-is, is (Abl. Sing. pelli, Lucr.; Virg.), f. [akin to πέλλα-a, "a hide"] **I.** Prop.: *The skin or hide of animals when stripped off the body*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A skin or hide still on a person or animal*: Cic.—Prov v.: **1.** *Detrahere pellem*, *To pull off the skin*, i. e. the mask which conceals a person's faults: Hor.—**2.** *Quiescere in propria pelle*, *To rest in one's own skin*, i. e. To be content with one's own state or condition: Hor.—**B.** *Of things made of skins or hides*: **1.** *A garment, article*

of clothing made of skin: Ov.—**2.** *A tent for soldiers (usually in the phrase sub pellibus, in the camp)*: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. peau.

pell-itus, a, um, adj. [pell-is] (Provided, or furnished, with skins; hence) *Covered with skins, clad in skins*: Sardi, Liv.: oves, Hor.

pel-lo, pēpūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [root PEL or PUL, prob. akin to Sans. root PAL, to move, in causative force, and to Gr. παλ-ω] (To cause to move; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive, thrust, or turn out or away; to expel*: ut possessores suis sedibus pellere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To drive into banishment, to banish*, etc.: exsule tyrannorum injuriā pulsi, Liv.—**2.** *Milit. t. t.*: *To rout, beat, put to flight*, etc., the enemy: Rhætos Auspiciis populi secundis, Hor.—**3.** *To drive, hurt, impel, propel*, etc.: allapsa sagitta est; Incertum quā pūla manu, quo, etc., Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To beat, strike*, etc.: gaudet invisam populisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor.—**B.** *Of arms*: To clash: arma . . . pulsa tonare, Virg.—**C.** Pass.: *To echo, re-echo*, etc., by the repercussion of the voice, etc.: pulsee referunt ad sidera valles, Virg.—**D.** *Of doors*, etc.: *To knock at; beat against*, etc.: Ter.—**E.** *Of wind-instruments*: *To blow*: Tib. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To drive out or away; to expel*, etc.: sitim, Hor.—**B.** *To strike, touch, move, affect, impress*: quum acriter mentem sensumve populerunt, Cic.

pell-lūc-ō (per-), luxi, lo sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. [for per-lucēo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through; to be transparent or pellucid*: perlucens æther, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To admit the light through*: perlucens ruina, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *To shine through or forth, to appear; to be transparent or pellucid*: perlucens oratio, Cic.

pell-lūc-idū-lus ('perlucidu-), a, um, adj. dim. [for pellucidu-lus; fr. pellucidus, (uncomfr. Gen.) pellucidu-i] *Bright, shining, glittering*: lapis, Cat.

pell-lūc-idus ('perluc-), a, um, adj. [pelluc-eo] **I.** Prop.: *Transparent, pellucid*: membrana, Cic.: (Comp.) *perlucidior vitro*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Very brilliant, glittering, resplendent*: stella, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. pellucide.

Pēlōpidas, æ, m., Πελοπίδας. *Pelopidas*: a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.

Pēlōponnēsus, i, f., Πελοποννησος (Island of Pelopos). *The Peloponnesus* (now the Morea).—Hence, **Pelōponnēsus** (-iācus), a, um, adj. *Peloponnesian*.

Pēlops, ōpis, m., Πέλοπς (The dark-faced one). *Pelops*: a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. In his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food, but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. Being after-

wards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Chonomaus, whom he succeeded on his throne. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence, that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the Island of Pelops (Peloponnesus).—Hence, 1. **Pēlōp-ēias**, ādis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Pelopeiad*; Meton.: *Peloponnesian*).—2. **Pēlōp-ēis**, Idis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Pelopeid*; Meton.: *Peloponnesian*).—3. **Pēlōp-ēius**, a, um, adj. *Pelopeian*.—As *Subst.*: **Pelopeia**, ē, f. (sc. mulier) *A female descendant of Pelops*.—4. **Pēlōp-ēus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Pelopean*.—As *Subst.*: **Pelopea**, ē, f. (sc. filia) *The daughter of Pelops*.—b. Meton.: *Grecian*.—5. **Pēlōp-ēidae**, ārum, m. *The Pelopidae; the descendants of Pelops*.—**Pēlōrīas**, ādis, f. *Pelorias*=*Pelorus*.

1. **pēlōris**, Idis, f.=*πελωρίς*. *The peloris: the giant muscle: Hor.*

2. **Pēlōris**, Idis, f.=*Πελωρίς*. *Pelorus*=*Pelorus*.

Pēlōrus (-os), i, m., -um, i, n., *Πελορος*. *Pelorus, Peloros, or Pelorum; a promontory on the northeastern coast of Sicily (now Capo di Faro).*

pelta, ē, f.=*πέλτη*. *The pelta; a small, light shield (in the shape of a half-moon): Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. peltē*.

peltastē, ārum, m.=*πελταστῆς*. *Soldiers armed with the pelta; peltasts: Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. peltastes*.

pelt-ātus, a, um, adj. [*pelt-a*] (*Provided or furnished with a pelta; hence: Armed with a pelta: puelle, Ov.*

Pēlūstun, i, n., *Πηλουσιον*. *Pelusium; an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile (now Castle of Tineh).*

—Hence, **Pelusi-ācus**, a, um, adj. *Pelusiatic*.

pelvis, is (Acc., *pelvim*; Abl., *pelvi* and *pelve*), f. [*pelvis, πέλvis*] *A basin, laver: Juv.*

pēn-ārius, a, um, adj. [*pen-us*] *Of, or for, provisions: cella, Cic.*

Pēn-ātes, tum, m. [*id.*] (*Those pertaining to penus; hence*) I. Prop.: *The Penates (old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state which consisted of the aggregate of households).*

II. Meton.: A. A dwelling, home: *Virg.*—B. Of the cells of bees: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Pénates*.

pēnāt-iger, gēra, gērum, adj. [*penāt-es; (i) ger-o*] *Bearing the guardian gods: Ov.*

pend-ēo, pēndi, *pendo* *sup.*, *pend-ēre*, 2. v. n. [*etym. dub.*; but prob. from same root as *pando; v. pando* *inf.*] *To stretch one's self, or itself; hence* I. Prop.: A. Perpendicularly:

1. Gen.: *To hang, hang downwards; be suspended: fascis pendebat anethi, Virg.: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Virg.*—2. Esp.: a. Of votive offerings: *To be suspended, to be hung; pendebit fistula piui, Virg.*—b. Of persons: *To hang; e trabe, Ov.—c. To hang up as a public announcement of any kind: reos, qui apud aeternum pendissent,*

i. e. the names of accused persons, Suet.

—d. Of the skin, etc.: *To hang down; to be flabby or flaccid: Juv.*—e. Of any thing hung up when not used: *To hang, to be hung up: cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyrā, Hor.—f. Of garments: To hang; i. e. be disposed, fall, set, etc.: Ov.—B. Horizontally: To be suspended; i. e. 1. Of clouds, birds, etc.: To hang in the air, etc.; to float, hover, etc.: Virg.; Ov.—2. To overwhelm, hang over or over head: hinc scopulus rucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. II. Meton.: A. To be upraised, lifted up in the air, etc., so as to appear to be suspended, etc.: *prora pendit, Virg.*—B. Of sand, etc.: *To hang loosely together; not to be set or firm; to be moveable, unstable, etc.: nec optumum (sc. litus) pendit algā, Ov.—C. To hang about, linger, tarry, loiter, etc.: nostrosque in limine pendes, Virg.—D. Of the limbs, etc.: To hang down, droop, be weak, without strength: Ov.**

III. Fig.: A. To hang, rest, or depend upon a person or thing: *spe exiguā extremāque pendet salus, Cic.—B. To hang upon a person's mouth, to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to one: ab ore viri, Ov.—C. To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued: pendet opera interrupta, Virg.—D. To hang suspended, be ready to fall: nec animus penditem corruere patitur, Cic.—E. To be in suspense; to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed: animus tibi pendet? Ter.: (with animi or animis) animi pendeo et de te et de me, Cic.: quodsi expectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pendre*.*

pend-o, pēndi, *pendum*, *pendere*, (*pendissent*, for *pendissent*, *Liv.*), 3. v. a. and n. [*akin to pend-eo*] *To cause to hang, to suspend; hence* I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To weigh, weigh out: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. B. Meton.: Because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals: To pay, pay out: pecuniam Pisoni quotannis, Cic. C. Fig.: 1. A. To weigh mentally; to ponder, consider, deliberate upon: in philosophiā verba, Cic.—b. To value, esteem, regard a thing: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor.—2. Because in early times punishments consisted of fines paid in money or cattle: To pay, suffer, undergo a penalty, etc.: maximas penas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To weigh: tantum pendere (sc. corpus) par est, Lucr. B. Meton.: To pay: alibi pro aqua, alibi pro pabulo pendunt, Pl. C. Fig.: To weigh; to have weight or value: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen.*

pend-ūlus, a, um [*pend-eo*] 1. a. Gen.: *hanging, hanging down; pendens: paleria, Ov.—b. Esp.: Of the cheeks: Flabby, flaccid, etc.: Pl.—2. In suspense, doubtful, hesitating: dubiae spe pendulus hora, Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pendule*, “a pendulum,” “a clock.”*

pēne, v. *pene*.

Pēnōleus, ēi and ēos, m. *Peneleus; a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors, and one of the leaders of the Boeotians in the war against Troy.*

Pēnōlope, ēs, -a, ē, f., *Πηνελόπη* (*Web-plucker, Stripper-off of thread; or Worker of the web*). *Penelope or Penelopa; daughter of Icarus and Peribea; wife of Odysseus, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy.*—Hence, **Pēnōlop-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Penelope; Penelopean.*

pēn-es, *prap. c. Acc.* [*prps. from the root PEN: v. penetro* *inf.*] (*With- in; hence*) I. Prop.: *With, in the possession or power of a person: penes Pompeium, Cic.—Particular phrase: Penes aliquem esse, To be in the possession of one's faculties; to be one's self, be in one's senses: Hor. II. Meton.: With: hi centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.*

pēnētrā-bilis, e, adj. [*penetr(a)-o*] 1. That can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov.—2. Piercing, penetrating: frigus, Virg.: (*Comp.*) vinum penetrabilis in venas, Macr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pénétrable*.

pēnētrā-ilis, e, adj. [*id.*] I. Prop.: *Piercing, penetrating: (Comp.) fulmineus multo penetratior ignis, Lucr. II. Meton.: Inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: foet, Cic.—As Subst.: penetrāle, is, n. (mostly plur.) A. Gen.: The inner part, interior of any thing, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: Virg., Liv. B. Esp.: A sanctuary, esp. that of the Penates; a chapel: Virg.*

pēn-ētro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [*root PEN, denoting the idea of “entering,” “the interior,” etc.*] (*To insert or thrust into the inside; hence*) I. Act.: A. 1. Gen.: *To put, place, or set, any thing into or within any thing: intra portam penetraui pedem, Plaut.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force: To betake one's self: Plaut.—B. To pierce into; to enter, penetrate into any thing: 1. Prop.: *Illyricos penetrare sinūs, Virg. 2. Fig.: id Tiberti animum altius penetravit, Tac. II. Neut.: To enter, penetrate into any thing: A. Prop.: sub terras, Cic. B. Fig.: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. pénétrer*.**

Pēnēus, i, m., *Πηνεύς* (*One pertaining to a web or thread*). *Peneus: I. Prop.: A river of Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma (now Salambria).—Voc., Peneo, Ov.—Hence, A. Peneis-Idis, f. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peneus; Penean.—B. Pēnē-us(-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peneus; Penean. II. Meton.: Personified: The river-god Peneus, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.*

pēn-cil-lum, i, n., -us, i, m. *dim.* [*for penicil-lum or lus; fr. peniculus*] 1. Prop.: *A small painter's brush or*

penal: Cic. — 2. Meton.: a. *Painting*: Pl. — b. *Style of composition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinceau*.

pēn-icūlus, i, m. dim. [pen-is] (Prop.: *A little tail*; Meton.: (Because made from the tails of horses and oxen) *A brush*: Plaut.

pēninsūla, æ, v. *peninsula*.
pē-nis, is, m. [acc. to some, akin to Gr. *πέ-ος*] I. Prop.: = *membrum virile*, Sall. II. Meton.: *A tail*: Cic.

pēnissimē (pæn-), v. *pene*.
pēnit-e, adv. [1. penit-us] *Inwardly*, internally: Cat.

1. **pēn-itus**, a, um, adj. [root PEN, v. *penetro init.*] *Inward, inner, interior*: ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. (Comp.) *penitior purs domus*, App.: (Sup.) ex Arabia penitissimā, Plaut.

2. **pēn-itus**, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: *From within, from the inside*: Sev. II. Meton.: *Deeply, far within, into the inmost part*: Cic.; Virg. III. Fig.: A. *From within, from the inmost depths or recesses*: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendum juris disciplinam putas, Cic. — B.: 1. *Deeply*: demittamne me penitus in causam, Cic. — 2. *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely*: penitus perosi, Virg.

Pēnius, ii, m., Πένιος. *The Penius; a river of Colchis*.

pen-na, (old form petna), æ (also *pinna*, in certain significations), f. [for pet-na; fr. root *pen*, whence *πε-αίω*] (*The flying thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A feather on the body of a winged creature*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Plur.: 1. *A wing*: Cic.; Virg. — 2. *A flying, flight*: Prop. — B.: 1. *A feather on an arrow*: Ov. — 2. *An arrow*: Ov. — C. *A fin*: pinnis, quibus in mari utuntur, Pl. — D. *A pinnacle*: prunasque in litore sedes . . . pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *penne*.

penn-ātus (pinn-), a, um, adj. [penn-a] *Furnished with feathers or wings; feathered, winged*: fama, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinné*.

penn-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [penn-a; (i); ger-o] (*Bearing pennae*; hence) 1. *Feathered*: genus animantium, Cic. — 2. *Winged*: rex apum, Pl.

Penninus (Peni-, Peni-), a, um, adj. [prps. from the Celtic *Pen* or *Penn*, "summit," "peak"] *Of, or belonging to, the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard). — As Subst.: **Penninus**, i, m. (sc. mons) = *Mons Penninus*, Liv.

penn-i-pēs, ēdis, adj. [penn-a; (i); pēs] *That has wings on the feet; wing-footed*: Perseus, Cat.

penn-i-pōtens (pinn-), pōtentis, adj. [penn-a; (i); potens] (*Powerful with pennae*; hence) *Able to fly, winged*: fērm, Lucr. — As Subst.: **penni-potens**, entis, f. (sc. avis) *A bird*: Lucr.

penn-ūla, æ, f. dim. [penn-a] *A little wing*: Cic.

pens-ilis, e, adj. [pendeo, (Sup.) pens-um] I. Gen.: *Hanging, hanging down, pendant, pensile*: uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

II. Esp.: In architect.: *Hanging, pensile*: horti, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensile*.

pen-sio, ōnis, f. [for pend-sio; fr. pend-o] 1. Prop.: (*A paying*; hence) *Payment, a term of payment*: Cic. — 2. Meton.: *A tax, impost*: Sext. Aur. Vict. — b. *Rent of a house or land*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pension*.

pen-sito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [pens-o] I. Prop.: *To weigh, weigh out*: lanam, Sext. Aur. Vict. II. Meton.: *To pay*: vectigalia, Cic.

III. Fig.: *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider*: rem, Liv.

pen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [for pend-so; fr. pend-o] I. Prop.: *To weigh, or weigh out, carefully*: aurum, Liv. — Prov.: Pensare aliquem eadem trutinā, *To weigh one in the same balance, i.e. judge one by the same standard*: Hor. II. Fig.: A. *To counterbalance with any thing; to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite*: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. — B. *To pay, repay, punish with any thing*: nece pudorem, Ov. — C. *To weigh, ponder, consider*: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv.

¶ Hence, Fr. *penser, peser*.

pen-sum, i, n. [for pend-sum; fr. id.] (*A thing weighed out, as a day's work for spinners of wool*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A task, piece of work*: Virg. B. Esp.: *A thread spun by the Fates*: Sen. II. Fig.: *A charge, duty, office*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pensum*, "a task."

pen-sus (for pend-sus), a, um: 1. P. of pend-o. — 2. Pa. (Prop.): *Weighed; Fig.* *Esteemed, valued, prized, dear*: (Comp.) *conditio pensior*, Plaut. — As Subst.: **pensum**, i, n. *Weight or considerations* (found only in *Gen. Sing.*, and in follg. phrases): A. *Pensi habere*, *To lay weight or stress upon; to attach value to; to care about* (only with negatives): Tac. — b. *Adest* (or est) *aliciui pensi*, *There is respect or consideration to one* (only with negatives): Plaut.

pentāmēter, tri, m. = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet). *A pentameter*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pentamètre*.
Pentēlicus, a, um, adj. = Πεντελικός. *Of, or belonging to, Pentelos; a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its white marble*; *Pentelic*.

pentērīs, is, f. = πεντήρης. *A pentērīs*; i. e. *a ship with five banks of oars*: Hirt.

Pentēsilēa, æ, f., Πεντεσίλεια. *Penthesilea*; *a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles*.

pentheus, ēi and ēos, m., Πενθεύς (Mourner or Lamentor). *Pentheus*: a son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes. Having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god. — Hence, **Penth-ides**, æ, m. *A male descendant of Pentheus*.

Pentri, ōrum, m. *The Pentri*; a Samnite people.

pēnūla, æ, v. *pænula*.
pēnūlitimus, a, um, v. *pænultimus*.

pēn-ūrīa, æ, f. [akin to *πεν-ουαί*] *Want, need of any thing*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénurie*.

pēn-us, ūs, and i, m. and f., -um, i, -us, ūis, n. [prob. for pan-us, from root PA, whence pa-sco, pa-nis] (*The feeding thing*; hence) *Food, provision, victuals; or stored food, stores*: Cic.; Virg.

Pēpārēthūs (-os), i, f., Πεπάρηθος. *Peparethus or Peparethos*; a small island in the *Ægean Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, with a town of the same name (now Scopelos).

peplum, i, n., -us, i, m. = πέπλον and πέπλος. *The peplum or peplys*; i. e. *the robe of state of Minerva*.

per, prep. c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit *para*] I. Prop.: *Of space*: *Through, through the midst of, throughout*: Iri per cælum devolat, Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Of space, or local relations*: 1. *All over, all along, or about*: jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Virg. — 2. *Before, in front of, by, past*: nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, Hor. — B. *Of time*: 1. *Through, throughout, during, for*: per decem dies, Cic. — 2. *At, during, in the course of*: per idem tempus, Cic. — C. *Denoting the instrument or means*: *Through, by, by means of*: statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. — D. *Denoting the reason, cause, inducement, etc.*: *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of*: quum antea per statum nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere audeam, Cic. — E. *Denoting the apparent or pretended cause or inducement*: *Under the show or pretext of, under colour of*: qui per tutelam aut societatem fraudavit quempiam, Cic. — F. *In oaths, etc.*: *By*: si per plures deos juret, Cic. — In this signif. often separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. III. In composition: A. Prop.: *Of space*: *Through*: percurro. B. Meton.: 1. *In space*: *All over or about*: peragro. — 2. *Of time*: *A. During, throughout*: pernox. — b. *Throughout, continually*: perfo no. II. — c. *To the or an end*: perfero no. II. — d. *Very often or frequently*: percelebro. — 3. *Of an oath, request, etc.*: *By*: perjuro. — 4. *Of degree*: *A. Very, quite, very much, exceedingly*: perfacilis. — b. *Wholly, entirely, completely, thoroughly*: perdisco. — 5. *Throughout, from beginning to end*: perlego no. II. — 6. *From the notion of going through and leaving*: *Negative*: perfidus. — 7. *Between two persons*: permuto no. III. ¶ Placed after its case: viam per, Lucr.: fata per, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *par*.

pēra, æ, f. = πέρα. *A leathern bag, wallet, or pouch*: Phæd.

pēr-absurdus, a, um, adj. *Very absurd*: Cic.

per-accommodātus, a, um, adj. *Very suitable, very convenient*: Cic.

pēr-acer, acris, acre, adj. *Very sharp*: I. Prop.: *acetum*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *judicium*, Cic.

për-acerbus, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very harsh to the taste*: uva, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Very painful*: Pl.

për-acesco, acti, no sup., *accescere*, 3. v. n. *inch.* (Prop.: *To become thoroughly sour*; hence, Fig.) **A.** *To become vexed*: pectus peracuit, Plant.—**B.** *To prove vexatious*: Plaut.

për-ac-tio, ònis, f. [for perag-tio; fr. perag-o] *A finishing, completion*: Cic.

për-ac-tus (for perag-tus), a, um, P. of perag-o.

për-ác-té, adv. [peracut-us] *Very sharply, very acutely*: Cic.

për-ác-tus, a, um, adj.: **I.** Prop.: *Very sharp*: falx, Mart. **II.** Meton.: *Of sound*: *Very clear or penetrating*: vox, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Very keen, very acute*: oratio, Cic.

për-ád-des-cens, entis, adj. *Very young*: homo, Cic.

për-ád-les-cen-tí-lus, i, m. *A very young man*: Nep.

për-æ-que, adv. *Quite equally or evenly*: Cic.

për-á-g-tio, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To drive or hunt about greatly*: *to harass, disturb*: peragitati ab equitata, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To excite, impel*: animos, Sen.

për-á-go, égi, actum, ágere, 3. v. a.: **I.**: *To put in motion through*; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pierce or thrust through*; *to transfer*: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov.—**2.** Esp.: *In reflexive power*: *To put one's self in motion through a place, etc.*; hence) **To pass through, traverse: quum Sol duodena peregit Signa, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete*: iter, Virg.—*Particular phrases*: Peragere reum, *To go through with a defendant, i.e. to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*: Liv.—**2.**: **a.** *To go through, go over, relate, mention, state*: postulata, Liv.—**b.** *To go through; to treat of, describe, in order, etc.*: res gestas, Liv. **II.**: *To put greatly in motion*; hence) **A.** *Of the ground*: *To till, cultivate, work*: humum, Ov.—**B.** *Of food*: *To digest, assimilate*: Pl.—**C.**: **1.** Prop.: *To drive about, harass, disturb*: pecora, Sen.—**2.** Fig.: *To disturb, harass, agitate, vex, drive about, annoy, etc.*: aliquem, Script. ap. Cic.**

për-á-grá-tio, ònis, f. [peragr(a)-o] *A wandering or travelling through, a traversing*: itinerum, Cic.

për-á-gr-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. [per; ager, agri] **I.** Prop.: *To go or wander, all over or all about the fields or country*: agros, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of journeying, etc.*: *To go, wander, pass, etc., all about or over*; *to traverse*: provincias, Cic.: saltús silvasque, Virg.—**B.** *Of sailing*: *To search, sail, pass all over, or about*; *to traverse in all directions*: litora, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To go through or traverse in all directions*: *to wander through everywhere*: peragrat (sc. orator) per animos hominum, Cic.—**B.** *Of the account, etc.*, of anything *To penetrate, pierce, travel, reach everywhere, or in all directions*:

cujus res gestæ omnes gentes . . . terræ marique peragræ sunt, Cic.

për-ám-ans, amantis, adj. *Very loving, very fond*: Cic.

për-am-an-ter, adv. [for peramant-ter; fr. peramans, peramant-is] *Very lovingly*: Cic.

për-am-bú-lo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I.** Prop.: *To ramble through, go through*; *to traverse, perambulate*: rura, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Of cold*: *To run through*: frigus perambulat artus, Ov.—**B.** *Of a play*: *To walk through the stage, which was strewn with flowers, etc.*: re te necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ Fabula, si dubitem, i. e. *re was properly constructed, well written*, Hor.

për-am-en-us, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant*: aestas, Tac.

për-am-plus, a, um, adj. *Very large, very ample*: simulacra, Cic.

për-an-gust-e, adv. [perangust-us] *Very narrowly*: Cic.

për-an-gustus, a, um, adj. *Very narrow*: fretum, Cic.

për-an-no-o, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. [per; annus] *To live through a year*: puella perannavit, Suet.

për-an-tí-quus, a, um, adj. *Very ancient*: sacramin, Cic.

për-appósít-us (-adpositus), a, um, adj. *Very suitable or apposite*: Cic.

për-árd-u-us, a, um, adj. *Very difficult*: Cic.

për-árg-ú-tus, a, um, adj. *Very acute, very witty*: homo, Cic.

për-á-ro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. (Prop.: *To plough through*: Meton.) **1.** *To furrow*: rugis anilibus ora, Ov.—**2.** *To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet*; *to write on*: tabellas, Ov.

për-at-tent-e, adv. [perattent-us] *Very attentively*: audire, Cic.

për-at-tent-us, a, um, adj. *Very attentive*: animus, Cic.

per-bacch-o, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep.: **I.** *To reel through*: perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. **II.** *To reel throughout or during*: multos dies turpissime est perbacchatus, Cic.

per-bé-at-us, a, um, adj. *Very fortunate, etc.*: Cic.

per-bell-e, adv. [perbell-us] *Very prettily, very finely*: Fig.: simulacre, Cic.

per-bén-é, adv. *Very well*: Cic.

per-bén-év-ól-us, a, um, adj. *Very friendly*: alicui, Cic.

per-bén-igne, adv. *Very kindly*: Ter.; Cic.

per-bí-bo, bíbi, bíbitum, bíbere, 3. v. a.: **I.** *To drink thoroughly or completely*: **1.** *To drink or suck up*: medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *To drink in*: lacrimas, Ov.—**B.** Fig.: *To imbibe, receive*: rabiem, Ov.

per-bland-us, a, um, adj. *Very courteous, charming, or engaging*; *very bland*: successor, Cic.

per-bón-us, a, um, adj. *Very good*: ager, Cic.

per-bré-vis, e, adj.: **1.** *Of time*: *Very short or brief*: Cic.—*Adverbial expression*: Perbrevis, in a

very short time: Cic.—**2.** *Very short, brief, or concise*: Cic.

per-brév-iter, adv. *Very shortly, briefly, or concisely*: Cic.

per-cál-é-fá-cio, féci, factum (also percallfactum), fáctus, 3. v. a.; Pass.: **per-cál-é-fio**, factus sum, fíeri. *To make very warm, to heat thoroughly*: Lucr.

per-cál-es-co, cálfui, no sup., cálescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* *To become very warm*: percaluit vis venti, Lucr.

per-cal-le-s-co, callui, no sup., callescere, 3. v. n. and a. *inch.* [per; calle-o] **I.** Neut.: *To become very hardened or very callous*: civitatis patientia percallerat, Cic. **II.** Act.: *To get a good knowledge of*;—*In Perf.*: *To be well acquainted with, know well, be well versed in*: usum rerum, Cic.

per-cá-r-us, a, um, adj. (*Very carus*; hence) **1.** *Very dear, very costly*: Ter.—**2.** *Very dear, very much beloved*: Tac.

per-caut-us, a, um, adj. *Very cautious*: Cic.

per-cél-é-ro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. *To pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth*: versus, Cic.

per-cél-er, éris, ére, alij. *Very quick or swift*: interitus, Cic.

per-cél-er-í-ter, adv. [percel-er] *Very quickly, very soon*: Cic.

per-cel-lo, cilli, culsum, cellère, 3. v. a. (*To impel greatly or excessively*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike or smile*: *to hit, etc.*: ille deam primus percult, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To beat or throw down*; *to overturn, upset*: Mars communis sæpe spoliantem percult, Cic.—**Prov.**: Perit, plastrum perculli! *I've upset my cart, i.e. I've done for myself*: Plaut. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To strike, or affect, with amazement, etc.*: Flor.—**2.** *To strike with dismay*; *to defeat, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten*: civitates atrocibus edictis perculerat, Cic.—**B.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: adolescentiam, Cic. **63** Perf., perculli, in a neut. signif., for percultus est, Flor.

per-cens-éo, censui, no sup., censere, 2. v. a. (*To give a thorough account of one's property, etc.*; *to make an accurate return*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate*: numerum legionum, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *To go over, travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *To review, examine, etc.*: orationes legatorum . . . pro sententiis, Liv.

per-cerp-ta, órum, n. [for percap-ta; fr. percipio, through true root PERCAP] (*Things perceived or observed*; hence) *Doctrines, principles, rules of art, etc.*: Cic.

per-cerp-tio, ònis, f. [for percap-tio; fr. percip-io, through id.] **1.** *A gathering in, collecting*: Cic.—**2.** *Perception, comprehension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perception.

per-cerp-tus (for percap-tus), a, um, P. of percip-io, through true root PERCAP.

per-cí-do, cidi and cecidi, císium, cídere, 3. v. a. [for per-cædo] **1.** ¶

strike, beat, cudgel, etc., exceedingly: si os percidit tibi, Plaut. **II.** To cut to pieces utterly: terga hostium percidit, Flor.

per-clo, ivi and **li**, Itum, lere, 2., and **per-clo, ivi** and **li**, Itum, ire, 4. **v. a.** **I.** To move, rouse, or stir up greatly: ocyus ergo animus quam res se percipit ulla, Lucr. **II.** To invoke greatly a person's aid, etc.: Plaut.

per-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere (*Pluperf.*, percepit for percipit, Pac. ap. Cic.), **3. v. a.** [for **per-capio**] (*To take wholly, to seize entirely; hence*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To take possession of, to seize, occupy: horror membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To take to one's self, to assume: gorem, Ov.—**2.** To get, obtain, receive: officii premia, Cæs.—**3.** To collect, gather in, etc.: fructus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To feel: gaudia, Ov.—**B.** To perceive, observe, etc.: quod, neque aurius, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic.—**C.** To comprehend, perceive, understand: in ceteris artificibus percipitendis, Cic.—**D.** To learn, become acquainted with: civium nomina, Cic.—**E.** To listen or hearken to, etc.: percipite, quæ dicam, Cic.—**F.** To hear, perceive, notice, etc.: minas, Cæs.—**G.** To know, etc.: nomen, Cic.—**H.** To derive, obtain, etc.: voluptatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percevoir*.

perci-sus (for **percid-sus**), **a, um**, **P.** of **percid-o**.

perci-tus, a, um: **1. P.** of **percid-o**.—**2. Pa. a.** Prop.: Greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited: animus, Cic. **b.** Meton.: Excitable: ingenium, Liv.

per-civilis, e, adj. Very courteous, affable, civil: sermo, Suet.

percoc-tus (for **percoquo-tus**), **a, um**, **P.** of **percoquo-o**.

1. per-cōlo, cōlū, cultum, cōlère, 3. v. a. **I.** (To bestow great care upon an object; hence: To deck, adorn, beautify: quæ . . . eloquentiā percoluere, I'as. **II.** To honour greatly; to revere, reverence: patrem, Plaut.

2. per-cōlo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To strain through, to filter, percolate: Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To cause to pass through: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cōmis, e, adj. Very friendly, very courteous: Cic.

percommōd-e, adv. [percommōdus] Very suitably, very conveniently, very well: Cic.

percommōdus, a, um, adj. Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune: alicui rei, Liv.

percontā-tio (**percont-**), **ōnis, f.** [percont(a)-or] **1.** An inquiring of or questioning a person much: Cic.—**2.** An inquiring or making inquiry; an inquiry, etc.: Cic.

percontā-tor (**percont-**), **ōris, m.** [id.] An asker, inquirer: Cic.

per-contunc- (**percont-**), **ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. and n.** [etym. dub.] **I.** Act.: **A.** With Personal objects: **1.** To ask particularly of, to strictly or greatly question; to inter-

rogate much, to make great inquiries of: me de nostrā republicā percontatus est, Cic.: (with double Acc.) meum si quis te percontabitur ævum, Hor.—**2.**

To make special inquiries about a person: si esses percontatus me ex alia, Plaut.—**B.** With things as objects: To make great inquiries about; to inquire, or ask, much, etc., about: quæ nec percontari nec audire, etc., Cic. **II.** Neut.: To make many or great inquiries; to ask, inquire, interrogate much; to put many, or repeated, questions: percontando atque interrogando elicere solebat eorum opiniones, Cic.

per-contūmax, ācis, adj. Very obstinate, very contumacious: Ter.

per-cōquo, cōxi, coctum, cōquēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To cook, dress, or boil thoroughly; to boil soft: bubulas carnes, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To heat: humorem, Lucr.—**B.** To ripen: uvas, Ov.—**C.** To scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr.

per-crēresco, crēbū, no sup., crēresco (**-bresco, crēbrū, no sup., crēbrescere**), **3. v. n.** To become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, Cæs.

per-crēpo, crēpū, crēpitum, crēpāre, 1. v. n. To sound very much, to resound, ring: Cic.

per-cūpidus, a, um, adj. Very partial to, very fond of: (with Gen.) percupidus tui, Cic.

per-cūpio, cūpivi and cūpi, cūpitum, cūpere, 3. v. a. To wish greatly, to earnestly desire, to long: immo percupio, Ter.

per-cūrīosus, a, um, adj. Very curious or inquisitive: Cic.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To heal thoroughly, cure completely: vulnus, Liv.

per-curro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To run through, hasten through, pass through, traverse: agrum Picenum, Cæs.: ignea rima micans percurrit lamine nimbos, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** To run through: honores, Suet.—**2.** To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily: nomina, Virg.—**3.** To run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over: multa animo, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) brevitate percurritur, id. **II.** Neut.: To run along: per temonem, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parcourir*.

percurā-tio, ōnis, f. [percur(a)-o] **1.** A running, or hastening, through a place: Cic.—**2.** A running, or roving, about: Cic.

percur-sio, ōnis, f. [for **percurr-sio**; fr. **percurr-o**] **I.** Gen.: **A.** A rapid or hasty running through a thing: Cic. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: A rapid or hasty passing over a subject: Cic.

percur-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [intens. for **percurr-o**; fr. **id.**] **I.** Act.: To run, etc., through a place: nostra agmina percurrere ripas (sc. Danubii), Pl. **II.** Neut.: To run or

rove about any where: finibus nostris, Liv.

percur-sus (for **percurr-sus**), **a, um, P.** of **percurr-o**.

percus-sio, ōnis, f. [for **percut-sio**; fr. **percut-io**] **I.** Gen.: **A.** A beating, striking: Cic. **II.** Esp.: In music and rhetoric: (Prop.: A beating time; Meton.) Time: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percussion*.

percus-sor, ōris, m. [for **percut-sor**; fr. **id.**] **I.** A striker, assailant, etc.: Pl.—**2.** A murderer, assassin: Cic.

1. percus-sus (for **percut-sus**), **a, um, P.** of **percut-io**.

2. percus-sus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. Sing.) [for **percut-sus**; fr. **id.**] **I.** Gen.: A beating, striking, etc.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: A beating, or pulsation, of the veins: Pl.

per-cūtio, cūssi, cūssum, cūttēre (*Perf.* percuti for percussit, Hor.), **3. v. a.** [for **per-cutio**] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To strike through an object; to thrust, or pierce, through: gladio percussus osse, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a vein: To open: Sen.—**b.** Of a ditch, etc.: To cut through a place: Pl. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To slay, kill: hostem cominus saepe percussit, Suet.—Particular phrase: Percutere securi, To behead: Cic.—**2.** Percutere fadus, To strike, i. e. to make or conclude a league, treaty, etc. (because an animal was sacrificed at the time of making a treaty, etc.): Hirt. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To strike, beat, hit, smite very much, etc.: hunc nec Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic. (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) pectus percussa decorum, Virg.—Particular phrase: Percutit de cœlo, To be struck from heaven, i. e. by lightning: Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** To strike, stamp, coin money: nummum argenteum, Suet.—**b.** To strike, play a musical instrument: lyram, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of misfortune: To strike one: percussus calamitate, Cic.—**2.** To strike, shock, affect deeply, move, astound: animum, Cic.—**3.** To cheat, deceive, impose upon one: hominem eruditum, Cic. **C.** Meton.: To strike, fall upon, reach: **1.** Of light: color percussus luce refulget, Lucr.—**2.** Of sound, etc.: utinam mea vocula Percussas domine veritat in auriculas, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *percuter*.

per-dēcorus, a, um, adj. Very comely, very pretty: Pl.

per-dēlirus, a, um, adj. Very silly or foolish: Lucr.

perdeo, v. pereō init.

per-depo, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. To knead thoroughly: Cat.

per-difficilis, e, adj. Very difficult: quæstio, Cic. (*Sup.*) perdifficillimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficil-iter, adv. [perdifficilis] With great difficulty: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. Very worthy: perdignus amicitia, Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. Very diligent: homo, Cic.

perdiligen-ter, adv. [for **perdiligenter**; fr. **perdiligens, perdiligentis**] Very diligently: Cic.

per-disco, *dīdici*, *no sup.*, *discere*,
 1. v. a. To learn thoroughly or com-
 pletely, to get by heart: *jura belli*,
Cic.

per-diserte, *adv.* Very eloquently:
Cic.

perdit-e, *adv.* [*perdit-us*] 1. a. a.
 Gen.: (After the manner of a ruined
 person; hence) Excessively, violently:
conari, Quint.—b. Esp.: (After the
 manner of a person ruined by love;
 hence) Desperately: *amare*, Ter.—2.
 In an abandoned way, flung: *genera*
se, Cic.

perd-itor, *ōris*, *m.* [*perd-o*] A
 ruiner, destroyer: *Cic.*

perd-itus, *a*, *nm.*: 1. P. of *perd-o*.
 —2. Pa.: a. (a) Gen.: Destroyed,
 ruined, desperate: (*Sup.* with Partitive
 Gen.) *tu omnium*, Cic.—(b) Esp.:
 Destroyed, ruined, undone, desperate by
 love: *invidia*, Virg.—b. (Lost morally;
 hence) Abandoned, corrupt, pro-
 fligate, flagitious, etc.: (*Comp.*) *nihil*
perditus, *nihil foedus*, Cic.

per-dfu, *adv.* For a great while,
 very long: *Cic.*

per-diturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* That
 lasts a very long time, very lingering or
 protracted: *bellum*, Cic.

per-dives, *itis*, *adj.* Very rich:
mulier, Cic.

perdix, *icis*, *c.* = *πέρδιξ*. I. Prop.:
 A partridge: *Mart.* II. Meton.:
Perdix: the nephew of *Dædalus*.
 Hence, *Fr. perdix*.

per-do, *didi*, *dītum*, *dēre* (*Pres.*
Indic., *perduunt* for *perdunt*, *Plaut.*:
 —*Pres. Subj.*, *perduim*, *Plaut.*: *perdis*,
id.: *perdit*, *id.*: *perdunt*, *Cic.*—The
 only example of a pass. form in the
 pres., *perditur*, *Hor.*, is, *prps.*, a cor-
 ruption, and to be read, *lux porgitur*,
 "the day seems too long for me"
 [usually referred to *per*; 3. do; hence,
 to put through, to put entirely away—
 but *prps.* akin to *πέρδω*] I. Prop.:
 A. Gen.: To make away with, destroy,
 ruin: *fruges*, *Cic.*; *se ipsum*, *id.*: (with
 Gen.) *capitis* to perdim ego, with re-
 spect to your life, i. e. I will prefer a
 capital charge against you, *Plaut.* B.
 Esp.: Of money, etc.: To squander,
 spend, throw away, dissipate: *Ter.* II.
 Fig.: A. To ruin morally; to corrupt:
Sylbarin *cur* *properas* *amando* *Perdere*?
Hor.—B. To throw away, waste, spend
 uselessly: *laborem*, *Cic.* III. Meton.:
 A. To kill, slay, etc.: *aliquem*, *Ov.*—
 B. Of the voice: To ruin, spoil, render
 useless: *Cic.*—C.: 1. Gen.: To lose
 utterly or irrecoverably: *fructus in-*
dustriæ, *Cic.*—2. Esp.: To lose at
 play or gambling: *Ov.*—D. To lose,
 i. e. to be deprived of: *oculos*, *Cic.*—E.
 To lose on purpose; i. e. to throw away,
 abandon: *arma*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.*
perdre.

per-dōcēo, *dōcēi*, *doctum*, *dōcēre*,
 2. v. a. To teach or instruct thoroughly;
 to censure, *Ov.*: (without Object)
difficilis *ad perdocendum*, *Cic.*

perdoct-e, *adv.* [*perdoct-us*] Very
 skilfully: *Plaut.*

1. **perdoc-tus**, *a*, *um*, P. of *per-*
doc-eo.

2. **per-doctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Very
 learned, very skilful: *homo*, *Cic.*

per-dōlēo, *dōlēi*, *dōlētum*, *dōlēre*,
 2. v. n. To pain or grieve greatly:
tandem perdoluit, *Ter.*

perdōlēo, *dōlūi*, *no sup.*, *dōlē-*
scēre, 3. v. a. *inch.* [*perdole-o*] To feel
 great pain or grief at something: *suam*
virtutem irrisit fore perdoluerunt,
Cæs.

per-dōmo, *dōmūi*, *dōmītum*, *dōm-*
āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To thoroughly
 break, subdue: *serpentes*, *Ov.* II.
 Meton.: To thoroughly subdue,
 vanquish, overcome, conquer, etc.: *Ap-*
ulūia perdomit, *Liv.*

per-dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcēre*,
 3. v. a. (To lead or bring through;
 hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead,
 bring, conduct a person or thing to
 any place: *legionem in Nantuatos*,
Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. To draw over,
 bring over a woman to the embraces
 of a lover: *huc Tertia perducta est*,
Cic.—2. To bring, carry, lead, conduct
 to a place, viz., buildings, ditches,
 water, etc.: *alacu Lemano ad montem*
Jugur murum perducit, *Cæs.* II.
 Meton.: To spread over, bedaub, be-
 smear with any thing: *corpus odore*
ambrosiæ, *Virg.* III. Fig.: A. To
 draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue;
 to bring a person or thing to a certain
 goal, period, etc.: *rem disputatione*,
Cæs.—B. To draw or bring over; to
 persuade, induce to any thing: *vetera-*
nos perduxit ad suam sententiam,
Cic.

perduc-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*perduc-o*]
 1. A guide, leader, conductor: *Plaut.*
 —2. A pimp, pander: *Cic.*

1. **perduell-ō**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*perduell-*
is] (The quality of the *perduellus*; is)
 Hostile conduct against one's country,
 treason: *Cic.*; *Liv.*

2. **perduell-ō**, *ōnis*, *m.* [*perduell-*
um] (One having or bringing *perduell-*
us; hence) A public enemy: *Auct. Her.*

perduell-is, *is*, *m.* [*id.*] (id.) I.
 Prop.: A public enemy, an enemy ac-
 tually waging war against a country:
Cic. II. Meton.: A private enemy,
 an enemy: *Plaut.*

per-dūellum, *i*, *n.* War: *Att. ap.*
Non.

perdūim, *is*, *etc.*, v. *perdo* *inil.*
per-dūro, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n.
 To last or hold out; to endure: *Ov.*

pēr-ēdo, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, *ēdēre*, 3. v. a.
 I. Prop.: To eat utterly, eat up, con-
 sume: *cibum*, *Plaut.* II. Meton.:
 To consume, devour, destroy: *neq.* *per-*
dis *impositum* *celer ignis* *Ætnam*,
Hor. III. Fig.: To eat up, consume,
 waste away, etc.: *quos diurus amor*
crudeli *tabe* *peredit*, *Virg.*

pērgē-o, *adv.* [*pērgere*, late Lat.
pērgere—*to* *on a journey abroad, away*
from home] 1. Abroad, in foreign
 parts: *qui pērgere depugnavit*, *Cic.*—
 2. From abroad, from foreign parts:
nunciatis pērgere prodigiis, *Liv.*—3.
 Abroad, to foreign parts: *exire*, *Hor.*

pērginā-bundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 [*pērgin(a)-or*] Travelling about:
dux, *Liv.*

pērginā-tio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] I.
 Prop.: A being or living abroad; a
 travelling in foreign parts; travelling
 about, travel, peregrination: *Cic.* II.
 Meton.: Of animals: A moving about
 from place to place; a roaming, change
 of abode, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *pē-*
grination.

pērginā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] One
 who travels about: *Cic.*

pērgin-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*pērgin-*
us] I. Prop.: (The condition of a pe-
 regrinator; foreigner; hence) Alienage:
Suet. II. Meton.: A. Outlandish
 ways, foreign habits or manners: *Cic.*
 —B. A foreign tone or accent in speak-
 ing: *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *pērginité*.

pērgin-or, *ātus* *sum*, *āri*, 1. v.
 dep. n. [*id.*] I. Prop.: To be or live
 in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad,
 to travel about: in *alienā civitate*, *Cic.*
 II. Fig.: A. To go abroad, to travel
 about; to roam, rove, or wander about:
animus late longeque peregrinatur,
Cic.—B. To be abroad, be a stranger:
vestre peregrinantur aures? *Cic.* ¶
 Hence, *Fr.* (old) *pērgirine*.

pērgin-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pē-*
ger, *pērgin-is*, cf. *pērgere*] (Belonging
 to a peregrine; hence) I. Prop.: Fo-
 reign: *mulier*, *Hor.*—As *Subst.*: A.
pērginus, *i*, *m.* (sc. *vir*) 1. Gen.:
 A foreigner, stranger: *Cic.*—2. Esp.:
 A foreign resident, an alien: *Cic.*—B.

pērgina, *æ*, *f.* (sc. *mulier*) A
 foreign woman: *Ter.* II. Fig.: Not
 at home, or abroad, in a thing; strange,
 rare, inexperienced: *pērginus in a-*
gendo, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *pērgin*.

pēr-ēlōgans, *antis*, *adj.* Very neat,
 fine, or elegant: *oratio*, *Cic.*

pēr-ēlōgan-ter, *adv.* [*for* *pērelē-*
gant; *fr.* *pērelégans*, *pērelégant-is*]
 Very finely, very elegantly: *dicere*, *Cic.*

pēr-ēlōquens, *entis*, *adj.* Very
 eloquent: *Cic.*

pēr-ēmn-e, *is*, *n.* [*for* *per-ann-e*;
fr. *per*; *ann-us*] A thing pertaining
 to, going through, or crossing, a river;
 hence) The auspices taken by magis-
 trates on crossing a river or a spring):
Cic.

pēr-em-ptus (-*tus*), *a*, *um*, P. of
perim-o, through true root *PEREM*.
pēr-en-dē, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of
 obsolete *perendies*, prob. vox hybrida;
 Sanscrit *param*, or Gr. *πέραν*, ultra;
 dies] (On the day beyond the morrow;
 hence) On the day after to-morrow:
Cic.

pēr-endi-nus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*peren-*
di-es; v. *perendie* *inil.*] Belonging to
 the day after to-morrow; after to-
 morrow: *perendino die*, *Cæs.*

Pērenna, *æ*, v. *Anna*.

pēr-enn-is, *e*, *adj.* [*for* *per-ann-is*;
fr. *per*; *ann-us*] I. Prop.: That lasts,
 or continues, the whole year through:
aves, that will remain with us all the
year round, *Pl.* II. Meton.: Ever-
 lasting, never failing, unceasing, per-
 petual, perennial: *aque*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*)
exegi monumentum ære perennius,
more lasting, more enduring, *Hor.* III.
 Fig.: Continual, uninterrupted, per-
 petual, unceasing, etc.: *fama*, *Virg.*

përenn-itas, *ätis*, *f.* [perenn-is] (*The state of the perennis; hence*) *A lasting for ever; continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity*. Cic.

përenn-o, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* [*id.*] *To last for many years; to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor*, Ov.

për-ëo, *li* (*ivi*), *Itum*, *ire* (*perdeam for percam*, Plaut.), *v. n. irreg. I.* Prop.: *To go or run through: dolum lymphæ pereuntis*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die: sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen*, Virg. (*Impers. Pass.*) *eodem leto esse pereundum*, Cic.—**2.** *To pine away (with love), to be desperately in love: indigno quum Gallus amore peribat*, Virg.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit*, Cic.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone: meo vitio pereci*, Cic.—Particular expressions: **a.** *Perii*, etc., as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone*, etc.: Ter.—**b.** In asseverations: *Peream si, or nisi*, May I perish, may I die, if or if not: Ov.; Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *périr*.

për-ëquit, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. n.* *To ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about: inter duas acies*, Cæs.

për-ërro, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To wander through; to roam or ramble over: fallacem circum vestrumque pererro Sepe forum*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To wander through; pass through or along, etc.: totamque pererrat (sc. serpentis furiale malum)*, Virg.—**B.** *To wander over with the sight; i. e. to glance over, survey, etc.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, surveyes all over*, Virg.

për-ëruditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very learned*: homo, Cic.

për-ësus (for *pered-sus*), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *pered-o*.

për-excelsum, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very elevated, very high*: locus, Cic.

për-exigü-e, *adv.* [perexigü-us] *Very little, very sparingly*: Cic.

për-exigüus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: dies, Cic.

për-expeditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very easy or obvious: defensio*, Cic.

perfacët-e, *adv.* [perfacët-us] *Very wittily: dicta*, Cic.

per-facëtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very witty, very facetious*: Cic.

perfacil-e, *adv.* [perfacil-is] **I.** Prop.: *Very easily: sese tueri*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Very willingly*: Plaut.

per-facilis, *e*, *adj.*: **1.** *Very easy: Cic.—2.* *Very courteous*: Cic.

per-facundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very eloquent*: Just.

per-familäris, *e*, *adj.* *Very intimate, very familiar: perfamiläris, alii*, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **perfamiliäris**, *is*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *A very intimate or familiar friend*: Cic.

perfect-e, *adv.* [perfect-us] *Fully, completely, perfectly, entirely: eruditus*, Cic. (*Comp.*) *perfectus*, App.: (*Sup.*) *perfectissime*, Gell.

per-fec-tio, *önis*, *f.* [for *perfac-tio*; fr. *per-ficio*, through true root *PERFAC*]

1. *A perfecting, perfection*: Cic.—**2.** *An accomplishing, executing, carrying out*: Cic.—**3.** *A completing, bringing to an end, completion, issue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfection*.

per-fec-tor, *öris*, *m.* [for *perfac-tor*; fr. *id.*] *A finisher, perfecter*: Cic.

per-fec-tus (for *perfac-tus*), *a*, *um*: **1.** *P.* of *per-ficio*, through true root *PERFAC*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Perfect, complete, excellent, etc.* (*Comp.*) *valvæ perfectioris*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *a perfectissimo quoque*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfait*.

per-fër-ens, *entis*: **1.** *P.* of *per-fec-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: *Bearing, brooking, patient of, submitting to* (with *Gen.*) *perferentes injuriarum*, Cic.

per-fëro, *tüli*, *lätum*, *ferre*, *v. a.* *irreg. I.* *To carry through any thing: telum ingens perque arma viri, perque ora . . . letalem pertulit ictum*, Sil. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bear throughout, or carry to the end of a certain time: tulit (sc. Æneäs) illum (sc. patrem) per ignes, et . . . pertulit*, Sen. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To bear, support, or endure to the end; to continue to bear, etc.*: *quid me perferre patique Indignum coget*? Hor.—**2.** *To maintain, keep up, etc., to the end, or to the last; to continue to exhibit, etc.*: *pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus*, Ov.—**3.** *To carry with one to the end of a given time: hunc consensum ad ultimum vitæ finem*, Suet. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Gen.*: *To convey, or carry, quite or completely: tum lapis . . . nec pertulit ictum, nor carried the blow home*, Virg.—**2.** *Esp.*: With Personal pron.: *To belate one's self quite*: Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Of a law, etc.*: *To carry out, carry through*: Liv.—**2.** *To conduct, manage, etc.*: *legationem*, Suet. **IV.**: **A.** Prop.: *To bring, carry, convey*: *literas ad te*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey, etc.*: *mandata ad Pompeium*, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: (*a*) *Pass.*: *To be conveyed, etc.*; hence, *to reach, arrive, come, etc.*: *perferunt circa vallem clamor*, Liv.—(*b*) *Of news or intelligence: To convey word or information; to announce, state, etc.*: *perferet multa rumor*, Cic.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bear, suffer, put up with, submit to, endure: panperiem et duos perferre labores*, Virg.—**b.** Esp.: *Of punishment: To bear, undergo, etc.*: Cic. **V.** *To bear, or submit to, throughout or to the end: perferet, non succumbet*, Cic.

per-ficio, *fëci*, *fectum*, *ficere*, *3. v. a.* [for *per-facio*] **I.** (*To make entirely, thoroughly, or completely; hence*) **A.** Gen.: *To make, make up, form, manufacture, etc.*: *candelabrum*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To finish, complete a building, work, etc.*: *ædem communis sumptu*, Suet.—**2.** Fig.: *To perfect a person, etc., to make a person, etc., perfect; to render perfect or com-*

plete: citharâ perfectit Achillem, Ov. **II.** (*To do thoroughly or completely; hence*) **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To accomplish, execute, carry out, etc.*: *soelus*, Cic.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To bring about, cause, effect: perficiam . . . ut hujus ordinis auctoritas . . . restituta esse videatur*, Cic.—**b.** *To carry out a design or purpose: aut non tentaris aut perice*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To finish, complete, bring to an end or conclusion: centum qui perfecti annos, i. e. lives during or throughout*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *parfaire*.

per-fic-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [per-ficio] *Completing, perfecting: natura, Lucr. per-fidëlis*, *e*, *adj.* *Very trusty, very faithful*: homo, Cic.

per-fidens, *entis*, *adj.* *Trusting greatly, confiding strongly*: Sext. Aur. Vict.

perfid-ia, *e*, *f.* [perfid-us] (*The quality of the perfidus; hence*) *Faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfidie*.

perfidios-e, *adv.* [perfidios-us] *Faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously: multa perfidiosæ facta*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *perfidiosius rebellantes*, Suet.

perfid-i-ösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [perfid-a] (*Full of perfidia; hence*) *Faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious: perfidiosum esse fidem frangere*, Cic.: (*Sup.* with *Partitive Gen.*) *omnium perfidiosissimus*, id.

per-fid-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [per; fid-es] **I.** Prop.: *That breaks his promise; faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *Perfidum, Treacherously*: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *Treacherous, unsafe, dangerous: via*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfidie*.

per-figo, *fixi*, *fixum*, *figere*, *3. v. a.* *To pierce through, transfix* (prps. only found in *Part. Perf.*, and in *Lucretius*): *telis perfixa pavoris*, Lucr.

per-finio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* *To end fully, to finish*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old*) *parfinir*.

perfixus (=perfig-us), *a*, *um*, *P.* of *perfig-o*.

perfiä-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [perfi(a)-o] *That can be blown through*: Cic.

per-flägitiösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very shameful, very flagitious*: Cic.

per-flo, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *To blow through: perflant altissima venti*, Ov. **II.** Neut.: *To blow continually: perflantibus undique procellis*, Pl.

per-fluctio, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *1. v. a.* (Prop.): *To flow through like waves; Meton.*: *To swarm over*: Lucr.

per-fluo, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, *flüere*, *3. v. n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Of liquids: To flow through, run through, etc.*: *per colum vina videmus Perfluere*, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *Of persons with respect to secrets: To leak*: Ter. **II.** *To flow: Belus annis . . . in mare perfluens*, Pl.

per-födio, *födi*, *foss-um*, *födëre*, *3. v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To dig through, to*

pierce by digging: Athone perfosso, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce, stab, or run through with a weapon; to transfuse:* bis sex thoraca petium Perfossusque locis, Virg.

per-formidōlōsus, a, um, adj. *Very fearful:* Sct. Aur. Vict.

per-fōrō, āvi, ātum, ēre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bore through, pierce through, perforate:* ense latus, Ov. **B.** Esp.: *To cut through a place for the sake of a prospect, etc.* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *To fornicate, or make, by boring, etc., through:* viam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perforer*.

per-fortiter, adv. *Very bravely:* Ter.

perfos-us (for *perfos-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *perfos-io*.

perfrac-tus (for *perfrag-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *perfr(n)g-o*, through true root *PERFRAG*.

per-frēmō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To roar, or snort, very much:* Auct. ap. Cic.

per-frēquens, entis, adj. *Very crowded, much frequented:* Liv.

per-frīco, frīctū, frīctum, and frīctum, frīcāre, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: *To rub all over, to rub or scratch:* os sum unguento, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the head: *To rub or scratch when in doubt, etc.* Cic.—**B.** Of the forehead or face: (Prop.: *To rub one's forehead or face, in order to make one's blushes disappear:* Meton.) *To lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame from:* Cic.; Pl.

perfric-tus, a, um, *P.* of *perfrico*.

per-frīgesco, frīxi, no sup., frīgescere, 3. v. n. *inch. To grow very cold; to catch cold:* Pl.

per-frīgidus, a, um, adj. *Very cold:* tempestas, Cic.

per-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, frīngere, 3. v. a. [for *per-frango*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter:* naves, Liv.; saxum, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle:* hostium phalangem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe:* senatus decreta, Cic.—**B.** *To break, or burst, through:* suaviatē animos, Cic.

perfruc-tus (for *perfrug-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *perfru-o*, through true root *PERFRUG*.

per-fruor, fructus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To enjoy fully or thoroughly:* ad perfruenas voluptates, Cic.; otio, id. **II.** Meto n.: *To fulfil, perform:* mandatis, Ov.

perfrūg-a, ē, m. [perfrug-io] *A deserter to the enemy:* Cic.

per-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. *(To flee quite, or completely, somewhere; hence)* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To flee to a place for refuge:* ad tribunal, Tac.—**B.** *To go over, or desert, to the enemy:* a Pompeio ad Cæsarem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: *To take refuge in any thing:* quum in fidem Ætolorum perfugisset, Liv.

perfūgi-um, ūi, n. [perfrug-io]

(Prop.: *A fleeing for refuge:* Meton.) *A place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge:* Cæs.; Cic.

perfunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for *perfung-tio*; fr. *perfung-or*] *A performing, discharging of an office, etc.* Cic.

perfunc-tus (for *perfung-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *perfung-or*.

per-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. **I.** **A.** Prop.: **I.** Gen.: *To wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle very much:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To wash or bathe some object:* fluvius pecus omne magistri Perfundunt, Virg.—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: (a) *To sprinkle one's self, etc.* Hor.—(b) *To wash one's self;* i. e. *to bathe:* Auct. Her.; Virg. **B.** Meton.: *Of garments, etc.* *To steep, dye, etc.* Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To imbue, inspire, fill with any thing:* me horror perfudit, Cic.—**b.** Esp.: *To fill with apprehension of any thing, i. e. to disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos iudicio perfundere, Cic.—**2.** *To steep;* i. e. *to slightly imbue, make superficially acquainted with any thing:* studiis, Sen. **II.** *To wet, moisten, bathe, etc., all over:* ossaque et artus Perfudit . . . sudor, Virg. **III.** **A.** Prop.: *To pour forth, or scatter all over;* *to bestrew, etc.*; cantium immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Virg. **B.** Fig.: *To bestrew:* perfusa papavera somno, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perfondre*.

per-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. **I.** Prop.: *To execute quite, or completely;* *to fulfil, perform, discharge:* munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure;* *to get through with, get rid of:* pericula quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic.; vitā, i. e. *to die,* Lucr.—**B.** *To enjoy:* omnibus bonis, Script. ap. Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Endured, gone through, etc.* memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.

per-fūro, ūi, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To rage mightily, or greatly:* **I.** Prop.: *Of living subjects:* incensus et ipse Perfurit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *Of things as subjects:* perfurit acri Cum strepitu pontus, Lucr.

perfū-sio, ōnis, f. [for *perfus-sio*; fr. *perfu(n)d-o*] **I.** Prop.: *A wetting, moistening:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A wash or cosmetic:* Pl.

perfusor-ius, a, um, adj. [per-fundo through obsol. *perfusor*] (*Of, or belonging to, a perfusor;* hence) (*Of, or belonging to, one who disturbs, alarms, etc.*; hence) *Disturbing, wrongful:* ne se perfusoribus assentionibus accommodaret, Suet.

perfū-sus (for *perfus-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *perfu(n)d-o*.

Pergāma, -drum, -um, i, n. τὰ Πέργαμα, τὸ Πέργαμον, and ἡ Πέργαμος, Pergama or Pergamum (Prop.: *The citadel of Troy:* Meton.) Troy.—Hence, **Pergām-ēus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Pergamum;* Meton.) Trojan.

1. Pergāmum, i. v. Pergama.

2. Pergāmum, i, n., Πέργαμον. Pergamum; a city of Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library (now Pergamo).—Hence, **Pergām-ēnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pergamum;* Pergamean.—(As Subst.: **Pergāmēni**, -orum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans.*

per-gaudēo, gāvīsus sum, gaudere, 2. v. a. irreg. *To rejoice greatly:* Cic.

per-gigno, gēnūi, gēntum, gignere, 3. v. a. *To engender, produce:* Cat.

per-go, rexi, rectum, gere, 3. v. a. and n. [for *per-gero*] (*To make quite straight;* hence) **I.** Act.: **A.** Gen.: *To proceed, or go on, with a thing;* *to continue a thing, or doing a thing:* iter, Sall. **B.** Esp.: *To proceed with;* i. e. *to commence or undertake a thing:* prospere cessura, quæ pergerent, al, etc., Tac. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To proceed;* i. e. *to go or come:* eadem via, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **I.** Gen.: *To pass on, proceed to any thing;* *to go after any thing:* ut ad eas cursim peractura beata vita videatur, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *In speaking:* **a.** *To go on, proceed:* sed perge de Cæsare, go on and relate, Cic.—**b.** *Of one who has not yet spoken:* *To begin and go on;* *to proceed:* pergit, Pierides, Virg.

per-grandis, e, adj. *Very large, very great:* gemma, Cic.; pergrandis natu, very old, very aged, Liv.

per-grātus, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable, very pleasant:* literæ, Cic.

per-grāvis, e, adj. *Very weighty or important:* testes, Cic.

pergrāv-iter, adv. [pergravis] *Very gravely, very seriously:* Cic.

perg-ula, æ, f. [perg-o] (*The continuing thing;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A projection or shed in the front of a house, used as a booth, stall, shop:* Pl. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *As a school, a lecture-room:* Suet. **B.** Meton.: *A school, scholars:* Juv.

Pergus, i, m. Pergus; a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine.

pēr-hībēo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for *per-habeo*] **I.**: (*To have, or possess, thoroughly;* hence, with accessory notion of extension to others) **A.** Gen.: *To hold out, present, give, afford, etc.* magnanimitatis perhibuit exemplum, Pl. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of testimony:* *To bear:* Pl.—**2.** *Of language, etc.* *To hold or use towards one:* Plaut.—**3.** *To bring forward, furnish, etc.* quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic.—**4.** *To ascribe, attribute, assign, etc.* rebus honorem, Pl. **II.**: **A.** Act.: **I.** Prop.: *To hold, account, consider, regard, deem:* bene qui conjiciet vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To say or assert that something is:* septem ilium totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Virg.—**b.** *To name, call, etc.* qui nuncii fuisse perhibentur, Cic.—**c.** *To name, cite, call, etc.* nec

minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, Cic.—B. Neut.: To state, make a statement, affirm, assert, etc.: ut perhibetis, Cic.

pērhib-itus, a, um, P. of perhibeo.

pēr-hilum, adv. Very little: Lucr. **pēr-honorific-e**, adv. [perhonorific-us] Very respectfully: Cic.

pēr-honorificus, a, um, adj.: 1. That does one much honour, very honourable: Cic.—2. That shows much honour to another, very respectful: Cic.

pēr-horresco, horrū, no sup., horresco, 3. v. n. and a. inch. I. Neut.: To tremble or shudder greatly: perhorruit equor, Ov. II. Act.: To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of, a thing: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, Cic.

pēr-horridus, a, um, adj. Very dreadful, most horrible: Liv.

pēr-hūmāniter, adv. Very kindly, very politely: Cic.

pēr-hūmānus, a, um, adj. Very kind, very polite: serino, Cic.

Pērībōmūs, li, m. = περιβόμιος (Around the altar). Peribomus; the name of a shameless person: Juv.

Pērīcles, is and i, m., Περικλῆς (Far-famed). Pericles; a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

pērīclitā-to, ōnis, f. [periclit-(a) r] A trial, experiment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. periclitatio.

pērīcl-itor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. and u. [periclit-um] I. Act.: A. To try, prove, test, any thing; to make a trial of, put to the test: belli fortunam, Cic.—B. To put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard: non est sapius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reipublicae, Cic. II. Neut.: A.: 1. Gen.: To try, attempt, make an attempt: in his exemplis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To venture, to be bold or enterprising: periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.—B. To be in danger or peril; to incur or be exposed to danger: to be endangered or imperilled: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium periclitaretur, Cæs. 43rd Part. Perf. in passive force: Tried, tested: periclitatis moribus amioctor, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. periclitel.

Pērīclēmōnus, i, m., Περικλέμενος (Very illustrious). Periclemeus: a son of Nelus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

pērīclōs-e, adv. [periculos-us] Dangerously, hazardously, perilously; with danger, risk, or peril: ægrotaus, Cic.: (Comp.) nihilo periculosius, Hirt.: (Sup.) periculosissime, Sen.

pērīclū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [pericul-um] Full of danger; dangerous, hazardous, perilous: (Comp.) periculosiores inimicitie, Tac.: (Sup.) periculosissimus locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. périlleux.

pērī-clūm (-clum), i, n. [periclor] (That which serves for trying; hence) I. Prop.: A trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: Ter.; Cic. II.

Meton.: A. An attempt made in writing, an essay: Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: Risk, hazard, danger, peril: Plaut.; Cic.—2. Esp.: a. A trial, action, suit at law: Cic.—b. A writ of judgment, a sentence: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) péricle, (mod.) péri.

Pērīdia, æ, f., Περῖδια (Very divine). Peridia; the mother of Onyles.

pēr-īdōneus, a, um, adj. Very fit, suitable, or proper; well-adapted to any thing: Cæs.

Pērilla, æ, f. Perilla; a woman's name.

Pērillus, i, m., Περῖλλος. Perillus; a famous Athenian worker in metal, who, having made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be inclosed and roasted to death, was himself the first that suffered in this manner.—Hence, **Pērill-ōus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Perillus, Perillean.

pēr-illustis, e, adj.: 1. Very brilliant, very notable: Nep.—2. Greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

pēr-imbēcillus, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

Pērīmēdeus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the sorceress Permede; Permedean, magical: Prop.

Pērīmēle, ēs, f. Perimele; a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.

pēr-īmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), īmere, 3. v. a. [for per-emo; v. emere] I. Gen.: To take away entirely; to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic. II. Esp.: A. To cut off, hinder, prevent: consilium, Cic.—B. To kill, slay, etc.: hunc perimet mea decora, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. périmer.

pēr-impēditus, a, um, adj. Very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Hirt.

pērīncommōd-e, adv. [perincommod-us] Very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

pēr-incommōdus, a, um, adj. Very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv.

pēr-inde, adv. Quite, or completely, as; in the same manner; just as; equally; in like manner; just so: vivendi artem tantam tanque oporoso et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.—Particular combinations:

A. Perinde atque or ac, Just as, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—with ellipse of ac: Suet.—B. Perinde ut or utcumque, Just as: Cic.—C. Perinde ac si, or quasi, Just as if: Cæs.; Cic.—D. Proinde tanquam, Just as much as if, just the same as if: Liv.—E. Perinde et, or que, Equally with, the same as: Tac.—F. Perinde nt, So that, to the extent that: Eutr.—G. Perinde quam, So much as: Suet.—H. Perinde quam si, The same as if: Tac.—J. Haud perinde . . . quam, Not as well . . . as: Tac.

pēr-indigne, adv. Very indignantly: Suet.

pēr-indulgens, entis, adj. Very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

pēr-infāmis, e, adj. Very infamous: Suet.

pēr-infirmus, a, um, adj. Very weak or feeble: Cic.

pēr-ingēnōsus, a, um, adj. Of great, or good, natural abilities; very clever: Cic.

pēr-iniquus, a, um, adj.: 1. Very unfair, very unjust: Cic.—2. Very unwilling, very discontented: Cic.

pēr-insignis, e, adj. Very remarkable, very conspicuous: Cic.

Pērīnthus (-os), i, f., Περῖνθος. Perinthus or Perinthos: a city of Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea (now Erekl).—Hence, **Pērīn-thia**, æ, f. The Perinthian girl: Ter.

pēr-invisus, a, um, adj. Much hated, very odious: Cic.

pēr-invitus, a, um, adj. Very unwilling: Cic.

pēr-ior, obsol. verb, whence superior, peritus, etc. [root PER, akin to παρῶ] I. Prop.: To go or pass through. II. Meton.: To try, make trial of, etc.

pērīpātētīcus, a, um, adj. = περιπατητικός (pertaining to walking about). Of, or belonging to, the peripatetic (Aristotelian) philosophy: peripatetic: Cic.—As Subst.: Peripatetici, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) = περιπατητικοί. Philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school; Peripatetics (so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about): Cic.

pērīpētasmāta, um, n. (Abl. peripetasmatis, Cic.) = περιπέτασματα Coverings, curtains, hangings: Cic.

Pērīphas, antis, m., Περῖφας. Periphas: 1. A king of Attica.—2. One of the companions of Pyrrhus.—3. One of the Lapithæ.

pēr-irātus, a, um, adj. Very angry: Cic.

pēriscēlis, Idis, f. = περισκελῖς (That which is round the leg). A leg-band, anklet: Hor.

pērīstrōma, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα (That which is strowed around). A covering, curtain: Cic.

pērīstīlūm, i, n. = περιστύλιον (That which is round a pillar). A peristyle: Suet.

pērīstīlyum, i, n. = περιστύλον. (Id.) A peristyle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. peristyle.

pērīt-e, adv. [perit-us] In an experienced manner, skillfully, expertly: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) peritius, Sen.: (Sup.) peritissime, Cic.

pērīt-ia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the peritus; hence) Experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill: Sall.; Tac.

pēr-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. in- tens. [per-eo] To perish: Plant.; Lucr.

pērī-tus, a, um, adj. [per-ior] (Having gone through or tried a thing; hence) Experienced, practised, practically acquainted, skilful, expert: homines, Cic.: (with Gen.) (Comp.) peritiores rei militaris, Cæs.: (Sup.) peritissimus inter duces, Curt. **perjēro**, arc, v. pejero.

perjucundus, *adv.* [perjucundus. *Very agreeably, very pleasantly.* Cic.

per-jucundus, *a, um, adj.* *Very agreeable, very pleasing.* Cic.

per-jur-i-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [per-jur-i-um] *Full of perjury, perjured, perfidious.* Plaut.

per-jur-ium, *li, n.* [perjur-o] (*A swearing falsely; hence*) *A false oath, perjury.* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. parjure.*

perjuro, *are, v. pejero.*

per-jur-us, *a, um, adj.* [perjur-o] *I. Prop.: Perjured, forsworn; fides, Hor. (Sup.) perjurissimus leno, Cic. II. Meton.: Who ties under oath, false, lying. (Comp.) perjurior, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. parjure.*

per-lābor, *lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n.* *To slip or glide through: rotis summus levibus perlabitur undas, Virg.*

per-lāstus, *a, um, adj.* *Very joyful or glad; full of joy.* Liv.

per-lap-sus (for perlab-sus), *a, um, P. of perlab-or.*

per-lāte, *adv.* *Very widely, very extensively.* Cic.

per-lāto, *lātūi, lātūm, lātēre, 2. v. n.* *To lie completely hid; to lie hid always.* Ov.

per-lā-tus, *a, um, P. of perfero*, through root *PERLA*; v. *fero* init.

per-lectio, *ōnis, v. pellectio.*

per-lēgo, *lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. I.* *To view all over; to thoroughly examine, scan, survey: omnia oculis, Virg. II. To read through, read to the end. librum, Cic. III. To read anything through: senatum, to read over the names of all the senators: Liv.*

per-lēvis, *e, adj.* *Very light, very slight.* Cic.

per-lēv-iter, *adv.* [perlev-is] *Very lightly, very slightly.* Cic.

per-līb-ens (-līb-), entis: 1. P. of perlibet.—*2. Pa.: Being very willing, etc.: Cic.*

per-līb-en-ter (-līb-), adv. [for perlibent-ter; fr. perlibens, perlibentis] *Very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic.

per-līb-erālis, *e, adj.* *Very well bred:* Tor.

per-līb-erāl-iter, *adv.* [perliberalis] *Very graciously, very liberally:* Cic.

per-libet (-līb-), libit, or lib-um est, ēre, 2. v. impers. *It is very pleasing or agreeable. I should very much like: colloqui, Plaut.*

per-līto, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. n.* *To sacrifice very auspiciously, or with very favourable omens: Liv.: Salutū, Liv.: (Impers. Pass.) perlitatum est, id.*

per-long-e, *adv.* [perlong-us] *A very long way off, very far:* Ter.

per-longus, *a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Of size or space: Very long: via, Cic. II. Meton.: Very tedious:* Plaut.

per-līb-ens, *entis, ēre, v. perlib.*

per-lūc-ō, *ēre, v. pelluceo.*

per-lu-ctōsus, *a, um, adj.* *Very mournful: funnis, Cic.*

per-lūo, *lūī, lūūm, lūēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To wash, or lave, thoroughly*

to bathe: fonte artūs, Ov. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To wash one's self, i. e. to bathe: Cæs.; Hor.

per-lustro, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To go or wander all about; to traverse completely: hęc loca, Liv.*

II. Fig.: A. Of the sight: *To view all over; to examine or survey thoroughly: omnia oculis, Liv.—B.* Of the mind: *To examine, weigh, consider well or thoroughly: perlustrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, Cic.*

per-lū-tus, *a, um, P. of perlu-o.*

per-magnus, *a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Of size: Very great, very large: villa, Hirt. II. Meton.: A.* Of quantity or number: *Very great, very large, very abundant: Cæs.—B.* Of degree or extent: *Very great, very large: hæreditas, Cic.—C.* Of value or consideration: *Very great, very high, very large: Cic.—D.* In rank, estimation, etc.: *Very great, very noble, very high, very important, etc.: homo, Cic.*

per-māle, *adv.* *Very badly:* Cic.

per-māna-n-s, *ntis, P. of perman(a)-o.*

per-mānan-ter, *adv.* [for permanant-ter; fr. permanans, permanant-is] *By flowing through: Lucr.*

per-mān-ō, *mansī, mansum, mānēre, 2. v. n.* *To stay to the end, to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere: Athenis jam ille mox a Cærope permanst, Cic.*

per-māno, *mānāvī, mānātum, mānāre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: Of fluids: A. Gen.: To flow through, penetrate: permanat aquarum Liquidus humor, Lucr. B. Esp.: To flow in any place; to penetrate, or reach, any where: succus is . . . permanat ad jecur, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things not fluid: A. Gen.: To pass through, penetrate, pierce: quod permanat enim dissolvit, Lucr. B. Esp.: To penetrate, reach: quo neque permanent anime neque corpora nostra, Lucr. III. Fig.: To penetrate, reach, extend to any place: macula permanat ad animum, Cic.*

perman-sio, *ōnis, f. [perman-eo]* *A remaining, persisting: Cic.*

per-mātūresco, *mātūrdi, no sup., mātūrescēre, 3. v. n. inch. To become quite ripe, to ripen fully: Ov.*

per-mēdiocritas, *e, adj.* *Very moderate: motus, Cic.*

permen-sus, *a, um, P. of permetior*, through root *PERMEN*; v. *metior* init.

pēr-mēo, *āvī, ātūm, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Gen.: To go, or pass, through; to penetrate: quod quadam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeat ac transeat, Cic. B. Esp.: To penetrate or reach any where: in quos saxa et haste longius permeabant, quam, etc., Tac. II. Act.: To go, or pass, through a place; to traverse a place in any direction: maria ac terras, Ov.*

Permessus, *i, m., Περμησός.*

Permessus; a river in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in

Mount Helicon and flows into the Copae lake (now Panitza).

per-mētor, *mensus sum, mētrī, 4. v. dep. a. I. Prop.: To measure through, measure out, measure: solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. Meton.: To travel through, traverse: aequor, Virg.*

per-mētio, *āi, ātūm, ēire, 3. v. a.* *To fear, dread, etc., greatly or excessively (pprs. only found in Part. Pres.): Virg.*

per-mingo, *minxi, mictum, mingere, 3. v. a. Sensu obsceno: Gr. πρὸς οὐρανόν: Hor.*

per-minūtus, *a, um, adj.* *Very small, very trifling: Cic.*

per-mirus, *a, um, adj.* *Very wonderful: Cic.*

per-misceo, *miscui, mistum and mictum, miscere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together: to intermingle, mingle perimisti cæde virorum Semianimes volvuntur equi, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of persons: To join or mix people; to intermingle, mingle together, etc.: cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cæs.—2. To mingle with in fighting: Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To mix or mingle thoroughly, or together: to commingle, intermingle: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. B. Esp.: To confound, disturb, throw into utter confusion, etc.: quo furibunda donum monstro permisceat omnem, Virg.*

permis-sio, *ōnis, f. [for permitt-sio; fr. permitt-o] 1. A giving up, yielding, ceding to another's will and pleasure; an unconditional surrender: Liv.—2. A giving leave; leave, permission: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. permission.*

permis-sum, *i [for permitt-sum; fr. id.] (That which is allowed or permitted; hence) Leave, permission: Hor.*

1. permis-sus (for permitt-sus), *a, um, P. of permitt-o.*

2. permis-sus, *ūs, m. [for permitt-sus; fr. id.] A giving leave, leave, permission: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. permis.*

permis-tus (permix-) (for permisc-tus), *a, um, P. of permisc-o.*

per-mitto, *misī, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To let through, suffer to pass through: Pall. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: To let go, let loose: equos permittunt in hostem, i. e. give them their heads, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To rush or spring: Hirt.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To spread, extend, etc.: Lucr.—3. To let fly, cast, hurl, so as to reach the mark: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To let loose, let go, give a loose to: eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permisurum tributum credebat, Liv. B. Esp.: 1. Gen.: To give up, leave, entrust, surrender, commit, etc.: totum ei negotium, Cic.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To give up or surrender one's self: Cæs.—C.: 1. Gen.: To grant, allow, concede, give up, yield, etc.: quæve hunc tam barbaram morem Permittit patria? Virg.: (Impers. Pass.) de eo permisus ipsi*

erat, etc., Liv.—2. Esp.: a. To grant the choice of two or more things: tibi permittit respondere, etc., Cic.—b. To yield or give up to, to forego on account of: inimicitias Patribus Conscriptis, Cic.—D. To give leave, allow, suffer, give permission, permit, etc.: ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permettre*.

permixt-e, adv. [permixtus] Confusedly, in confusion: Cic.

permixt-tio (permis-), ònis, f. [for permisc-tio; fr. permisc-eo] 1. (A mixing, or mingling, thoroughly or together; hence) a. A throwing material things into utter confusion; a reducing to a state of disorder: Sall.—b. Concor.: A mixture; i.e. ingredients mixed together: Cic.—2. Confusion, disturbance: reipublicæ, Sext. Aur. Vict.

permixtus (permis-), a, um: 1. P. of permisc-eo.—2. Pa.: Promiscuous, confused: Lucr.

permōdestus, a, um, adj. Very moderate, very modest: Cic.

permōdicus, a, um, adj. Very moderate, very small: Suet.

permolest-e, adv. [permolest-us] With much trouble or difficulty: Cic.

permolestus, a, um, adj. Very troublesome: Cic.

permōlo, mōlti, mōltum, mōlère, 3. v. a. (Prop.): To grind thoroughly; Meton.: Sensus obscuro: Hor.

permō-tio, ònis, f. [for permov-tio; fr. permov-eo] 1. A moving, exciting, excitement of the mind: Cic.—2. A stirring up, raising, rousing, or exciting a passion or the feelings: Cic.

permō-tus (for permov-tus), a, um, P. of permov-eo.

permōvō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvère, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To move or stir up thoroughly: mare ventis, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. In mind, etc.: 1. Gen.: To move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To induce, persuade, prevail upon: Cæs.—b. To vex, annoy, grieve, disturb: Cæs.—B. To stir up, raise, rouse, excite a passion or the feelings: Tac.

permulcō, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, mulcere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To rub gently all over, to stroke all over: A. Act.: barbam, Liv. II. Meton.: To touch gently: lumina virgâ, Ov. III. Fig.: A. To charm, please, delight: sensum voluptate, Cic.—B. To soothe, appease, allay: iram, Liv.

permulc-tus (permul-sus), a, um, P. of permulc-o.

permultum and **permultum**, v. permultus.

per-multus, a, um, adj. Very much, very many: imitatores, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: 1. Permulto, Very much, by far: Cic.—2. Permultum: a. Of time: Very frequently: Cic.—b. Of degree: Very much, very greatly: Cic.

permūnio, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. I. Gen.: To fortify completely or thoroughly: castra, Liv. II. Esp.:

To fortify completely, to finish fortifying: munimenta, Liv.

permūtā-tio, ònis, f. [permut(a)-o] 1. A changing, altering; a change, alteration: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: An interchanging, exchanging: Cic.—b. Esp.: Exchanging or exchange of money; a remittance, etc., by bill of exchange: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permutation*.

per-mūtō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To move or turn completely: arborem, Pl. II. To change or alter completely: omnem reipublicæ statum, Cic. III.: A. Gen.: (To change between two parties; hence) To interchange, exchange one thing for another: galeam fidus permutat Aletes, Virg.: (with Abl.) cur valles permutem Sabina Divitias? Hor. B. Esp.: Commercial: 1. To exchange or change money: Pl.—2. To remit or pay by bill of exchange: quod tecum permutavi, Cic.—3. To buy: equos talentis auri, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *permuter*.

perna, æ, f. = *πέπρα*. Of animals, esp. of swine: A thighbone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint; a leg of pork; a ham or gammon of bacon: Hor.

per-necessārius, a, um, adj.: 1. Very necessary: tempus, Cic.—2. Very closely connected with one: homo, Cic.

per-nēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To deny completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is, etc.; to affirm, or maintain, completely, or thoroughly, that a thing is not: quum a se illam pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. II. To refuse completely; to decline altogether, to give: consilium, Sen.

pernici-ābilis, e, adj. [pernici-es] Destructive, ruinous, pernicious: Tac.

pernici-ālis, e, adj. [id.] Deadly, fatal: Liv.

pernic-ies, ēi (Dat.: perniciæ, Liv.), f. [for perne-ies; fr. perne-o, to kill utterly] I. Prop.: A killing utterly, destruction, death by violence, etc.: Cic.: Hor. II. Meton.: A. Destruction, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity, misfortune, etc.: Cic.—B. Concor.: A person, or thing, that is ruinous or baleful; destruction, ruin, bane, pest: Cic.

perniciōs-e, adv. [perniciōs-us] Destructively, ruinously, perniciously: aliquid sciscere, Cic.: (Comp.) perniciōsissus, id.

pernici-ōsus, a, um, adj. [pernici-es] (Full of perniciæ; hence) Very destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious: leges, Cæs.: (Comp.) morbi perniciōsiores, Cic.: (Sup.) perniciōsissimum fore, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernicieux*.

pernic-itas, ātis, f. [pernix, pernici-is] (The quality of the pernix; hence) Nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness: Cic.: Liv.

pernic-iter, adv. [id.] Nimbly, quickly, swiftly: Liv.

per-nimius, a, um, adj. Altogether too great or too much: Ter.

per-nix, icis, adj. [etym. dub.] prps. per; nitor] Struggling, or striv-

ing, exceedingly; hence, with reference to motion) I. Prop.: Nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet: perniciōs uxor Appuli, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Swift, rapid, etc.: (Sup.) temporis perniciōssimi celeritas, Sen.—B. Of persons: Prone, or inclined, to do; swift, or quick, in doing: amata relinquere pernix, Hor.

per-nobilis, e, adj. Very famous: epigramma, Cic.

per-noct-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [per; nox, noct-is] To stay all night long, to pass the night: Of persons or things: matres miseræ pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pernoctar*.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscere, 3. v. a. I. In temp. press.: To examine thoroughly: pernoscite, furtivum factum existimetis, an, etc., Ter. II. To become thoroughly acquainted with; to get a correct, or full, knowledge of; to learn thoroughly: hominum mores ex corpore, Cic.

per-nosco, nōtū, no sup., nōtescere, 3. v. n. inch. To become thoroughly or generally known: Tac.

per-nōtus, a, um, P. of perno-sco.

per-nox, octis, adj. Continuing through the night, that lasts all night: luna, at the full, Liv.

per-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To count out or reckon up fully: pecuniam, Liv.

1. **pēro**, ònis, m. [etym. dub.] A kind of boot made of raw hide: Virg.

2. **Pēro**, ònis, f., Πηρός. Pero: the daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor and Periclymenus, whom her father declared he would give in marriage only to him who should bring him the cattle of Iphiclus. The adventure was accomplished by Melampus out of affection for his brother Bias, who afterwards received Pero to wife.

per-obscūrus, a, um, adj. Very obscure: fama, Liv.

pēr-ōdi, or ōsus sum, ōdisse, v. a. irreg. (mostly in Part. Perf.) To hate greatly, to detest: Liv.

pēr-ōdissus, a, um, adj. Very grievous or troublesome; very annoying: Ippidito, Cic.

pēr-officōse, adv. Very obligingly, very attentively: Cic.

pēr-ōlō, ōlū, ōlitum, ōlère, 2. v. n. To emit a powerful stench: Lucr.

pēr-ōn-ātus, a, um, adj. [1. pero, peron-is] Provided with a péro; hence) Having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted: arator, Pers.

pēroportūn-e, adv. [peroportūn-us] Very seasonably, very opportunely: Cic.

pēr-opportūnus, a, um, adj. Very seasonable; very convenient or opportune: diversorium, Cic.

pēr-optāto, adv. Very much to one's wish: Cic.

pēr-ōpus, adv. Very necessary: Ter.

pēr-ōrā-tio, ònis, f. [peror(a)-o] The finishing part, the close or winding up of a speech; the peroration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peroration*.

p̄rornā-tus, a, um : 1. *P. of per-*
orn(a) o.—2. *Pa. : Very ornate:* Cic.

p̄r-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To adorn greatly or constantly: Tac.

p̄r-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
and n. 1. *To speak from beginning to*

end : to plead, or argue, throughout :

A. Act. : causam, Cic.—**B. Neut. :**

quum accusatores ac testes certatim

perorarent, Tac. **II. To speak through-**

out : **A. Act. :** 1. Prop. : a. Gen. : *To*

bring a speech, etc., to an end ; to wind

up, etc. : peroratā causā, Cic.—**B.**

Esp. : *To wind up, or conclude, a speech*

by saying something : brevier per-

oratum esse potuit, nihil me . . . com-

misisse, Liv.—2. Moton. : To bring

to an end, conclude, finish a thing :

crimen, Cic.—**B. Neut. :** 1. Gen. : *To*

wind up, or conclude, a speech, etc. :

in reum, Tac. : (*Impers. Pass.*) per-

orandum est, Cic.—2. Esp. : *To finish*

speaking, etc. : quum de ceteris per-

orasset, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *p̄rorer.*

p̄rō-sus (for perod-sus), a, um,
P. of perod-l.

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To quiet completely ; reduce to quiet or

submission : omnibus perpacatis, Liv.

per-parce, adv. *Very sparingly or*

parsimoniously : Ter.

per-parvulus, a, um, adj. dim.
Very little, very small : sigil. a.

per-parvus, a, um, adj. *Very*

little, very small : culpa, Cic.

per-pastus, a, um, adj. *Thorough-*

ly fed, in good condition : canis, Phad.

per-pauculus, a, um, adj. dim.
Very little, very few : passus, Cic.

per-paucus, a, um, adj. *Very*

little, very few : si perpaucā mutavisset,

Cic. : (*Sup.*) perpaucissimi agricolæ,

Col.

per-paululum (-paullulum),
i, n. *A very little indeed :* foci, Cic.

per-paullum (-paullum), adv.
A very little indeed : declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, ēris, adj. *Very poor :*

rex, Cic.

per-pauxill-um, i, n. [per; paux-
ill-us] *A very little :* Plaut.

per-pāvēfācio, pāvēfēci, pāvē-

factum, pāvēfēcēre, 3. v. a. *To frighten*

very much, to make one greatly afraid :

Plaut.

per-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellēre, 3.

v. a. (Prop.) *To strike, or push, violent-*

ly : Fig. *To drive, urge, force, compel,*

constrain, prevail upon : illum . . . ut

vestem mutaret, Liv. : Antonium . . .

ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall.

perpend-icūlum, i, n. [perpend-
o] (*That which serves for carefully*

examining, etc. : hence) *A plummet,*

plumbline : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-*

pendicule, perpendicula.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendē-

re, 3. v. a. **I. Prop. :** *To weigh care-*

fully or exactly : aliquid in libris, Gell.

II. Fig. : *To weigh carefully, examine ;*

to ponder, consider : momenta officio-

rum omnium, Cic.

perpen-sus (for perpend-sus), a,
um, *P. of perpend-o.*

perp̄r-am, adv. [perper-us, wrong,
fautly] **I. Gen. :** *Wrongly, incorrect-*

ly, untruly, falsely : Cic. **II. Esp. :**

In a milder signif. : Erroneously, by

mistake : Suet.

per-pe-s, ētis, adj. [for per-pet-s ;
fr. per; root per, whence Gr. περ-α-

νυμι, Lat. pat-eo] (*Extending through,*

etc. : hence) *Of time : Continuous,*

never ending, perpetual, entire, whole :

nox, Plaut.

perpes-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for per-pet-sio ;
fr. per-pet-iō] *A bearing, suffering,*

enduring : Cic.

perpes-sus (for per-pet-sus), a,
um, *P. of per-pet-iō.*

per-pētior, pessus sum, pēti, 3.

v. dep. a. and n. [for per-patior] (*To*

bear completely ; hence) **I. Prop. :**

A. With things as objects : To bear

thoroughly, steadfastly or firmly ; to

suffer with patience ; to endure, etc. :

audax omnia perpeti Gens humana,

Hor.—**B. With personal objects : To**

endure, put up with, bear with patience,

etc. : facile omnes perpetior, Cic. **II.**

Fig. : *Of abstract things as subjects :*

To put up with, endure, etc. : vehement-

ius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset,

Pl.

per-pētro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[for per-patro] (*To perform thorough-*

ly ; hence) **I. In a good sense :** **A.**

Gen. : *To carry through, effect, achieve,*

execute, perform, accomplish : opus

omne meum perpetravi, Plaut. **B.**

Esp. : 1. *Of peace : To effect, bring*

about : Liv.—2. *Of a sacrifice, sacred*

rites, etc. : To perform, offer, etc. : Liv.

—3. *Of a war, etc. : To bring to a con-*

clusion, complete : Tac. **II. In a bad**

sense : To effect, commit, perpetrate,

etc. : perpetrata cæde, Liv. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétrer.*

perpētū-itas, ātis, *f.* [perpetu-us]
(*The quality of the perpetuus ; hence*)

Uninterrupted or continual duration,

uninterrupted progress or succession,

continuity, perpetuity, Cic. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétuité.*

1. **perpētū-o**, adv. [id.] *Constant-*

ly, uninterruptedly, perpetually : Cic.

2. **perpētū-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [id.] *To cause a thing to continue*

uninterruptedly ; to make perpetual,

perpetuate : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *per-*

pétuer.

per-pēt-ūs, a, um, adj. [akin to

perpes ; cf. perpes init.] (*Extending*

through ; hence) **I. Prop. :** *Contin-*

uing or continued throughout, continuous,

unbroken, uninterrupted : agmen, Cic. :

mensæ, Virg. **II. Fig. A. :** 1. *Of*

time, etc. : Whole, entire, etc. : Ter.—2.

Of duration in time : Constant, per-

petual, lasting, or continuing without

interruption : ignis Vestæ, Cic. : ju-

venta, Virg.—Particular phrase :

In perpetuum (sc. tempus), *For all*

time, forever, in perpetuity : Cic.—**B.**

That holds constantly and universally,

universal, general : jus, Cic. ¶ Hence,

Fr. *perpétuel.*

per-plācēo, plācīti, plācētum, plācē-

re, 2. v. n. *To please greatly : ea lex*

mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplex-e, adv. [perplex-us] *Con-*

fusedly, perplexedly, obscurely : Liv.

per-plexus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop. :**

Thoroughly, completely, or very much

entangled, intercoen, enmeshed, twisted

together, etc. : figura, Lucr.—**As Subst. :**

perplexa, ōrum, n. *Things entangled,*

intercoen, enmeshed, or twisted together :

Lucr. **II. Fig. A. Intricate, con-**

fused, etc. : iter, Virg.—**B. Intricate,**

confused, perplexed, involved, unin-

teelligible, obscure, dark, ambiguous :

(Comp.) carmen perplexius, Liv.—**As**

Subst. : **perplexum**, i, n. *Itinerary,*

obscurity, etc. : Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr.

perplexe.

per-plūco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To fold, or intertwine, thoroughly ; hence

To interlace, commingle, etc. : Lucr.

per-plūo, plūvi and plūi, no sup.,

plūere, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut. :** *To let*

the rain through ; admit the rain : **A.**

Prop. : venit imber, perpluit tigna,

Plaut. **B. Fig. :** benefacta benefac-

tis aliis perpegito, ne perpluant, i. e.

to prevent their being of no avail or

*service, Plaut. II. Act. : (Prop. : *To**

cause rain to fall through ; Fig. : *To*

pour through like rain : quam (sc.

tempestatem) mihi amor et Cupido

in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

per-pōllo, pōlivi, pōlitum, pōlire,

4. v. a. **I. Prop. :** *To polish thorough-*

ly or well : aurum, Pl. **II. Fig. :** *To*

polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing

hand to : verborum collocatio opus,

Cic.

perpōlit-issīme, sup. adv. [perpoli-
to] *In a very polished manner :*

Auct. Her.

perpōlit-tio, ōnis, *f.* [perpoli-o]
A thorough polishing, elaborating : ser-

monis, Auct. Her.

perpōlit-us, a, um : 1. *P. of per-*

poli-c.—2. *Pa. :* *Thoroughly polished*

or refined : explicatio, Cic.

per-pōpūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. a. *To lay thoroughly waste ; to*

ravage or desolate completely : agrum

cum cadibus, Liv. **Esp.** Part. Perf. in

passive signif. : *Completely ravaged,*

thoroughly laid waste : perpopulato

agro, Liv.

per-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
To carry through, or transport, to a

place : prædam Carthaginiem, Liv.

perpōtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [perpot(a)-o]
A continued drinking, a drinking-bout :

Cic.

per-pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum and pōt-

um, pōtare, 1. v. n. and a. **I. Neut. :**

To drink, carouse, or tipple, without

intermission ; to keep up a carousal :

ad vespertum, Cic. **II. Act. :** *To drink*

thoroughly or completely ; to drink off :

amarum Absinthii laticem, Lucr.

per-prīmo, pressi, pressum, primē-

re, 3. v. a. [for per-premo] *To press*

much : cubilia, Hor.

per-prīpūquus, a, um, adj. *Very*

near : Script. ap. Cic.

per-prosp̄er, ēra, ērum, adj. *Very*

favourable, very prosperous : Suet.

per-prūrisco, prūrivī, no sup.,

prūrisce, 3. v. n. *inch. To itch all*

over : Plaut.

per-pugnax, ācis, adj. *Very pug-*

acious, in disputando, Cic.

per-pulcher, ohra, chrum, *adj.*
Very beautiful: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.
I. Prop.: To cleanse or *purge* thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic.
II. Fig.: To clear up, explain: per-purgatus locus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic.

per-púsilus, a, um, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: pusillus testis processit. . . Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo (in a double sense *adj.* or *adv.*), I will ask very little, or, the very little man, Cic.

per-quam, *adv.* (also as two words, *per quam*) *As much as possible, extremely, excessively*: Cic.

per-qui-ro, quisivi, quístum, quíre-re, 3. v. a. [for per-quar-o] **I. Prop.**: To ask or inquire after diligently: to make diligent search for any thing: vasa, Cic.: (Inpers. Pass.) perquiritur a coactoribus, id. **II. Fig.**: To examine: cognitionem rei, Cic.

perquisit-us, *comp. adv.* [perquisit-us] *More exactly*: Cic.

perquis-itus (for perquas-itus), a, um, P. of perquiro, through root PERQUAS.

per-rar-o, *adv.* [per-rar-us] *Very seldom, very rarely*: Cic.

per-rarus, a, um, *adj.* *Very uncommon, very rare*: Liv.; Pl.

per-réconditus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hidden or abstruse, very recondite*: Cic.

per-rec-tus (for perreg-tus), a, um, P. of pergo, through true root PERREG.

per-répo, psi, ptum, ére, 3. v. a. To crawl over any thing: Tib.

per-rep-to, avi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. and a. *intens.* [per-rep-o] **I. Neut.**: To creep or crawl about: in latebris, Plaut. **II. Act.**: To creep or crawl through: perreptavi oppidum ad portam, Ter.

Perrhæbi, órum, m., Περραιβοί. The Perrhæbi: a people of Thessaly.—Hence, 1. **Perrhæbus**, a, um, *adj.* *Perrhæbian, Thessalian*.—2. **Perrhæbia**, æ, f. The country of the Perrhæbians, Perrhæbia.

perridicūl-e, *adv.* [perridiculus] *Very laughably or ridiculously*: Cic.

per-ridicūlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very laughable or ridiculous*: Cic.

per-rôgo, avi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, rûpi, ruptum, rump-ère, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To break or rush through: to force one's way through: in vestibulum templi, Liv. **II. Act.**: A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To break through any thing: bipenni Limina, Virg.—2. Esp.: To force one's way through any thing: paludem, Cæs. B. Fig.: To break through, break down, overcome: questiones, Cic.

per-rup-tus, a, um, P. of per-rum(m)p-o.

1. **Persa**, æ, m., v. Persæ.
2. **Persa**, æ, f., Πέρση. Persa: 1. A daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perse (the father of Hecate), Xetis, and Pasiphae.—Hence, **Pers-æis**,

idis, f. adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Persa; Meton.) *Magical, magic*: herbæ, Ov.—2. The name of a little dog.

Persæ, árum, m., Πέρσαι. **I. Prop.**: The Persa or Persians.—Sing.: **Persa** (-es), æ, m. A Persian.—Hence, A. **Pers-is**, *idis, f. Persis*: the country between Caramania, Media, and Susiana (now Fars or Farsistan).—As **Adj.**: **Persis**, *idis, f. adj. Persian*.—B. **Persia**, æ, f. = Persis.—C. **Pers-icus**, a, um, *adj.*: 1. Prop.: Persian, Persic: arbor, a peach-tree: Pl.—As Subst.: a. **Persicum**, i, n. (sc. pomum) A peach: Mart.—b. **Persica**, órum, n. (sc. scripta) Persian history: Cic.—2. Meton.: Splendid, luxurious: Persici apparatus, Hor.

II. Meton.: A. Persia, the country of the Persians.—B. The Parthians. ¶ Hence, Fr. pêche.

per-sæpe, *adv.* *Very often, very frequently*: Cic.

persals-e, *adv.* [persals-us] *Very wittily*: gratias agere, Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very witty*: Cic.

persalút-tio, ónis, f. [persalut-(a)-o] A saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

per-salút-o, avi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To salute throughout: to salute one after another: omnes, Cic.

per-sancte, *adv.* *Very sacredly or religiously*: dejerare, Ter.

per-sapiens, entis, *adj.* *Very wise*: homo, Cic.

persapien-ter, *adv.* [for persapien-ter; fr. persapiens, persapien-tis] *Very wisely*: Cic.

per-scienter, *adv.* *Very knowingly or discreetly*: Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, scind-ère, 3. v. a. To cut through; hence) To rend asunder or in pieces: omnia, Liv.

perscis-sus (for perscid-sus), a, um, P. of persci(n)d-o.

per-scitus, a, um, *adj.* *Very clever, very fine*: Cic.

per-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To write completely, in full, or at length: to write out, to write without abbreviations: ita perscriptum est, Gell. **II. Meton.**: A. To write a full description, etc., of any thing: to write in full or at length: velim omnia perscribas, Cic.: prius versum perscribere verbis, Hor.—B.: 1. Gen.: To write, or note, down; to enter, register: senatus consulta, Cæs.—2. Esp.: To write down, note, or enter in an account book: falsum nomen, Cic.—C. To write a full account of, to any one; to announce, relate, or describe in writing or by letter: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discossisse, Cæs.—D. To make over in writing: to assign any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscrip-tio, ónis, f. [for perscrib-tio; fr. perscrib-o] 1. A writing down, an entry in a book: Cic.—2. A making over in writing, an assignment: Cic.

perscrip-tor, óris, m. [for perscrib-tor; fr. id.] A drafter up in writing, a writer: Cic.

perscrip-tus (for perscrib-tus), a, um, P. of perscrib-o.

per-scrûtor, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. **I. Prop.**: To search through, examine: arculas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To examine into, investigate: sententiam, Cic.

per-sêco, sêcî, sectum, sêcâre, 1. v. a.: (Prop.: To cut thoroughly; Fig.) 1. To extirpate, cut out, excise: vitium, Liv.—2. To dissect, lay bare: rerum naturas, Cic.

persec-tor, átus sum, ári, 1. v. *intens.* [for persequor; fr. persequor] To follow, or pursue, eagerly; to investigate: Lucr.

persec-utio, ónis, f. [for persequatio; fr. id.] A proceeding against in law; a prosecuting; a prosecution, action, suit, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "persecution"), Fr. persécution.

persec-ütus (persequ-), a, um, P. of persequor.

per-sêdo, sêdi, sessum, sêdere, 2. v. n. To remain sitting, to sit or stay long anywhere: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, e, *adj.* *Very sluggish or inactive*: prælium, Liv.

Persêis, *idis* = 2. Persa: Cic.

per-sênesc-o, sênî, no sup., sênescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* To grow very old: Eutr.

per-sênex, is, *adj.* *Very old*: Snet, per-sênex, sensî, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. **I. To perceive plainly**: quam simul ac tali pensens peste teneri, Virg. **II. To feel deeply**: pectore curas, Virg.

persenti-sco, no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. n. *intens.* [persenti-o] 1. To perceive clearly, to detect: ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapsus, Ter. **II. To feel deeply**: viscera persentisco unt, Lucr.

Persêphônê, ês, f., Περσεφόνη. **Persephone**: **I. Prop.**: Proserpine: Ov. **II. Meton.**: Death: Tib.

persequ-ens, entis: 1. P. of persequor.—2. Pa.: a. Pursuing or following perseveringly: (with Gen.) flagiti persequens, Plaut.—b. Revenging, avenging, taking vengeance for: (with Gen.) (Sup.) vir . . . inimicitarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her.

per-sêquor, sêcutus et sêquutus sum, sêquî, 3. v. dep. (Act. collat. form of the Imperat., persece for persequere, Poët. ap. Cic.) **I. Prop.**: A. In good sense: To follow perseveringly, to follow after, to continue to follow: aliquem, Cic.—B. In hostile sense: To follow after, chase, pursue: feras, Ov.: hostes, Cæs. **II. Meton.**: A. To go through a place in search of a thing: to search through: solitudines, Cic.—B. To follow up, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. **III. Fig.**: A. 1. Gen.: To follow perseveringly, to pursue any thing: omnes vias, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To pursue, hunt after, seek to

obtain, strive after: hæreditates, Ter.—**b.** With accessory notion of attainment: **To obtain:** pœnas a seditioso cive, Cic.—**c.** **To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy** a person or thing as a guide or pattern: ego, neglecta barbarorum inscitia, te persequar, Cic.—**d.** **To follow any thing in writing, to take down, etc.:** Cic.—**e.** Of a course of life: **To pursue, follow, lead:** Cic.—**B.**: 1. **To pursue, proceed against, take vengeance upon:** bello civitatem, Cæs.—2. **In law:** **To proceed against, prosecute:** aliquem judicio, Cic.—3. **To revenge, avenge, take vengeance for:** alicujus mortem, Cic.—**C.**: 1. **Gen.:** **To follow up with action; to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish, etc.:** mandata, Cic.—2. **Esp.:** **To follow out in speech or writing; to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain, etc.:** res diligentissime, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre*.

1. Perses, æ, v. Persæ.

2. Perses, æ, n. Perses: 1. **Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians;** acc. to some the inventor of the arrow.—2. **The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilii Paulus:** —Dat., Persi (= Περσεϊ), Cic.—Called also, after the Gr. form, Perseus, Liv.—Gen., Persi, Tac.—Hence, Pers-icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, King Perses; Persian.

Perses, Æi and Æos, m., Περσεύς. Perseus: 1. **Son of Jupiter and Danaë, exposed to perish by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydeces, king of Siphos.** When he was grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydeces, an expedition against the Islands of the Gorgons, for which purpose he was furnished by Vulcan with a sickle-shaped sword, by Mercury with winged shoes, and by Minerva with a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned everything into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to whom Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among the constellations.—Hence, Pers-æus, a, um, adj. Persian.—2. **The last king of Macedonia;** v. 2. Perses, no. 2.

persēvērāns, ntis: 1. **P. of persever(a)-o.**—2. **Pa. Perservering:** (Sup.) perseverantissimus sui cultus, Liv. Max. (Comp.) perseverant in cœdendis hostibus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérant*.

persēvērān-ter, adv. [for perseverant-ter; fr. perseverans, perseverant-is] **Perserveringly:** tueri, Liv. (Comp.) perseverantius, id. (Sup.) perseverantissime, Pl.

persēvērān-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. **Prop. Steadfastness, constancy, perseverance:** Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: **Long continuance, tediousness:** Just. ¶ Hence, Tr. *persévérance*.

persēvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and ā. [persever-us] 1. **Neut.:** **To strictly abide by or adhere to any thing; to continue steadfastly; to persist, persevere in any thing:** in errore, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) perseveratum in irā est, Liv. II. Act.: **To go on or proceed with steady; to persist, persevere in any thing:** quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persévérer*.

per-sēvēr-us, a, um, adj. Very strict: Imperium, Tac.

Persia, æ, v. Persæ.

Persicus, a, um, v. Persæ.

per-sido, sēdi, sēssum, sēdēre, 3. v. n. **To sink or settle down, to penetrate anywhere:** ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Virg.

per-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **To note down, record:** dona, Liv.

per-similis, e, adj. Very like or similar: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cujus, etc., Hor. (with Gen.) statua Istius persimilis, Cic.

per-simplex, icis, adj. Very plain or simple: victus, Tac.

Persis, idis, v. Persæ.

per-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistēre, 3. v. n. **To continue steadfastly, to persist in:** impudentia, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persister*.

Persius, ii, m. Persius: 1. **An orator, contemporary with the Gracchi.**—2. **A celebrated satirist of Volturne, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight, A.D. 62.**

persol-la, æ, f. dim. [for persona; fr. person-a] **A little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright!** Plaut.

persolū-tus (for persolv-tus), a, um, P. of persolv-o.

per-solv-o, solvi, solūtum, solvēre, 3. v. a. I.: **A. Prop.:** **To pay, or discharge, completely:** stipendium eis, Cic. **B. Fig.:** **To pay, give, render, etc.:** laborum pramia, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. **Perolvere grates or gratiam, To return, or render, thanks:** Virg.; Cic.—2. **Perolvere honorem dñs, To render due honour to the gods by sacrifice, etc.:** Virg.—3. **Perolvere vota, To pay, or fulfill, one's vows:** Tac.—4. **Perolvere pœnas, supplicia, etc., To suffer punishment:** Cæs.; Cic.; Virg.—5. **Perolvere epistolā, To reply to a letter:** Cic. II. **To unravel, solve, explain, entirely:** si hoc mihi persolveris, Cic.

persōna, æ, f. [etym. dub.; usually referred to personō] **(The thing sounded through; i. e. through which the sound passes; hence) I. Prop.:** **A mask (esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented):** Lucr.; Virg.; Phœd. II. **Meton.:** **A. A personage, character, part, represented by an actor:** Ter.—**B. The part, or character, which any one sustains in the world:** Cic.—**C. A person, personage:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *personne*.

persōn-ātus, a, um, adj. [person-a] **I. Prop.:** **Provided with or wearing a mask; masked:** Cic. II. **Fig.:** **As-**

sumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: Cic.

per-sōno, sōnāi, sōnitum, sōnāre, 1. v. n. and A. I. Neut.: **A. Prop.:** **To sound through and through, to resound:** quum domus cantu personaret, Cic. **B. Meton.:** **To make a sound on a musical instrument; to sound, play:** buccinis, Vulg. II. **Act.:** **A. Prop.:** **To fill with sound or noise, to make resound:** cavā dum personat æquora conchā, Virg. **B. Meton.:** **To cry out, call aloud:** personant, huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

per-spect-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and A. I. Act.: **To look at, or behold, to the end:** certamen perspectavit, Suet. II. **Neut.:** **To look all over or about:** otiose, Plaut.

perspec-tus, a, um: 1. **P. of perspicio, through true root PERSPEC-.**—2. **Pa.:** **Clearly perceived, evident, well-known:** (Sup.) perspectissima benevolentia, Cic.

per-spēcūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. **To examine, or explore, thoroughly; to reconnoitre well:** locorum sitū, Suet.

per-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergēre, 3. v. a. [for per-spargo] **To sprinkle thoroughly; to besprinkle, to wet.** I. **Prop.:** **ligna amara,** Cato. II. **Fig.:** **orationem sale,** Cic.

perspicāc-itas, ātis, f. [perspicax, perspicax-is] **(The quality of the perspicax; hence) Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity:** Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicacité*.

perspic-ax, ācis, adj. [perspicio] **(Prono or apt to see through; hence) Sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:** perspicax natura, Cic. (Comp.) honio perspicaciore, App. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicace*.

perspici-ens, entis, P. of perspicio-o.

perspiciēn-tia, æ, f. [perspiciens, perspicient-is] **A full perception, or knowledge, of a thing:** veri, Cic.

per-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [for per-specio] **I.:** **A. Gen.:** **To see through any thing: ut præ densitate arborum . . . perspicuum vix posset,** Liv. **B. Esp.:** **To look, or read, through:** epistolas, Cic. II. **A. Prop.:** **To look thoroughly, or closely, at; to view, examine, inspect:** domum atque edificationem, Cic. **B. Fig.:** 1. **Gen.:** **To perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.:** fidem, Cæs.—2. **Esp.:** **a. With Personal pron.:** **To look into, or examine, one's self, etc.:** Cic.—**b.** **To look at narrowly or closely; to examine thoroughly or keenly:** mentes, Cic. **C. Meton.:** 1. **To ascertain by looking thoroughly at; to look and see:** Plaut.—2. **To detect by looking at:** Pl.

perspicū-e, adv. [perspicu-us] **Evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously:** Cic.

perspicū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] **(The state, or quality, of the perspicuus; hence) I. Prop.:** **Transparency, clearness:** Pl. II. **Fig.:** **Evidentness, clear-**

ness, perspicuity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perspicuū*.

perspic-ūsus, a, um, adj. [perspic-ū] (*Seen through; hence*) I. Prop.: *Transparent, clear:* aquae, Ov. II. Fig.: *Evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous:* Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. *To pave all over, to make quite even or level:* viam, Liv.

per-stimūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To stimulate violently:* Tac.

per-sto, stiti, stātum, āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *To stand continually; to continue standing; to stand firmly:* frenatis equis equites diem totum perstant, Liv. II. Meton.: *To remain steadfast or constant; to last, endure:* nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe; Cuncta fluunt, Ov. III.

Fig.: *To stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in any thing:* persta, atque obdura, Hor.: *In sententia,* Cic.

perstratus, a, um, P. of persterno, through root PERSTRA, v. sterno inil.

per-strāpo, strēpī, strēpitum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To make a great noise:* abeunt lavatum, perstreptunt, Ter. II. Act.: *To sound through, make a noise through; to make resound:* turba perstreptit aedes, Claud.

perstric-tus (for perstrig-tus), a, um, P. of perstrig(n)-o.

per-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To bind, tie, or fasten very much, or tightly:* Cato. B. Fig.: *To bind, fasten, seize, etc.: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. II. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To graze, graze against:* femur, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Of the soil: To scratch with the plough; i.e. to slightly turn up:* Cic. B. Meton.: *To blunt or dull by grazing against something:* aciem gladii, Pl. C. Fig.: 1. a. (a) Gen.: *To wound, hurt, annoy, etc.: consulatus meus eum primo leviter perstrinxerat, Cic.—(b) Esp.: To touch or wound slightly by words; to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove:* Antonii voluntatem asperioribus faciliis saepe perstrinxit impune, Cic.—(a) Gen.: *To touch: me suspicione, Cic.—(b) Esp.: In speaking: To touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly:* unamquamque rem, Cic.—2. Of the ears: *To render dull, stum, deafen:* minaci murmure cornuum Perstringis aures, Hor.

perstūdios-c, adv. [perstudios-us] *Very eagerly:* Cic.

per-stūdiosus, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, very fond of any thing:* (with Gen.) musculorum, Cic.

per-suādēo, suāsi, suāsium, suādēre, 2. v. a. *(To thoroughly advise, etc.; hence)* I. Gen.: *A. To bring over by talking; to convince or persuade:* persuasa est jurejurando Gruis, Phaed.—B. *To bring conviction or persuasion to a person about a thing; to convince, or persuade, a person of or about something:* imprimis hoc volunt (sc. Druides) persuadere, Cies.: (*Inpers.*

Pass.) nisi persuasum esset nobis, etc., Script. ap. Cic. II. Esp.: *A. To bring persuasion to a person that he ought to do, etc., something; i.e. to persuade, induce, prevail upon a person to do, etc., something:* huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuasum est, uti ad hostes transiret, Cæs.—B. *To bring persuasion to a person about a thing; to persuade a person to do something:* quorū m si utrumvis persuasissimē, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuader*.

persuā-sio, ōnis, f. [for persuasio; fr. persuad-eo] I. Prop.: *A convincing, persuading, persuasion:* Cic. II. Meton.: *Conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion:* Suet.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *persuasion*.

1. **persuā-sus** (for persuad-sus), a, um: 1. P. of persuadeo.—2. Pa.: *Fixed, settled in the mind:* (Sup.) quod mihi persuasissimum est, Script. ap. Cic.

2. **persuā-sus**, ūs, m. [for persuad-sus; fr. id.] *A persuading, persuasion:* Cic.

per-subtilis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very fine or delicate; very subtle:* animus, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Very ingenious:* oratio, Cic.

per-sulco, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To furrow through, to plough up:* Fig.: genas, Claud.

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for per-salto] I. Prop.: *Neut.: To leap, skip, or prance about in a place:* in agro impune, Liv. II. Act.: *To leap, or skip, through; to frisk about, range about a place:* pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.

per-tædet, tæsum est, tædēre, 2. v. impers. a., and personal n. *To be thoroughly, or very, disgusted or wearied with any thing:* I. Act.: *quos pertæsum magni incepti, Virg. II. Neut. (with Gen. or Gr. Acc.): lenti-tudinis, Tac.: pertæsum ignaviam suam, Suet.*

per-tæsus (for pertæd-sus), a, um, P. of pertæd-et.

per-tendo, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *(To stretch out very much; hence)* *To carry out, go on with, perform any thing:* hoc, Ter. II. Neut.: *A. Prop.: To strive forward, to push on very much to a place; to go right on, proceed to a place:* pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. B. Fig.: *To persevere, persist:* naviter, Ter.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I.: *(To handle, etc., thoroughly; hence)* *To prove, try, test any thing:* A. Prop.: *utrumque pugionem, Tac. B. Fig.: rem, Cic. II. To pervade, invade; to seize, affect:* dum prima lues . . . Pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tentus (for pertend-tus), a, um, P. of pertend-o.

per-tentis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very thin, very small or fine:* sabulum, Pl. II. Fig.: *Very slight or slender, very weak:* spes, Cic.

per-tērboro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. n. a. *To bore through:* Cic.

per-tergō, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2., and -go, ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To wipe thoroughly, to wipe dry:* gansape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. II. Meton.: *To gently rub or touch against:* quasi pertergit (sc. ēri) pupillas, Lucr.

per-terrō, terrī, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To frighten or terrify thoroughly:* perterritus meā diligentia, Cic. II. Meton.: *To frighten away, drive away by fear:* a suis audibus perterritus, Cic.

perterr-i-crēp-us, a, um, adj. [perterr-eo; (i); crep-o] *That greatly frightens by rattling, etc.; that clatters or rattles most terribly:* sonitus, Lucr.

perterr-itus, a, um, P. of perterr-o.

per-texo, texī, textum, textēre, 3. v. a.: I. Prop.: *To weave through-out, weave entirely:* palla bysso vincta pertexta, App. II. Fig.: *To go through with, perform, accomplish:* totum hunc locum valde graviter pertextuit, Cic.

per-tex-ius, a, um, P. of pertex-o.

per-tic-a, æ, f. [prob. for pertig-a; fr. pertig(n)-o] *(The reaching thing; hence)* I. Gen.: *A pole or long staff (used for beating down fruit, etc., from a tree, or reaching any object):* Ov. II. Esp.: *A. A pole (for carrying a bundle of hay, used as a standard in the early Roman armies):* Ov.—B. *A pole, or cudgelling staff:* Plant.—C.: 1. Prop.: *A measuring-rod; a pole, perch (usually called decempeda):* Prop.—2. Fig.: *A measure:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perche*.

per-tinēscere, 3. v. a. and n. incho. [pertinē-o] I. Act.: *To fear or dread greatly:* religionem, Cic. II. Neut.: *To become, or be, very greatly afraid:* ubi pertimerunt, Tac.

per-tināc-ia, æ, f. [pertinax, pertinac-is] *(The quality of the pertinax; hence)* 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Perseverance, constancy:* Liv.—(b) Esp.: *Steadfast views or opinion:* Pl.—b. Meton.: *Personified: Pertinacia; sister of Aether and Dies:* Cic.—2. *Obstinacy, pertinacity:* Cic.

per-tināc-iter, adv. [id.] 1. *Very fast; very firmly, or tenaciously:* (Sup.) pertinacissime retinere, Pl.—2. *Continuously, unceasingly, incessantly:* Suet.—3. a. *Firmly, constantly, steadily, perseveringly, etc.:* (Comp.) pertinacius, Hirt.—b. *Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously:* Script. ap. Cic.—4. *Determinedly, resolutely:* Pl.

per-tinax, ācis, adj. [for pertenax] I. Prop.: *That holds very fast; that clings firmly or tenaciously:* digito male pertinaci, Hor. II. Fig.: A.: 1. *Firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding:* (Comp.) pertinacior (sc. turba) in repugnando, Liv.—2. *Obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn, etc.:* (Sup.) pertinacissimus fueris, Cic.—B. *That holds wealth very fast; very grasping, gripping, or tenacious:* pater, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pertinace*.

per-tinō, tinī, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. n. [for per-teneo] *(To hold, or lay hold of, thoroughly; hence)* I. Prop.:

To stretch, reach, extend to a place, etc.: deus pertinens per naturam cuiusque rei, Cic. **II. Fig. A.** To reach, extend: eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. **B.** To belong, relate, have reference or pertain to: to concern, etc.: res ad officium pertinet, Cic. **C.** To tend, or lead, to or towards an end, result, etc.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. **D.** To attach to, fall upon: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertinet, Cic.

per-tingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, tingere, 3. v. a. [for per-tango] (To touch thoroughly: hence) **II. Fig. A.** To reach, extend, stretch to a point, etc.: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-toléro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To bear out, endure: Lucr.

per-torquéo, torsi, torsum and tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. To twist greatly, to distort: ora sapore, Lucr.

pertractā-tio (pertractā-), ónis, f. [pertract(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A handling: Gell. **II. Fig. A.** A handling, i. e. an occupying or busying one's self with any thing, application to any thing: poetarum, Cic.

per-tracto (-trecto), ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: To touch, feel, handle any thing much, etc.: mullos, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To busy or occupy one's self with any thing; to handle, treat; to investigate, study any thing: mentem omni cogitatione, Cic.

pertrac-tus (for pertrah-tus), a, um, P. of pertrah-o.

per-tráho, traxi, tractum, trahere, 3. v. a. (To drag, etc., through: hence) **I. Prop.**: To draw or drag, to forcibly bring or conduct to a place: Quinctium . . . in castra pertraxerunt, Liv. **II. Fig.**: To entice, allure to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

per-tristis, e, adj. 1. Very sad or mournful: carmen, Poet. ap. Cic.—2. Very austere or morose: patrum, Cic.

per-túmultuōse, adv. In a very agitated or tumultuous manner: Cic.

per-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundere, 3. v. a. To beat, push, or thrust through; to make a hole through; to bore through, perforate: tunicam, Cat.

perturbā-tio, adv. [perturbat-us] Confusedly, disorderly: dicere, Cic.

perturbā-tio, ónis, f. [perturb(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: Confusion, disorder, disturbance: Cic. **II. Fig. A. Gen.**: Disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: Cic.—**B. Esp.**: An emotion, passion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perturbation.

perturbā-trix, icis, f. [id.] She that disquiets or disturbs; a disturber: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perturbatrice.

perturbā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of perturb(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Troubled, disturbed, unquiet: (Sup.) perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen.—b. Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed: (Comp.) homo perturbator metui, Cic.

per-turbo, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a.: **I. Prop.**: To throw into utter confusion or disorder; to confuse or disturb utterly: provinciam, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To

disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound: aliquem, Cic.

per-turpis, e, adj. Very shameful, scandalous, abominable: Cic.

pertū-sus (for pertud-sus), a, um: 1. P. of pertu(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Perforated, that has a hole or opening: sella, Cato.—b. Meton.: Of a place: Through which there is a way or road; having a thoroughfare: compita, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) pertuis.

pérunc-tus (for perung-tus), a, um, P. of perung-o.

pér-ungo, unxi, unctum, ungere, 3. v. a. To besmear, anoint all over: corpora oleo perunxerunt, Cic. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) peruncti facibus ora, Hor.

pér-urbanus, a, um, adj.: **I. Prop.**: Very polite, pleasant, or witty: Cic. **II. Meton.**: With a bad accessory signif.: Over fine, over polite: Cic.

pér-urgéo, ursi, *no sup.*, urgere, 2. v. a. (Prop.): To push greatly; Fig.): To press or urge greatly: Suet.

pér-ūro, ussi, ustum, urere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To burn up, consume: perussit ignis multa, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: A. Pass.: To be burnt, or scorched, by the sun: sole perusta coma, Prop.—B. To heat, burn, inflame: perustus gallitissimā febris, Pl.—C. To inflame, galled, rub sore: subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov.—D. Of cold: To nip, pinch: terra perusta gelu, Ov. **III. Fig.**: To burn, inflame, consume: hominem perustum gloriā volunt incendere, Cic.

Perúsia, æ, f. Perusia; one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria (now Perugia).—Hence, **Perúsinus**, a, um, adj. *Perusian*.—As Subst.: **Perusini**, órum, m. (sc. cives) The Perusians.

pérus-tus (for perur-tus), a, um, P. of perur-o.

pér-úttilis, e, adj. Very useful: Cic. **pér-vádo**, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. a. and n.: **I. Act.**: A. Prop.: To go, come, or pass through: venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac. **B. Fig. 1.**: To spread through, penetrate, pervade: quas oras morbus quidam furoris pervaserat, Cic.—2. To pervade, occupy, etc., a person or person's mind: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint.—3. To arrive at, reach: summum atatis pervadere finem, Lucr. **II. Neut.**: A. Prop.: To go, come, or pass, through: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. **B. Meton.**: To go, come, arrive, any where: at quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **C. Fig. 1.**: To spread through, penetrate, pervade: opinio per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic.—2. To arrive at, reach: locis, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervágā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of pervag-o.—2. Pa.: a. Spread out, wide-spread, well known: (Sup.) pervagatissimus versus, Cic.—b. Common, general: (Comp.) pervagator pars, Cic.

per-vágor, átus sum, ári, 1. v. dep. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: A. Prop.: To wander, or range, throughout a place; to rove about: hic prædonum navicula pervagata sunt, Cic. **B. Fig. 1.**: To spread about, extend. (Impers. Pass.) usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.—2. To be widely spread, to become common: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II. Act.**: A. Prop.: To wander or range through a place; to overrun, rove about: domos, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To spread through, pervade: animos, Cic.

per-vágus, a, um, adj. Wandering, or roaming, all about: puer, Ov.

per-váléo, vālti, vālitum, vālere, 2. v. n. To be very able or very strong: vis pervaleat ejus, Lucr.

per-várie, adv. Very variously: Cic.

per-vasto, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. To lay utterly waste, to ravage to the uttermost, to devastate: fines, Liv.

pervá-sus (for pervad-sus), a, um P. of pervad-o.

pervec-tus (for perveh-tus), a, um, P. of perveh-o.

per-vêho, vëxi, vectum, vëhere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, or convey, through: commeatibus, Liv. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To pass through, traverse: Tao. **II. Meton.**: A. Gen.: To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place: virginæ Cære pervexit, Liv. **B. Esp.**: Pass. in reflexive force: To ride, drive, sail, etc.; to come, or go, to a place: Cic.; Liv.

per-vello, vëlli, vulsum, vëllere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To pull, or pluck, hard; to pull, twist any thing: nates, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: To excite, sharpen, stomach, Hor. **III. Fig. A.**: To twist, pinch: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit, Cic.—**B.**: To recile, disparage: jux nostrum civile, Cic.

per-vênio, vëni, ventum, vënire, 4. v. n. **I. Prop.**: To come quite to a place; to arrive at, reach: ipse . . . ad portam Cælimontanam stitens pervenir, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) postquam est in thalami . . . tecta Perventum, Virg. **II. Fig.**: To come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to, any thing: ad primos pervenit comodos, attained to the rank of, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. parvenir.

pervers-e (pervors-), adv. [pervers-us] **I. Prop.**: Awry, the wrong way: Suet. **II. Fig.**: Perversely, wrongly, badly, ill: Cic.

pervor-sio, ónis, f. [for perversio; fr. pervert-o] A turning about, inversion; averting, perversion: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. perversion.

pervers-itas, átis, f. [pervers-us] (The quality of the perversus; hence) Frowardness, untowardness, perversity. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. perversité.

pervor-sus (pervor-), (for pervert-sus), a, um: 1. P. of pervert-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Turned the wrong way, askew, awry: (Sup.) esse perversissimis oculis, dreadfully squint-eyed, Cic.—b. Fig.: Perverse, not right

erring, evil, bad: perverse Menalca, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *perversa*.

per-vertō (-vortō), verti, ver-
sum, vertēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To
turn thoroughly; to turn around or
about, to overturn, overthrow, throw
down: arbusta, virgulta, tecta per-
vertēre, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To over-
throw, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo,
corrupt: omnia iura divina atque
humana, Cic.—B. To put down, to si-
lence one: nunquam me ullo artificio
pervertet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pervertir*.
per-vespēri, adv. Very late in
the evening: Cic.

per-vestigā-tio, ōnis, f. [per-
vestig(a)-o] A searching into, tracing
out, examining, investigation: Cic.

per-vestigō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. I. To trace out, search out, thor-
oughly: omnia, Cic. II. To seek out,
examine, investigate: quae a me per-
vestigata sunt, Cic.

per-vētus, ēris, adj. Very old:
signum ligneum, Cic.

per-vētustus, a, um, adj. Very
old: verba, Cic.

per-vice-ia, ae, f. [pervicax, per-
vice-ia] The quality of the pervicax;
hence: I. Stubbornness, obstinacy: Cic.
—2. Firmness, steadiness, steadfast-
ness: Tac; Pl.

per-vice-iter, adv. [id.] Stoutly,
stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: Liv.

per-vice-ax, ācis, adj. [pervi(n)-o]
[Maintaining or upholding one's views;
hence] I. Stubborn, obstinate, head-
strong, wilful: (Comp.) pervicacioris
irae fuit, Curt.: (Sup. with Partitive
Gen.) pervicacissimi Latini, Flor.—
2. Steadfast: (with Gen.): recti
pervicax, Tac.

per-vice-tus, a, um, P. of per-
vi(n)-o].

per-vidēō, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2.
v. a. I. Prop.: To see, or look, through;
to survey: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. II.
Meton.: To look at or upon, to view:
quum tua pervideas oculis male lip-
pus inunctis, Hor. III. Fig.: A. To
consider, examine: aliquem, Cic.—
B. To perceive, discern: animi firmi-
tatem, Cic.

per-vigēō, vigūi, no sup., vigēre,
2. v. n. To continue blooming: honor-
ibus pervigere, i. e. remained in con-
stant possession of, etc.: Tac.

per-vigilō, is, adj. I. Prop.:
Ever watchful: Ov. II. Meton.:
Passed without sleep: Just.

pervigilā-tio, ōnis, f. [pervigil-
(a)-o] A devotional watching, a vigil:
Cic.

pervigilī-ia, ae, f. [pervigil-o] A
watching all night long: Just.

pervigil-ium, ii, n. [id.] I. Gen.:
A watching all night, a remaining
awake, or sitting up, all night long:
Just. II. Esp.: A devotional watch-
ing, a vigil: Tac.

per-vigilō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.
I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To remain
awake or watch, to remain awake during,
to watch through, any period: pervigil-
antque canes, Ov.: (with Acc. of time)
noctem, Cic. B. Esp.: To keep a de-

voitional watch or vigil: Veneri, Plaut.
II. Meton.: To be, or keep, on the
watch; to keep watch: tecum dies, Tib.
438 Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Watched
throughout, i. e. throughout which watch is kept: in multo nox est
pervigilata mero, Ov.

per-vinco, vici, victum, vincēre,
3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.:
To conquer, or defeat, thoroughly; to
gain a complete victory over: ne nos
peridiā pervincamur, Plaut.—B.
Meton.: 1. To surpass, outdo: per-
vincere voces Evaluere sonum, Hor.—
2. To induce, or prevail upon, through
or by great efforts: multis orationibus
pervicacat Rhodius, ut . . . Romanam
societatem . . . retinerent, Liv.—3.
To prove, demonstrate: id dictis, Lucr.—
4. To bring about, effect, achieve: ne
utraque pervinceret, Tac. II. Neut.:
A. Prop.: To conquer completely; to
gain a complete victory: pervicit Var-
danes, Tac. B. Meton.: To carry
one's point; to maintain, or uphold,
one's views, etc.: pervicit Cato, Cic.

per-vi-ū, a, um, adj. [per; vi-a]
(Having a way through; hence) I.
Prop.: That may be passed through,
affording a passage through, passable,
pervious: perviae transitiones, thor-
oughfares, passages, Cic.—As Subst.:
pervium, ii, n. A thoroughfare,
passage: Tac. II. Fig.: A. Open:
cor mihi nunc pervium est, i. e. light
or easy: Plaut.—B. Accessible: nihil
ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolo, are, v. pervolō.
pervol-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.
intens. [pervol-o] To fly through or a-
round, to flit about: omnia pervolatit
late loca, Virg.

1. per-vōlō, vōlui, no sup., velle
(old form of the Pres. Subj., pervolūt,
Lucr.), v. n. To wish greatly, to be very
desirous: quem videre pervellem, Cic.

2. per-vōlō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. n. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To
fly through: aedes Pervolat (sc. hir-
undo), Virg.—2. Esp.: To fly through
the world, to fly about in all directions:
Rumor, ut est velox, agitatiss pervolat
alio, Ov. B. Meton.: To fly, or
dart, through; to pass rapidly through,
over, or across: sex et quinquaginta
millium cisils pervolatit, Cic. II.
To fly: Fig.: animus in hanc sedem
pervolatit, Cic.

pervolū-tō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
intens. [for pervolv-to; fr. pervolv-o]
To turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

pervolv-tus (for pervolv-tus), a,
um, P. of pervolv-o.

per-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, volv-
ēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To roll or tumble
about: aliquem in luto, Ter. II.
Meton.: To turn over a book, to read:
Cat. III. Fig.: To be very busy or
much engaged in any thing: ut in iis
locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, etc., v. perverse, etc.
pervulgā-tus (pervolga-), a,
um, 1. P. of pervulg(a)-o. 2. Pa.
a. Very usual, very common: consolati-
o, Cic.: (Comp.) notius pervulgatiss-
imusque, Gell.: (Sup.) pervulgatissima

verborum dignitas, Auct. Her.—b.
Well known: maledicta pervulgata in
omnes, Cic.

per-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum,
āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To
communicate to the people all about or
in all directions; to make publicly known,
to publish, spread abroad: pramia
virtutis in mediocribus hominibus
pervulgari, Cic. B. Esp.: With Per-
sonal pron.: To make one's self common,
to prostitute one's self: Cic. II. Met-
on.: To visit often, frequent, or haunt
a place: solis pervolgant lumina cel-
um, Lucr.

pēs, pēdis, m. [Sans. pād, a foot (= the
going thing), from root PAD, to go] I.
Prop.: A. Gen.: A foot of a man or
beast: Cic.; Virg.—Particular
phrases: 1. Servus a pedibus, a
footman, lackey: Cic.—2. Ante pedes
esse or positum esse, To lie before one's
feet, i. e. as we say, to be before one's
nose, to be evident, palpable, glaring:
Ter.; Cic.—3. Pedibus merere, to
serve on foot, i. e. as a foot soldier:
Liv.—4. Pedem conferre, or pede con-
gredi, To bring foot to foot, or to come
together with foot, i. e. to come to close
quarters: Liv.; Virg.—5. Politic. t. t.:
Pedibus ire in sententiam allicuius, To
go with one's feet unto one's opinion, i. e.
to adopt one's opinion, take sides with
one: Liv. B. Esp.: Of birds Claw,
talon, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: A.
A foot of a table, stool, etc.: Ov.—B.
Of a sail, in the connection, Pes veli,
The foot of a sail, i. e. a rope attached
to a sail (for the purpose of setting it to
the wind), a sheet: pede labitur equo,
i. e. before the wind, with the wind right
aft, Ov.—Particular phrase:
Pedem facere, To veer out one sheet, to
take advantage of a side wind, to haul
the wind: Virg.—C. The barrow of a
litter: Cat.—D. 1. A metrical foot:
Hor.—2. A verse, measure: Hor.—
E. A foot, as a measure of length:
Virg.—Particular phrase: Pede
suo se metiri, To measure one's self by
one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own
powers or abilities, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr.
pied.

pestim-ē, sup. adv. [pestim-us]
Very unfortunately, calamitously, or
injuriously: Cic.

pestinus, a, um, v. 1. malus.
Pessinus (Pesi-), untis, f., Περ-
σίνιος and Περσινός. Pessinus and
Pessinus: a town of Galatia celebrated
for its worship of Cybele.—Hence,
Pessinunt-ius, a, um, adj. Pessin-
untian.

pestulūs, i, m. [πάσσαλος] A bolt:
Ter.

pe-ssum, adv. [etym. dub.; perhaps
contr. fr. ped-supper, "towards the
feet"] To the ground, to the bottom,
down: Lucr.—Particular ex-
pressions: 1. Pessum ire, (rarely)
pessum sidere, To fall to the ground,
go to ruin; to sink, perish: Tac.; Sen.—
2. Pessum dare (also in one word,
pessumdare or pessundare), pessum
premere, To press, or dash, to the
ground; to force to the bottom, i. e. to

sens to the bottom; to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to: Cic.; Plaut.; Tac.

pest-i-fer (-fērus), fēra, fērum, adj. [pest-is; (i); fer-o] (Bringing pestis; hence) 1. Bringing pestilence, pestilential; odor, Liv.—2. Bringing destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestifère*.

pestifer-ē, adv. [pestifer-us] *Balefully, pestiferously*: Cic.

pest-ilens, entis, adj. [pest-is] (Abounding in plague or pestilence; hence) I. Prop.: Pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome: loci pestilentes, Cic. (Sup.) pestilentissimus annus, id. II. Fig.: Pestilent, noxious, destructive: (Comp.) homo pestilential, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilent*.

pestilent-ia, æ, f. [pestilens, pestilent-is] I. Prop.: An infectious, or contagious, disease; a plague, pest, pestilence: Cæs. II. Meton.: An unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: Cic. III. Fig.: A (moral) plague, pest, pestilence: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pestilence*.

pestil-itas, atis, f. [pestilis, pestilent] (The state of the pestilis; hence) Plague, pest, pestilence: Lucr.

pes-tis, is, f. [prob. for perd-tis; fr. perd-o] (The destroying thing; hence) 1. A Prop.: A deadly (esp. an infectious, or contagious) disease; a plague, pest, pestilence; also, a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather: Cic.; Virg.—b. Meton.: Of a destructive thing or person: A pest, curse, bane: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peste*.

pētās-ātus, a, um, adj. [petas-us] Provided, or furnished, with a petasus, or a travelling-cap, i. e. ready for a journey: petasati veniunt, Cic.

pētāsio (-o), ōnis, m. = πετᾶσιών. A shoulder or hand of pork: Var.; Mart.

pētāsūn-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for petasōn-cūlus; fr. petasos, petasōn-is] A little shoulder or hand of pork: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétase*.

pētaurum, i, n. = πέταυρον. A stage or spring-board, used by tumblers and rope-dancers: Juv.

Pētēlia (-ilia, -ellia), æ, f., Περηλία. Petelia, Petilia, or Petellia; a very ancient town in the Brutian territory, north of Croton, colonised by Lucanians, near the mod. Strongoli.—Hence, **Pētēl-inus** (Petell-), a, um, adj. Petelian.

pēt-esso (-isso), no perf. nor sup., essere, 3. v. a. intns. [pet-o] To re-peatedly, or eagerly, strive after, or seek for, any thing; to pursue any thing: Cic.

Petilius, ii, m. Petilius; a Roman name.—Hence, **Petili-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Petilius; Petilian.

pēt-itio, ōnis, f. [pet-o] 1. A Prop.: An attacking; hence, an attack, a blow, thrust, pass: Cic.—b. Fig.: An attack made in words before a court of justice: Cic.—2. A Prop.:

A laying claim to any thing; a suit, petition, in private or civil cases: Quint.—b. Meton.: A right of claim; a right to bring an action of recovery: Cic.—3. A requesting, beseeching: a request, petition for any thing: Pl.—4. Politic. t. l.: An applying, or soliciting, for office; an application, solicitation, candidature: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pétition*.

pēt-itor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. Law t. l.: A claimant, plaintiff, in private or civil suits: Cic.—2. An applicant, or candidate, for an office: Hor.

pēt-itum, i, n. [pet-o] A request, entreaty: Cat.

pētītūr-ō, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. desid. [peto, (Fut. Act. Part.) petiturus] To desire to sue for office; to long to become a candidate: Cic.

1. **pēt-itus**, a, um, P. of pet-o.

2. **pēt-itus**, ūs, m. [pet-o] 1. An inclining towards any thing: Lucr.—2. A desire, request. Their:

pēt-o, ivi and ii, itum, ēre (Perf., petisti, Virg.: petiti, id.; Ov.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root PAT, "to fall," "to fly"] I. A Prop.: To fall upon; to throw one's self upon: petimus terram, Virg. B. Meton.: In a hostile sense: 1. To attack, assault, assail, rush at, etc.: aliquem, Virg.—2. To aim at, aim a blow at, thrust at, etc.: cuius latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. C. Fig.: To attack, assail: aliquem epistolā, Cic. II. (To fly, with the accessory notion of "towards;" hence) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To seek, direct one's course to, repair or go to, make for, travel, or journey towards, etc.: loca calidiora, Cic.—2. Esp.: To seek for the purpose of protection; to flee to, take refuge at or in: ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, petierint, Nep. B. Meton.: Of things: 1. Gen.: To proceed, go, etc., towards: campum petit annis, Virg.—2. Esp.: To rise upwards, or tower towards: mons petit astra, Ov. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To seek, demand, require: Cic.: penas ab aliquo. To seek satisfaction from some one, i. e. to inflict punishment, or revenge one's self, upon some one, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To demand or claim at law, to bring an action or to sue for any thing: calumniā litium alienos fundos, Cic.—b. To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat, etc.: a te opem, Cic.—c. Politic. t. l.: To apply or solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office: consulatum, Cic.—d. To woo, court, make suit to: multū illam petiere, Ov.—e. To solicit a person, to seek or long for a thing: ut viros sæpius peteret, quam peteretur, Sall.—f. To endeavour to obtain, or pursue; to seek, strive after any thing: eloquentiæ principatum, Cic.: navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, Hor.—g. To fetch any thing, etc.: gemittis alto de corde, Ov.—h. To take, betake one's self to: aſſum cursum, Cic.

pētōritum (-orrītum), i, n. [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] A petoritur or petorritum; i. e. an open four-wheeled carriage: Hor.

Pētōsirīs, Idīs, m. Petosiris: I. Prop.: An Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. II. Meton.: For a mathematician, astrologer: Juv.

Petovio, ōnis, f. Petelovio: a city of Pannonia (now Pettau).

1. **petra**, æ, f. = πέτρα. A rock, crag, stone (pure Lat., saxum): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pierre*.

2. **Petra**, æ, f., Πέτρα. Petra: 1. A city of Arabia Petraea (now the ruins of Wadi Musa).—2. A city of Pieria.—3. A city of Thrace.—4. A city of Umbria (called Petra Portus).—5. A hill near Dyrhachium.

Petrēus, ii, m. Petreus; a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.—Hence, **Petrē-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Petreus; Petrean.

Petrini, ōrum, m. The Petriani; the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.

Petrinum, i, n. Petrinum; a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.

Petrōcōrii, ōrum, m. The Petrocorii; a Gallic tribe in Aquitania (in the mod. Périgueux).

Pettālus, i, m. Pettalus; the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.

pētūla-nis, ntis, P. of obsol. petul(a)-o, from pet-o. (Falling upon, attacking, assailing; hence) I. Gen.: Forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant: (Sup.) imitatio petulantissima, Petri. II. Esp.: Wanton, lascivious; petulans in nobili virgine, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petulant*.

pētūlan-ter, adv. [for petulant-ter; fr. petulans, petulant-is] Pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: vivere, Cic. (Comp.) petulantius, id. (Sup.) petulantissime, id.

pētūlant-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the petulans; hence) 1. Sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance: Cic.—2. Carelessness, heedlessness: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *petulance*.

pētul-ēus, a, um, adj. [peto, through obsol. petul-o; cf. petulans init.] Butting, apt to butt, with the horns or head: hædi, Virg.

Peucētia, æ, f. Præcilia; a region of Apulia.—Hence, **Peucēti-us**, a, um, adj. Peucetian.

pexus (for pect-us), a, um: 1. P. of pect-o.—2. Pa. (Prop.: Combed; Meton.): Of garments: That has the nap on; new: tunica, Hor.

Phæacēs, um, m., Φαίακες. The Phæacians; the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the Isle of Scheria (anciently Corcyra).—Sing.: **Phæax**, ācis, m. (Prop.: A Phæacian; Fig.) Of a man in good case: Hor.—As Adj.: Phæacian: Phæax populus, Juv.—Hence, 1. **Phæac-is**, Idīs, f. A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia: Ov.—2. **Phæac-us** (-lus), a, um, adj. Phæacian.

Phædra, æ, f., Φαῖδρα (Bright one). Phædra; a daughter of King Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus.

Phædrus, i, m., Φαῖδρος (Id.). Phædrus: 1. A pupil of Socrates, a

native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues.—2. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.—3. A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables.

Phæstum, *i. n.*, Φαίστος. **Phæstum**: 1. A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos.—Hence, **a. Phæstias**, *adis*, *f.* A Phæstian woman.—**b. Phæstius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phæstum; Phæstian.—2. A town of Thessaly on the Eurotas.

Phæthōn, *ontis*, *m.*, Φαέθων (Shining one). **Phæthōn**: 1. Son of Helios and Clymene.—Hence, **a. Phæthont-eus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phæthōn.—**b. Phæthont-ias**, *adis*, *f.* A Phæthontian, i.e. a sister of Phæthōn.—2. An epithet of the sun: *Virg.*

Phæthusa, *æ*, *f.*, Φαέθουσα (Shining one). **Phæthusa**; a sister of Phæthōn.

phalangæ (**pa-**), *arum*, *f.* *pl.* = Φαλαγγες. **I. Gen.**: Poles to carry burdens on, carrying-poles: **Pl. II. Esp.**: Wooden rollers (to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along): **Cæsar**.

phalangitæ, *arum*, *m.* = Φαλαγγίται. Soldiers belonging to a phalanx; phalangites: **Liv.**

Phalantus, *i. m.*, Φάλαντος. **Phalantus**: a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.

phalanx, *angis*, *f.* = Φάλαγξ. **I. Gen.**: A band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order; a phalanx: **Virg. II. Esp.**: **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans: A division of an army drawn up in battle array; a battalion, phalanx: **Nep.**—**B.** The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): **Nep.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. phalange**.

Phalāris, *idis* (**Acc.**, Phalarin, **Cland.**), *m.*, Φάλαρις. **Phalaris**; a tyrant of Agrigento (about 560 B.C.) for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it; but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects.

phalōræ, *arum*, *f.* = τὰ φάλαρα: 1. A smooth, shining ornament for the breast (worn as a military decoration or mark of distinction): **Cic.**—2. A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses, etc.: **Virg.**

phalōr-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [phalor-æ] (Provided with phaloræ; hence) **I. Prop.**: Wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast: equi, **Liv. II. Fig.**: Decorated, ornamented: dicta, fine speeches, **Ter.**

Phalōris, *is*, *m.* **Phaleris**; a Trojan, slain by Turnus;—**Acc.** Phalerim, **Virg.**

Phalōrum, *i. n.*, Φαληρόν. **Phalerum**; the oldest harbour of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a Demos of the same name.—

Hence, **I. Phālēr-ous** (mostly trisyll.), *ei*, and *eos*, *m.*, Φαληρεύς. One of, or from, Phalerum; a Phalerian.—2. **Phālēr-icus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Φαληρηκός. **Phalerian**.

Phānæ, *arum*, *f.*, Φαναί. **Phanæ**; a harbour and promontory in the Isle of Chios (now Capo Mastico), noted for its wine.—Hence, **Phān-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Φαναῖαν.

Phantāsos, *i. m.*, Φάνταςος. **Phantasos**; a son of Somnus.

I. Phāon, *dis*, *m.* = Φάων. **Phaon**; a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho, but whom he did not love in return.

2. Phāon, *ontis*, *m.* **Phaon**; a freedman of the Emperor Nero.

phārētra, *æ*, *f.* = φαρέτρα. **A** quiver: **Virg.**; **Hor.**

phārētr-ātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pharētr-æ] Furnished, or provided, with a quiver; wearing or having a quiver; quivered: **Virg.**

pharmaceutria, *æ*, *f.* = φαρμακeutρία. A sorceress: **Virg.**

pharmacōpōla, *æ*, *m.* = φαρμακοπωλή. A vender of medicines; a quack: **Cic.**; **Hor.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. pharmacopole**.

Pharnāces, *is*, *m.*, Φαρνακής. **Pharnaces**; the name of two kings of Pontus.

Pharsālos (**-us**), *i. f.*, Φάρσαλος. **Pharsalos** or **Pharsalus**; a city of Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey (now Farsa).—Hence, **Pharsāl-ius** (**-icus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pharsalus; Pharsalian.—**As Subst.**: **Pharsālīa**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. terra) The region about Pharsalus: **Cæsar**.

I. Phārus (**-os**), *i. f.*, Φάρος. **Pharus** or **Pharos**. **I. Prop.**: An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse (now Pharillon).—Hence, **Phar-itæ**, *arum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Pharus. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The lighthouse in the island of Pharos.—**B.** Egypt.—Hence, **Phar-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Egyptian. ¶ Hence, **Fr. phare**.

2. Phārus, *i. m.* **Pharus**; a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

Phāsēlis, *idis*, *f.*, Φασηλῖς. **Phaselis**; a town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia (now Tekrona).—Hence, **Phāsēl-itæ**, *arum*, *m.*, Φασηλίται. The inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaseliens.

phāsēlōs (**-ellus**, **-fas-**), *i. m.* and *f.* = Φασηλός. **I. Prop.**: A species of bean with an edible pod; French beans, kidney-beans: **Virg. II. Meton.**: A light vessel (in the shape of a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus; sometimes also of burned and painted clay): **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. phasēlōs** (**-fas-**).

Phāsīs, *idis* or *idos* (**Acc.**, also, **Phasin**), *m.*, Φάσις. **Phasis**; a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea (now Rion or Rioni).—**Voc.**, **Phasi**, **Ov.**—Hence, **I. Phās-is**, *idis*, *adj.* *f.* Phasian.—**As Subst.**: (Prop.) The Phasian; Meton.: The Colchian; i.e. Medea.—**2. Phās-īacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: **a.** Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the Phasis; Phasian.—**b.** Meton.: Colchian.—**3.**

Phās-īanus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or be-

longing to, the Phasis; Phasian: **aves**, **phæasants**, **Pl.**—**As Subst.**: **phasianæ**, *æ*, *f.* (sc. avis), **-us** (**-fas-**), *i. m.* (sc. ales) **A phasian**: **Pl.**; **Suet.**—**4. Phās-ias**, *adis*, *adj.* *f.* (Prop.: Phasian; Meton.) Colchian.—**As Subst.**: **Phasias**, *adis*, *f.* (sc. mulier) **Medea**: **Ov.**

phasma, *ātis*, *n.* = φάσμα. **An apparition, spectre, phantom**: 1. The title of a comedy of Menander: **Ter.**—2. The title of a poem by a mimograph named Catullus: **Juv.**

Phēgeus, *i* and *eos*, *m.*, Φηγεύς (He of the oak). **Phægeus**: 1. The father of Alpheus: **Hence**, **a. Phēg-eus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phægeus; Phægean.—**b. Phēgis**, *idis*, *f.* Daughter of Phægeus, i.e. Alpheus: **2. A Trojan**.

Phēnōs (**-us**), *i. f.*, Φένεος. **Phenecus** or **Pheneus**; a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters (now the village Phene).—Hence, **Phēnē-ātæ**, *arum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Pheneus; the Phenæans.

phengitēs, *æ*, *m.* = φεγγίτης. **Phengite**, selenite, or crystallised gypsum (used for window-panes): **Suet.**

Phēræ, *arum*, *f.*, Φεραί. **Pheræ**: 1. The capital of Thessalia Pelasgiotis, the residence of Admetus (now Firino).—Hence, **Phēr-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phēræ; Phærean: vacce, i.e. of Admetus, **Ov.**—**As Subst.**: **Phēr-æi**, *arum*, *m.* (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Phēræ.—2. A city of Messenia, a colony of Sparta (near the mod. Kalamata).

Phērēcl-æus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phereclus (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen); Phereclean: **puppis**, **Ov.**

Phērēcydēs, *is*, *m.*, Φερεκύδης. **Pherecydes**: 1. A philosopher from Scyros (about 540 B.C.), an instructor of Pythagoras.—Hence, **Phērēcyd-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Pherecydes; Pherecydean.—2. An Athenian chronicler, about B.C. 480.

Phērēs, *ētis*, *m.*, Φέρης. **Pheres**; a Trojan: (**Acc.**) Phereia, **Virg.**

Phērētīādēs, *æ*, *m.*, Φερητιάδης. A son of Pheres, a king of Phēræ, i.e. Admetus.

phīālā, *æ*, *f.* = φιάλη. **A broad, shallow drinking-vessel; a saucer**: **Juv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) phīolē**, (**mod.**) **fole**. **Phīalē**, *ēs*, *f.*, Φιάλη. **Phiale**; a companion of Diana.

Phidīās, *æ*, *m.*, Φειδίας. **Phidias**; a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius.—Hence, **Phidī-ācus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phidias; Phidian.

Phidippides, *is*, *m.*, Φειδιππίδης. **Phidippides**; a famous Athenian courier.

Phīlādēlphēni, *arum*, *m.* The **Phīladelphēni**; the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia; **Phīladelphians**.

Phīlādēlphus, *i. m.*, Φιλάδελφος (Loving one's brother or sister). **Phīl**

adelphus; a king of Egypt, founder of the great Alexandrian library.

Philæni, ὄrum, *m.* (Gr. Gen. Plur., Philænon), Φιλῆνοι. *Philæni*; two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.

Philammon, ὄnis, *m.*, Φιλῆμμων. *Philammon*; a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

Philémō (-on), ὄnis, *m.*, Φιλῆμων. *Philémō* or *Philemon*; a rustic, the husband of Baucis.

Philippi, ὄριον, *m.*, Φιλίπποι (Horse-loving). *Philippi*; a city of Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (now Filibeh).—Hence, **Philipp-ensis**, *e*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Philippi*; *Philippian*.

Philippus, *i*, *m.*, Φίλιππος (Horse-lover). *Philip*. *I. Prop.*: The name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.—Hence, **Philipp-ēus** (-ēus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Philip*; *Philippian*; *Philippic*. *II. Meton.*: A gold coin struck by King Philip; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Philippe*; also *Philippique*.

Philistus, *i*, *m.*, Φίλιστος. *Philistus*; a Greek historian of Syracuse, an imitator of Thucydides.

philitia (in MSS. also *phiditia*), ὄrum, *n*,=φιλίτια, φιδίτια, and φειδίτια. The public meals of the Lacedæmonians; *Cic.*

Phillyrides, *æ*, *v.* *Philyra*.

Philoctēta, -es, *æ*, *m.*, Φιλοκτήτης (He that loves acquiring or possessing). *Philocteta* or *Philoctetes*; a son of Peas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.—Hence, **Philoctēt-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Philoctetes*; *Philoctetan*.

philōlōgia, *æ*, *f.*,=φιλολογία. *Love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologie*.

philōlogus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*,=φιλολογος. *Of, or belonging to, learning*; *learned, literary*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philologue*.

Philomēla, *æ*, *f.*, Φιλομήλη (Lover of sheep). *Philomela*. *I. Prop.*: Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale. *II. Meton.*: The nightingale; *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philomèle*.

philōsōphīa, *æ*, *f.*,=φιλosophία. *I. Prop.*: *Philosophy*; *Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *A. A philosophical subject or question*; *Nep.*—*B. Plur.*: *Philosophical systems or sects*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophie*.

philōsoph-or, ātus *sum*, āri, *i*, *v.* *dep. n.* [philosoph-ns] *To apply one's self to philosophy*; *to philosophise*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosophor*.

philōsophus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*,=φιλός-

σοφος. *Philosophical*: *sententia*, *Auct. ap. Gell.*—*As Subst.*: *1. philosophus*, *i*, *m.* (sc. homo) *A philosopher*; *Cic.*—*2. philosopha*, *æ*, *f.* (sc. mulier) *A female philosopher*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philosopho*.

philtrum, *i*, *n.*,=φίλτρον (That which causes to love). *A love-potion, philter*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. philtre*.

1. philŷra (-ūra), *æ*, *f.*,=φιλŷρα (The linden-tree; hence) *The inner bark of the linden-tree*; *Hor.*

2. Philŷra, *æ*, *f.*, Φιλŷρα (Linden-Tree). *Philŷra*; a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and the mother of the centaur Chiron. She was changed into a linden-tree.—Hence, *1. Philŷr-ēus (-ēus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Philŷrean*.—**2. Philŷr-ides** (Philŷr-), *æ*, *m.* *A son of Philŷra*; *i. e. Chiron*.*

phimus, *i*, *m.*,=φίμος. *A dice-box*; *Hor.*

Phineus, ἔi and ἔos, *m.*, Φινεύς. *Phineus*: *1. King of Salmidessus, in Thrace*. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, in consequence of a false accusation made against them by Idæa, their stepmother.—Hence, *a. Phin-ēus* (-ēus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Phineus*; *Phinean*.—*b. Phin-ides*, *æ*, *m.* *A male descendant of Phineus*.—**2. Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.**

Phintia, *æ*, *f.* *Phintia*; a city of Sicily.

Phintias, *æ*, *m.* *Phintias*; a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

Phlŷgēthōn, ontis, *m.*, Φλεγέθων (Burning, Blazing). *Phlegelhon*; a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.—Hence, *1. Phlŷgēthōn-ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phlegelthonean*.—**2. Phlŷgēthōn-is**, *idīs*, *adj.* *Phlegelthonian*.

Phlŷgon, ontis, *m.*, Φλέγων (Burning). *Phlegon*; one of the four horses of the sun.

Phlegra, *æ*, *f.*, Φλέγρα (A burning thing). *Phlegra*; a country of Macedonia, afterwards called *Pallene*, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods.—Hence, **Phlegr-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: *1. Prop.*: *Phlegrean*.—**2. Meton.**: *Of a battle-field, etc.*: *Destructive, bloody*; *campus*; *i. e. Pharsalus*, *Prop.*

1. Phlegræus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *Phlegra*.

2. Phlegræus, *i*, *m.*, Φλεγραιός. *Phlegræus*; one of the Centaurs.

Phlŷgŷe, ārum, *m.*, Φλεγŷία (The fiery or red ones). *The Phlŷgŷe*; a people from Thrace or Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlŷgŷas, *æ*, *m.*, Φλεγŷίας (The fiery or red one). *Phlŷgŷas*; the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Izion and Coronus.

Phlius, untis (Acc. unta), *m.*, Φλίους (The thing overflowing with moisture). *Phlius*; a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.

Phōbētor, ὄris, *m.*, Φοβήτωρ (Terrifier). *Phobētor*; a son of *Morpheus*.
phōcā, *æ*, -e, ἔs, *f.*,=φώκη. *A seal, sea-dog, sea-calf*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phoque*.

Phocæa, *æ*, *f.*, Φωκαία. *Phocæa*; a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, the inhabitants of which fled to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia (now Fokia).—Hence, *1. Phocæ-ensis*, *e*, *adj.* *Phocæan*.—*As Subst.*: **Phocæenses**, *i*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Phocæans*.

2. Phōc-æi, ὄrum, *m.* *The Phocæans*.—**3. Phōcāicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocæan*.—**4. Phōc-enses**, *i*, *m.* *The Phocæans*.

Phocion, ὄnis, *m.*, Φωκίων. *Phocion*; an Athenian general.

Phocis, *idīs*, *f.*, Φωκίς. *Phocis*; the country between Boeotia and Ætolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the River Cephus.—Hence, *1. Phōc-ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocian*.

juvenis, i. e. Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis, *Ov.*—**2. Phōc-ii**, ὄrum, *m.* *The Phocians*.—**3. Phōc-āicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phocian*.

Phocus, *i*, *m.*, Φώκος. *Phocus*; a son of *Æacus*, who was slain by his brother Peleus.

Phœbas, ādis, *v.* *Phœbus*.

Phæbe, ἔs, *f.*, Φοιβη (Radiant One). *Phæbe*: *1. A Prop.*: *The moon-goddess, sister of Phœbus, i. e. Diana, Luna, or the moon*.—*b. Meton.*: *Night*; *tertia*, *Ov.*—**2. A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen**.—**3. A daughter of Leucippus**.

Phæbēum, *i*, *n.*, Φοιβειον. *A temple of Phæbus*.

Phæb-igēn-a, *æ*, *m.* [Phæb-us; (i); gen-o] *Son of Phæbus*; an appellation of *Esculapius*.

Phæbus, *i*, *m.*, Φοῖβος (Radiant One). *Phæbus*; a poetical appellation of *Apollo*.—Hence, *1. Phæb-ēus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phæbean, Apollinean*.—**2. Phæbas**, ādis, *f.* (A priestess of *Apollo*; hence) *The inspired one, the prophetess*; *Ov.*

Phœnice, ἔs, -ia, *æ*, *f.*, Φοινίκη. *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*: *1. A country of Syria, very celebrated for its purple; its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon*.—Hence, *a. Phœnices*, *um*, *m.* *The Phœnicians, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage*.—*b. phœnic-ēus* (phœn-, fœn-), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Purple-red*; *vestes*, *Ov.*—*c. Phœnisus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Phœnician*; *exsul*; *i. e. Anna*, *Ov.*—**2. A town of Epirus**.

phœnicoptērus, *i*, *m.*,=φοινικόπετρος (scarlet-winged). *The flamingo*; *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. phœnicoptère*.

1. Phœnix, icis, *m.*, Φοινίξ. *Phœnix*; the son of *Amylator*, who was given by *Peleus* to *Achilles* as a companion in the Trojan war.

2. phœnix, icis (Acc. phœnica, *Ov.*), *m.* *The phœnix*; a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said that it lived 500 years, and that from its ashes a young

phœnix arose: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phœnix*.

Phōlōe, ἔς, *f.*, Φολόη. **Pholoë**: 1. A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.—2. A female slave of Creta.

Phōlus, ἰ, *m.*, Φῶλος. **Pholus**: 1. A Centaur, son of Ixion.—2. A Trojan. **phōnascus**, ἰ, *m.*, = φωνασκος (singing-master). A teacher of singing and declamation: Suet.

Phōnōlēnides, ἄ, *m.*, A son of Pholonus; one of the Lapithæ.

Phorbas, antis, *m.*, Φόρβας. **Phorbas**; the name of several mythic personages.

Phorcus, ἰ, -ys, ῥος, *m.*, Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, -vy. **Phorcus** or **Phorcy**: 1. Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Grææ, who was changed after death into a sea-god.—Hence, a. **Phorc-ys**, ῥος, -is, ἰdis, *f.*, A female descendant of Phorcus.—b. **Phorc-ynis**, ἰdos and ἰdis, *f.* The daughter of Phorcus, i. e. Medusa.—2. A Latin.

Phormio, ónis, *m.*, **Phormio**: 1. The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.—2. a. Prop.: A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war.—b. Meton.: Of a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand: Cic.

Phōrōneus (trisyll.), ἔi and ἔos, *m.*, Φορωνεύς. **Phoroneus**; a son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io.—Hence, **Phōrōn-is**, ἰdis, *f.* The Phoroneid, i. e. Io: Ov.

Phrāātes (-hātes), ἄ, *m.*, Φραάτης. **Phraates** or **Phraates**; the name of several kings of Parthia.

phrēnēsia, ἰs, *f.*, = φρένησις. **Madness**, delirium, phrensy: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénésie* (fr.).

phrēnētīcus (-itīcus), *a, um, adj.* = φρενητικός. **Mad, delirious, frantic**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phrénétique* (fr.).

Phrixus, ἰ, *m.*, Φρίξος (Bristling One). **Phrixus**; a son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts.—Hence, **Phrix-ēus** (**Phryx-**), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phrixus; Phryzean.

Phryges, *um, m.*, Φρύγες. **I. Prop.**: The Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold.—Sing.: **Phryx**, ῥgis, *m.* A Phrygian.—Hence, A. **Phryg-ia**, *ἄ, f.* The country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Minor.—Hence, **Phryg-ius**, *a, um*: 1. Prop.: Phrygian.—As Subst.: **Phrygiæ**, *ἄrum, f.* (sc. mulieres) Phrygian women.—2. Meton.: Trojan.—B. **Phryx**, ῥgis, *adj.* Phrygian. **II. Meton.**: The Trojans.

Phthas, *m.*, Φθάς. **Phthas**; the Egyptian Vulcan.

Phthia, ἄ, *f.*, Φθία. **Phthia**; a city of Thessaliotis, the birthplace of Achilles.—Hence, 1. **Phthi-as**, ἄdis, *f.* A Phthian woman.—2. **Phthi-ōtēs** (-ōtes), *ἄ, m.* A Phthiotē.—Hence, a. **Phthi-ōt-is**, ἰdis, *f.*, Φθιωτίς. **Phthiotis**; a district of Thessaly in which Phthia lay.—b. **Phthiōt-icus**, *a, um, adj.*, Φθιωτικός. (Prop.: Of the Phthiotians; Meton.) Thessalian.—3. **Phthi-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Phthia: vir, i. e. Achilles, Prop.

phthīsis, ἰs, *f.*, = φθίσις. **Consumption, phthisis**: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phthisie*.

phy, interj. **Pish! tush! Ter.** **Phyāces**, ἄ, *m.* **Phyaces**; a king of the Gætæ.

Phylacē, ἔs, *f.*, Φυλακή (Prison). **Phylacē**: 1. A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.—Hence, a. **Phylac-ēis**, ἰdis, *adj.*, *f.* Phylacian.—b. **Phylac-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Phylacian: conjux, i. e. Laodamia, Ov.—c. **Phylac-ēides** (Phyllac-), *ἄ, m.* A man of Phylacē; i. e. Protesilaus: Ov.—2. A city of the Molossians in Epirus.

phylarchus, ἰ, *m.*, = φύλαρχος. **The chief of a tribe, a prince, emir**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *phylarque*.

Phyle, ἔs, *f.*, Φύλη. **Phyle**; a fortress in Attica.

Phyllēis, ἰdis, *adj. f.*, Φυλληίς.—**Phyllēus**, *a, um, adj.*, Φυλλήιος. Of, or belonging to, Phyllus in Thessaly; Phylleian.

Phyllis, ἰdis and ἰdos (Acc. Phyllida), *f.*, Φύλλis. **Phyllis**: 1. Daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree.—2. A woman's name: Virg.

Phyllus, ἰi, *m.* **Phyllus**; a Boeotian who was in love with Cygnus.

Phyllodōcē, ἔs, *f.*, **Phyllodoce**; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

1. **phýsica**, ἄ, -e, ἔs, *f.*, = φυσική. **Natural science, natural philosophy, physics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*.

2. **phýsica**, ὄrum, *v. physicus*.

1. **phýsic-e**, *adv.* [phýsic-us] In the manner of naturalists, physically: Cic.

2. **phýsic-e**, *es, v. physica*.

phýsicus, *a, um, adj.*, φυσικός. Of, or belonging to, natural philosophy, or physics; natural, physical: ratio, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. **phýsicus**, ἰ, *m.* (sc. homo) A natural philosopher: Cic.—2. **phýsica**, ὄrum, *n.* (sc. studia) **Physics**: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physique*.

phýsiognōmōn, ónis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature). A physiognomist: Cic.

phýsiolōgía, ἄ, *f.*, φυσιολογία. **Knowledge of nature; natural philosophy, physiology**. ¶ Hence, Fr. *physiologie*.

piā-bilis, *e, adj.* [pi(a)-o] That may be expiated, expiable: fulmen, Ov. **piācūl-aris**, *e, adj.* [piacul-um] (Belonging to piaculum; hence) Atoning, expiatory, piacular: sacrificia, Liv.—As Subst.: **piacularia**, *um,*

n. (sc. sacra) Expiatory offerings. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piaculaire*.

piā-cūlum, ἰ, *n.* [pi(a)-o] (That which serves for appeasing; hence) I. Prop.: A propitiatory sacrifice: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. An animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: Virg.; Liv.—B. An expiation or atonement for anything: Liv.—C. A remedy: Hor.—D. Punishment: Liv.—E. A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt: Liv.

piā-men, ἰnis, *n.* [id.] (The expiating thing; hence) An atonement: Ov.

piā-a, ἄ, *f.* [prob. for pig-a; fr. pi(n)-go] (The painted one; i. e. the pig-coloured or variegated one; hence) A pie, magpie: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pie*.

piā-āria, ἄ, *f.* [pix, pio-is] (A thing pertaining to pix; hence) A place where pitch is made; a pitch-hut: Cic.

piā-ēa, ἄ, *f.* [id.] (The thing pertaining to pix; hence) The pitch-pine: Virg.

Pic-ēnum, ἰ, *n.* [acc. to Fest., from pic-us] (A thing pertaining to picus; hence) Picenum; a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality (the territory of the mod. Ancona).—Hence,

1. **Picen-s**, entis, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Picenum; Picene.—As Subst.: **Picentes**, *lum, m.* (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Picenum, the Picenes.—2. **Picēn-us**, *a, um, adj.* Picene (only of things; whereas Picens is used both of persons and things).

piā-cū-us, *a, um, adj.* [pix, pic-is] I. Prop.: Of pitch: fulmen, Virg. II. Meton.: Black as pitch, pitch-black: nubes, Ov.

piā-cō, āvi, ātum, āre, ἰ, *v. a.* [id.] To bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar: dolia, Suet.

pic-tor, ōris, *m.* [for pig-tor; fr. pi(n)-go] A painter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peintre*.

pic-tūra, ἄ, *f.* [for pig-tura; fr. id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Painting, the art of painting: Cic. B. Esp.: A painting (of the face): Plant. II. Meton.: A. A painting, picture: Cic.—B. Of embroidery: Lucr.—C. Of painting in mosaic: Virg. III. Fig.: A painting, picture in words: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peinture*.

pic-tū-ratus, *a, um, adj.* [pictur-a] (Provided or furnished with pictura; hence) 1. Partly-coloured, variegated: volucres, Claud.—2. Embroidered: vestes, Virg.

pic-tus (for pig-tus), *a, um*: 1. P. of pi(n)-go.—2. Pa.: a. (Prop.) Painted; fig.—Unreal, merely apparent, empty, vain: metus, Prop.—b. Coloured, variegated: volucres, Virg. C. Of style: Ornamented, ornate: (Comp.) Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, Cic.

1. **pic-us**, ἰ, *m.* [prob. for pig-us; fr. pi(n)-go] (The painted one; i. e. the variegated, speckled, etc., one; hence) I. Prop.: A woodpecker: Plant. II. Meton.: Picus; a son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a soothsayer; he

was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pic*.

pi-o, adv. [pi-us] 1. Piously, religiously: ut deos pie coleamus, Cic.—2. Dutifully, affectionately: (Sup.) quod utrumque pissime tulit, Sen.

Piēros (-us), i, m., Πιερος. **Pieros** or **Pierus**, a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses.—According to others, A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.—Hence, 1. **Piēr-is**, Idios or Idos, f. Daughter of Pierus, a Muse.—Plur.: **Pierides**, um, f. The Muses.—2. **Piērius**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: *Pierian*.—b. Meton.: *Thessalian*.—As Subst.: **Pieris**, ārum, f. (sc. puellas) The Muses.

pi-ſtas, ātis, f. [pi-us] (The quality of the pius; hence) I. Prop.: A. With respect to the gods: 1. Gen.: *Piety*: Cic.—2. Esp.: *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*: Ov.—B. With respect to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.: *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. Justice: Virg.—B. Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion: Suet.—C. Personified: *Piety*; as a goddess: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piété*; also *piété*.

pi-g-ſo, ſi, and itum est, ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. As a verb person.: To feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of a thing: verba pigenda, Prop. II. In 3rd pers. sing. mostly impers.: A. Prop.: It irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, disgusts one; I, (thou, he, etc.) dislike, loathe, etc.: ad pigendum, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing) me frater piget, Ter.: (with Gen. of thing) incepti lucisque, Virg.: (with Inf.) cognoscere, id. B. Meton.: 1. For penitence, it repents one; I (thou, he, etc.) repent, am sorry, grieve, etc.: quod nos post piget, Ter.: pigere eum facti cepti, Just.—2. It makes one ashamed; I (thou, he, etc.) am ashamed: fateri pigebat, Liv.

pi-g-er, ra, rum, adj. [pig-eo] I. Prop.: Reluctant, unwilling, averse: (Sup.) gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive: piger videbare, Cic.: (Comp.) pigriora sunt ista remedia, operate too slowly: Col.: (with Gen.) militiæ piger et malus, Hor.—B. Sluggish, i. e. that makes sluggish, numbing: sopor, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pigre*.

pi-g-et, v. pigeo.

pig-ment-um, ſi, m. [pigment-um] (One pertaining to pigmentum; hence) A dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

pig-ment-um, i, n. [pi(n)g-o] (The painting thing; hence) I. Prop.: A paint: Cic. II. Fig.: Of style: Colours, ornament: Cic.

pignēra-tor, ōris, m. [pigner(a)-or] One who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee: Cic.

pignēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [pignus, pigner-is] I. Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unionem, Suet. II. Fig.: To pledge one's life, etc.: pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

pignēr-op, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. a. [id.] (Prop.: To take as a pledge; hence, Fig.) 1. To make one's own, to appropriate: Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic.—2. To accept as certain: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old.) *pignorer*.

pig-nus, ōris and ēris, n. [prob. for pag-nus; fr. pa(n)g-o] (The binding, or fastening, thing; hence) I. Prop.: A pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.: A. A pledge, token, assurance, proof: Cic.—B. Of children as pledges of love: Liv.; Prop. III. Meton.: The object of a wager; a wager, stake: Virg.

pigr-e, adv. [piger, pigr-i] Slowly, sluggishly: transiens, Sen.: (Comp.) *pigrius*, Luc.

pigr-esc-o, no perf. nor sup., eſcēre, 3. v. n. inch. [id.] To become slow or sluggish: Pl.

pigr-itia, æ, -itēs, ōi, f. [id.] (The quality of the piger; hence) Sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: Cic.; Liv.

pigr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [id.] To be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

pigr-or, ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep. [id.] To be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

1. **pila**, æ, f. [etym. dub.] 1. A mortar: Pl.—2. A pillar: Hor.—3. A pier or mole of stone: Virg.

2. **pila**, æ (Gen. Sing., pilā, Lucr.), f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A ball, playing-ball: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of the ballot or ball used by judges in voting: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *bille*.

pil-ānus, i, m. [pil-um] (One belonging to a pilum; hence) A triarius (one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle): Ov.

1. **pilā-tus**, a, um, P. of pil(a)-o. 2. **pil-ātus**, a, um, adj. [pil-um] (Provided, or furnished, with a pilum; hence) Armed with javelins: Virg.

pilē-ātus, a, um, adj. [pile-us] (Provided, or furnished, with a pileus; hence) Covered with the pileus or felt-cap, wearing the pileus: Liv.

pilentum, i, n. [etym. dub.] An easy chariot or carriage (used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried): Virg.

pilōd-us, i, m., -lum, i, n. dim. [pileus, (uncontr.) pilco-i] A small felt-cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pilēus, i, m., -um, i, n. = pilos: I. Prop.: A felt cap or hat (made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom): Plaut.; Pers. II. Meton.: Liberty, freedom: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pilēus*.

pil-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [etym.

dub.; prps. akin to ψιλ-ω, "to strip bare"] A. To deprive of hair, make bald: Mart.—B. To plunder, pillage: Amm. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peler, piler*.

pil-ſus, a, um, adj. [i. pil-us] (Full of pilus; hence) Hairy, shaggy: genæ, Cic.: (Comp.) pilosiora folia, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pileux, pelu, poilu*.

pil-um, i, n. [akin to Sanscrit root *psit*, *conterere*; whence, Lat. *pinos*] (The bruising, or crushing, thing; hence) I. Prop.: A pounder, pestle of a mortar: Cato. II. Meton.: The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry (which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords): Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pilon*, "a pestle" also, (old) *pila, pilum*, "a javelin."

Pil-umnus, i, m. [pil-um] (The one having the pilum) *Pilumnus*; a Roman deity, the personification of the pilum, and the fabled ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pilus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A hair: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A hair, a trifle; usually joined with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poil*.

2. **pil-us**, i, m. [akin to pil-um] I. Prop.: The division of the triarii in the Roman army: so, alone: refers *pili præmia*, Mart.—With *primus* (so, mostly: in the Gen. written as one word, *primipili*): Cæs. II. Meton.: *Primipilus* (in Inscr. also *primopilus*), The chief centurion of the triarii, Cæs.; Liv.

Pimplēis (Pipl-), Idios and Idos, f., Πιμπλῆϊς. (A thing or person belonging to Pimpla—a hill and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses; hence) A muse: Hor.

Pimplēus (Pipl-), a, um, adj. *Pimplean*; hence, sacred to the Muses: mons, Cat.—As Subst.: *Pimplēa* (Pipl-), æ, f. (sc. puella) A Muse: Hor. *pīna*, æ, v. 2. *pīnna*.

Pinārius, ſi, m. *Pinarius*; the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.—Hence, **Pinari-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Pinarii; Pinarian.

Pindārus, i, m., Πινδαρος. *Pindar*: A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with *Æschylus*.—Hence, **Pindār-icus**, a, um, adj. *Pindaric*.

Pindus (-os), i, m., Πίνδος. *Pindus* or *Pindos*: a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses (now *Mezzara*).

pin-ētum, i, n. [pin-us] (Thing supplied with pine- or fir-trees; hence) A pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pin-ēus, a, um, adj. [id.] Of the pine, pine, pine: ardor, a fire of pine-wood: Virg.

pin(g)-o, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *pinx*, *colorare*] I. Prop.: To represent pictorially with the pencil or needle; hence) A. To paint: tabulas, Cic.—B. To embroider: picti tori, Ov.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) pictus ac tantus et barbara tegmina crurum, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To paint, stain,

colour with any thing: sanguineis frontem morisset tempora pingit, Virg. — **B.** To adorn, decorate, embellish: bibliothecam aliquare, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Of speech: To paint, colour, embellish: in verbis pingendis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peindre*.

pingu-esco, no perf. nor sup., escere, 3. v. n. [pingui-is] **I.** Prop.: To become, or grow, fat: piscis, Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To be plumped out, well-grown: frumenta pinguescunt, Pl. — **B.** To grow, or become, fertile: sanguine . . . pinguescere campos, Virg.

pinguis, e, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root *PAJ*, *crecere*] (Increased, added; hence) **I.** Prop.: Fat: pinguis Theban, Cic. (Sup.) pinguisimus hadulus, Juv. — **As Subst.**: **pinguis**, is, n. Fat: Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: ficus, plump, juicy, Hor.: (Comp.) sanguine pinguis campus, Hor. — 2. Fertilizing: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. — **B.** Of wine: Rich, oily: Hor. — **C.** Of colour: Dull, faint: Pl. — **D.** Bedaubed, besmeared: pinguis crura luto, Juv. — **E.** Thick, dense: caelum, Cic. — **F.** Of taste: Dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent: sapor, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: Dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish: pingue sed ingenium mausit, Ov. — **B.** Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov.

pin-i-fer, fera fœrum, adj. [pinus; (i); ger-o] Pine-bearing, that produces pines: Mœnalis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinifère*.

pin-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [pinus; (i); ger-o] Pine-bearing: caput, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pinigère*.

1. **pinna**, æ, f. v. penna.

2. **pinna** (pina), æ, f. = *pinna*. **A** species of mussel; the sea-pen: Cic.

pinn-i-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [1. pinna; (i); ger-o] Feather-bearing, i. e. feathered, winged: Amor, Lucr.

pinn-i-rāp-us, i, m. [pinna = penn-a; (i); rap-lo] A peak-snatcher, i. e. a gladiator who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, and which he tried to snatch away: Juv.

pinnotēres (-thēres), æ, m. = *πιννοτῆρες* or *πυννοτῆρες*. The pinna-guard; a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and fabled to keep watch over it: Cic; Pl.

pins-itus, a, um, P. of pins-o.

pins-o (pis-), pinsi and pinsti, pinsum, pinsitum and pistum, pinsere, 3. v. a., and pins-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *PISH*, *conterere*] To beat, pound, bray, bruise, crush: o Jane a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers.

pin-sus (for pins-sus), a, um, P. of pins-o.

pinus, ūs, and i, f., *πίτυς*. **I.** Prop.: A pine, pine-tree: a fr. *Ar-tree*: Virg.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: Of any thing made of pine: **A.** A ship: Virg. — **B.** A torch: Virg. — **C.** A garland of pine-leaves: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pin*.

pi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pi-us] **I.** Prop.: To seek to appease; to ap-

pease, propitiate by sacrifice: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To honour with religious rites, to celebrate: aras ture, Prop. — **B.** Of sacred rites: To perform: Prop. — **C.** To purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi plandum fuisset, Cic. — **D.** To make or seek to make good; to atone for, expiate: effugiem statueret, nefas quæ triste piaret, Virg. — **E.** To punish, avenge: culpam morte, Virg. — **F.** To free from madness: jubete piari de meâ pecuniâ, Plaut.

pi-per, ēris, n. [akin to Sanscrit *pippati*; Persian *biber*; Gr. *πέπερι*] Pepper: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poivre*.

pipilo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [onomatop.] To pip, chirp: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piailleur*, *piailur*.

Piræ-us (trisyll.), (-æus), i, m., Πειραιεύς, a, ōrum, n. The Piræus, Piræus, or Piræa; the port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls (now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone). — Hence, **Piræ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Piræus, Piræan.

pirāta, æ, m. = *πειρατής* (An attempter or attacker). A sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pirate*.

pirāticus, a, um, adj. = *πειρατικός*. Of, or belonging to, a pirate or pirates: piratical: myoparo, Cic. — **As Subst.**: **piratica**, æ, f. Piracy: Cic.

Pirēne, ēs, f., Πειρήνη. Pirēne: a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), said to have been opened by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses. — Hence, **Pirē-nis**, idis, adj. f., Πειρηνίς. Of, or belonging to, Pirēne; Piræian.

Pirithōus, i, m., Πειριθόος. Pirithōus; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards rescued by Hercules, who vainly endeavoured to save Pirithōus also.

pirum, i, n. A pear: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poire*.

pirus, i, f. A pear-tree: Virg.

Pirustæ, ārum, m. The Pirustæ; a people of Illyria.

Pisa, æ, Πίσσα. Pisa; a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. — Hence, **Pisæ-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pisa; Pisæan. — **As Subst.**: **Pisæa**, æ, f. (sc. puella) The Pisæan maiden; i. e. Hippodamia.

Pisæ, ārum, f. Pisæ; a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis (now Pisa). — Hence, **Pis-ānus**, a, um, adj. Pisæan. — **As Subst.**: **Pisani**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ). The Pisans.

Pisander, dri, m., Πεισανδρος (Persuader of men). Pisander; a son of Polycor, and one of Penelope's suitors.

Pisaurum, i, n. Pisaurum; a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus (now Pesaro). — Hence, **Pisaur-ensis**, e, adj. Pisaurian.

piscā-tor, ōris, m. [pisc(a)-or] A fisherman, fisher: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcheur*.

piscātor-ius, a, um, adj. [piscator] Of, or belonging to, fishermen; fishing-; naves, fishing-smacks, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pescatoire*.

piscā-tus, ūs, m. [pisc(a)-or] **I.** Prop.: A fishing, catching of fish: Plaut; Pl. **II.** Meton.: Fishes, fish: Plaut; Cic.

pisc-iculus, i, m. dim. [pisc-is] A little fish: Cic.

pisc-ina, æ, f. [id.] (A thing pertaining to piscis; hence) **I.** Prop.: A pond in which fish are kept; a fish-pond: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A pond (for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water); a basin, pool: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *piscine*.

piscin-arius, ūi, m. [piscin-a] (One pertaining to a piscina; hence) One fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

piscis, is, m. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A fish: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: Pisces, The Fishes, a constellation: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poisson*. **pisc-ari**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [pisc-is] To fish: piscemur, venenur, Hor. — **Prov.**: Piscari aureo hamo, To fish with a golden hook; i. e. to seek small advantage at great risk, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pêcher*.

pisc-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of fishes, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.

Pisidæ, ārum, m., Πισιδæ. The Pisidæ; a people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians. — Hence, **Pisid-ia**, æ, f. The country of the Pisidæ; Pisidia.

Pisistrātus, i, m., Πεισιστράτος (Persuader of the army). **Pisistratus**: 1. A tyrant of Athens. — Hence, **Pisistratidæ**, ārum, m. The Pisistratidæ, i. e. Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus. — 2. A Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

1. **piso**, ēre, v. pinso.

2. **Piso**, ōnis, m. [1. piso] Piso, i. e. the Mortar; a Roman cognomen in the gens Calpurnia. — Hence, **Pisō-niānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Piso; Pisonian.

pis-tor, ōris, m. [pis-o = pinso] (The bruiser, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: One who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill; a miller: Pl. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A baker: Cic. — **B.** A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls: Ov.

Pistorium, ūi, n. Pistorium; a city of Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain (now Pistoia). — Hence, **Pistōri-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pistorium; Pistorian.

pistril-la, æ, f. dim. [for pistrina; fr. pistrin-a] A little pounding-mill: Ter.

pistr-ina, æ, f. [contr. fr. pistorina; fr. pistor] (A thing pertaining to a pistor; hence) A bakehouse, bakery: Pl.

pistrin-ensis, e, adj. [pistrin-a]

Of, or belonging to, a pounding-mill; mill: jumenta, Suet.

pistr-inum, *i, n.* [contr. fr. *pistor-inum*; fr. *pistor*] [*A thing pertaining to a pistor*; hence] **1.** *a. Prop.*: A place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill (usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes by a slave by way of punishment): *Cic.* — **b. Fig.**: Of wearisome, oppressive labour, drudgery: *Cic.* — **2.** A bakery: *Suet.*

pistris (*pr-*), *is*; **pistris** (*pr-*), *icis*, *f.* = *πίστρις*, *πίστρις*. **I. Prop.**: Any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish: *Virg.*; **Pl. II.** *Meton.*: **A.** The constellation of the Whale: *Cic.* — **B.**: **1.** A species of swift-sailing ship: *Liv.* — **2.** The name of a ship in the fleet of *Aeneas*: *Virg.*

pis-tus, *a, um*, *P.* of *pis-o* = *pinso*. **Pitāne**, *ēs, f.*, *Πιτανή*. *Pitane*; a city on the *Aeolic* coast of *Asia Minor* (now *Sandarlik*).

Pithēcūsa, *ae, -ae, ārum, f.*, *Πιθηκούσα* (Ape-Islands). *Pithecusa* or *Pithecae*; an island (prop., the western and larger of two islands; whence the plur.) in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, not far from *Cunae* (now *Ischia*).

Pittacus (*-os*), *i, m.*, *Πιττακός*. *Pittacus* or *Pitacus*; one of the seven wise men of *Greece*.

Pittheus (*disyll.*), *ēi* and *ēos, m.*, *Πιτθεύς*. *Pittheus*; a king of *Træzen*, son of *Pelops*, and father of *Æthra* the mother of *Theseus*.—Hence, **1.** **Pitthēus** (*-ēius*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pittheus*; *Pitthean*. — **2.** **Pitthēis**, *īdos, f.* *The Pittheid*, daughter of *Pittheus*, i.e. *Æthra*.

pituita (in poets sometimes scanned as a trisyll.), *f.* [prob. akin to *Gr. πύσις*, *πύσις*] (*The spit thing*; hence) *Pilegm*, *rheum*: *Cic.*; *Cat.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituite*.

pituit-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (*Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: homo, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pituiteux*).

pīus, *a, um* (*Comp.*), only magis plus:—*Sup.*, *piissimūs*, condemned by *Cicero*; but very frequent in the post-Aug. age), *adj.* [akin to *Sans. root pū*, to purify] (*Purified*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Pious, devout, etc.*: *pio vatis* ab ore, *Ov.*—*As Subst.*: **1.** *pīi*, *ōrum, m.* (*sc. homines*): **A. Gen.**: *Pious* or *devout persons*: *Cic.*—**b. Esp.**: *The departed pious*, i.e. *the blessed*: *Cic.*; *Ov.*—**2.** *pīum*, *i, n.* *Pious*, or *devout, conduct*; *piety*, etc.: *Ov.* — **B.** *Of conduct towards parents, etc.*: *Affectionate, tender, kind*, etc.: *Aeneas*, *Virg.* — **C.** With reference to one's country, etc.: *Loyal, patriotic*; *bellum*, *waged for one's country or allies*, *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Honest, upright*: *quæstūs*, *Cato.* — **B.** *Of a wine jar*: *Benevolent, kind, gentle*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pie, pieux*.

pīx, *pīcis, f.* = *πίσις*. *Pitch*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. poix*.

placā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*plac(a)-o*] **1.** *a. Prop.*: *Of living beings, feelings, etc.*: *Easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable*: (*Comp.*) *omnia æquiora et placabiliora*, *Cic.*: *indulcis te placab-*

ilem præbes, *Auct. Her.*—**b. Fig.**: *Of things*: *Placable, mild, gentle*: *placabilis ara Dianæ*, *Virg.*—**2.** *That can pacify, etc.*; *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: *Ter.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. placable*.

placābil-itas, *ātis, f.* [*placabil-is*] (*The quality of the placabilis*; hence) *Readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. placabilité*.

placā-men, *inis, n.* [*plac(a)-o*] (*The appeasing thing*; hence) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: *Liv.* **placā-mentum**, *i, n.* [*id.*] (*id.*) *A means of pacifying or appeasing, a lenitive*: *Cic.*; *Pl.*

placāt-e, *adv.* [*placat-us*] *Quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: *ferre, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *placatus*, *id.*

placā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [*plac(a)-o*] *A pacifying, appeasing, propitiating*. *Cic.*

placā-tus, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *plac(a)-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *a. Prop.*: *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle, still*: (*Comp.*) *placatori animus*, *Liv.* (*Sup.*) *quies placatissima*, *Cic.*—**b. Fig.**: *Calm, quiet, peaceful*: *maria*, *Virg.*

placē-us, *ntis*: **1.** *P.* of *placē-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Pleasing, charming, dear*: *uxor*, *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaisant*.

placēt-a, *ae, f.* = *πλακοῦς*, *πλακοῦς-ος*. *A cake*: *Hor.*

Placentia, *ae, f.* *Placentia*; a city of *Gallia Cispadana* on the *Po* (now *Piacenza*).—Hence, **Placēt-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Placentia*; *Placatian*, *Piacentine*.—Hence, **Placētini**, *ōrum, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The Placentines*.

plac-ēo, *ūi* and *itus* *sum, itum, ēre* (once in *Part. Fut. Pass.*: *dos placenda*, *Plant.*), **2. v. n.** [perhaps akin to *Sanskrit root pṛt*, *Gr. φίλ*, whence, *φίλ-ειν*, to love] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To please, to be pleasing or agreeable*; *to be welcome or acceptable, to satisfy*: *quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tuum est*, *Hor.*: *non placet Antonio consilium meus*, *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: With *Personal pron.*: *Placere sibi, etc.*, *To be pleased, or satisfied, with one's self*; *to flatter one's self*; *to pride, or plume one's self*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *Placet alicui, or simply placet, It pleases one, it seems good to one; it is one's opinion, i, etc., am of opinion*; *i, etc., hold*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B. Politic.**: *L. i.* **1.** *To be resolved upon*; *to be willed, ordered, determined*: *placitum est mihi*, *ut...* *Brundisium ducerem copiam, quam, etc.*, *Cic.*—**2.** *Non placere, To be forbidden*: *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaire*; also (*subst.*) *plaisir*.

placīd-e, *adv.* [*placid-us*] *Softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: *ferre dolorem, Cic.* (*Comp.*) *placidius*, *Sall.*

plac-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [*placē-o*] (*Pleasing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful*, *placid-* *um placidum mollemque reddidi*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *placidissima pax*, *id.* **II. Meton.**: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: *Not wild, fruitful*: (*Comp.*) *arbores placidiores*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. placide*.

placō-tum, *i, v. placitus*.

plac-ītus, *a, um*: **1.** *P.* of *placē-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: *artes*, *Tac.*: (*with Dat.*) *pacī*, *Virg.*—*As Subst.*: *placitum*, *i, n.*: **a. Prop.**: *That which is pleasing or agreeable*: *Virg.*—**b. Meton.**: *A opinion, sentiment*; *a determination, order*: *Pl.*

plac-ō, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [prob. akin to *placē-o*] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings, passions, etc.*, as objects: **A. Gen.**: *To quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify*: *animum, Cic.* **B. Esp.**: *To reconcile*; *to make or cause to be at peace*: *ipso reipublice*, *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *Of things as objects*: *To appease, calm, pacify, etc.*: *iratum ventrem*, *Hor.* **III. Meton.**: *To endeavour to appease, etc.*: *non si trecentis... places illichrymabilium Plutona tauris*, *Hor.*

1. plāga, *ae, f.* = *πληγή*. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A blow, stroke, stripe*: *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: **1.** *Of atoms striking together*: *The shock*: *Cic.*—**2.** *A blow which wounds or injures*; *a stroke, cut, thrust*; *a wound*: *Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *A blow, stroke*; *an injury, misfortune*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plaie*.

2. plāg-a, *ae, f.* [akin to *πλαῖς*, *πλαῖος*, "a flat surface"] **I.** *Of the sky, etc.*: **a. A region, quarter, tract, etc.: *Virg.*—**b. A zone: *Virg.*—**2.** *Of the earth*: *A region, district, canton*: *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plage*.****

3. plāg-a, *ae, f.* [akin to *πλεκω*, root of *Gr. πλέκω*, "to entwine, plait," etc.] *The entwined, or plaited, thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A hunting-net, snare*, *gin*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**B.** *A spider's web*: *Pl.*—**C.** *A bed-curtain*: *Var.* **II. Fig.**: *A snare, trap, toil*: *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt*, *Cic.*

plāgī-ārius, *i, m.* [*plagi-um*, *man-stealing*]—found perhaps only in late Latin] (*One belonging to plagiary*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A man-stealer, kidnapper*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *A literary thief, plagiarist*: *Mart.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plagiaire*.

plāg-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*1. plag-a*] (*Abounding in plaga*; hence) *Fond of flogging*: *Orbilius*, *Hor.*

plāg-ūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*3. plag-a*] **I. Prop.**: *A bed-curtain, a curtain*: *Liv.* **II. Meton.**: *A sheet (of paper)*: *Pl.*

planc-tus, *ūs, m.* [for *plang-tus*; fr. *plang-o*] **I. Gen.**: *A striking or beating accompanied by a loud noise*; *a banging, rustling, roaring*: *Luc.* **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *A beating of the breast, arms, and face in mourning*: *Sen.* **B. Meton.**: *Waiting, lamentation, groaning*; *a groan*, etc.: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. plainte*.

plān-e, *adv.* [*plan-us*] **I. Prop.**: *Simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: (*Comp.*) *planius dicere, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *planissime explicare, id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: *plane bene*, *Cic.* **B. Esp.**: *In affirmative answers, Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: *Plaut.*

plang-o, **plangi**, **plangum**, **plangere**, 3. v. a. and n. [πλᾶν, root of πλᾶσσω, to strike] I. Gen.: To strike, beat, esp. with a noise: tympana palmis, Cat. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. To beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief: femur dextra, Ov.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To beat one's self in agony, etc.: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Neut.: To lament aloud, wring the hands: plangere sorores Naïades . . . Plangere et Dryades: plangentibus Alsonat Echo, Ov.—2. Act.: To bewail: Memphitem bovem (i. e. Apim), Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plandre*.

plang-or, **ōris**, m. [plang-o] I. Gen.: A striking, beating, attended with noise: Auct. Her.; Ov. II. Esp.: A beating the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation: Cic.; Ov.

plangun-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for plangon-cula; fr. πλᾶγγών, πλᾶγγόνος] A little wax doll: Cic.

plān-i-pes, **ōdis**, m. [plan-us]; (i); pos] (Flat-foot) A kind of pantomime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus: Juv.

plān-itas, **ātis**, f. [plan-us] (The quality of the planus; hence) Plainness, distinctness, perspicuity: Tac.

plān-ities, **ēi**, **-itia**, æ, f. [id.] (A being flat; flatness; Concr.): A flat or even surface, level ground, a plain: Lucr.; Cic.

plān-o, **avi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [id.] To make level, flat, or even: vias, Coripp. **plan-ta**, æ, f. [plan-o] (The flattened thing; hence) I. Prop.: A sole, sole of the foot: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of any part of a vegetable set in the ground for propagation; a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting: Cic.; Virg.—B. A set, slip: Pl.—C. A plant, in gen.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plant*, *planle*.

plant-aria, **ium**, n. [plant-a] (Things pertaining to a planta; hence) I. Prop.: Sets, slips, or young trees: Pers. Virg. II. Meton.: The hair: Pers.

1. **plā-nus**, a, um, **adj.** [either for plāt-nus, fr. πλᾶν-νς; or for plao-nus, fr. πλᾶς, πλᾶκ-ος] I. Prop.: Even, level, flat, plain: litus, Cæs. (Comp.) aditus planior, Liv. (Sup.) planissimus, Cic.—As Subst.: **planum**, 1. n. Level ground, a plain: Sall.—Particular phrase: Law t. t.: E plano, On level ground, below, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicial: Suet. II. Fig.: A. Lovely, inconsiderable, humble: homo, Sen.—B. Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: planum facere, to make plain, clear, or intelligible; to set forth, Cic.—Particular phrase: De plano, Without difficulty, easily: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plan*, *plain*; also (subset.), *plaine*.

2. **plā-nus**, 1. m. = πλάνος. A vagrant, vagabond; a juggler, impostor, cheat: Cic.

Plātææ, **arum**, f., **Πλαταιαί**. **Platææ**, a city of Boeotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians

(now *Palæo-Castro*).—Hence, **Plātæenses**, **ium**, m. *The Platæans*.

plātālēa, æ, f. *The spoonbill*: Cic. **plātānus**, 1. (Gen., *platanūs*, Virg.), f. = πλάτανος (The wide or spreading thing). *The platane or Oriental plane-tree*: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *platané*, *plane*.

plātēa, æ, f., **πλατεία**. A broad way in a city, a street: Ter.; Cæs.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *place*.

Plātō (-on), **ōnis**, **Πλάτων** (The wide or spreading one). *Plato or Platon*: 1. A celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy:—Greek Acc.: **Platona**, Hor.—Hence, **Plātōnicus**, a, um, **adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Plato*; *Platonic*.—As Subst.: **Platonici**, **ōrum**, m. (sc. discipuli) Followers of the Platonic philosophy; Platonists.—2. An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero.

plaudo (**plo-**), **plausi**, **plansum**, **plaudere**, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: To clap, strike, beat any thing: **plausis** alis, Ov.: choros pedibus, to execute a choral dance, slumping with the feet, Virg. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: To clap, strike, beat: alis **Plaudentem** figit sub nube columbam, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: To clap the hands (in token of approbation); to applaud, clap: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos **plaudite**, dicat, Hor.—2. Meton.: a. To express approbation, to approve, applaud: **plaudit** sepultis, Hor.—b. With Personal pron. in Dat.: To applaud one's self, to be satisfied or well contented with one's self: **populus** me sibilat: at mihi **plaudo** Ipse domi, Hor.

plaus-ibilis, e, **adj.** (**plaudo**, (Sup.) **plaus-um**) Deserving applause, praiseworthy, pleasing: nomen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plausible*.

plau-sor, **ōris**, m. [for **plaud-sor**; fr. **plaud-o**] One who claps applause; an applauder: Hor.

plaus-trum (**plos-**), 1. n. [for **plaud-trum**; fr. id.] (The accomplisher of clapping, etc.; hence, in reference to the noise made by its movement) I. Prop.: A waggon, wain, cart: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: The constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear: Ov.

1. **plau-sus** (for **plaud-sus**), a, um, P. of **plaud-o**.

2. **plau-sus**, **ūs**, m. [for **plaud-sus**; fr. **plaud-o**] I. Gen.: A clapping sound; the noise that arises from the beating or striking together of two bodies: Virg.; Pl. II. Esp.: A clapping of hands (in token of approbation); applause: Cic.

Plautius (**Plōt-**), 1. m. *Plautius* or *Plotius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Plauti-us** (**ānus**, **Plōt-**), a, um, **adj.** Of, or pertaining to, a **Plautius** (**Plotius**); *Plautian*, *Plotian*.

Plautus, 1. m. *Plautus* (i. e. *Flat-foot*); an Umbrian cognomen: e. g. T. Marcus **Plautus**, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian vil-

lage *Sarsina*.—Hence, **Plaut-inus**, a, um, **adj.** Of, or belonging to, *Plautus*; *Plautian*.

plēbē-cūla, æ, f. dim. [plebes, old Gen. pleb-] The common people, populace, mob, rabble: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plebécule*.

plēbē-lus, a, um, **adj.** [id.] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the common people or commonalty; **plebeian**: familia, Cic. II. Meton.: In a contemptuous sense: **Plebeian**; i. e. common, vulgar, mean, low: licet concurrent plebei omnes philosophi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébicien*.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs. **plēb-i-cōl-a**, æ, comm. [plebs, pleb-is; (i); col-o] One who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébiscote*.

plēbi-scitum, 1. n. (**Abl.**, **plebis scitum**, Decret. ap. Cic.) [for **plebis-scitum**] A decree or ordinance of the people: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plébiscite*.

plēb-s (-es), is, and (esp. anciently) ei and i, f. [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος] (The multitude or many; hence) I. Prop.: As a political division of a state: A. At Rome: The common people, the commons or commonalty, the **plebeians** (opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights; whereas **populus** signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate): Sall.; Cic.—B. At other places than Rome: The mass or bulk of the people; the common people, commonalty (opp. to the higher ranks): Cic. II. Meton.: The populace, the lower class or order, the mass: Liv.; Hor. III. Fig.: Of deities: The lower order or rank: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plèbe*.

1. **plec-to**, **plexi** and **plexit**, **plexum**, **plectere**, 3. v. a. [akin to πᾶν-ω] I. Prop.: To plait, braid, interweave: **plexæ** coronæ, Lucr. II. Meton.: To twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto **plecteret**, Phæd.

2. **plec-to**, **props**, no perf. nor sup., **tēre**, 3. v. a. [akin to πλᾶνν, root of πλᾶσσω, to strike] I. Prop.: To strike, punish with blows: tergo **plector**, Hor. II. Fig.: Pass.: A. To be punished: multis in rebus negligentia **plectimur**, from, or because of, negligence, Cic.—B. To be blamed, censured, found fault with: ne quā in re jure **plecteretur**, Nep. III. Meton.: Of the wind: To lash: Vennisinae **Plectantur** silvæ (sc. Euro), Hor.

plectrum, 1. n. = πλῆκτρον (a striker, an instrument to strike with): 1. Prop.: A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument; a quill, **plectrum**: Cic.—2. Meton.: a. A lyre, or lute: Tib.—b. A lyric poem, lyric poetry; a strain: Hor. **Plētiās** and **Plētiās** (dissyll.) (**Pliās**), **ādīs**, f., **Πλητιάς** and **Πλετιάς** (Sailing One; or else, Dove). A **Pleiad**; one of the Seven Stars: usually plur.: **Pleiades** (**Plaiades**), **Πλειάδες**. The **Pleiades** or **Pleiaids**; the constellation of the Seven Stars: (pure Lat., Vergilian); acc. to the myth., the seven daughters

of *Atlas* and *Pleione*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Pleïades*.

Pleïōnē, *ēs, f.*, Πληϊόνη. *Pleione*; daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Pleïades*.

Pleummiſtrium, *ii, n.*, Πλευμνίστριον. *Pleummiſtrum*; a promontory of Sicily, near *Syracuse* (now *Punta di Gigante*).

plēn-e, *adv.* [plen-us]. 1. Full to the top, etc.: *vasa plene infundere*, Pl.—2. Fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely: *plene aliquid perficere*, Cic. (Comp.) *plenius*, Ov. (Sup.) *plenisime*, Pl.

plēn-ītudo, *inis, f.* [plen-us] (*The quality of the plenus*; hence) 1. Thickness, stoutness, etc.: Pl.—2. Fullness, completeness, etc.; uncontracted form, etc.: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plétude*.

plē-nus, *a, um, adj.* [ple-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Filled, full*: (Sup.) *plenissimis velis navigare*, Cic.: (with Gen.) *domus plena calati argenti*, id.: (with Abl.) *plena domus ornamentis*, id.—Adverbial expression: Ad plenum, To repletion, copiously: Virg. B. Esp.: Of bodily size: *Stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent*: *vulpecula pleno corpore*, Hor.: *sus plena*, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Filled, satisfied: *quum plenus languet amator, salet with love*, Hor.—B. Loaded, laden, etc.: *vitis*, Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) *crura thymo plene* (sc. apes), Virg.—C. Entire, complete, full, whole: *annus*, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In plenum, On the whole, generally: Pl.—D. Of the voice: *Sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud*: *vox grandior et plenior*, Cic.—E. Of letters, syllables, words: *Full*: at full length, not contracted, unabridged: Cic.—F. Full, abundant, plentiful, much: *pecunia*, Cic.—G. Of age: *Full, ripe, mature*: *jam plenis nubilis annis, marriageable*, Virg. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Full, filled*: (with Gen.) *laboris*, Virg.: (with Abl.) *expectatione*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Complete, finished, ample, copious: *oratio*, Cic.—2. Full, abounding, rich: *pleno ore laudare, with full mouth*, i. e. fully, liberally, heartily, Cic.: (with Gen.) *quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plein*.

plē-o, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. [akin to *πλεω*, *πληρ*, root *πλη-*] *To fill, to fulfil*: (old word) Fest.

plērīque, *ec, v.* *plerusque*.

plē-rus, *a, um, adj.* [ple-o] (*Filled*; hence) *Very many, a very great part, most*: Cic.

plērūs-que, *plera-que*, *plerum-que*, *adv.* [a strengthened form from *plerus*] 1. Sing.: *The larger, or greater, part of*: *juventus pleraque Catiline favēbat*, Sall.—As Subst.: *plerum-que*, n. *The greatest part*: *Europæ*, Liv.—Adverbial expression: *Plerumque*: a. *For the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently*: Cic.—b. *Often, frequently*: Tac.—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, the most, most*: *plerique Belgæ*, Cæs.: (with Partitive Gen.) *pleræque gentium*, Pl.—As Subst.: a.

plerique, m.: (a) *Most, or very many, persons*: Cic.—(b) *Several, a large number, a very considerable portion*: Tac.—b. *pleraque*, n. *Most, or very many, things; all things*: Cic.

Pleumostī (-oxī), *ōrum, m.* *The Pleumostii or Pleumostii*; a people of *Belgic Gaul*.

Pleuron, *ōnis, f.*, Πλευρών. *Pleuron*; a city of *Æthiopia*.—Hence, **Pleur-ōn-ius**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pleuron*; *Pleuronian*.

plexus (for plect-sus), *a, um, P.* of plect-o.

plīc-ītus, *a, um, P.* of plic-o.

plīc-o, *āvi* (fī, acc. to *Prisc.*), *ātum* and *ītum*, *āre, i. v. a.* [akin to *πλέω*—I. Gen.: *To lay, or wind, together*: *to fold, fold up*: *Lucr. II. Esp.*: Of a snake: *To fold or coil*: *sequē in sua membra plicantem*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plier, plisser, ployer*.

Plīn-ius, *ii, m.* *Pliny*: I. C. *Plinius Secundus*, also called *Major* (the Elder), author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books.—2. C. *Plinius Cæcilius*, nephew of no. 1., also called *Junior* (the Younger), author of *Letters* and a *Panegyric* on the Emperor *Trajan*.

Plīsthēnes, *is, m.*, Πλεισθῆνης. *Plīsthēnes*; son of *Pelops*, brother of *Atreus* and *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, who were brought up by his brother *Atreus* (whence they are called *Atridae*).—Hence, **Plīsthē-n-ius**, *a, um, adj.* (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Plīsthēnes*; *Meton.*) *Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon*.

plōrā-bilis, *e, adj.* [plor(a)-o] *Lamentable, deplorable*: Claud.

plōrā-tus, *is, m.* [id.] I. Prop.: *A weeping, weeping, lamenting*: Pl.; Liv. II. Meton.: *Of the weeping or bleeding of a tree*: Pl.

plōr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre, i. v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU, fluere*] (*To make to flow, to weep*; hence, with the accessory notion of accompanying noises, etc.) I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To call out or cry aloud*: Fest. B. Esp.: With accessory notion of grief: *To wail, lament, to weep aloud*: *plorando fessus sum*, Cic. II. Act.: *To weep over any thing*; *to lament, bewail*: *turpe commissum*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *plorier*; (mod.) *pleurer*.

plōstel-lum, *i, n.* dim. [for *plōster-lum*; fr. *plōstrum*, *plōst(e)r-i*] *A small wagon or cart*: Hor.

plōstrum, *i, v.* *plaustrum*.

plōxēmum (-īmum, -ēmum), *i, n.* [Gallic word] *A wagon-box*: Cat. **plūma**, *æ, f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A small, soft feather* (next the skin, and under the larger feathers or coarser hair):—Plur.: *Fine, soft feathers*; *down*: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: Collectively: *Down feathers*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the first beard: *Down*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plume*.

plumb-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [plumbum] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, lead*; *made of lead, leaden, lead-*: *glans*, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. *Lead-*: *en, blunt, dull*: *gladius*, Cic.—B. *Leaden, bad*: *numus*, Plaut.—C. *Lead-*

en, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome: *Auster*, Hor. III. Fig.: A. *Leaden*, i. e. heavy, weighty: *ira*, Plaut.—B. *Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid*: in physics *plumbi sumus*, Cic.

plumb-um, *i, n.* [akin to Gr. *μολυβδος*, *μόλυβος*] I. Gen.: *Lead*: *dolia plumbo vincto*, Cat.: *plumbum album*, *tin*, Cæs. II. Esp.: A. *A leaden ball or bullet*: *Ov.—B. A leaden pipe*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plomb*.

plūm-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [plum-a] (*Pertaining to pluma*; hence) *Down of with down*; *stuffed with down*; *down*: *culeita*, Cic.

plūm-ipes, *ēdis*, *adj.* [plum-a; (i); pes] *Feather-footed, with feathered feet*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumipède*.

plūm-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre, i. v. a.* [plum-a] I. Prop.: *To cover with feathers, to feather*: *plumato corpore corvus*, Poët. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To embroider*: *pars auro plumata nitet*, Luc.—B. *To cover with scales*: *loricæ plumatæ*, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumer*.

plūm-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of pluma*; hence) *Full of down or feathers, covered with feathers, feathered*: *accupium*, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plumeux*.

plū-o, *plūi* or *plūvi*, *no sup.*, *plūtēre*, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *PLU, fluere*] (*To flow down*; hence) I. Prop.: *To rain*: *sanguinem pluisse senatui nunciatum est*, Cic. II. Fig.: *To rain*: *nec de concussa tantum pluit illic glandis*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pleuvoir*.

plūres, *v. plus*.

plūr-ies (-iens), *adv.* [plus, plur-is] (*Often, oftentimes, frequently*: Cæs.

plūrfarī-am, *adv.* [plurifari-us] *In many parts or places*: Suet.

plūr-īfari-us, *a, um, adj.* [plus, plur-is] *Manifold, very numerous*: *munera plurifaria*, Suet.

plūrm-am, *sup. adv.* [plurim-us] 1. *Most*: *quam plurimum ille dilexerit*, Cic.—2. *At the most or utmost*: *ex aqua datur ... plurimum drachma*, Pl.

plū-rim-us, *a, um, sup. adv.* [PLR, root of *ple-o*; (i); superlative suffix *-issimus*=*ple-i-ssimus*; changed as follows: *plei-simus*, *pli-simus*, *plōi-simus*, *plōi-rim-us*, *plū-rim-us*] (*Most or very full*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of number, extent, or degree: 1. Gen.: A. Sing.: *Very much*: *Attice plurimam salutem* (sc. dico), Cic.—Particular expressions: (a) *Ut plurimum*, *As the utmost thing, at the utmost*: Pl.—(b) *Quam plurimum*, *As much as possible*: Cic.—As Subst.: **plurimum**, n. *Most of a thing, etc.*: Cic.—b. Plur.: (a) *Very many*: *plurima verba*, Cic.—(b) *Most*: *plurimæ consilii partes*, Cic.—As Subst.: **plur-imi**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. homines): (a) *The most*, *the largest or greatest number*: Sall.—(b) *With quam*: *As many as possible*: Sall.—2. Esp.: Sing.: a. When or where a thing is most; hence, (a) *Of the sun*: *At the fullest*, i. e. most powerful: *Ov.*—(b) *Of a wood, etc.*: *Thickest*: *Ov.*—(c) *Of a*

river, etc.: *At the fullest or highest*: Ov.—(d) *Of a fountain*: *Most copious*: Ov.—(e) *Of the moon*: *At the full*: Mart.—(f) *Of fire*: *Raised to its utmost power*: Virg.—b. In collective force: *Very many*; a; i. e. *very many*, *very numerous*: *oleaster plurimus*, Virg.—In Adverbial force: *Mostly*, *chiefly*, *principally*, *exceedingly*, *very much*: Ov.—As Subst.: *plurimus*, i, m. (sc. homo) *Very many* a *one*, *very many persons*: Ov.—B. *Of time*: *Very much*, *very frequently*; *most often*: Ov.—C. *Of size*: *Very large*, *very ample* or *extensive*, etc.: Virg. II. Fig.: *Plurimi* (sc. pretii): A. *At a high value*; *very highly*, *exceedingly*, *very much*: Nep.—B. *Of high importance*, *very important*: Cic.

1. *plūs*, pluris, comp. adj.; Plur.: *plures*, *plura* (for class. neut. plur. *plura*, the form *pluria* was employed in ante-classic Latin:—the Gen. Plur. *plurium* has, however, remained the predominant form) [contr. and changed fr. *ple-* or; fr. *ple-*; with comparative suffix, or] (*Fuller*; hence) I. Gen.: A. Sing.: (so, prps. only as neut. Subst.): *More*: *tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet*, Cic.: *plus dapis*, Hor.—B. Plur.: *More*: *quos plures esse intelligo, quam putāram*, Cic.—As Subst.: a. *plura*, lum, n. *More things*: Quint.—b. *plures*, lum, m. (sc. homines) *Euphemistic for The dead*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Sing.: 1. *Of value*: A. Prop.: *Pluris pretii, or simply pluris*: *Of higher value*: Var.; Cic.—b. Fig.: *Pluris*, *Of more value* or *importance*: Cic.—2. *Of cost* or *price*: *Pluris*, *At a higher sum*, *dearer*: Cic.—B. Plur.: *Several*, *very many*: *plura castella*, Cæs.: *plures*, *dies*, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. *plures*, lum, m. (sc. homines) *Several*, *very many persons*: Cic.—2. *plura*, lum, n. (sc. verba) *Very many words*: Cic.

2. *plūs*, adv. [Adverbial Neut. of 1. plus] 1. a. *More*: *apud me argumenta plus, quam testes valent*, Cic.—b. *Too much*, *overmuch*: *quem res plus nimio delectaverat secundæ, Mutatæ quænt*, Hor.—2. *Of time*: *More, oftener*: *non plus, quam semel*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *plus*.

plus-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for plur-cūlus; fr. plus, plur-is] *Somewhat more*, *a little more*; *rather*: *minusculæ suppellectile opus est*, Ter.—Adverbial expression: *Plusculum*, *Somewhat more*, *rather more*: Plaut.—As Subst.: *plusculum*, i, n. A *somewhat larger amount*: Cic.

plūtūs, i, m., -um, i, n. [etym. dub.] 1. A *pent-house*, *shed*, or *mantlet* (*made of hurdles covered with raw hides*, and used to protect besiegers): Cæs.—2. A *permanent breastwork*, *a parapet*, on towers, etc.: Cæs.—3. A. Prop.: *The backboard*, *back* (*of a settee or couch*): Suet.—b. Meton.: A *couch*, *dining couch*: Prop.—4. A *book-sheaf*, *bookcase*: Juv.

Plūtō (-on), ōnis (Gr. Acc. *Plutona*, Hor.). m., *Πλούτων* (One having wealth). *Pluto* or *Pluton*: *the king of*

the Lower World, *the husband of Proserpine*, and *brother of Jupiter and Neptune*.—Hence, *Plūtōn-i-us*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pluto*; *Plutonian*.—As Subst.: *Plutonia*, ōrum, n. pl. (sc. regna) *The domains of Pluto*; *a pestilential district in Asia*: Cic.

Plūtus, i, m., *Πλούτος* (Wealth). *Plutus*, *the god of riches*.

plūvia, æ, v. *pluvius*.
plūvi-ālis, e, adj. [pluvi-a] *Of, or belonging to, rain*; *rain*: *Auster, rain-bringing*: Virg.: *fungi, produced by rain*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pluvial*.

plū-vius, a, um, adj. [plu-o] *Rainy*; *rain*: *aque*: Cic.: *Hyades, rain-bringing*: Virg.—As Subst.: *pluvia*, æ, f. (sc. aqua) *Rain*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pluie*.

1. *po'*. An old form of *post*; as, *po' meridiem*, mentioned by Quint.

2. *po*, or *pot*, insep. prep. (*poti*=*πόσις*). A prefix denoting power or possession, or giving emphasis to the meaning of a verb; as in *polleo*, *pollicor*.

pōcil-um, i, n. dim. [for poculum; fr. pocul-um] *A little cup*: Liv.

pō-cūlum, i, n. [akin to πῶ-ω=πῶω] (*That which serves for drinking from* or *out of*; hence) I. Prop.: *A drinking vessel*: *a cup*, *goblet*, *bowel*, *beaker*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. *A drink*, *draught*, *portion*: Virg.; Hor.—B. *A drinking bowl*, *a carouse*: Cic.—C. *A draught of poison*: Cic.

pōdāger, gri, m.=ποδαγρός. *One who has the gout*; *a gouty man*: Claud.
pōdāgra, æ, f.=ποδάγρα. *The gout in the feet*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *podagre*.

Pōdālirus, li, m., *Ποδάλειρος*. *Podalirius*: 1. *Son of Æsculapius*, a celebrated physician.—2. *A Trojan who followed Æneas into Italy*.

pōd-ex, icis, m. [for ped-ex; fr. ped-o] *The fundament*, *anus*: Hor.

pōdium, li, n.=πόδιον. *A parapet or balcony*: Suet.

Pōas (Pæ-), antis, m., *Πόας*. *Pæas* or *Peas*: *the father of Philoctetes*.—Hence, 1. *Philoctædes* (Pæ-ant-), æ, m. *The son of Pæas*: i. e. *Philoctetes*.—2. *Pæant-i-us* (Pæ-ant-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pæas*; *Pæantian*: *proles*, i. e. *Philoctetes*, Ov.—As Subst.: *Pæantius*, li, m. (sc. heros) i. e. *Philoctetes*: Ov.

Pōecile, æ, f., *Ποικίλη* (Variegated). *Pecile*: *the picture gallery*; *a celebrated hall* or *portico* at Athens.

pōēma, ātis (Abt. Plur., *poēmatēs*: Plaut.; Cic.: *poēmatibus*, Auct. Her.), n. = ποίημα. (*That which is made*). A *composition in verse*, a poem. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poème*.

Pōmēnis, idis, f. (One pertaining to a πομῆν; i. e. a sheep-dog). *Pœmenis*; *the name of a dog*.

pōena, æ, f. [akin to Gr. ποινή] both being obtained from the Sanscrit root *pō*, *purificare*] (*The purifying or acquitting thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *Indemnification*, *compensation*, *satisfaction*, *expiation*, *punishment*, *penalty*:

Cic. II. Meton.: A. *Personified*: *Pœna*; *the goddess of Punishment or Vengeance*: Cic.—B. *Hardship*, *torment*, *suffering*, *pain*, etc.: Sen.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peine*.

Pœni, ōrum, m. *The Pœni* or *Phœnicians*, i. e. *Carthaginians* (descended from the Phœnicians).—Sing.: *Pœnis*, i, m.: 1. Gen.: *A Carthaginian*.—2. Esp.: a. *The Carthaginian*, i. e. *Hannibal*: Cic.—b. Collectively: *si uterque Pœnis Serviat uni*, i. e. *the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor.—Hence (a) *Pœn-us*, a, um, adj. *Punic*, *Carthaginian*: Virg.—(b) *Pœn-icus* (Pūn-), a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Punic*, *Carthaginian*: *litteræ*, Cic.: *fides*, i. e. *bad faith*, *perfidy*, *Sail*.—(b) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour*, *purple-coloured*, *purple-red*: *punica rostra* (sc. psittaci), Ov.—(c) *Pœn-icēus* (Pūn-), a, um, adj.: (a) Prop.: *Carthaginian*: *pomum*, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Ov.—(b) Meton.: *Of the Phœnician colour*, *purple-coloured*, *purple-red*; *red*: *tæniæ*, Virg.

Pœnice, etc., v. *Pun*.
pœnio, ire, v. *punio* init.
pœnite-ndus, a, um, P. of *pœnite-o*. To be repented of, blameable, objectionable: *magister*, Liv.

pœnite-nis, ntis, i. P. of *pœnite-o*.—2. P.: *Rueing*, *repenting*, *repentant*: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénitent*.

pœnitent-ia, æ, f. [*pœnitens*, *pœnitent-is*] *Repentance*, *penitence*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pénitence*.

pœn-icēo (pæn-), itū, n. sup., itēre, 2. v. a. *intens* and *impers*. [*pœnio*=*punio*] (*To punish*, *torment*, *disturb*; hence) I. Personal: *Act.*: *To cause to repent*, *to displease*: *me hæc conditio non pœnitet*, Plaut. II. Impersonal: A. *It repents*, *one*, etc., i. e. *I*, *you*, etc., *repent*; *I*, etc., *repent*, *am sorry*, *grieve*, *rue*, etc.: *eos*, Cic.: *bonæ mentis*, Sen.: *me consilii*, Cic.: *efficient ut me non didicisse minus pœniteat*, id.: *vis pœnitendi*, id.—B. *It disconcerts* or *displeases one*; i. e. *I*, etc., *am vexed*, *angry*, *offended*: *senectutis suæ eum pœniteret*, Cic.

Pœnis, i, *Pœnus*, a, um, v. *Pœni*.
pōēsis, i, f.=ποίησις (A making). I. Prop.: *The art of composing poems*: *poetry*, *poesy*: Quint. II. Meton.: A *poem*, *poems*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poésie*.
pōēta, æ, m.=ποιητής (A maker). I. Gen.: A *maker*, *producer*: Plaut. II. Esp.: A *poet*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poète*.

pōētica, æ, v. *poëticus*.
pōētic-e, adv. [*poētic-us*] *Poetically*: *after the manner of a poet*, or *of the poets*: *loqui*, Cic.

pōēticus, a, um, adj.=ποιητικός. *Poetic*, *poetical*: *verbum*, Cic.—As Subst.: *pōētica*, æ, f. (sc. ars)=ποίησις. *The poetic art*, *poetry*, *poesy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poétique*.

pōētria, æ, f.=ποιητρία (A female maker). A *poetess*: Cic.

pol (lengthened form edepol), inderj. [Pollux] *By Pollux!* *indeed!* *truly!* Plaut.; Ter.; Hor.

Pōlēmo (-on), ōnis, m., *Πολέμων*

(Man of war), **Polemo** or **Polemon**:
I. A Greek philosopher at Athens, a
 disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of
 Zeno and Arcesilaus. — Hence, **Pōl-**
ēmōn-us, a, um, adj. Polemonian.
—2. A king of Pontus after Mithrida-
 tes. — Hence, **Pōlēmōn-iācus**, a,
 um, adj. Polemonian.

pōlenta, a, f. [akin to *πολυντρα*]
 Peated barley, pearl-barley. Ov.
pōl-īo, i, vi and i, itum, ire (*Imperf.*
 polibant, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.];
 prps. 2. po; Li, root of li-no] (*To*
greatly smear or rub over; hence) **I.**
 Prop.: *To smooth, furbish, polish*:
dædala signa polire, Lucr. **II.** Meton.:
 A. Gen.: *To set off, adorn, de-*
corate: *domus polita, i. e. well-ordered*,
 Plaut. **B.** Esp.: *I.* of garments:
To give a gloss to by scouring, to finish,
 etc.: Pl. — **2.** Pass. in reflexive force:
To adorn one's self, set one's self off,
decorate one's self, etc.: Plaut. **III.**
 Fig.: *To polish, refine, improve, adorn*,
 etc.: *orationem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **polir**.

pōlit-e, adē. [polit-us] *In a polished*
manner, exquisitely, elegantly: *dicere*,
 Cic. (*Comp.*) *politus*, id.: (*Sup.*) *politi-*
ssime, Auct. Her.

Pōlites, a, m., Πολίτης (Citizen).
Polites; a son of Priam.

pōlitiā, a, f., = πολιτεία. *The State*;
the name of one of Plato's works.

pōliticus, a, um, adj. = πολιτικός.
Of, or belonging to, civil polity or to the
State; *political*: *libri*, Script. ap. Cic.
 ¶ Hence, Fr. **politique**.

pōlit-us, a, um, 1. P. of poli-o. —
2. Pa.: a. of persons: *Polished, ac-*
complished, refined, cultivated, *polite*:
homo, Cic. (*Comp.*) *politor*, Val.
 Max.: (*Sup.*) *politissimus*, Cic. — **b.**
 Of things: *Polished, refined, cultivated*,
elegant: *oratio*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **poli**.

Polla, a, f. [another form for
 Paula, Paula] *Polla*; a woman's name.
poll-en, inis, n., -is, inis, comm.
 [prob. akin to πάλλ-ω, to shake] (*The*
shaken, i. e. sifted, thing; hence) **I.**
 Prop.: *Fine flour, mill-dust*: Ter.
II. Meton.: *Fine dust of other*
things: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. **pollen**.

polle-ns, ntis, 1. P. of polle-o. —
2. Pa.: *Strong, mighty, able, powerful*,
potent: *animus abunde pollens*, Sall.:
 (with Gen.) *vinī pollens Liber*, Plaut.:
 (with Gr. Acc.) *soror cuncta pollentis*
virī, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. **puissant**.

1. pollut-ia, a, f. [pollens, pollut-
 ent-is] **I.** Prop.: *Might, power*:
 Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *Personified*:
Pollentia; the goddess of Power or of
 Victory. ¶ Hence, Fr. **puissance**.

2. Pollentia (Polen-), a, f.
 (Might or Power). *Pollentia* or *Potentia*:
1. A city of Picenum (now Urbisaglia).
—2. A city of Liguria. — Hence, **Poll-**
ent-inus (Polen-), a, um, adj. *Of,*
or belonging to, Pollentia; *Pollentian*.

pollent-i-us, comp. adv. [pollens,
 pollut-ent-is] *More powerfully*: Claud.

pol-lēo, lai, n sup., lere, 2. v. n.
 [contr. fr. pot-valeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.**
 Gen.: *To be strong, powerful, or potent*;
to be able; *to prevail, avail*: *pollere*,

regnare, Cic. — **B.** Esp.: *Of medicines*,
charms, etc. — *To be potent or efficacious*:
 Pl. **II.** Meton.: *To be of much*
worth; *to be valued, esteemed*: *quum*
questu multum polleant, Pl. ¶ Hence,
 Fr. **pouvoir**.

poll-ex, icis, m. [poll-o] (*The*
powerful, or strong, thing; hence, with
 esp. reference to the hands and feet)
I. Prop.: **A.** *The thumb*: Cæs.;
 Hor. — **B.** *The great toe*: Suet. **II.**
 Meton.: **A.** *A short twig (of a vine)*:
 Pl. — **B.** *A knob or protuberance (on*
the trunk of a tree): Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr.
 (old) *pouce*, (mod.) *pouce*.

poll-icēor, licitus sum, licēri, 2.
 v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-licēor] (*To*
bid, or offer, largely, or very much;
 hence) **I.** Act.: *To hold forth, offer*,
promise any thing: *montes auri pol-*
licens, mountains of gold, i. e. boundless
wealth, Ter.: *pollicēor hoc vobis*, Quir-
 ites, bonā fide, Cic. **II.** Neut.: *To*
make a promise, to promise: ante ad-
 ventum meum liberalissime erat pol-
 licitus tuis omnibus, Cic. ¶ Perf.
 Part. in Pass. force: *Promised*: fides,
 Ov.: torus, id.

poll-icītā-tio, ōnis, f. [poll-icēt(a)-
 or] *A promising, a promise*: Cæs. ¶
 Hence, Fr. *pollicitation*.

poll-ic-itor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.
 intens. a. and n. [poll-ic-or] **I.** Act.:
To promise a thing: *tibi operam*,
 Plaut. **II.** Neut.: *To make promises*,
to promise: largiundo atque pollicit-
 ando magis incendere, Sall.

poll-ic-ītum, i, n. [id.] *Something*
promised, a promise: Ov.

poll-ic-ītus, a, um, P. of poll-ic-or.
poll-ic-tus (for poll-ing-tus), a,
 um, P. of poll-ing-o.

pol-ling-o, linxi, linctum, lingēre,
 3. v. a. [for pot-ling-o; fr. pot; root
 ling, akin to Sanscrit root diḥ, oblin-
 ere] (*To anoint greatly*; hence, of the
 dead) *To anoint a corpse, etc.*, and
 prepare it, etc., for the funeral pile:
 pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat,
 Plaut.

poll-ic-ēo, polluxi, pollutum, poll-
 icēre, 2. v. a. [prps. only another form
 for poll-ic-o] **I.** Prop.: *Relig. t. t.*:
To place upon the altar as a sacrifice to
the deity; *to offer, to present as a sacri-*
fice: decumam partem Herculi, Plaut.
II. Meton.: **A.** *To serve up as a*
dish: non ego sum pollutata pago, I
 am no dish for the village (like the Eng.
 saying, *I am meat for your master*),
 Plaut. — **B.** *To entertain, to treat with*
a thing: pollutatus virgis servus, Plaut.

poll-ut-us, a, um, P. of poll-uc-o.
pol-lūo, ūi, ātum, ūere, 3. v. a.
 [prps. for pot-lūo] (*To greatly wash*;
 hence, in bad sense) **I.** Prop.: *To*
soil, defile, pollute: *dapes ore*, Virg.
II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To defile morally*;
to pollute, contaminate, violate, dis-
honour, desecrate: *pacem*, Virg.: *iura*,
 Cic. **B.** Esp.: *To violate, dishonour*
a woman: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. **polluer**.

poll-ūt-us, a, um, 1. P. of poll-u-o.
—2. Pa.: *Polluted, i. e. vicious, un-*
chaste: *femina*, Liv.: (*Comp.*) *pollut-*
ior senectus, more vicious, more sinful,

Sil.: (*Sup.*) *pollutissimus dives*, App.
 ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pollu*, (mod.)
pollué.

Pollux, ācis (collat. form of the
 Nom., **Pōllūces**, Plant.), m., Πού-
 λυξ (Very Sweet, or Very Bright).
Pollux or Polluces; a famous pugil-
 ist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and
 brother of Castor, in connection with
 whom, as the constellation of the Twins
 (Gemini), he served as a guide to
 mariners.

pōlius, i, m. = πόλος. **I.** Prop.: **A.**
 Gen.: *The end of an axis, a pole*: Ov.;
 Pl. **B.** Esp.: *The north pole*: Ov.
II. Meton.: **A.** *The heavens*: Virg.
—B. *The world, earth, etc.*: Hor. ¶
 Hence, Fr. **pôle**.

Polusca, a, f. *Polusca*; a small
 and very ancient town in Latium.

Pōlygenus, i, m., Πολύγεινος
 (Much-praised). *Polygenus*; a mathe-
 matician, a friend and follower of
 Epicurus.

Pōlybius, ii, m., Πολύβιος (With
 much life; Long-lived). *Polybius*; a
 celebrated Greek historian.

Pōlyclētus (-itus), i, m., Πολύ-
 κλειτος (Very Renowned). *Polyclētus*
 or *Polyclitus*. **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated*
Greek sculptor from Argos, or Sicyon,
contemporary with Pericles. **II.** Meton.:
One possessed of the talent of
Polyclētus: Cic.

Pōlycrātes, is, m., Πολυκράτης
 (Very Mighty). *Polycrates*; a prince
 of Samos, celebrated for his good for-
 tune, but at last crucified by the Persian
 governor Oroetes.

Pōlydāmas, antis, m., Πολυδάμας
 (Subduer of many). *Polydamas*; a
 Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of
 Hector.

Pōlydectes (-ta), a, m., Πολυδέκ-
 τής (Receiver of many). *Polydectes*; a
 king of Seriphus, who brought up Per-
 seus.

Pōlydōrus, i, m., Πολυδώρος (One
 having many gifts). *Polydorus*; a son
 of Priam and Hecuba. — Hence, **Pōly-**
dōr-us, a, um, adj. *Of Polydorus*,
Polydorean.

Pōlygnōtus, i, m. = Πολύγνωτος
 (Well-known). *Polygnotus*, a Greek
 painter and statuary.

Pōlyhymnia, a, f., Πολυμνία
 (She of many hymns). *Polyhymnia*;
 one of the Muses.

Pōlyidus, i, m., Πολυίδης (The
 seer of much). *Polyidus*; a soothsayer,
 a native of Corinth.

Pōly-mēstor (-mēstor), ōris,
 m., Πολυμήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ
 (Very mindful — The one of much
 counsel). *Polymentstor and Polymestor*;
 a king of Thrace, the husband of Ilione,
 daughter of Priam, and the murderer
 of Polydorus.

pōlyphāgus, i, m. = πολυφάγος
 (One who eats much). *A glutton, vor-*
mandizer: Suet.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m., Πολυφήμος
 (One with mighty voice). *Polyphēmus*;
 the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was
 blinded by Ulysses.

Pōlyphētes, a, m., Πολυφείτης

(He who roams much). *Polyphates*; a Trojan, priest of Ceres.

pōlypus, i, m. = πολυπους or Ἀλλοιο, πωλυπος (Many-footed). A *polypus* (the Roman poets always use the o long). I. **A. Prop.**: A sea-polytus: Ov. B. Fig.: Of rapacious men: Plaut. II. *A polytus in the nose*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *polype*.

Pōlyxēna, w, f., Πολυξένη (The very hospitable one). *Polyxēna*; a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.—Hence, **Pōlyxēn-us**, a, um, adj. Of *Polyxēna*, *Polyxēnian*.

pōm-āri-us, a, um, adj. [pom-um] Of, or belonging to, fruit or fruit-trees; fruit: seminarius, Cato.—As Subst.: 1. **pomarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) A fruit-seller, fruiterer: Hor.—2. **pomarium**, ii, n. a. A fruit-garden, orchard: Cic.—b. A store-room for fruit; a fruit-loft: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pommerie*.

pō-mēridiānus (post-), a, um, adj. [for post-meridianus] In the afternoon, postmeridian: tempus, Cic.

pō-mēr-ium (-mēr-ium), ii, n. [for post-mēr-ium; fr. post; mēr-us = murus, or for pos-mēr-ium; fr. pos = por, changed from pro; mēr-us] (That which is behind, or in front of the murus; hence) The pomerium; the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: Cic.

Pōmētia, w, f. (-i, ōrum, m., Virg.) *Pometia* or *Pometii*; a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called Suessa Pometia (prps. the mod. Torre Petrara or Mesa).—Hence, **Pōmētīnus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pometia*; *Pometian*.

pōm-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pom-um; (i); fer-o] Fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: arbor, Pl.: autumnus, Hor.

pōmōerium, ii, v. pomerium.

Pōm-ōna, w, f. [pom-um] (The one having fruit; hence) *Pomona*; the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees: Ov.

pōm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of, or abounding in, fruit: horti, Tib.

pōmpa, w, f. = πομπή. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A solemn procession, a public procession of any kind: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: A procession at the Circensian games: Liv.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A train, suite, retinue, row of persons or things: Cic.; Tib.—B. Parade, display, ostentation, pomp: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pompe*.

Pōmpēii, ōrum, m. *Pompeii*; a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.—Hence, **Pōmpēi-ani**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of *Pompeii*; the *Pompeians*.

Pōmpēius (trisyll.) or **Pōmpēius** (quadrisyll.), i, m. *Pompeius*; a Roman name; esp. Cn. *Pompeius Magnus*, the triumvir.—Hence, **Pōmpēi-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Pompey*; *Pompeian*.—As Subst.: 1. **Pōmpēiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. amici

or milites) The adherents, or soldiers, of *Pompey*; *Pompey's party*, *Pompey's troops*.—2. **Pōmpēianus**, i, m. One of *Pompey's party*, etc.; a partizan of *Pompey*.

Pōmpilius, ii (Gen. *Pompill*, Hor.), n. *Pompilius*; a Roman name; esp. Numa *Pompilius*, the second king of Rome.—Hence, **Pōmpili-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pompilius*; *Pompilian*.

pōmpilus, i, m. = πομπίλος (Conductor; Escort). The *pompilus*: 1. The pilot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.—2. The nautilus: Pl.

Pōmpōnīus, ii, m. *Pomponius*; a Roman name; esp. T. *Pomponius Atticus*, a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by *Nepos*.

Pōmpt-inus (Pont-), a, um, adj. [Pont-i-us] (Pertaining to a Pontius) *Pomptine* or *Pontine*: palus, the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens, still called the *Pomptine* (*Pontine*) *Marshes*.

pōmum, i, n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root PUSH, nutritre] (The nourishing thing; hence) I. Prop.: Fruit of any kind: Virg. II. Meton.: pomus: A fruit-tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *potme*.

pōmus, i, f. [akin to pomum; v. pomum init.] (The nourishing, or feeding, thing; hence) A fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

pōndēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pondus, ponder-is] I. Prop.: To weigh a thing: semper anatorum ponderat illa sinūs, Prop. II. Fig.: To weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: verborum delectum aurium judicio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponderer*.

pōndēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Full of pondus; hence) Of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous. I. Prop.: (Comp.) lana ponderosior, Var.: (Sup.) ponderosissimi lapides, Pl. II. Fig.: epistola, weighty, significant: Cic.

pōnd-o [Abl. of obsolete pond-us, i; for pend-us; fr. pend-o] I. Prop.: Adv.: By weight, in weight: Liv. II. Meton.: Indecl. noun: A pound: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic.

pond-us, ēris, n. [for pend-us; fr. id.] (A weighing thing; hence) I. Prop.: A weight; a weight used in a scale: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Heaviness, weight of a body: Cic.—2. Balance, equipoise, equilibrium: Cic.—B. A heavy body; a weight, mass, load, burden: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, authority: Cic.; Hor.—B. Oppressive weight, burden: Ov.—C. Weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy: Prop.

pōne, adv. and prep. [prps. contr. from posine, posne, akin to Gr. ποτι for πος] I. Adv.: After, behind, back: Cic.; Virg. II. Prep. c. Acc.: Behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

pō-no, pōsū, pōstūm, pōnēre (old form of the perf., pōsi, Plaut.: ¶ *Parl. Perf. Syncop.*, pōstus, a, um,

Lucri), 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contr. fr. po-sino, to let down; but rather for pos-no, fr. root POS] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put or set down a person or thing: to put, place, set, lay, etc.: pedem, Cic.: genu, Ov.: tabulas in arario, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: a. Of troops: To place, set, post, station, etc.: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Of a camp: To pitch: Cæs.—2. To set up, erect, build: templa, Virg.—3. To form, fashion works of art: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg.—4. To set, set out, plant trees, etc.: Hor.—5. To lay, stake, wager, as a forfeit; to lay down, propose, as a prize: primum, Liv.—6. Commercial t. t.: To put out at interest; to lend; to invest: pecuniam Quærit Kalendis ponere, Hor.—7. To place, set, appoint a person, e.g. as a guard, accuser, etc.: custos in frumento publico positus est, Cic.—8. To serve up, set before one at table: illa (sc. ova) memento Ponere, Hor.—9. To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down, as clothing, arms, books: arma, Cæs.: librum, Cic.—10. To lay in the grave, etc.; to bury, inter: te, amicæ, nequirit Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Virg.—11. To adjust, set in order, arrange: capillos, Ov.—12. Of the winds: To fall, abate: [Abs.] Zephyri posuere, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To set, place, put, lay a thing: pone ante oculos lætitiæ senatūs, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To lay out, spend, employ a thing, esp. time, in any thing: sumptum, Cic.: diem tecum, id.—2. To put, place, count, reckon, consider a thing in or among certain things: aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.—3. To appoint, ordain, make something: leges, Cic.—4. In speaking or writing: To lay down as true; to state, assert, maintain, allege: pono satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, Cic.: idne pro certo ponerem, Liv.—5. To put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: positum sit igitur in primis, etc., Cic.—6. To propose, offer, fix upon a theme for discussion: Cic.—7. To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender: puer iram colligit, ad ponit, temere, etc., Hor.—8. Of an attempt, etc.: To make the first effort, or attempt, at any thing; to begin, etc.: eum ipsum rudimentum adolescentiæ, bello læcescentem Romanos, posuisse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pondre*; also, from root POS, posere.

pon-s, tis, m. [akin to Sanscrit root PAND, a strengthened form of PAD, ire] (That which serves for going; hence) I. Gen.: A bridge: Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. The bridge (at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum, to deposit their votes): Cic.—B. A wooden drawbridge (to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town or fortress): Tac.—C. A plank bridge (thrown from a vessel to the shore): Virg.—D. The deck (of a ship on which the military engines were placed): Tac.—E. A floor (of a tower): Virg.—F. A wooden bridge (on a narrow wall between two towers): Virg.—G. Bridge; as a geographical

proper name. *So, Pons Argenteus* (the modern *Argens*): Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pont*,
pont-iculus, *i. m. dim.* [pons, pont-is] *A little bridge:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *fonticule*.

pont-i-fex (-ū-fex), *icis, m.* [etym. dub.; perhaps for pont-i-fac-s; fr. Sanscrit root *pō*, *purificare*; part. præs. *pūnant*; contracted *punt* or *punt*; (1); fac-io] *A Roman high-priest, a pontif*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontife*.

pontific-ālis, *e, adj.* [pontifex, pontific-is] *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical*: auctoritas, Cic.: honos, of the Pontifex Maximus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontifical*.

pontific-ātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *The office, or dignity, of a pontifex; the pontificate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pontifical*.

pontific-ius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a pontifex; pontifical*: libri, Cic.

Pontinus, *a, um, v.* Pomptinus.
Pont-ius, *īi, m.* [akin to *pōnt-*; hence=Quintus] *Pontius; a Roman name*: esp. C. Pontius, a Samnite general who surrounded the Romans at the Caudine Pass.

pont-o, *ōnis, m.* [1. pons, pont-is] *The thing having a pons; hence*: A kind of Gallic transport, a punt: Cass. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponton*.

1. pontus, *i, m.* = *πόντος*, I. Prop.: *The sea*: Virg. II. Meton.: *The deep*: maris, Virg.—B. *A sea-wave*: Virg.

2. Pontus, *i, m.* = *Πόντος*, I. Prop.: *The Pontus or Black Sea* (called in full *Pontus Euxinus*): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *The region about the Black Sea*: Pontus: Cic.; Ov.—Hence, **Pont-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pontus; Pontic*. B. Esp.: *Pontus, a province of Asia Minor*.

pōpa, *ae, m.* [etym. dub.] *A popa; a Roman inferior priest; a priest's assistant, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*: Cic.; Pers.

pōpānum, *i, n.* = *πῶπανον*. *A sacrificial cake*: Juv.

pōpel-lus, *i, m. dim.* [for populus; fr. populus] *The rabble, mob, populace*: Hor.

Popilius (Popill-), *īi, m.* *Popilius or Popilius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Popili-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Popilius; Popilian*.

pōp-ina, *ae, f.* (*pēw-ia*, *pēw-ia*, to cook) *The cooking thing; hence*: I. Prop.: *A cook's shop, victualling house, eating-house*: Hor. II. Meton.: *The food sold at a cook-shop*: Cic.

pōpin-o, *ōnis, m.* [popin-or, to gormandize] *A frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer*: Hor.

poples, *ītis, m.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *The ham of the knee; the hough*: Liv. II. Meton.: *The knee*: Virg.; Hor.

Popul-i-cōl-a (Publ-, -cōlla), *ae, m* [popul-us=populus; (1); col-o] *The one honouring the people, or treating*

the people with attention, etc.] *Popicula or Publicola; a cognomen of P. Valerius and of his descendants*.

poplus, *i, v. l.* *populus in-it*.

Poppaea, *ae, f.* *Poppaea; the wife of the Emperor Nero*.—Hence, **Poppae-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Poppaea*.

poppyisma, *ātis, n., -us, i, m.* = *πῶπυισμα* and *πῶπυισμός*. *A smack-ing or clucking with the tongue*: Juv.; Pl.

pōpūlā-bilis, *e, adj.* [popul(a)-or] *That may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible*: populabile flammæ, Ov.

pōpūlā-bundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *Laying waste, ravaging*: Liv.

pōpūl-āris, *e, adj.* [1. popul-us] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the people; proceeding from, or designed for, the people*: leges, Cic.: aura, Hor.—As Subst.: **popularia**, *lūm, n.* (sc. sub-sellia) *The seats of the people in the theatre; the common seats*: Suet. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. *Agreeable to the people; popular*: quid tam populare, quam pax? Cic.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the same people or country; native, indigenous*: flumina, of the same district, Ov.—As Subst.: **popularis**, *is, m.* (sc. homo): a. Prop.: *A countryman, fellow-countryman*: Cic.; Ov.—b. Fig.: *Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.*: A companion, partner, associate, accomplice: Ter.; Sall.—3. *Of, or belonging to, the people; attached or devoted to the people; popular, democratic*: homo, Cic.—As Subst.: **populares**, *lūm, m.* (sc. fautores) *The people's party, the democrats*: Cic. B. Meton.: *Of animals or plants*: *Belonging to, or of, the same region, country, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *populaire*.

pōpūlār-itas, *ātis, f.* [popular-is] *The quality, or state, of the popularis; hence*: 1. *Popularity* (but only subjectively): an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: Tac.—2. *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *popularité*.

pōpūlār-iter, *adv.* [id.] *1. After the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly*: loqui, Cic.—2. *In a popular manner, popularly*: agere, Cic.

pōpūlā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [popul(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation*: Cass. II. Meton.: *Things plundered, plunder, booty*: Liv. III. Fig.: *Destruction, corruption, ruin*: morum, Pl.

pōpūlā-tor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *A devastator, ravager, plunderer*: Liv.; Ov.

pōpūlā-trix, *icis, f.* [id.] *She that wastes or destroys*: Claud.

pōpūlā-tus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *A laying waste; a devastating, devastation*: Claud.

pōpūl-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [popul-us] *Of, or belonging to, poplars; poplar-: frondes*: Virg.

pōpūl-ī-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [2. popul-us; (1); fer-o] *Poplar-bearing*: Ov.

pōpūl-iscitum, *i, n.* (or, better, *populi scitum*). *A decree of the people*: Cic.

pōpūl-o, *āvī, ātūm, āre, i, v. a.* (1. popul-us) *To spread or pour out people over a country; hence*: I. Prop.: *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage*: provinciam, Cic. II. Meton.: *To destroy, ruin, spoil*: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Virg.

Popūlōnia, *ae, f., -lūm, īi, n., -īi, ōrum, m.* *Populonia, Populonum, or Populonii; a town on the coast of Etruria* (now the ruins of *Popponia*, near Piombino).—Hence, **Popūlōn-enses**, *lūm, m.* *The inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians*.

pōpūl-or, *ātus sum, āri, i, v. dep.* [1. popul-us] *To spread or pour out people over a country, etc.; hence*: *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate, spoil, plunder, pillage*: agros, Cic.: Aequos, Liv.

1. populus (old form *poplus*), *i, m.* [prob. for pol-pol-us; fr. *πολ-υς* reduplicated] *The many; hence*: I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A people*: Liv. B. Esp.: *The Roman people*: 1. As embodying the whole state: Cic.—2. As distinct from the Senate: Liv.—3. Opp. to the plebs: Liv. II. Meton.: A. *The populace*: Mart.—B. *The persons in a place; the civil population*: Nep.—C. *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number of persons or things*: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *peuple*, (mod.) *peuple*.

2. populus, *i, f.* [etym. dub.; prps. pal-pal-us; fr. *παλ-λαμαι*, to quiver, quake, etc.] *The quivering thing; hence*: *A poplar, poplar-tree* (sacred to Hercules): Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *peuplier*.

porc-a, *ae, f.* [porc-us] *A female swine, a sow*: Cato.—By poet. license for a male swine, a boar: Virg.

porcel-lus, *i, m. dim.* [for porculus; fr. porculus] *A little pig (whether tame or wild)*: Suet.; Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porcelet*.

porc-us, *a, um, adj.* [porc-us] *Of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Plaut.—As Subst.: **porcina**, *ae, f.* (sc. caro). *Swine's flesh, pork*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porcin*.

Porcius, *īi, m.* [porc-us] *(One pertaining to porcus; hence) Porcius; a Roman name*.

porcū-lus, *i, m. dim.* [for porculus; fr. porcus, (uncontr. Gen.) porc-o] *A young swine, young pig, porker*: Plaut.

porcus, *i, m.* [old Italian *porcos*, Var.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A tame swine, a hog, pig*: Cic. B. Esp.: Collectively: *Hogs, pigs, swine*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of a glutton*: Pig, hog: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porc*.

porgo, *ēre, v.* *porrigo in-it*.
porphyreticus, *a, um, adj.* [*πορφύρεα*] *Purple-red*: marmor, Suet.

Porphyri-on, *ōnis, m.* [*Πορφύριον*] *(One having or wearing purple). Porphyri-on; one of the giants*.

porrec-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for porrectio; fr. porrig-o, through true ico] *Of*

FORREG *A stretching out, extending, extension.* C. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porrection*.

porrec-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of por-rigo*, through true root **FORREG**.—2. *Pa.: a.* (Prop.: *Stretched out*; Fig.) *Wide-spread, extended*: famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis, Hor.—b. *Of troops, etc.*: *Extended, stretched, or spread out*: (Comp.) *porrector acies*, Tac.—c. *Spread or stretched out*: frons, Plant.—d. *Of localities*: *Extended, extensive, long, etc.*: Cæs.; Hor.—e. *Laid out at full length; laid or stretched out*: senex, i. e. *dead*, Cat.—f. *Protracted, lengthened*: mora, Ov.

por-rigēto, rēci, rectum, rigēre, 3. v. a. [corrupt form in the old relig. lang. of *projicio*] *To lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods*: cruda exa in mare porreit, Liv.—Prov.: *Inter cæsa et porrecta, Between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, prps. = *at an unseasonable time*. C. ¶

1. **por-rigo**, rēxi, rectum, rigēre (contr. form, *porrige*, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for *por-rego*; fr. *por* = *pro*; *rego*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To stretch or spread out before one's self*: *to put forth, reach out, extend*: utraque celo Brachia porrexit, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. *Of troops, etc.*: *To extend*: Sall.—2. *Pass.* in reflexive force: *a.* *To stretch or spread one's self out*: *to stretch out, extend*: Virg.; Ov.—b. *Of localities, etc.*: *To stretch out, extend*, lie: Pl.—3. *To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground*: hosteni, Liv.—4. *To hold forth, reach out, offer, present*: munera, Ov.: *dextram alicui*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. Gen.*: *To extend, stretch out, increase*: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, Restat? Ov. B. Esp.: *To extend, offer, grant a thing*: praesidium clementibus, Cic.

2. **por-rigo**, inis, f. [etym. dub.] 1. *Of persons*: *Scarf, dandriff*: Hor.—2. *Of animals*: prps. *The mange*: Juv.

Porrima, æ, f. *Porrima*; a Roman goddess, worshipped by women (prps. only another name for *Carmentis*).

porro, ade. [πόρρω] I. Prop.: *In space*: *Forward, onward, further on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far*: inscius Æneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro, Virg. II. Meton.: *A.* *In time*: 1. *Of old, aforesaid, formerly*: Ov.—2. *Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future*: Liv.—B.: 1. *Again, in turn*: Cic.—2. *In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas*: *Then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides*: Sall.: Cic.

porrum, i, n., -us, i, m. [πόρρον] *A leek, scallion*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poireau, porreau*.

Porsēna (-enna), æ, m. *Porsena* or *Porsenna*; a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins.

por-ta, æ, f. [prob. for *per-ta*; fr. *περ-αω*, whence *πορ-ος*] *The thing passed through*; hence) I. Prop.: *A gate of a city, fortress, camp, house, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: *A. An*

avenue, entrance, passage, cullet, pass, door, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. *The fundamen-* **tal** *t* *cat.* III. Fig.: *Gale, way, means, etc.*: et quibus e portis occurri cunque decreet, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porte*.

portā-tio, ōnis, f. [port(a)-o] *A carrying, carriage, conveyance*: Sall.

por-tendo, di, tum, dēre [Inf. Pres., portendēre, Plant.], 3. v. a. [an ancient collat. form, belonging to relig. lang., from *pro-tendo*, "to stretch forth"; hence] I. Gen.: *To point out, indicate future events, misfortunes, etc.*: *to foretell, predict, presage, portend*: magnitudinem imperii, Liv. II. Esp.: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To foreshadow itself* (as a sign); *to impend, etc.*: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv.

portent-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [portent-um; (i); fer-o] *Portent-bringing*, i. e. *monstrous, etc.*: Ov.

portent-ific-us, a, um, adj. [for portent-i-fac-us; fr. portent-um; (i); fac-o] (*Causing a portent, etc.*; hence) *Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary*: venena, Ov.

portent-ōsus, a, um, adj. [portent-um] I. Prop.: *Full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting, etc.*: aliqua portentosa, Cic. (Comp.) *quo quid fieri portentosis potest?* Sen.: (Sup.) *portentosisima genera ciborum*, Suet. II. Meton.: *Relating to, or of, wonderful things, etc.*: scientia, Pl.

porten-tum, i, n. [for portent-um; fr. portent-o] I. Prop.: (*The presaging thing*; hence) *A sign, token, omen, portent*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A. A monster, monstrosity*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *A marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story*: Cic. III. Fig.: *In a moral sense*: *A monster of depravity, etc.*: Cic.

porten-tus (for portent-tus), a, um, P. of portent-o.

Porthmeus (disstyl.), ēi and ēos, m. = Πορθμεύς. *The ferryman* (a name given to Charon): (Acc.) *Porthmea*, Juv.

portic-ūla, æ, f. dim. [portic-us] *A small gallery or portico*: Cic.

port-icus, ūs, f. [port-a] (*A thing pertaining to a porta*; hence) I. Prop.: *A walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. The entrance or porch of a tent*: Auct. ap. Cic.—B. *A long shed or gallery* (*to protect soldiers in sieges*): Cæs.—C. *The Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics* (from *στώδ*, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *portique, porche*.

por-tio, ōnis, f. [akin to *πόρ-ω*, *to give, offer*] (*A giving; offering*; Concr. *A thing given or offered*; hence) I. Prop.: *A share, part, portion*: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: *A relation to any thing; proportion*: Curt.—Adverbial expressions: *Pro portione, proportion, ad proportionem, etc., In*

proportion, proportionally: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *portion*.

1. **port-itor**, ōris, m. [port-us] (*One doing, i. e. pertaining to, portus*; hence) I. Prop.: *A toll-gatherer* (at a seaport); *a receiver or collector of customs*; *a custom-house officer*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of a prying woman*: Plant.

2. **port-itor**, ōris, m. [port-o] I. Gen.: *A carrier, conveyer*: Claud. II. Esp.: *A. A ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner*: Sen.—B. *The ferryman*; i. e. *Charon*: Prop.

por-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *in-tens*. [etym. dub.; but prob. like *fer-o*, akin to Gr. *φέρ-ω*, Sanscrit root *phar*; and so, a freq. of *fero*] I. Prop.: *To bear or carry along*; *to convey any thing heavy*: ad onera portanda, Cæs.: *ne forte sub alii Fasciculum portes librorum*, Hor. II. Fig.: *To bear, carry, bring*: portantia verba salutem, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *porter*.

portōr-tum, i, n. [porto, through obsol. *portor*=*portitor*] (*A thing pertaining to a portor*; hence) *Carrier's tax*, paid by the carrier; i. e.: 1. *A tax, toll, duty, impost* (paid on goods imported or exported): Cæs.—2. *A tax paid for the right of hauling goods about the country*; *a hawker's or pedlar's tax*: Cic.

port-ūla, æ, f. dim. [port-a] *A small gate*: Liv.

Port-ūnus (-unus), i, m. [port-us] (*The one belonging to portus*; hence) *Portunus*; the protecting god of harbours (also called *Palaemon*).

portū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [portus, unconstr. Gen.] *portu-is* Full of, or abounding in, harbours; having many harbours: *navigatio minime portuosa*, Cic. (Comp.) *portuosior*, Sall.

por-tus, ūs, m. [akin to, and from the same root as, *por-ta*; cf. *porta* init.] (*An approaching or entering*; Concr., *A thing approached or entered*; hence) I. Prop.: *A harbour, haven, port*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *The mouth (of a river)*: Ov. III. Fig.: *A place of refuge, an asylum, retreat*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *port*.

Pōrus, i, m. = Πόρος. *Porus*; a king of India.

po-sco, pōposci, no sup., pōscere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some, for *pet-sco*; fr. *pet-o*] I. Gen.: *A.* *With personal subjects*: 1. *To ask for urgently*; *to beg, demand, request, desire*: peccatis veniam, Hor.: *ut imperator pugna adesset*, Tac.: *poscent majores poculis* (c. *bibere*), i. e. *they challenge to drink from larger cups*: id.—2.: *a.* *With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing*: *To demand, etc., something of one*; *to ask, etc., one for something*: *parentes pretium prosepultura liberam poscere*, Cic.—b. *Pass.* with Acc. of thing: (a) *To be asked for something*: *something is asked or demanded of one*: *posceris exa bovis*, Ov.—(b) *To be called upon or invoked* (*to inspire a poet, or to sing*): *aversus Apollo Poscitur invitā verba pigenda lyrā*, Prop.—B. *Of things as subjects*: *To demand, require, need*: *quod res*

poscere videbatur, Cæs. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To demand for punishment, to ask to be given up: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic.—**B.**: 1. To call one: ego poscor Olympo, *Olympus calls me, summons us into the combat*, Virg.—2. To call upon, invoke: supplic tua numina posco, Virg.—**C.** In selling: 1. To ask, demand for a thing: to offer at a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut.—2. To ask, bid, offer a price for a thing: ecqui poscit prandio? Plaut.

Pōsides, æ, m. *Posides; a freedman of the Emperor Claudius.*

Pōsidōnius, ii, m., Ποσειδώνιος (One belonging to Poseidon or Neptune). *Posidonius; a celebrated Stoic of Rhodes, a disciple of Panaetius, and instructor of Cicero.*

pōs-itō, ōnis, f. [pos, root of pot(-)no] **I.** Prop.: A putting, placing, setting: Col. **II.** Fig.: A placing, use of a word: Quint. **III.** Meton.: A position of the body or of places; a posture, situation: Sen.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *position*.

pōs-itor, ōris, m. [id.] *A builder, founder: Ov.*

pōs-itūra, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: A placing; Meton.) *A thing placed; hence, structure, creation, formation, etc., of the universe: Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. posture.*

1. **pōs-itus**, a, um: 1. P. of po-no, through true root pos.—2. Pa.: Placed, lying, standing, situate, etc.: a. Prop.: Of localities, etc.: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of a person in sleep: somno positus, laid in sleep, i. e. lulled to sleep, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posé*.

2. **pōs-itus**, ōis, m. [pos, root of pot(-)no] (A putting or placing; hence) **I.** Gen.: Position, situation, etc.: Ov.; Tac. **II.** Esp.: Disposition, order, arrangement: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poste*.

posses-sio, ōnis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possid-eo, through true root posSED] **I.** Prop.: A possessing, possession: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A thing possessed; a possession, property, esp. an estate: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *possession*.

possessiōn-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for possession-cula; fr. possessio, possession-is] *A small possession, a small estate: Cic.*

posses-sor, ōris, m. [for possed-sor; fr. possid-eo, through true root posSED] *A possessor: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. possesseur.*

1. **posses-sus** (for possed-sus), a, um, P. of possid-eo, through true root posSED.

2. **posses-sus** (for possid-sus), a, um, P. of possid-o.

pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdo] (To continue sitting down in a place, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: To have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess: partem agri, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: To take possession of, to occupy: forum armatis catervis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: To possess, to have a thing: magnam possidet religionem pater-

nusque maternusque sanguis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *posséder*.

pos-sido, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. a. [for pot-sido] (id.) **I.** Prop.: To take possession of, to possess one's self of: Cic.: circumfusus humor Ultima possedit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: To take possession of, possess itself of, occupy: totum hominem, totamque ejus præturam possederat, Cic.

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Plaut.: potessum for possum, id.: potessum for possum, id.: potesse for posse, id.: possem, id.: possies, id.: possidet, id.—In the Pass.: potestur, Lucr.), v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pot-is; sum] **I.** Gen.: To be able, have power: I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possum, Cic.: facere non possum, id. **II.** Esp.: To be able, to have influence or efficacy, to avail: poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouvoir*, (je) *puis*.

post, adv. and prep. [prob. contr. from pone est] **I.** Adv.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Behind, back, backwards: servi, qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Meton.: Of time: Afterwards, after: multis post annis, many years after, Cic. **II.** Prep.: With Acc.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Behind: post caretta, Virg. **B.** Fig.: After, inferior to, less regarded than, beneath, etc.: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor. **C.** Meton.: Of time: After, since: post M. Brutum proconsulem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puis*.

post-ēa, adv. [prob. for post-eam] **I.** Prop.: Of time: After this or that, hereafter, thereafter: postea postea fuerat, Cæs.: postea loci, Sall.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic.—Particular combinations: **A.** Postea inde or deinde, Then, after that, and afterwards: Liv.—**B.** Postea quam (also, as one word), After that: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of order or succession: Afterwards, then, besides: quid postea, si Romæ assiduus fui? Cic.

posteaquam, v. postea.
poster, era, erum, etc., v. posterus.
postēr-itās, ātis, f. [poster-us] (The state of the posterus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: Cic.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: Of animals: Offspring: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *postérité*.

post-ērus (-er), a, um, adj. (Comp., posterior, us; Sup., posterius or postumus, a, um) [post] **I.** Pos.: Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: dies, Cic.: postera Crescam laude, in the esteem of posterity, Hor.—As Subst.: **postēri**, ōrum (Gen. Plur. posterum, Tac.), m. (sc. homines) Coming generations, descendants, posterity: Cic.—Elliptical expressions: **A.** Pos-ero (sc. die), On the following day, next day: Tac.—**B.** In posterum: **I.** (sc. diem), To the following day, next day: Cæs.—**2.** (sc. tempus), In the future, for the future: Cic. **II.** Comp.: **A.** Prop.: That comes,

or follows, after: next in order, time or place; latter, later: posteriores cogitationes, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Posterius, Later, afterwards: Cic.—As Subst.: **posteriora**, um, n. The after or hinder parts: Ov.—**B.** Fig.: Inferior, of less account or value, worse: ut luce posteriora libertate ducas, Cic. **III.** Sup.: **A.** Postromus: **I.** Prop.: a. Gen.: The hindmost, the last: acies, the rear, Sall.—Elliptical expression: Ad postremum (sc. tempus), At last, finally, ultimately: Liv.—b. Esp.: Where a thing is last; the end, or last part, of any thing: postrema in comasilla, Plaut.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Non in postremis (i. e. in primis), Especially: Cic.—(b) Postremo, At last, finally, in the last place: Cic.—(c) Postremum, For the last time: Cic.—**2.** Fig.: The last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst: homines postremi, Cic.—**B.** Postūmus (acc. to an erroneous derivation from post-humus, sometimes also written posthumus): **I.** Gen.: The last: postuma spes, App.—**2.** Esp.: Of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will: Late-born, posthumous: tua postuma proles, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. Comp. *postérieur*.

post-fēro, no perf. nor sup., ferre, v. a. (Prop.: To carry, or bring, after; Fig.) To esteem less: libertati opes, Liv.

post-gēn-iti, ōrum, m. [post; gen-o] (Persons born afterwards; hence) *Posterity, descendants: Hor.*

post-hābēo, hābūi, hābitum, hābēre, 2. v. a. To place or set after: to esteem less, postpone, neglect: seria ludo, Virg.

post-hac, adv. After this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.; Virg.

post-hinc, adv. After this, hereafter, henceforward: Virg.

post-hoc (also written as one word, posthoc), adv. Afterwards: Ilor.

posthūmus, a, um, v. posterus.

post-icus, a, um, adj. [post] That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: postice partes adium, Liv.—As Subst.:

posticum, i, n. A back-door: Hor.

postidēa, adv. [lengthened form for postea] After that, afterwards: Plaut.

post-illā (also, written as one word, postilla), adv. [prob. for post-illam] After that, afterwards: Cat.

pos-tis, is (Abt. Sing., postl, Ov.), m. [pos, root of pot(-)no] (A putting or placing; concr. a thing put or placed; hence) **I.** Prop.: A post, door-post: Cic.; Ov.—Particular phrase: Of one who consecrates a temple, etc.: Tenere postem, To hold, or lay hold of, the door-post: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: A door: Virg.; Liv. **III.** Fig.: A door: videtur Cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis, i. e. the eyes, Lucr.

post-limīn-lum, i, n. [post; limen, limin-is] (That which pertains to being behind the threshold; hence) *Post*

limuminum; i. e. a return to one's old condition and former privileges; the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges; the right of recovery; reprisal: Cic.—A verbal expression: Postliminio, *By the right of postliminium*: Cic.

postmeridiānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mōdo, adv. *Afterwards, presently, shortly*: Hor.; Liv.

post-mōdum, adv. *Afterwards, presently, shortly*: Liv.

post-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, pōnere, 3. v. a. *To put after, postpone; to esteem less; to neglect, disregard: ut omnia postponere videretur, Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) postposer.*

postpōs-itus, a, um, P. of post-pot(s)-no, through true root POSTPOS.

post-pūto, avi, tūtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To regard as secondary; to esteem less; to disregard*: Ter.

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. I. Prop.: *After that, after, as soon as, when: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic.* II. Meton.: *Since, because*: Plaut.

post-rēmo, etc., v. posterus.

post-r-i-die (dēo), adv. [contr. fr. poster-i-die; i. e. poster-o; (i); die] *On the day after, the following or next day*: vomere, Cic.: (with Acc. of time) ludos, id.: (with Gen.) ejus diem, Cæs.

post-scēn-ium, n. [post; scen-a] (Prop.: *That which is behind the scenes*; Fig.) *Secret, mystery*: vitæ, Lucr.

post-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. *To write after or under; to add in writing*: Tac.

postulā-tio, ōnis, f. [postul(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A claim (of a deity upon men); a demand (for a forgotten sacrifice)*: Cic.—B. *A complaint, expostulation*: Plaut.; Ter.—C. *In a court of justice*: 1. *A complaint, application for redress*: Suet.—2. *An application (to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint)*: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. postulation*.

postulā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A claimant; esp. a plaintiff*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. postulateur*.

postulā-tum, i, n. [id.] *A thing demanded; a demand, request*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. postulat*.

1. *postulā-tus*, a, um, P. of postul(a)-o.

2. *postulā-tus*, ūs, m. [postul(a)-o] *A claim or demand in a court of justice; a suit*: Liv.

postūlo, avi, tūtum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; usually referred to posco] I. Gen.: *To ask, demand, require, request, desire*: fidem, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) me duas orationes, Cic.; dub. II. Esp.: A. *Law t. t. To summon, arraign before a court; to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres ad hoc factiones postulavit, Cic.: (with Abl. of charge) Cordum postulaverat repetundis, Tac.: (with

Gen. of charge) Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit, Suet.—B. *Law t. t. Of a legal inquiry from the praetor or other magistrate; also, from one's opponents, a person for some purpose connected with the law, etc. To demand*: questionem, Liv.: quum in P. Gabinium . . . L. Piso delationem nominis postularet, Cic.—C. *To dispute or expostulate about a thing*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. postuler*.

Postūlmus (Posth-), ūi, m. *Postumus or Posthumus; a Roman name.*—Hence, *Postūlm-us* (-ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Postumus; Postumian*.

postūmus, a, um, v. posterus.

pōstus, a, um, v. pono init.

pot, insepar. prefix, v. 2. po.

pōtens, entis, P. of potsum; but only used as Pa. I. Gen.: *Able, mighty, powerful, potent*: (Comp.) ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret, Cæs.: (with Gerund in di) quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quæ velit, Quint. II. Esp.: A. *Having power over, ruling over, master of a thing*: (with Gen.) diva potens Cyprī, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.—B. *Fit for, capable of anything*: (with Gen.) hostes neque pugnæ, neque fugæ satis potentes cæduntur, Liv.—C. *Partaking of, having attained a thing*: (with Gen.) voti, Ov.—D. *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent*: (Sup.) potentissima prima et summa ponitur, Quint.: herba potens ad opem, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. potent, puissant*.

pōtent-ātus, ūs, m. [potens, potent-is] *The condition of the potens; hence* Political power, rule, dominion, command: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. potentat*, "a potentate."

pōten-ter, adv. [for potent-ter; fr. id.] I. Gen.: *Strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: (Comp.) potentius lectu fulmine, Hor. II. Esp.: *According to one's ability or powers*: lecta potenter res, Hor.

pōtent-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *Might, force, power*: Ov.; Liv. II. Meton.: *Efficacy, virtue*: Ov.; Pl. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Ability, faculty, capacity*: Just. B. Esp.: *Political power, authority, sway, influence*: Cic.

pōtesse, pōtessim, v. possum init.

pōtes-tas, ātis, f. [for potent-tas; fr. potens, potent-is] *The quality of the potens; hence* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Ability, power of doing any thing*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Esse in potestate alicujus, To be in one's power; to be subject to, to obey him*: Cic.—2. *Esse in sua potestate, or sue potestatis, To be one's own master*: Nep.; Liv. B. Esp.: 1. *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: Cic.—3. *Of things*: A. *Power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: Virg.—b. *Nature, quality, property*: Lucr. II. Fig.: A. *Power, control,*

command, over self, etc.: Cic.—B. *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity*: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *Facere potestatem, To give opportunity, leave, permission*, Cic.—2. *Facere potestatem alicujus rei, To allow or grant one the opportunity, or means of doing, etc., something*: Cic.—3. *Potestatem sui facere: a. To allow others to see or have access to one; to give an opportunity of conversing with one*: Cic.—b. *To give an opportunity of fighting with one*: Cæs. III. Meton.: A. *Of men*: A. *person in office; a public officer; a magistrate; a power, etc.*: Cic.—B. *Of a deity*: A. *ruler, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. potestat*.

pōtestur, v. possum init.

Pōthinus, i, m., Ἰδομενεὺς (Much-desired). *Pothinus; the assassin of Pompey*.

potin', i. = potissime; potin' es? i. e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter.—2. = potissime est, i. e. potest: potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, Ter.

pōt-io, ōnis, f. [pot-o] I. Prop.: *A drinking*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *A drink, draught, etc.*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *A poisonous draught*: Cic.—2. *A medicinal potion or draught*: Cels.—3. *A magic potion, philtre*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. potion, poison*.

pōt-ion-ātus, a, um, adj. [potio, potio-is] *(Provided with a potio; hence)* Presented with, or given, a drink, or draught of any thing: Suet.

1. *pōt-ior*, itus sum, iri (acc. to third conj.): potitur, Virg.: potētur, Cat.: potētur, Ov.), 4. v. dep. [pot-is] I. Prop.: *To become master of; to take possession of; to get, obtain, acquire, receive*: urbem, Cic.: (with Gen.) regni, id.: (with Abl.) imperio, Cæs.: (without Object) libidines ad p. tuium incitantur, Cic. II. Fig.: *To be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: comoda, Ter.: (with Gen.) Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, Cic.: (with Abl.) voluptatibus, Cic.: (without Object) qui tenent, qui potiuntur, id.

2. *pōtior*, ius. Comp. of potis.

pōtis, e (in the positive rarely declined), adj. (Comp., pōtior, ius; Sup., pōtissimus, a, um) [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit pa-tis, "lord," "ruler," from root PĀ, "to support," "to rule"] I. Pos.: *(Ruling; hence)* A. Prop.: *Powerful, mighty*: divi, Var. B. Meton.: *Able, capable, possible*. so, in particular phrases and combinations: 1. *Potior potest = potest: Ille, she, or it is able, or can*: Cic.; Virg.—2. *Potis sum = possunt, They are able*: Plaut. II. Comp.: (Prop.: *More powerful*; Meton.) *To be preferred; that may, or can be, preferred; preferable*: illa semper potiora duxisti, quæ, etc., Cic.: novissime locum potiorum rure beato? Hor. III. Sup.: (Prop.: *Most powerful*; Meton.) *The chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: quid potissimum sit, Cic.: (with Partitive Gen.)

potissimos libertorum veneno interfecisse creditus est, Tac.

potissimè-e (-um), potissimè-e (-um), *adv.* [potissim-us] *Chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* Cic.

potissimus, v. *possum init.*

Pōtītus, ii, m. *Pōtītus: the name of a Roman gens.* — **Plur.: Pōtītī,** ōrum, *m.* *The Pōtītī; priests of Ilercula.*

pōtī-tus, a, um, P. of *1. poti-or.* **pōtīun-cūla, æ, f. dim.** [for *potiōn-cula*; *fr. potiō, potiōnis*] *A small draught or potion:* Suet.

pōtītus, adv. [adverbial neut. of *potior*] *Kather, preferably, more: nec vero imperia expetenda, ac potius non accipienda, Cic. (with quam) persequus est omnia potius quam consocios indicaret, id. (with ut) Utique potius quam Romæ . . . esse . . . maluisset, id.*

Pōtīnē, ōrum, f., Ποτνια (Revered or August), *Pōtīnē: a village in Boeotia, on the Asopus: in its neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad.* — **Pōtīn-ās, ōdis, adj. f., Ποτνιας.** *Of Pōtīnē, Pōtīnian.*

pō-tō, tāvi, tātem or tum, tāre, 1. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *pā, bibere*; *Gr. πίνω=πινω*]. *I. Act.: A. Prop.: To drink: aquam, Suet. B. Meton.: 1. Of things as subjects: To drink up; to suck or draw in; to absorb: potentia vellera fucum, Hor.—2. Of personal subjects: To produce, cause, bring on, or fall into, through drinking: Plaut. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: To drink: si is potare velit, Cic. B. Esp.: To drink, tope, tippie: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) totos dies potabatur, id.*

pō-tor, ōris, m. [for *pot-trix*; *fr. pot-o*] *1. A drinker: Hor.—2. A hard drinker; a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler: Hor.*

pō-trix, icis, f. [for *pot-trix*; *fr. id.*] *A female tippler: Phaed.*

pōtū-lenta, ōrum, n. [2. *potus, (unconstr. Gen.) potu-is*] *(Things full of, or abounding in, potus; hence) Things fit for drinking; drinkables, drinks: Cic.*

pōtū-lentus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Abounding in tipping; hence) Drunken, intoxicated: Suet.*

1. pōt-us, a, um, adj. [pot-o] *I. That has been drunk; drunk, drunk up, drained, etc.: poti . . . fage tenus cadi, Hor. II. Prop.: Drinking, tipping: Meton. (Drunk, intoxicated: domum bene potus seroque redieram, Cic.*

2. pōt-us, ūs, m. [for *pot-us*; *fr. pot-o*] *1. a. Prop.: A drinking: Cic.—b. Meton.: A drink, a draught: Cels.—2. Drinking, tipping, toping: Pl.*

præ, adv. and præp. c. Abl. [akin to *pro*] *I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Before: abi præ, Sodia: Jam ego sequar, go before, go in advance, Plaut. B. Fig.: As a particle of comparison, in connection with ut and quam (also written in one word, præut and præquam), In comparison with, compared with: Ter;*

Plant. II. Præp. c. Abl.: A. Prop.: Of place: Before: cavendum erit, ut a tergo potius quam præ se flumen habeat (sc. villa), before it, Col.: præ se ferre, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. In comparison with, compared with: cunctaque præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordet, Hor.—2. For, because of, by reason of, on account of: nec loqui præ marore potui, Cic. III. In composition: A. Prop.: Of place:

1. Gen.: Before, in front: præiudicium. — **2. Esp.: a. In advance, before: prægradior.—b. Forwards: prælabor.—c. At tip or extremity: præcedo.—d. In the presence of a person or persons: publicly: prælego, no. II. B. Meton.: 1. Of place: a. Past: prælego, no. I.—b. Beyond, above, higher than: præcello.—c. Forth, from out of something: præsilio.—2. In time: a. Before, sooner: præter alio, etc.: præbibo.—b. Before proper time, prematurely: præcaus.—c. Before usual time, early: prægrinino.—d. Beforehand: præcaveo.—e. In the first place or instance: præcipio.—3. Of degree, etc.: a. Beyond or more than another: præluco.—b. Very, very much, exceedingly: præcalvus.—c. Too much, over, excessively: præfidens.—d. Quite, completely, fully: præcido, no. II.—e. Augmentative of simple form: præcingo, prætexo.—4. Of power, authority, etc.: Before, over: præficio, præsum.**

præ-ācūo, ācūi, ācūtum, ācūere, 3. v. a. *To sharpen before or at one end; to sharpen at the head, tip, or point: Cæsa.*

præ-ācū-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *præ-acu-o*. — **2. Pa.: Sharpened before or at the end, pointed: sudas, Sall.**

præ-altus, a, um, adj.: 1. Very high: rudes, Liv.—2. Very deep: paludes, Tac.

præ-bōo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [constr. from *præ-hibeo*; *fr. præ; habeo*] *I. Prop.: To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer: præbere ad contumeliam os, Liv. II. Meton.: A. To give, grant, furnish, supply: sponsalio alicui, Cic.—B. 1. Gen.: To give up, surrender: Romanos præbuerē hosti ad eadem, Liv.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or simply præbeto: To give up, or surrender, one's self: Liv.; Ov. III. Fig.: A. To give, furnish, render: operam reipublice, Liv.—B. 1. Gen.: To show, exhibit: Ciceroni singularem fidem præbuit, Nep.—2. Esp.: With, or with ellipse of, Personal pron.: a. To show, or exhibit, one's self as something; to prove one's self something: (with second Acc. of further definition) se in his malis hominem præbuit, Cic.—b. To yield or resign one's self; to submit: se legibus, Sen.—c. To cause, produce, originate, give rise to: opinionem timoris, Cæs.—d. To permit, allow, let a thing be done: quæ toties rapta est, præbuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.*

præ-bībo, bībī, bībītum, bībēre, 3. v. a. *To drink before, drink to one: cui venenum præbiberat, Cic.*

præb-ita, ōrum, n. [præb-eo] *Things supplied, or furnished, for support; an allowance: annua, Suet.*

præb-ītio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A supplying, furnishing, providing: Just.*

præb-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] *A giver, furnisher, supplier: Cic.*

præb-ītus, a, um, P. of *præb-so*. **præ-cāldus, a, um, adj.** *Very warm, hot: potio, Tac.*

præ-calvus, a, um, adj. *Very bald: caput, Suet.*

præ-cānus, a, um, adj. *Gray before one's time: Hor.*

præ-cau-tus (for præcav-tus), a, um, P. of *præcav-eo*.

præ-cāvēo, cāvī, cautum, cāvēre, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To guard against beforehand; to seek to avert, obviate, or prevent: res mihi tota provisata atque præcauta est, Cic. II. Neut.: To take care or heed beforehand; to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: ab insidiis, Liv. (Impers. Pass.) quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: To go before, precede a person or thing: aliquem, Suet. B. Fig.: To surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To go before, precede opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Cæs. B. Fig.: To surpass, excel: ut vestra fortuna meis præcedunt, Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. præceder.*

præcell-ens, entis: 1. P. of *præcell-o*. — **2. Pa.: Surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: Of persons or things; vir ingenui præcellentis, Gell. (Comp.) arbor pomis et suavitatis præcellentior, Pl.: (Sup.) vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.**

præ-cello, celps, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. *(To rise beyond, higher than, or above some object; hence) I. Act.: To surpass, excel any one: aliquam fecunditate, Tac. II. Neut.: A. To distinguish one's self, to excel: mobilitate, Lucr.—B. To pre-empt, or rule, over: genti, Tac.*

præ-celsus, a, um, adj. *Very high or lofty: locus, Cic.*

præcen-tio, ōnis, f. [for *præcan-tio*; *fr. præcan-*, true root of *præcan-o*] *A singing, or playing, before a sacrifice, a battle, etc.; a prelude: Cic.*

1. præ-cep-s, cipitis, adj. [for *præcap-is*; *fr. præ; caput, capit-is*] *I. Prop.: Of living beings: A. Gen.: Head-foremost, headlong: hic se precipitem tecto dedit, threw himself headlong from the roof, Hor.—A. Adverbial expression: in præcepis, headlong: Tac. B. Esp.: Of persons rushing, etc., rapidly: Head-foremost, in headlong haste: aliquem precipitem agere, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Of localities: That run down suddenly in front; i. e. steep, precipitous: fossæ, Ov.—As Subst.: præcepis, cipitis, n. A steep place, a precipice: Virg.—B. Sinking, declining: sol precipitem*

isart regnare currum, Virg.—C. Swift, rapid, rushing, violent: annis, Hor.: vox, fleeting, transient, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: Headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate: praecipites celeritatis dicendi, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Rash, hasty, inconsiderate: Of persons or things: homo in omnibus consiliis praecipites, Cic.—2. Inclined to anything: praecipites in avaritiam, Liv.—3. Dangerous, hazardous, critical: alca, Hor.—As Subst.: praecipites, Ipitius, n. Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: Liv.

2. praecipies, adv. [1. praecipies] headlong, head-foremost: Tac.

praecipitio, ōnis, f. [for praecipitio; fr. PRÆCAP, true root of praecipio] I. Prop.: (A taking beforehand; hence) The right of receiving in advance: Pl. II. Fig.: A. A previous notion, preconception: Cic.—B. A precept, injunction: Cic.

praecipitor, ōris, m. [for praecipitor; fr. id.] A teacher, instructor, preceptor: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précepteur.

praecipitrix, icis, f. [for praecipitrix; fr. id.] A preceptress: Cic.

praecipitum, i, n. [for praecipitum; fr. id.] 1. A maxim, rule, precept, etc.: Cic.—2. Precept, injunction, direction, bidding: Cic.—3. An order, command: an instruction from a superior: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. précepte.

praecipitum, a, um, P. of praecipio, through true root PRÆCAP.

praecipio, psi, ptum, pēre, 3. v. a. [for praecipio] I. A. Prop.: To crop, pluck, cull, gather, etc., before another: messes, Ov. B. Fig.: 1. To deprive one of, etc.: fructum officii, Cic.—2. To lessen, diminish, etc.: ne gratiam novitatis... epistolae loquacitate praecipiam, Pl. II. (Prop.: To cull, gather, pluck, etc., before the proper or full time; Fig.) To anticipate: lætitiā, Liv. III. To crop, browse, or nibble, off at the tip, etc.: ne germinum tenera praeciperant boves, Pl.

praecerp-tus, a, um, P. of praecipio.

praecertatio, ōnis, f. A contest for precedence: Auct. Her.

praecido, cidi, cism, cidere, 3. v. a. [for praecido] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To cut off at the end or tip; to cut off the extremity of any thing; to cut off: pennae praecise non crescent, Pl.—2. Esp.: To cut off a thing from the extremity of any thing; to cut off: pollices, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To cut off, take away: nunquam ipsimet nobis praecideremus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Cic.—2. In speaking: a. To cut a matter short; to be brief; b. To break off, or finish, abruptly: Auct. Her.—b. Without Object: To settle a thing briefly, or at once; to be concise, etc.: brevi praecidam, Cic.—3. Of connections: To cut asunder, rend abruptly: amicitias, Cic.—4. Of a wish or request: A. To put an end to it; to refuse, decline, deny, etc.: Cic.—b. Without Object: To give a denial or refusal, etc.: Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To

cut quite through, to cut completely: cōtem novacula, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a vessel: To knock to pieces; to break up, destroy: Cic. III. To beat, or strike, very much; to bruise, batter, smash, etc.: praecide os tu illi, Plant.

praecinctus (for praecing-tus), a, um, P. of praecingo.

praecingo, cingi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To gird about, to gird: aliquem, Mart. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self: Ov.; Hor. II. Meton.: To surround, encircle with any thing: frontem vallo, Prop.

praecino, cinti, centum, cinere, 3. v. a. and n. [for praecano] I. Act.: A. Prop.: To foretell, predict: magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic. B. Fig.: Of animals, etc., or things as subjects: To forebode, etc.: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib. II. Neut.: (Prop.: To sing forth; Meton.) To utter an incantation: carmine quum magico praecinisset anus, Tib. III. To sound forth first, to give the signal previously, or first: tubā praecinente, Flor. IV. Neut.: Of instruments, etc., as subjects: To give forth sounds, or notes, before or at, to be played before or at: magistratum epulis, fides praecinuit, Cic.

praecipiens, entis, P. of praecipio.—As Subst.: One who gives instruction, a teacher: Cic.

praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, cēpere, 3. v. a. and n. [for praecapio] A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take, get, or receive beforehand: a publicanis pecuniam, Cæs.; iter, etc., To take a journey, etc., before some one else; i. e. to get the start of one, etc., Liv.—2. Esp.: Milit. I. L.: To take, or seize, beforehand: to preoccupy: quinquerebus Piraum praecipit, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: omnia praecipit atque animo mecum ante peregi, Virg.—2. Esp.: (a) Act.: To give rules or precepts about a thing: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give rules or precepts: to lay down rules, etc.: quum de eloquentiā praecipias, Cic.—b. To give information about any thing to any one: tempustatum rationem, Cic.—c. To give orders, instructions, etc., about: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis praecipiant, Virg.—d. (a) Act.: To teach, instruct in: praecipe ingubres Cantūs, Hor.—(b) Neut.: To give instructions to: to instruct, teach, etc.: juvenibus, Suet.—e. To enjoin, direct, order, bid, etc.: tibi hoc amicissimū animo praecipio, Cic.

praecipitans, ntis, P. of praecipit(a)-o.

praecipitāter, adv. [for praecipitāter; fr. praecipitans, praecipitans] With impetuous haste, precipitantly: Lucr.

praecipitum, i, n. [praecipitum] I. Prop.: A falling headlong, a falling down: Pl. II. Meton.: That down which one falls headlong; a steep place, abrupt descent, precipice: Suet. III.

Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: A steep place, precipice: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précipice.

praecipit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [praecipit, praecipit-is] I. Act.: A. Prop.: Of living objects: 1. Gen.: To throw or cast headlong, or head foremost; to precipitate: pontibus infirmos praecipitasse senes, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To throw, or cast, one's self, headlong, etc.; to precipitate one's self: Sall.; Cæs.; Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: To plunge or rush along down a road, etc.: Ter. B. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: 1. To dash or hurt violently; to throw with headlong force, etc.: currum scopulis, Ov.—2. Of the heavenly bodies, light, etc.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go down, set, etc.: Ov. C. Fig.: 1. To throw, hurt, or cast down; to cause to fall, precipitate, etc.: aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.: in mala praecipitatus, Sall.—2. To throw down, overthrow, destroy, plunge in headlong ruin, etc.: caveque Spem festinando praecipitare meam, Ov.—3. a. Gen.: To hurry, hurry away; to urge impetuously onward: furor iraque mentem Praecipiant, Virg.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of age, etc.: To decline rapidly or hurry towards a close: Script. ap. Cic.—4. To hasten, hurry a thing: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg.—5. To hasten, press, urge to do any thing: dare tempus Praecipiant curae, Virg. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: To fall down headlong; to throw one's self down: praecipitate istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. Of personal subjects: a. To rush headlong or unawares into an ambush, etc.: Liv.—b. To hurry, hasten, rush with speed, or in haste: non fugis hinc praecipites dum praecipitare potestas? Virg.—2. Of things as subjects: a. To fall down headlong; to dash violently or hurriedly down: nimbi In vada praecipitant, Virg.—b. Of the heavenly bodies, etc.: To sink, set, etc.: sol, Cic.—c. Of a particular season, etc.: To close, come to an end, etc.: hiems praecipitaverat, Cæs. C. Fig.: 1. To fall, or rush, headlong into any condition, etc.: in amorem, Plant.: ad exitum, Cic.—2. To go, fall, or sink to ruin, etc.: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv.—3. To be too hasty or precipitate: to come to a hasty close: assensio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. précipiter.

praecipit-e, adv. [praecipit-us] Especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally: Cic.; Hor.

praecipit-us, a, um, adj. [praecipit-o] (That is taken before other things; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Particular, peculiar, especial: praecipua fortunae conditio, Cic. B. Esp.: That is received beforehand, special: res, Ter.—As Subst.: praecipuum, i, n. A portion of an inheritance received by anticipation, or before the general distribution of the property:

Suet. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: amor, Cic.: *præcipuus scientiæ rei militaris*, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. Of *especial note or high rank*: vir, Entr.—2. *Principal, chief, foremost*: præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Brutus, Entr.—As *Subst.*: With the Stoics: *præcipua*, ñrum, n. *Principal or considerable things; things that come next to absolute good*: Cic.

præcis-e, adv. [præcis-us] 1. In short, in few words, briefly, concisely, shortly: dicere, Cic.—2. *Positively, absolutely*: Cic.

præci-sio, ñnis, f. [for præci-d-sio; fr. præci-d] (Prop.: *A cutting off*: Fig.) Rhet. t. t.: *A breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précision*, “precision.”

præci-sus (for præci-d-sus), a, um, 1. P. of præci-d-o.—2. *Pa.*: a. Prop.: *Cut or torn off; separated*: Trimaecia Italiæ præcisâ recessit, Manil.—b. Meton.: *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta sillex præcisâ undique saxis, Virg.—c. Fig.: *Shortened, short, brief*: conclusiones, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précis*.

præclâr-e, adv. [præclar-us] 1. *Very clearly, very plainly*: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic.—2. A. Gen.: *Excellently, admirably, very well*: (Sup.) præclarissime aliquid facere, Cic.—b. Esp.: As an expression of assent: *Very good, very well*: Cic.

præclar-us, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Very clear, very bright*: lux, Lucr. II. Meton.: *Very magnificent, splendid, excellent*: ad aspectum, Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: 1. In a good sense: *Splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated, etc.*: (Comp.) vita præclarior, Sall.: (Sup.) præclarissimum facinus, Nep.: in philosophia, Cic.: (with Gen.) eloquentiæ et fidei præclarus, Tac.—2. In a bad sense: *Noted, notorious, infamous, etc.*: sceleribus præclarus est, Sall. B. Esp.: Of circumstances, rank, etc.: *Magnificent, splendid, noble, etc.*: Hör.

præclûdo, si, sum, dère, 3. v. a. (To shut in front; hence) I. Prop.: *To shut to, to close*: portas præclausit, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To close a thing to anyone, i. e. to forbid access, to deprive of the use of a thing: aditus misericordiæ iudicium, Cic.—B. To shut up, hinder, stop, impede, etc.: vocem alicui, Liv.

præcli-sus (for præclud-sus), a, um, P. of præclûdo.

præ-c-o, ñnis, m. [for præ-ci-o; fr. præ; ci-o] I. Prop.: (One crying out before a person; hence) *A herald* in a court of justice, at auctions, games, etc.: Cic.: Hör. II. Fig.: *A publisher, herald*: Cic.

præcoc-tus (for præcoqu-tus), a, um, P. of præcoquo.

præ-côgit-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To think upon, ponder, or consider beforehand; to premeditate: facinus, Liv.

præ-cognosco, no perf., cogniti-

um, cognoscere, 2. . . a. To foreknow, foresee: Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préconnaître*.

præ-côlo, no perf., cultum, colere, 3. v. a. I. To cultivate beforehand: animi habitus, Cic. II. To honour highly; esteem, revere: nova et incipitia, Tac.

præ-compôno, pôssi, pôsitum, pônere, 3. v. a. To arrange, compose, or adjust, beforehand: Ov.

præcompô-s-itus, a, um, P. of præcompô(s)-it-us, through true root PRÆCOMPÔS.

præcon-fus, a, um, adj. [præco, præcon-is] Of, or belonging to, a præco or public crier: quaestus, the office, or business, of a public crier, Cic.—As Subst.: præconium, ñ, n. (sc. munus): 1. Prop.: *The office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier*, Cic.—2. Meton.: *A crying out in public; a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing*: Cic.; Ov.—3. Fig.: *A publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prône*.

præ-cônsumo, no perf., consumptum, consumere, 3. v. a. To waste, or spend, beforehand: vires bello, Ov.

præ-contrecto, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To feel, or handle, beforehand, i. e. in thought: Ov.

præ-cord-ia, ñrum, n. [præ; cor, cord-is] (The parts, or things, before the heart; hence) I. Prop.: *The muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen; the midriff, diaphragm*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A the entrails, the stomach*: Cic.; Hör.—B. *The breast, the heart*: Liv.; Virg.—C. *The body, bodies*: in terrâ ponunt præcordia, Ov.

præ-corrupto, no perf., corruptum, corrumpere, 3. v. a. To corrupt, or bribe, beforehand: aliquem donis, Ov.

præ-cox, cõcis, adj. [for præ-coqu-is; fr. præ; coqu-o] I. Prop.: *Ripe before time; early ripe, premature, precocious*: allium præcox, Pl. II. Meton.: A. Of trees: *Bearing fruit before the usual time; early bearing*: caprifici præcoces, Pl.—B. Of places: *Where fruits ripen early*: situs, Pl. III. Fig.: *Over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely*: ingeniorum præcoxi, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précoce*.

præci-lus (for præcol-tus), a, um, P. of præcol-o.

præ-cûpidus, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, or fond, of anything*: Suet.

præcurr-ens, entis, P. of præcurr-o.—As Subst.: præcurrentia, ñum, n. plur. (Things preceding) Rhet. t. t.: Antecedents: Cic.

præ-curro, cûcûrri (curri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To run before, hasten on before, precede*: præcurrunt equites, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *To precede, go on before*: eo fama jam præcurrerat de prælio Dyrrhachio, Cæs.—2. *To surpass, excel*: vos, qui mihi studio præcurritis, Cic. II. Act.: (Prop.): *To run, or hasten, before a person or thing*: Fig.) A. Gen.: *To precede,*

go before: rationem neque præcurrant appetitus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of arguments: *To anticipate, combat in advance*: illud præcurrere cogor, Lucr.—2. Of time of living, etc.: *To precede*: horum uterque Isocratem ætate præcurrit, i. e. older than, Cic.—3. *To surpass, excel in any quality*: aliquem iudicio, Tac.

præcur-sio, ñnis, f. [for præcurr-sio; fr. præcurr-o] I. Gen.: *A running or hastening before*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Milit. t. t.: *A preliminary combat, a skirmish*: Pl.—B. Rhet. t. t.: *A preparation of the hearer*: Cic.

præcur-sor, ñris, m. [for præcursor; fr. id.] (One who runs before; hence) I. Gen.: *A forerunner, precursor*: Pl. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: A. *An advanced guard, vanguard*: Liv.—B. *A scout, spy*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précurseur*.

præcur-sus (for præcurr-sus), a, um, P. of præcurr-o.

præ-cûtto, cussi, cussum, cûttere, 3. v. a. [for præ-quat] To shake, wave, or brandish before or in front: tædas, Ov.

præda, æ, f. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to prehendo; acc. to others to prædium] I. Prop.: *Property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of animals: *An animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase; prey, game*: Hör.—B. Of fish: *Prey*: Ov.—C. Of a person: *Prey*: Virg. III. Fig.: *Booty, spoil, gain, profit*: maximos quaestus prædæ quæ facere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proir*.

prædâ-bundus, a, um, adj. [præd(a)-or] Ravaging, pillaging, plundering: exercitus, Liv.

præ-damno, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To condemn beforehand, to precondemn: I. Prop.: collegam, Liv. II. Fig.: *spem, i. e. to give it up or renounce beforehand*: Liv.

prædâ-tio, ñnis, f. [præd(a)-or] A plundering, pillaging: Tac.

prædâ-tor, ñris, m. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A plunderer, pillager*.—b. Fig.: *A rapacious or avaricious man*: Tib.—2. *A taker of wild animals; a hunter*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédateur*.

prædâtôr-îus, a, um, adj. [predator] (Of, or belonging to, a predator; hence) *Plundering, rapacious, predatory*: Liv.

præ-dêlasso, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To weary out or weaken beforehand: Ov.

præ-destino, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédestiner*.

prædi-âtor, ñris, m. [prædi-um] (One engaged about prædium; hence) *A purchaser of mortgaged estates sold by auction; a dealer in landed estates*: Cic.

prædiâtôr-îus, a, um, adj. [prediator] (Of, or belonging to, a predator; hence) *Relating to the sale of estates at auction*: ius, Cic.

prædicâ-bîlis, e, adj. [1. præ-

di(o)a-o Praiseworthy, laudable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédicable*.

prædicā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. A public proclaiming; a proclamation, publication: Cic.—2. A praising, praise, commendation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédication*, "preaching."

prædicā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who publicly commends or praises a thing; a praiser, eulogist: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "a preacher"), Fr. *prédicateur*, *prêcheur*.

1. **præ-dico**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To cry in public, make known by crying in public; to publish, proclaim: auctionem, Plaut.: ne suā voce ipsi se victores esse prædicent, Cic.: (without Object) si palam præco prædicasset, id. II. Meton.: A. (v. u.): To make publicly known; to say, relate, state, declare: injuriarum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To attribute, or assign, to anyone: quod mihi prædicabas vitium, id tibi est, Plaut.—2. To praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol: beata vita gloriantur et prædicanda est, Cic.: (without Object) qui de meis in vis meritis prædicaturus non sum, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêcher*.

2. **præ-dico**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To say, or mention, before or beforehand; to premise: hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi, Ter. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: Of persons: To foretell, predict: quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo Prædixit, Virg.—2. Fig.: Of animals or things: To predict, forebode, etc.: malum hoc nobis De coelo tactas memini prædicere querens, Virg.—B. To give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix: prædicta hora, Suet.—C. To advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command: unum illud tibi... Prædicam, Virg.: Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Cæs.: et visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédire*.

prædicā-tio, ōnis, f. [2. prædic-o] A foretelling, prediction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédiction*.

prædic-tum, i, n. [id.] 1. A foretelling, a prediction: Cic.—2. An agreement, concert: Liv.—3. An order, command: Liv.

prædic-tus, a, um, P. of 2. prædic-o.

prædiō-lum, i, n. dim. [prædiūm, (unconstr. Gen.) prædiō-i] A small farm or estate: Cic.

præ-disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. To learn, or make one's self acquainted with, beforehand: ventos et cœli morem, Virg.

præ-dispositus, a, um, adj. Prepared beforehand: nunci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prédisposé*.

præ-ditus, a, um, adj. [præ; d-o] Gifted, endowed, provided with, possessed of something (above others): (with Abl.) parvis opibus ac facultatibus præditus, Cic.

præ-dium, ii, n. [præs, præd-is] A thing pertaining to a præ or money-

surety; hence) An estate, in land or houses, in town or country: Cic.

præ-dives, itis, adj. Very rich, very plentiful: Virg.

præ-d-o, ōnis, m. [præd-or] One that plunders; a plunderer, robber: Of persons or animals: Cic.; Nep.; Ov. **præ-dōcēo**, dōcēti, dōctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. To teach, instruct, inform beforehand: Sall.

præd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [præd-a] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To make booty; to plunder, spoil, rob: spes prædandi, Cic. B. Meton.: Part. Perf.: That has made booty; well furnished with booty: bene ab hoc prædatus ibo, Plaut. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To plunder, pillage, rob, despoil: socios magis quam hostes prædatur, Tac. B. Meton.: To take or catch animals, birds, etc.: ovem, Ov.: pisces calamo, Prop. C. Fig.: to rob, ravish, take: singulū de nobis anni prædantur euntes, Ho.

præ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. To draw, make, put before or in front: murum, Cæs.

præduc-tus, a, um, P. of præduc-o. **præ-dulcis**, e, adj. I. Prop.: Very sweet, luscious: mel, Pl. II. Fig.: Very pleasing or delightful: decus, Virg.

præ-dūrus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Very hard: corium, Tac. II. Meton.: Very strong: corpora, Virg.

præ-ēminēo, ēminui, no sup., ēminere, 2. v. n. and a. (Prop.): To project forward, be prominent; (Fig.): To surpass, excel: A. Neut.: qui Græcis, Sen.—B. Act.: ceteros præcui legum, Tac.

præ-ō (præ, Virg. Æ. 5, 186), ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Prop.: To go before, lead the way, precede: A. Neut.: ut consulis lictores præirent, Cic.—B. Act.: per avia et disrupta præibat eum, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To go before, precede: 1. Neut.: naturā præeunte, Cic.—2. Act.: ut famam sui præiret, i. e. outstrip, Tac. B. Esp.: Religious and political t. t.: To precede one in reciting a formula (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc.), i. e. to repeat first, to dictate anything 1. Act.: præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devevame, Liv.—2. Neut.: alicui, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To recite before one; to recite first for one: ut vobis voce præirent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.—B. To order, dictate something to bedone: omnia, uti decem viri præierunt, facta, Liv.

præfā-tio, ōnis, f. [præf(a)-or] (A speaking or saying beforehand; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A preface, introduction, introductory expression: Suet. B. Fig.: Appellation, title, used in addressing a person: Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. Religious and Political t. t. used before doing, etc., something: A form of words, formula: Cic.; Liv.—2. Introductory speech or observations: Pl. B. Meton.: Of books: A preface: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préface*.

præfec-tūra, æ, f. [for præfao-tura; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] (A setting before or over; hence) I. Gen.: The office of one set over anything; the office of a president or overseer; a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: Plant.; Suet. II. Esp.: A. The presidency or office of chief, in various civil and military offices: Hirt.; Pl.—B. Of a country or town: A prefectship, prefecture: Cic.; Nep.—C.: 1. Prop.: The administration of a province: Suet.—2. Meton.: a. A prefecture; i. e. an Italian city governed by Roman authorities (prefecti) and according to their edicts: Cic.—b. The territory of a prefecture; a district, province, government: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfecture*.

1. **præfec-tus**, a, um, P. of præficio, through true root PRÆFAC.

2. **præfec-tus**, i, m. [for præfatus; fr. præficio, through true root PRÆFAC] I. Gen.: One placed in office, put in authority, appointed to direct, etc.; an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect, etc.: nec vero prefectus mulieribus præponatur, Cic.: morum, Nep.: (with Dat.) moribus, Cic. II. Esp.: As a title of particular officers, civil or military: President, commander, prefect, etc.: ærarii or ærario, A treasurer: Pl.: annonæ, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, a quartermaster, id.: classis or simply prefectus, an admiral, Cic.: also, a captain of a ship, Tac.: fubrum, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Cæs.: equitum, or simply prefectus, a commander of the cavalry, as we say, a colonel or general of cavalry, Hirt.; Cic.: cohortum, commander of the auxiliary cohorts, Sall.: legionis (in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis), a commander of the legion (our colonel), Tac.: regis or regius, a commander-in-chief, generalissimo, Nep.: pretorio or pretorial, a commander of the imperial body-guard, prelorian prefect, Tac.: urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome (in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the absence of the latter; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction), Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfet*.

præ-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear before, to carry in front: manūs, Or.: dextrā faciem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: To hurry past, whether on foot or horseback: Liv.; Tac.—2. To carry in front, to bear along a thing in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: statuum pompā, Suet.: in triumpho signa, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: suam vitam, ut legem, præferi suis civibus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. To place a person or thing before another in esteem; to prefer to aliquem alicui, Cic.: pecuniam amicitis, id.—b. To choose rather, prefer: cur alter frat-

am cessare et ludere et ungi Praefertat Herodis palmetis, Hor.—2. *To take beforehand, to anticipate:* diem triumphi, Liv.—3. *To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray:* avaritiam praefertis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *preferer*.

præ-fērox, ōcis, adj. *Very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent:* Liv.; Tac.

præ-ferrātus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Tipped or pointed with iron:* pilum, Pl. II. Meton.: *Chained, fettered:* tribunus, Plaut.

præ-fervidus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Very hot, burning hot, torrid:* balneum, Tac. II. Fig.: *Of anger:* Gloriosa, burning, fierce: ira, Liv.

præ-festino, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and a. I. Neut.: *To hasten before the time, to hasten too much:* ne dedecore praefestinentur, Liv. II. Act.: *To hasten past:* sinum, Tac.

præ-ficio, feci, factum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for præ-facio]. I. Prop.: *To set or place over anything as officer, superintendent, leader, etc.; to place in authority over, appoint to the command of:* imperatorem bello, Cic. II. Fig.: *To place in, set over:* nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, Cic.

præ-fid-ens, entis, adj. [præ; fid-o] *Trusting too much, over-confident:* sibi, i. e. self-confident, rash, Cic.

præ-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity of:* arina puppibus, Virg. II. Fig.: *To mark, stamp, set a brand upon anything:* nigrum theta (i. e. Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vito, to mark crime with the black theta, i. e. to condemn it, Pers. III. Meton.: A. *To tip, head, point, etc.:* praefigunt ora capistris, i. e. muzzle, Virg.—B. *To close, block up:* prospectus omnes, Pl.—C. *To pierce, transfix with something:* latus, Tib.

præ-finito, finivi and finiri, finitum, finire, 4. v. a. *To determine, fix, or appoint beforehand:* to prescribe: cetera, Cic.: (without Object) praefinitum non est meum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfinir*.

præfinit-o, adv. [præfinit-us] *In the prescribed manner:* loqui, Ter. **præfinit-tus**, a, um, P. of præfinit-o.

præfixus (for præfix-sus), a, um, P. of præfix-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préfixé*.

præ-flōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [præ; flos, flor-is] (Prop.): *To deprive of blossoms beforehand:* Fig.) *To lessen, diminish, tarnish:* gloriam victoriae, Liv.

præ-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. and a. *To flow by or past.* I. Neut.: *Infamā velle praeflūit Tiberis*, Liv. II. Act.: *Anfūdus*, Qui regna Dauni præflūit Appuli, Hor.

præ-fūc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for præ-fauc-o; fr. præ; faux, faucis] *To put, etc., something before the throat;* hence, with the accessory

notion of pressure) *To choke, strangle, suffocate:* animas viam, Ov.

præ-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, fōdere, 3. v. a. I. *To dig before, or in front of:* portas, Virg. II. *To bury previously:* aurum, Ov. III. *To dig beforehand:* scrobes, Pl.

præ-fōcundus (-fēcundus), a, um, adj. *Very fruitful:* Pl.

præ-for, fatus sum, fari, i. v. dep. n. and a. I. Gen.: *To say, or utter, beforehand:* to premise, præface: A. Act.: *quæ de deorum naturâ præfati sumus*, Cic.—B. Neut.: *introtit adolescens, et præfatur arrogantius*, Gell. II. Esp.: A. In a religious sense: 1. *To utter first, beforehand, or preliminarily:* carmen, Liv.—2. *To address a prayer beforehand to:* divos, Virg.—B. *To mention beforehand, to name in advance as authority:* Pl.—C. *To bespeak:* to ask, or crave, beforehand, or previously: veniunt, App.—D. *To foretell, predict, prophesy:* talia præfantes . . . Parææ, Cat.

præfract-e, adv. [præfract-us] *Sternly, inflexibly, resolutely:* ærarium defendere, Cic.: (Comp.) præfractius, Val. Max.

præfract-us, a, um: 1. P. of præfringi(-g-o), through true root PRÆFRAG-. 2. Pa.: a. In Rhetoric: *Broken, abrupt:* (Comp.) præfractor, Cic.—b. In character: *Stern, harsh, inflexible:* Val. Max.

præ-frigidus, a, um, adj. *Very cold:* Auster, Ov.

præ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for præ-frango] I. *To break off at the tip, or extremity:* me caulis præfringatur, Cato. II. *To break completely:* to shiver, shatter, etc.: hastas, Liv.

præ-fulcīo, fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. I. *To put a prop before a thing; i. e. to prop up, support a thing:* Fig.: *primum illud præfulci*, Cic. II. *To place before as a prop or stay:* Fig.: *me suis negotiis, i. e. use me as a prop, to*, Plaut.

præ-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgere, 2. v. n. I. *To shine, or glitter, in front of:* nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo (sc. pavonis), Phaed. II. *To glitter, or shine, at the extremity, end, etc.:* leonis Pellis . . . præfulgens nunguis aureis, Virg. III. *To shine greatly, to glitter very much:* A. Prop.: *equitatus phaleris præfulgens*, Gell. B. Fig.: *præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus*, Tac. IV. *To shine too much, to glitter over much, to be too brilliant:* Fig.: Auct. Her.

præful-tus (for præfulco-tus), a, um, P. of præfulco.

præ-gēlidus, a, um, adj. *Very cold:* in locis prægelidis, Liv.

præ-germīno, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. *To bud forth early:* Pl.

præ-gestio, ivi or ii, titum, ire, 4. v. a. *To desire greatly:* Cic.

præ-gen-ans, antis (-as, ātis, Plaut.; acc. to some, also, Cic.), adj. [prob. for præ-gen-ans; fr. præ; gen-o] *In the state preceding the bringing forth;* hence) I. Prop.: *With*

child, pregnant: of animals, *big with young:* uxor, Cic.: aqua, Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *Full, large-sized, swollen:* cucurbita, Col.—2. *Full of, swollen with anything:* prægnans staminis fusus, Juv.—B. In comedy: *Of blows:* *Ilard, stout, smart:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prégnant*.

prægnas, ātis, v. prægnans init. **præ-grācilis**, e, adj. *Very slender, very lank:* proceritas, Tac.

præ-grandis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very large, huge:* locusta, Suet. II. Fig.: *Very great, powerful:* senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

præ-grāvis, e, adj. I. Prop.: *Very heavy:* onus, Ov. II. Fig.: A. *Very heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* servitium, Pl.—B. Of persons: *Very wearisome:* ignavo principi prægravis, Tac.

præ-grāv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [præ; grav-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To exceed in weight, preponderate:* ne prægravet fructus parte aliquid, Pl. B. Fig.: *To preponderate:* prægravant cetera facta, Suet. II.: A. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To press very much, or heavily, upon:* to oppress with weight, weigh down, etc.: prægravata tellis scuta, Liv.—2. Fig.: *To weigh, or bear, down:* to depress, press down; qui prægravat artes infra se positas, i. e. by his superiority, Hor.—B. Neut.: (Prop.): *To be very heavy:* Fig.: *To be oppressive or burdensome:* exonerare prægravante turba regnum cupiens, Liv.

præ-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for præ-gradiōr] I. *To go before, or in advance:* to precede: A. Neut.: *praegredientes amici*, Cic.—B. Act.: *nuntios*, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To go by or past;* to pass; to pass by: castra, Liv. B. Fig.: *To surpass, excel:* qui tantum alios prægressus es, etc., Sall.

prægressio, ōnis, f. [for prægressio; fr. prægressior] *A going before, precedence;* Fig.: *cause*, Cic.

prægressus (for prægressus), a, um, P. of prægressior.

prægrast-ōr, ōris, m. ¶ *August* (a)-o] *(One who tastes food before served on the table)* A foretaster, taster. I. Prop.: *Halotus spado, prægrastator*, Suet. II. Fig.: *libidinum curarum*, Cic.

præ-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *To taste beforehand:* cibos, Ov. II. Meton.: *To take and eat, or drink, beforehand:* medicamina (= antidota), Juv.

præ-hībēo, hībēdi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for præ-habeo] *(To hold before or forth;* hence) I. Prop.: *To furnish, supply, give, etc.:* vestem, Plaut. II. Fig.: *Of words:* *To utter, speak:* Plaut.

præ-ens, ēntis, P. of præeo, through true root PRÆI.

præ-jācō, jācōdi, jācētum, jācēre, 2. v. n. and a. *To lie before, be situated in front of anything.* I. Neut.: *mare præjacens Asiae*, Pl. II. Act.: *campus castra præjacet*, Tac.

præjudicā-tus, a, nm: 1. *P. of præjudic(a)-o.* — 2. *Pa.*: Decided beforehand, prejudged: opinio, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **præjudicatum**, i, n.: a. Something decided beforehand: Liv. — b. A previous opinion, prepossession: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjugé*.

præjudicūm, i, n.: 1. a. Prop.: A preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; an examination (for the purpose of ascertaining facts, which might serve for future proceedings): Cic.; Quint. — b. Meton.: A precedent, example: Cæs. — 2. A decision made beforehand, or before the proper time: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjudice*.

præjudicō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. I. Judicially: To judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand; to *præjudge*: Cic. II. Extra-judicial: To give a preliminary judgment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préjuger*.

præjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, i. v. a. To aid beforehand: Tac.

prælabōr, lapsus sum, labi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. With living beings as subjects: To glide forwards or onwards; to swim, etc., along: insula, in quam Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac. — B. With things as subjects: To glide along or onwards; to flow along: quam juxta prælabitur amnis, Luc. II. Act.: To glide past, to hasten by: rotis prælabi flumina Pise, Virg.

præ-lambo, lambi, lambitum, lambere, 3. v. a. To lick, or taste, beforehand or first: Hor.

prælap-sus (for prælab-sus), a, um, P. of prælab-or.

præ-largus, a, um, adj. Greatly abounding in, very full of: Pers.

præ-lā-tus, a, um, P. of præfero [præ; lā, root of la-tum; v. fero init.]. ¶ Hence, (subst.) Fr. *prélat*; Eng. *prelate*.

præ-lautus, a, um, adj. Very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

prælec-tus (for præleg-tus), a, nm, P. of præleg-o.

præ-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. I. To sail or coast past or by a place: Campaniam, Tac. II. To read anything before, or in the presence of, others; to read anything to others, with explanatory remarks; to lecture upon an author, etc.: auctores, Quint.

præ-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To bind round, tie about, something: sarmata cornibus boum, Liv. II. Meton.: To bind up, tie up: os, Cic.

prælium, ii, v. prælium.

præloco-ūtus (for præloquo-utus), a, um, P. of præloquo-or.

præ-longus, a, um, adj. Very long: hasta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prélonge*.

præ-lōquor, lōcūtus or lōquutus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. I. Gen.: To speak first or beforehand; to speak before another; to forestall in speaking: Plaut. II. Esp.: A. To foretell, predict, etc.: Prop. — B. To say or speak beforehand by way of introduction; to premise: Pl.

præ-lūcō, luxi, no sup., lūcere, 2. v. n. I. To shine before one, etc.: ne ignis noster facinori præluceat, Phaed. II. To shine forwards, to cast light forwards: Fig.: amicitia bonā spe præluceat in posterum, Cic. III. To carry or hold a light before some one; to light one: quum fulgur . . . servum prælucentem examinasset, Suet. IV. To be more bright, beautiful, splendid, resplendent than something else; to surpass anything in brightness, beauty, or splendour: nullus in orbe sinus Baſis præluceat amœnia, Hor.

præ-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. e. n. and a. (Prop.): To play beforehand; Fig.: To give a prelude of what is about to happen: Mariana rabies intra urbem præluserat, etc., Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pré luder*.

præ-lustr-is, e, adj. [præ; l. lustr-] Very illustrious or magnificent: Ov.

præmandā-ta, ōrum, n. [præmand(a)-o] (Things commanded beforehand; hence) A writ of arrest: Cic.

præ-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To order or command beforehand: ut conquireretur, præmandavi, Script. ap. Cic. II. Meton.: To order or procure beforehand: puerum, Plaut.

præ-mātūrus, a, um, adj. Too early, untimely, premature: hiems, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prématuré*.

præ-medicā-tus, a, um, adj. [præ; medic(a)-o] (Charmed beforehand; hence) Protected beforehand by charms: Ov.

præmeditā-tio, ōnis, f. [præmedit(a)-o] A considering beforehand, premeditation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditation*.

præ-meditōr, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. To think over; to muse or deliberate upon beforehand; to *premeditate*: præmeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic.: (without Object) tentans citharam et præmeditans, *preluding*, Tac. ¶ Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Previously considered, *premeditated*: mala præmeditata, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préméditer*.

præmetū-ens, entis: 1. P. of præmetuo. — 2. Pa.: Fearful beforehand: (with Gen.) ovis præmetuens doli, Phaed.

præ-mētūen-ter, adv. [for præmetuent-ter; fr. præmetuens, præmetuent-is] Anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

præ-mētūo, mētūi, mētūtum, mētūere, 3. v. n. To fear or be in fear beforehand: Cæsar præmetuens suis, Cæs.

præmi-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [præmi-um] To stipulate for a reward: Suet.

præ-mitto, misi, misum, mittēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To send forward or before; to dispatch in advance: edictum, Cæs.: mihi literas, Cic. II. Fig.: To send out in advance: præmissa voce, Hor. age, i. e. when he had first said, Suet.

præ-mi-um, ii, n. [for præ-em-ium, fr. præ; em-ere] (A taking beyond or above others; Concr. That which is taken beyond or above others; hence) I. A. Prop.: Profit derived from booty, booty: Ov.; Prop. B. Meton.: Game killed, prey: Hor. II. A. Gen.: Profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Lucr.; Cic. B. Esp.: I. Prop.: a. Reward, recompense: Cic.; Pl. — b. Ironically: Reward, for punishment: Ov. — 2. Meton.: A nact deserving a reward, an exploit: Virg.

præ-molestia, æ, f. Trouble beforehand, apprehension: Cic.

præ-molior, molitus sum, mōliri, 4. v. dep. To prepare, or make preparations for, beforehand: res, Liv.

præ-mōnēo, mōnui, mōnitum, mōnēre, 2. v. a. I. Gen.: To forewarn; to advise or admonish beforehand; to premonish; to remind beforehand: ut te premonerem, Pl.: me præmonēbat, ut magnopere cavorem, Cic. II. Esp.: To foretell, foreshow, predict, *prestage*: igne Pelagio Ilium arsurum, Ov.

1. **præmōn-itus**, a, um, P. of præmon-eo.

2. **præmōn-itus**, ūs, m. [præmon-eo] A forewarning, premonition: Ov.

præmonstrā-tōr, ōris, m. [præmonstr(a)-o] One who shows, or points out, beforehand; a guide, director: Ter.

præ-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Gen.: To show beforehand; to point out the way; to guide, direct: currenti spatium, Lucr. II. Esp.: To denote beforehand; to predict, *prestage*, prognosticate: aliquid populo, Cic.

præ-mordēo, morsū or mordī, morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To bite at the end or tip: linguam, Luc. II. Meton.: To bite off, *snip off*, *crib*: cux hoc Quodcumque est . . . Discipuli custos præmordet, etc., Juv.

præ-mōri-or, mortūus sum, mōri or mōriri, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: To die early or prematurely; to die: Ov. II. Fig.: Of the senses, etc.: To decay prematurely: Pl.

præmor-sus (for præmord-sus), a, um, P. of præmord-eo.

præmor-tuus, a, um: 1. P. of præmori-or. — 2. Pa.: Dead: a. Prop.: membra, Ov. — b. Fig.: pndor, Liv.

præ-mūnio, mūnivi, mūnitum, mūnire, 4. v. a. [præ; mūnio] I. Prop.: To fortify, or defend, in front: aditus operibus, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To fortify, protect, secure: genus dicendi præmunium, Cic. — 2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To defend, secure, protect one's self: Suet. — B. To place a thing before another for defence or strengthening: aliquid, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prémunir*.

præmūnī-tio, ōnis, f. [præmūnī-o] Of an orator who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say: A strengthening or fortifying; a preparation, premonition: Cic.

præ-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To tell, or relate, beforehand: rem, Ter.

præ-nāto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.

and a. I. Neut. To swim before, Pl. II. Act.: To flow past: domos, Virg. Præneste, is, n. and f. Præneste; a town of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it (now Pulestrina).—Hence, Præneste-inus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Præneste; Prænestine. —As Subst.: Prænestini, ōrum, m. (sc. eives) The Prænestines. prænītēō, nītī, n. sup., nītēre, 2. v. n. To shine or glitter much, brightly, etc. I. Prop.: cur tibi junior penitens, appear more attractive, Hor. II. Fig.: virtus, Vell.

præ-nōmen, inis, n. I. Prop.: (The name before the name of the gens; hence) The first name; prænomen; Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: An appellation or title placed before a person's name: prænomen Imperatoris, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. prénom.

præ-nosco, nōvī, nōtum, noscēre, 3. v. a. To learn, or become acquainted with, beforehand; to foreknow: futura, Cic.

prænō-tīo, ōnis, f. [PRÆNO, true root of prænō-sco] A previous notion, preconception, innate idea: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prénotion.

præ-nūbīlus, a, um, adj. Very cloudy; very dark or gloomy: Ov.

prænūnci-a, æ, f. [prænūnci-o] That which foretells; an indication; omen, token, etc.: Cic.

prænūncio, are, etc., v. prænunt. præn-ūntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To announce or publish beforehand; to foretell, foreshow, predict: aliquo instinctu afflatusque divino futura prænūnciat, Cic.

prænūnti-us (prænūnci-), ū, m. [prænūnti-o] A foreteller; one who announces beforehand; a harbinger: lucis prænūntius ales, i. e. the cock, Ov.

præoccupā-tīo, ōnis, f. [præoccup(a)-o] A seizing beforehand, preoccupation: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. préoccupation.

præ-occūpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To seize upon, to take possession of or occupy beforehand, to preoccupy: iter, Cass. B. Fig.: To preoccupy, take possession of, etc., beforehand: preoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. II. To anticipate in doing; to hasten, etc., to do: legem præoccupaverunt ferre, Liv. III. To anticipate, prevent, be beforehand with, etc.: ne alteruter præoccuparet, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. préoccuper.

præ-opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To choose or wish rather; to desire more; to prefer: præoptantes exilio modicum domi fortunam, Liv.

præ-pando, pandi, passum, and pansum, pandēre, 3. v. a. To open or spread before; to spread out, extend: I. Prop.: patulā præpandit (sc. rupe) cornua fronte, Virg. II. Fig.: præpandere lumina menti, Lucr.

præpārā-tīo, ōnis, f. [præpar(a)-o] Getting or making ready; a preparing, preparation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préparation.

præpārāto, v. præparatus. præpārā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of præpar(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Prepared, provided with anything: bene præparatum pectus, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Præparato or ex præparato, With preparation: Quint.; Liv.

præ-pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To get or make ready beforehand; to prepare: I. Prop.: locum domesticelli causā jam antea præparaverant, Cass. II. Esp.: A. With Personal pron.: To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready: Pl.—B. To make preparations for: quum . . . quæ instare videntur, præparet, Cic.—C. To provide: res necessarias, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préparer.

præ-pēd-īo, īvi, or īi, ītum, īro, 4. v. a. [præ; pes, ped-ī] To put something before the feet; hence) I. Prop.: To shackle: equos, Tac. II. Meton.: To hamper, embarrass, encumber, etc.: sese prædā, Liv. III. Fig.: To hinder, obstruct, impede: singultu medios præpediente sonos, Ov.

præ-pendēo, pendī, n. sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. To hang before, to hang down in front: circum turrim præpendentes, Cass.

præ-pe-s, pētis, adj. [for præpet-s; fr. præ; root per, whence Gr. πέρ-ομαι, Lat. pe-na, pen-na] I. Prop.: Angular t.t.: Flying forwards or before one: penna, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Swift of flight, flying quickly onwards, fleet, rapid: Virg.—B. Swift, quick, rapid, etc.: volatilis, Pl.—C. Winged: Jovis armiger, Virg.—As Subst.: præpes, ētis: 1. Fem. (sc. avis) A bird: Ov.—2. Masc.: A. (sc. equus) A winged horse: Ov.—b. (sc. homo) A winged man: Lucr.

præ-pil-ātus, a, um, adj. [præ; 2. pilā] Furnished at tip (i. e. tipped) with a ball or button: missilia, Liv.

præ-pinguis, e, adj. (Very pinguis: hence) 1. Very fat: sues, Pl.—Very rich or fertile: solum, Virg.

præpolle-nis, ntis: 1. P. of præpolle-o.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Very powerful: Liv.—b. Esp.: Very influential, of great weight: Liv.

præ-pollēo, n. perf. nor sup., pollēre, 2. v. n. I. Gen.: To exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful: Tac. II. Esp.: To be of great weight or importance; to have great influence, etc.: Tac.

præ-pondēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To be of greater weight; to preponderate: Sen. II. Act.: To outweigh: Fig.: Cic.

præ-pōno, pōstū, pōstum, pōnere (Part. Perf., præpōstus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To put or set before, to place first: paucā, Cic.: versūs, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. B. Esp.: To place or set over as chief, commander, or superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as: aliquem provinciam, Cic. II. Fig.: To set before or above, to prefer: salutem republicæ vitæ suæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposer.

præ-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bear, or carry, before: tela, Lucr. præpōs-ītio, ōnis, f. [præpo(s)-no; through true root PRÆPOS] 1. (Prop.: A putting before; Meton.: That which is put before; hence) Gramm. t.t.: A preposition: Cic.—2. A placing, or setting, before; a preferring, preference: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposition.

præpōs-ītum, i, n. [id.] (A thing set before, or above, others; hence) With the Stoics: A preferable, or advantageous, thing, but which is not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic.

1. præpōs-ītus, a, um, P. of præpo(s)-no, through true root PRÆPOS.

2. præpōs-ītus, i, m. [præpo(s)-no; through id.] (One set, or placed, over another or others; hence) I. Gen.: A prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander: Cic. II. Esp.: A. An officer in the army: Tac.—B. Of the governor of a province: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. préposé, prévôt.

præ-possūm, pōtū, posse, v. n. To be very powerful, or more powerful; to have the superiority, get the upper hand: Mæcænes præpotuere, Tac.

præpostēr-e, adv. [præposter-us] In a reversed order, irregularly: Cic.

præ-postērus, a, um, adj. (The last part, etc., in advance or foremost; hence) I. Prop.: Reversed, inverted: natalis, Pl. II. Meton.: Absurd, preposterous: imperator, Cic.: consilia, id.

præpōstus, a, um, v. præpono inil.

præ-pōtens, entis, adj. Very able or powerful: viri, Cic.: (with Gen.) rerum omnium præpotens Jupiter, id.—As Subst.: præpotens, entis, m. A very powerful person: Cic.

præ-prōpēanter, adv. Very hastily, very rapidly: Lucr.

præprōpēr-e, adv. [præproper-us] Very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste: Liv.

præ-prōpērus, a, um, adj. Very or too quick or hasty; over-hasty, sudden, precipitate. I. Prop.: festinatio, Cic. II. Fig.: ingenium, i. e. rash, Liv.

præ-pūitum, ū, n. [vox hybrida; præ; πρῆξιον] The prepuce: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. prépuce.

præques-tus (for præquer-tus), a, um, P. of obsol. præquer-or; fr. æ; queror. Having complained beforehand: multa præquestus, Ov.

præ-rādio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To beam, or glitter, forth: pilenta præradiant, Claud. II. Act.: To outshine: præradiat stellis signa minorā suis, Ov.

præ-rāpidus, a, um, adj. Very swift, very rapid: Sen.

prærep-tus (for prærap-tus), a, um, P. of prærip-io, through true root PRÆRAP.

præ-rigescō, rigdī, n. sup., rigescēre, 3. v. n. To become exceedingly

rigid: ha prærigissime mandis, Tac.

præ-ripiō, ripul, reptum, ripēre

3 v. a. [for prae-rapio] **I.**: (To take away a thing before another; hence) To snatch or tear away, to carry off: alius laudem, Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop. **I.** Gen.: To snatch away before the proper time; to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.—**2.** Bsp.: To forestal, anticipate: (without Object) non praeipiam, Cic. **B.** Meton.: To take away quickly: oscula, Lucr.

præ-rôdo, prps. no perj., rôsum, rôdere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To gnaw at the extremity, end or tip: digitos, manûs, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: To gnaw, bite, or nibble off: praroso hamo, Hor.

prærogâ-tivus, æ, v. praerogativus. **prærogâ-tivus**, a, um, adj. [prærog(a)-o] (First-asked; hence) **I.** Prop.: That is asked before others for an opinion; that votes before or first: praerogative: centuria, Cic.—As Subst.: **prærogativa**, æ, f. (sc. tribus or centuria) **A.** Prop.: The prerogative tribe or century, i. e. the tribe or century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia: Cic. **B.** Meton.: **1.** A previous choice or election: Liv.—**2.** A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: Cic. **II.** Meton.: Of, or belonging to, the prerogative century; arising from the prerogative century: omen prærogativum, the omen arising from the century that voted first, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prerogative.

prærogâ-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of praerog(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: Asked before: Cic.

præ-rôgo, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. To ask before another, to ask first: sententias, Suet.

præ-rôsus (for prærod-sus), a, um, P. of prærod-o.

præ-rumpo, rûpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. To break or tear off before or in front: funes, Cæs.

præ-rup-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of præru(m)p-o, through true root PRÆRUP.—**2.** Pa.: (Broken or torn off; hence) **A.** Prop.: Of places: Steep, abrupt, rugged: saxa, Cic.: mons, Virg. (Comp.) præruptor collis, Col.: (Sup.) præruptissima saxa, Hirt.—As Subst.: **præruptum**, i, n. A steep, abrupt, or rugged place; a precipice: Liv.—**B.** Fig.: (a) Of persons: Hasty, rash, precipitate: juvenis animo præruptus, Tac.—(b) Of things: (a) Hard, stern: dominatio, Tac.—(b) Critical, extreme: periculum, Vell.

præ-s, prædis, m. [prob. contr. fr. præ-vad-s; fr. præ-s; vad-is; cf. late form præ-vid-es] (One who is an especial vas;—or, one who becomes vas in the presence of witnesses, etc.; hence) A surety, bondsman (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general): Cic.

præ-sâgio, sâgivi or sâgii, sâgitum, sâgire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of a thing: hoc ipsum præsagens animo, Liv. **II.** Meton.: To forebode, foreshow, predict, presage: galli canendo Bæotii præsagivere victoriam, Pl.

præ-sâgi-tio, ônis, f. [præ-sâgi-o]

A presentiment, foreboding; the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.

præ-sâg-ium, i, n. [præ-sâgi-o] A presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. presage.

præ-sâg-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging: responsa, Tac.: (with Gen.) mens presaga mali, Virg.

præ-scio, scivi or sciti, scitum, scire, 4. v. a. To know beforehand, to foreknow: hæc, Suet.

præ-scisco, scivi, scitum, sciscere, 3. v. a. inch. To find out or learn beforehand: animos vulgi, Virg.

præsci-us, a, um, adj. [præsci-o] Foreknowing, prescient: corda, Virg.: (with Gen.) præscius rei, Tac.

præ-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To write before or in front; to prefix in writing: monumentis nomina, Tac. **II.** Meton.: To trace out: lineamenta, Pl. **III.** Fig.: **A.** To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: hoc, Cic.: senatui, quæ sunt agenda, præscribo, id.: (Impers. Pass.) quum ei præscriptum esset, ne, etc., id.: (without Object) ut majorem jura moresque præscriberent, id.—**B.** To dictate: carmina, Tib.—**C.** To plead as an excuse or in defence; to use as a pretext: aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prescrire.

præscrip-tio, ônis, f. [for præscrib-tio; fr. præscrib-o] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: A writing at the commencement of anything; a prefixing anything in writing: Tac.—**2.** Meton.: An inscription, title, commencement, preamble: Cic.—**B.**: (Prop.) An ordering, appointing; Meton.) A precept, order, rule, law: Cic.—**C.** An excuse, pretext, pretence: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. prescription.

præscrip-tum, i, n. [for præscrib-tum; fr. præscrib-o; fr. id.] **1.** (That which is traced out; hence) A boundary-line, a boundary, etc.: Lucr.—**2.** (That which is ordered, enjoined, etc.; hence) **A.** A precept, order, rule: Cæs.; Cic.—**B.** A task, lesson, etc.: Sen.

præscrip-tus (for præscrib-tus), a, um, P. of præscrib-o.

præ-sêco (-sico), sêcti, sêcâtum and sêctum, sêcare, 1. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To cut off at the tip or extremity; to cut off or out: partem, Ov. **II.** Esp.: Of the nail: To pare: Hor.

præsec-tus, a, um, P. of præsec-o. **præ-sens**, entis (Abl. Sing.), of persons, usually present; of things, present), adj. [præ-s-um] **I.** Prop.: That is before one; in sight or at hand; present, in person: præsens tecum egi, myself, in person, Cic.: præsens sermo, communication by word of mouth, id.—As Subst.: **præsentia**, tum, n. Present circumstances, the present state of affairs, etc.: Tac. **II.** Meton.: **A.** That happens, or is done, immediately; immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct: præsens pœna sit, Cic.—**B.** That operates immediately or quickly; instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful: (Comp.) non præsentius ullum, etc., Virg.: (Sup.) præsentissima pericula, Quint.

—**C.** Of disposition or character: Present, collected, resolute: animus, Cic.—**D.** Present, aiding, favouring, propitious: dea, tu præsens, nostro succurre labori, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. présent.

præsen-sio, ônis, f. [for præsent-sio; fr. præsent-io] A feeling beforehand; hence) **1.** A foreboding, presentiment: Cic.—**2.** A preconception: Cic.

præsen-sus (for præsent-sus), a, um, P. of præsent-io.

præsent-ia, æ, f. [præsens, præsent-is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A being before, in view, or at hand; presence: Cic.; Virg.—Particular phrase: In præsentia: **1.** For the present, at present, now; at the time, then: Cic.—**2.** Present, at hand: Nep. **B.** Esp.: Of the mind: Readiness in emergencies, presence, resolution, courage: Cæs.; Cic. **II.** Meton.: Impression, efficacy, effect: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. présence.

præ-sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. To feel or perceive beforehand; to have a presentiment of; to presage, divine: dolos, Virg.: (without Object) animo: (Impers. Pass.) præsensum est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. presentir.

præsent-i-sco, no perf. nor sup., ère, 3. v. a. inch. [præsent-i-o] To begin to have a presentiment of: Ter.

præsep-o, is, n., -es (-ia), is, f.; -ia, æ, f. [præsep-o] (The thing fenced in front, or barricaded; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** An inclosure of any kind; a stable, stall, fold, pen: Virg.; Cæto; Var.—**B.** A crib, manger: Phaed. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A hut, hovel, dwelling: Plaut.—**B.** Of bees: A hive: Virg.—**C.** A tavern, etc.: Cic.—**D.** A crib for a table: Hor.

præ-sêpio, sepsi, septum, sêpire, 4. v. a. To fence in front, block up, barricade: omni aditu præsepto, Cæs.

præsep-tus, a, um, P. of præsep-io.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ; 2. ser-o] (By an arranging before; hence) Especially, particularly: Cic.

1. præse-s, præsidis, adj. [for præsid-s; fr. præsid-eo] Guarding, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge: præsidēs dñi, Tac.—As Subst.: **præses**, idis, m. (sc. homo, etc.). A guardian, defender, protector: Cic.; Liv.

2. præse-s, præsidis, m. [id.] One that presides over persons or things; a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler: Virg.; Suet.

præside-na, ntis, P. of præside-o.—As Subst.: A president, director, ruler: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. président.

præ-sidêo, sêdi, sessum, sîdere, 2. v. n. and a. [for præ-sedeo] **I.** Prop.: To sit before, or in front: sellâ curuli, Cic. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To guard, protect, defend: **1.** Neut.: Gallia, quæ semper præsidet... huic imperio, Cic.—**2.** Act.: Gallia litus, Tac.—**B.** To preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: **1.** Neut.: ut idem ad portas urbanis præsideat rebus, Cæs.—**2.**

Act.: exercitum, to command: Cæs.

¶ Hence, Fr. *présider*.

præsid-arius, a, um, adj. [*præsid-um*] (*Of, or belonging to, a præsidium*; hence) *That serves for defence or protection*: milites, garrison soldiers, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *præsidiare*.

præsid-ium, i, n. [*præsid-eo*] (*A guarding, protecting, or defending*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Defence, aid, assistance, protection, help*: Cæs.; Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: 1. Gen.: *Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **Milit.** 1. **a.**: *A garrison, soldiers, troops, forces in garrison*: Cæs.; Cic.

— **b.**: *An escort, guard, etc.*: Nep. — **C.**: *A post, outpost, picket, etc.*: Cæs. — **B.**: *A post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: Cic. — **C.**: *Means of aid, help, assistance of any kind*: Cic.; Nep.

III. Fig.: *Of persons: Defence, assistance, protection*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présider*.

præ-significo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To show, or signify, beforehand; to foreshow, presignify*: Cic.

præ-sign-is, e, adj. [*præsign-um*] (*Having a mark above or beyond others*; hence) *Distinguished before or above others; remarkable, illustrious, excellent*: præsignita tempora corru, Ov.

præ-silio, prps, n. perfr. nori sup., silire, 4. v. n. [*for præ-silio*] (*To leap before or forth; hence*) *Of tears: To spring or gush forth*: Plant.

præ-sōno, sōnū, sōnitum, sōnāre, v. n. *To sound before*: præsonuit solenni tibia cantu, Ov.

præ-spargo (-spargo), sparsi, sparsum, spargere, 3. v. a. *To scatter, or streu, before*: Lucr.

præstā-bilis, e, adj. [*2. præst(a)-o*] (*Surpassing, pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent*: (with Dat.) (Comp.) dignitas præstabilior, Cic.: reipublicæ, id.

præsta-nis, antis, 1. P. of præst(a)-o. — **2.** Pa.: **a.** Gen.: (a) *Of persons: Pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: (Comp.) virginibus præstantior, Ov. (*Sup.*), also, with Dat.) præstantissimus sapientie, Tac. — (b) *Of things: Pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished*: natura, Cic.: præstanti corpore Nymphæ, Virg. — **b.** Esp.: *Efficacious, powerful*: medicina, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *préstant*.

præstant-ia, æ, f. [*præstans, præstant-is*] *Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préstance*.

præsto-s, præstitis, adj. comm. gen. [*for præsta-(t)-s*; from præst(a)-o] (*Standing before*; hence, as an epithet of deities) *Presiding, protecting*: Lares, Ov.

præ-stig-ia, æ, f. (mostly plur.) [*cym. dub.*; but prob. fr. præsti(n)guo, through root true PRÆSTIG] (*An extinguishing or obscuring*; hence, in reference to anything whereby the mental powers are, for a while, extinguished or obscured) **I.** Prop.: *An illusion, deception, sleight, feat oflegerdemain or magic, etc.* **II.**

Fig.: *Trickery, deception, etc.*: Cic.

¶ Hence, Fr. *prestige*.

præ-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stingere, 3. v. a. (Prop.: *To extinguish*; Fig.) *To weaken, obscure, etc.*: fata animi ejus aciem præstinxerant, Vell.

præ-stitūo, stitūi, stitutum, stitūere, 3. v. a. [*for præ-statuo*] *To determine or appoint beforehand*: to prescribe: nulla præstituta die, Cic.

præsti-tus (*for præsta-tus*), a, um, P. of præst(a)-o, through true root PRÆSTA.

1. præsto, adv. [*cym. dub.*: perhaps præst-o, fr. obsol. adj. præst-us, standing before: fr. 2. præst-o] *At hand, ready, present, here*: ibi mihi præsto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. — *Particular phrases*: **1.** *Præsto esse*: **a.** *To arrive or appear*: Auct. Her. — **b.** *To present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: Cic. — **2.** *Præsto esse, etc., or adire*: *To be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid*: Cic.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *præsto*.

2. præsto, stitūi, stitutum, stāre, 1. c. n. and a. **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To stand, or take up a stand, before or in front*: dum primæ præstant acies, Luc. **II.** Fig.: **a.** *Neut.*: *To stand out, be superior, distinguish one's self*: (with Dat.) ceteris, Cic. — *Particular expression*: *Præstat, etc.*; *It is, etc., preferable or better*: motus præstat componere fluctus, Virg. — **B.** Act.: **1.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstant, Liv. — **2.**: *A To become surety for; to answer or rouch for; to warrant, be responsible for; to take upon one's self*: quem tamen ego præstare non poteram, Cic. — **b.** In purchases, etc.: *Pass.*: *To be made good*: damnus, Cic. — **3.** *To fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute*: officitiae jns, Cic. — **4.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain, etc.*: pacem cum aliquo, Liv.: (with second Acc. of further definition) socios salvos præstare, Cic. — **5.**: **a.** Gen.: *To show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: virtutem, Cæs. — **b.** Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To show, prove, or behave, one's self or itself*, as: præsta to eum, qui, etc., show thyself such, as, etc.: Cic. — **6.**: **a.** *To give, offer, furnish*: quum senatui sententiam præstaret, Cic.: alicui auxilium, Entr. — **b.** *To offer, expose*: catervæ hostium terga præstare, i. e. to flee, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prêtr*.

præ-stōl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [*for præ-stell-or*; fr. præ; στρέλλ-ουα] (*To place one's self before*; hence) *To stand ready for, to wait for, expect a person or thing*. **I.** Neut.: *ut in Formiano tibi præstolere, Cic. II.* Act.: *quem præstolare, Parmeno, hic ante ostium? Ter.*

præstric-tus (*for præstrig-tus*), a, um, P. of præstrig(n)-o, through true root PRÆSTRIG.

præ-stringo, strinxī, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. **I.** *To bind very much; to bind fast or hard; to bind or draw close together*: pollices nodo præ-

stringere, Tac. **II.**: (*To bind or fasten in front*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To bind around, to wind about something*: tempora sertis, Stat. **B.** Meton.:

1. *Of weapons: To make blunt, dull, etc.*: aciem ferri, Pl. — **2.** *To blind, obscure, etc.*: cujus dignitas et splendor præstringebat, credo, oculos Vatini, Cic. **C.** Fig.: *Of the mind: To obscure, dim, render dull, etc.*: aciem animi, Cic.

præstruc-tus, a, um: **1.** P. of præstru-o, through true root PRÆSTRUC (v. struo mil.). — **2.** Pa.: *Prepared*: præstructis bellis civilibus hostis, Claud.

præ-stru-ō, struxī, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To build before, or in the first place, as a preparation for other buildings; to lay a foundation*: Col. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To make ready or prepare beforehand for anything*: frans fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut, etc., Liv. — **2.** *To arrange or contrive beforehand*: quum præstructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet. **II.**: (Prop.: *To build up something in front*; Meton.) *To block or stop up; to render impassable*: ille ædium vasti præstruxerat objice montis, Ov.

præ-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To sweat beforehand*: dum matutinis præsudat solibus aer, Claud.

præsul, ūlis, c. [*for præsul*; fr. præsul-lo] *One who leaps or dances before others; a public dancer*: Cic.

præsult-ator, ōris, m. [*præsult(a)-o*] *One who leaps or dances before others; a public dancer*: Liv.

præsul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. prop. [*for præsul-to*; fr. præsul-lo, through true root PRÆSUL] *To leap or dance before*: præsulatore hostium signis, Liv.

præ-sum, fdi, esse, v. n. (*To be before a thing or person*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend*: in provinciā, Cic.: (with Dat.) omnibus Druidibus præst urus, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead in*: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed præfuit, Cic. — **B.** *To protect, defend*: præsumt mœnibus Urbis, Ov.

præ-sūmo, sumpsi and sumsi, sumptum and sumtum, sūmere, 3. v. a. **1.**: **A.** Prop.: *To take before, take first or beforehand*: presumendo remedia munitur corpus, Tac. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate*: heredum officia, Pl. — **2.** *To spend, or employ, beforehand*: fortunam luxu, Tac. — **3.** *To imagine, represent, or picture, to one's self beforehand*: spe bellum, Virg. — *Particular expression*: *Presumptum habere, To presuppose, take for granted*: Tac. — **4.** *To see before, to foresee, to infer beforehand, to believe, suppose, presume*: fortunam alijncis, Tac. **II.** *To take before the proper time*: diadema, Claud.

¶ Hence, Fr. *presumer*.

præsump-tio, ōnis, f. [*præsump-o*] **1.** Gen.: *A taking beforehand a*

using, or enjoying, in advance; anticipation: Pl.—2. A representing to one's self beforehand; a conception, supposition, presumption: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *présomption*.

præsum-ptus (-tus), a, um: 1. P. of *præsumo*.—2. Pa.: Taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived: suspicio, Tac.

præ-sūo, sūi, sūtum, sūere, 3. v. a. (To *sew in front*; to *sew over*, *sew up*; hence) To cover over: hastam follis, Ov. **præ-sū-tus**, a, um, P. of *præsumo*. **præ-tac-tus** (for *præt-ag-tus*), a, um, P. of *præt-ag*(ng)-o, through true root PRÆTAG.

præt-ec-tus (for *præt-eg-tus*), a, um, P. of *præt-ego*.

præ-tēgo, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. To cover over, to shelter, protect: cavo prætēgit are caput, Prop.

præ-tendō, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To stretch forth or forward, to extend: prætēntaque fortī Tula tenet dextrā, Ov. B. Meton.: Of the sight: To set or place forth: Pl. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To spread before, or in front: cordi prætenditur membrana, Pl.—2. Esp.: To spread, draw, hold, or place a thing before another: vestem oculis, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: a. Of places, etc.: To stretch out before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to: Liv.; Tac.—b. Of a camp, force, etc.: To lie, be pitched, or stationed, before or over against: Tac.; Claud.—2. To prefix a statement, preface, etc.: to preface a statement, etc., with: decreto sermonem, Liv. C. Fig.: 1. To hold out or bring forward as an excuse; to allege, pretend: hominis decissimū nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, to allege in excuse for, Cic.—2. To allege, assert a thing: nec conquis unquam Prætendit tædas, i. e. I never pretended to be your husband, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétendre*.

præ-tēto, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously: manu silvas, Ov. B. Fig.: To test or try beforehand: vires, Ov. II. To hold before one's self: prætendat pallia lavā, Claud.

præt-en-tus (for *prætend-tus*), a, um, P. of *prætendo*.

præ-tēpesco, tēpūi, no sup., tēpescere, 3. v. n. To glow strongly: Fig.: Of love: Ov.

præ-ter, adv. and prep. [præ, with the demonstrative suffix ter] I. Adv.: Past, by, beyond, in the fig. sense; i. e., A. Comparatively: Before, beyond, above, more: quod mihi videre facere præter quam res to adhortatur tua, Ter.—B. Exceptionally: Except, excepting, unless, save: cavendus sunt quadam familiaritates, præter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. II. Prep.: A. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Præ, by, before, along: præter castra copias transduxit, Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: Over, beyond; against, contrary to: præter naturam præterque fatum, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Beyond, above, more

than: præter ceteros laborabis, Cic.—b. Besides, in addition to: ut præter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Cæs.—c. Besides, except: hoc nemini, præter me, videtur, Cic. III. In composition: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: Past, beyond: prætergrædior.—2. Esp.: a. By, past: præterlabor.—b. Across, over, beyond: prætervolvo, no. 11. B. Fig.: Beyond, besides, in addition: præterea.

præter-āgo, no perf., actum, āgere, 3. v. a. To drive by or past: diversoria nota Præteragens equus, Hor.

præter-ēā, adv. [for *præter-eam*; fr. *præter*; is, (Acc. fem. sing.) eam] 1. Beyond this or that, besides: Cic.—2. Besides, moreover: Cic.—3. Henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter: Virg.

præter-ēo, ivi (and more freq. li), itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go by or past; to pass by: nec, quæ præterit, hora redire potest, Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To go by or past, to pass by: hortos, Cic.: ripas Flumina prætereunt, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. To pass by an evil, to escape a danger: nescis, quid mali præterieris, Ter.—2. Præterit, etc., aliquem, The matter, etc., escapes, etc., one, i. e. is unperceived, unknown: Cic.—3.: (To pass by or over, i. e.) a. To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention: libidines, Cic.: partem orationis silentio, id.—b. To pass over, omit, make no use of: locus, qui præteritus negligentia est, Ter.—c. To pass over, omit, leave out, in reading, writing, etc.: syllabas, Suet.—d. To neglect or forget to do a thing: dicere, Plaut.: præterire tamen non potui, quin et scriberem ad te, etc., Script. ap. Cic.—e. In elections, legacies, invitations, donations, etc.: To pass over, take no notice of, neglect, reject, exclude anyone: fratris filium, Cic.—f. To go beyond, to surpass, excel: virtus alios tua præterit omnes, Ov.

præter-ēquit-a-ns, ntis, P. of *præter-ēquit*(a)-o. Riding by: Liv.

præter-fēro, no perf., lātum, ferre, v. a. To carry by or past: Pass.: To come, run, drive, or fly past: latebras eorum præterlata acies est, Liv. **præter-flūo**, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To flow by or past: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) annis præterfluens moenia, Liv. II. Fig.: To go by or past, to pass away: prospicere venientem voluptatem, nec præteritam præterfluere sinere, to escape, vanish, Cic.

præter-grādior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. [for *præter-gradi-or*] I. Prop.: To walk or march past; to go or pass beyond: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) castra, Cic. II. Fig.: To surpass, excel: qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall.

præter-i-ens, prætereuntis, P. of *prætere-o*, through true root PRÆTERI.

præter-i-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *prætere-o*, through true root PRÆ-

TERI.—2. Pa.: a. Gen.: Gone by, past, past and gone, departed: nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. præteritum, i. n. (That which is past; hence) Things done in time past, past conduct: Suet.—2. præterita, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. facta) Things gone by, the past: Cic. b. Esp.: departed, deceased, dead: fas est præteritos semper amare viros, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préterit*.

præter-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: To glide by or past: præterlabentia flumina, Quint.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) quum tumultum præterlabere recortem, Virg. II. Fig.: To slip away ante præterlabitur (sc. definitio), quam percepta est, Cic.

præter-lā-tus, a, um, P. of *præterfero*, through *præter*, and root LA; v. *fero* init.

præter-māo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To go by or past: Lucr.

prætermis-sio, ōnis, f. [for *prætermitt-sio*; fr. *prætermitt-o*] 1. A leaving out, omission: Cic.—2. A passing over, neglecting: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prétermis-sion*.

prætermis-sus (for *prætermitt-sus*), a, um, P. of *prætermitt-o*.

præter-mitto, misi, mīssum, mittere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: O. living objects: To allow, suffer, or permit to go past: qui neminem prætermiserit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To allow, etc., to slip or pass by: nullum diem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To omit, neglect: quid Libonem prætermisissum sceleris putas? Cic.—2. In reading or writing: To pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit: ne illud quidem prætermittam, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, Cæs.—3. To pass by, overlook: Ter.; Lucr.

præter-nāvigō, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To sail by or past: Suet.

præter-quā, adv. Beyond, besides, except, save: Cic.; Liv.

prætervec-tio, ōnis, f. [for *præterveh-tio*; fr. *præterveh-or*] A riding, sailing, or passing by: omnium, Cic.

prætervec-tus (for *præterveh-tus*), a, um, P. of *præterveh-or*.

præter-vēhor, vectus sum, vēhi (in thesis, præter erant vecti, Ov.), 3. v. dep. n. I. Prop.: To be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by: qui prætervehantur, Cic.: (with Acc. dependent on prep. in verb) Dulichios portās, Ov. II. Meton.: Of foot soldiers: To pass by: cito agmine forum prætervecti, Tac. III. Fig.: To pass by or over: aliquid silentio, Cic.

præter-vōlo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. A. Prop.: Of winged creatures: To fly past or by: præter volans aquila, Suet. B. Fig.: To slip by, to escape: sententia acuta non auctorum hominum sensus prætervolant, Cic. II.: A. To fly across or over: Fig.: raptim prætervolat (sc. hasta) auras, Sil.—B. To pass over cursorily: proposita, Cic.

præ-texo, texti, textum, texere, 2. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To weave before or in front; so, prps. only in *Pa. prætextus*, no. 2. **II. Meton.**: *A. To fringe, edge, border, etc.*: amictus, Ov. — **B.** To cover the border, or edge, of anything; to fringe: prætextit arundine ripas Minucius, Virg.—**C.** Of nations, etc., as objects: To touch, or border, upon: utraque nationes Rheno prætextuntur, Tac.—**D.** To furnish, provide, with anything: omnia, quas agnuntur accerrime, lenioribus principis natura prætextuit, Cic. **III. Fig.**: **A.** To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext: cupiditatem triumphali, Cic.—**B.** To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, with anything: hoc prætextit nomine culpam, Virg.

prætexta, æ, v. l. prætextus, **prætext-atus**, a, um, adj. [*prætext-a*] (Provided, or furnished, with a pretexta; hence) **I. Prop.**: Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætexta: pupillus, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **prætext-atus**, i, m. (sc. homo) One who wears the toga prætexta: Liv. **II. Fig.**: Veiled or disguised; hence, equivocal, licentious: verba, Suet.—**mores**, Ov. **prætex-tum**, i, n. [*prætex-o*] 1. (A thing made and placed in front; hence) An ornament: Fig.: reipublicæ, Sen.—2. (A thing pretended, alleged as an excuse, etc.; hence) A pretence, excuse: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

1. **prætex-tus**, a, um: 1. *P.* of *prætex-o*.—2. *Pa.*: a. *Prop.*: Woven at the front, or edge: toga prætexta, The edged toga; i. e. the toga, or outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and certain priests at Rome, and, also, by freedborn children of both sexes: Cic.—**As Subst.**: **prætexta**, æ, f. (sc. toga) = toga prætexta: Cic.; *Prop.*—**b.** *Meton.*: Clothed with, or wearing, the toga prætexta: senatus, *Prop.*—**As Subst.**: **prætexta**, æ, f. (sc. fabula) A tragedy; because characters wearing the toga prætextæ were introduced into it: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

2. **prætex-tus**, ūs, m. [*prætex-o*] 1. (A weaving in front; hence) Outward appearance, show, etc.: Tac.—2. (A pretending, etc.; hence) Pretence, pretext: colour: Tac.; Just. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétexte*.

præ-timēdo, timidi, m. sup., timēre, 2. v. n. To be in great fear, or greatly afraid: Plaut.; Sen.

præ-tingo, tinxī, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. To dip in, or moisten, beforehand: semina veneno, Ov.

præ-tor, ōris, m. [for præi-tor, from præ-o, through true root PRÆI] (One who goes before; hence) **I. Gen.**: A leader, head, chief, president: Cic.: prætor maximus, i. e. the dictator, Liv.: ærarii, president of the treasury, Tac. **II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: A prætor; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 387; after the first Punic war there were two: prætor urbanus for Roman citizens, and prætor peregrinus for stran-

ers: Cic. **B. Meton.**: A præproptor; an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. préteur*.

prætori-ānus, a, um, adj. [*prætori-um*] Of, or belonging to, the body-guard; prætorian: miles, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prétorien*.

prætorium, ii, v. prætorius.

prætor-i-us, a, um, adj. [*prætor*] (Of, or belonging to, a prætor; hence)

1. *Of, or belonging to, a general*: cohorts, the cohort or body-guard attached to a general, a prætorian cohort, Cæs.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side furthest from the enemy), Cæs.—**As Subst.**: **prætorium**, ii, n.: a. (sc. tabernaculum): (a) *Prop.*: A general's tent: Cæs.—(b) *Meton.*: A council of war, held in the general's tent: Liv.—b. (sc. agmen) The prætorian band, the imperial body-guard, the guards (the commander was styled præfectus prætorio): Tac.—2. *Of, or belonging to, the prætor or prætors*: prætorian: jus, proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **prætorius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) One who has been prætor, an ex-prætor: Cic.—3. *Of, or belonging to, the præproptor*: præproptorian: domus, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **prætorium**, ii, n. (sc. ædificium): a. *Prop.*: The official residence of the governor in a province: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: (a) A palace: Juv.—(b) A magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: Juv.—(c) Of the cell of the queen-bee: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) prétoire*.

præ-torquēo, no perf., tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. To twist forward, twist round: Plaut.

prætor-tus (for prætorqu-tus), a, um, *P.* of prætorqu-eo.

præ-trépida-nus, nūs, *P.* of obsol. præ-trépida(a)-o. Trembling greatly, very hasty or impatient: mens, Cat.

præ-trépīdus, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: Trembling very much: cor, Pers. **II. Fig.**: Trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted: prætrepidus vixit, Suet.

præ-tūmidus, a, um, adj. Much swollen, puffed up: Claud.

præ-tūra, æ, f. [for præi-tura; fr. præ-o, through true root PRÆI] (A going before; hence) The office, or dignity, of a prætor (or one who goes before); the prætorship: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. préture*.

præ-umbra-nus, ntis, *P.* of obsol. præ-umbr(a)-o. (Prop.: Casting a shade before; Fig.: Darkening, obscuring: Tac.

præ-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. 1. To burn at the end or tip, for the purpose of hardening: hastam, Liv. **II. Of cold**: To nip, or pinch, exceedingly: membra, Pl.

præus-tus (for præur-tus), a, um, *P.* of præur-o.

præut, v. præ.

prævāle-n-s, ntis: 1. *P.* of prævāle-o.—2. *Pa.*: Very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv.: mons, Pl.

præ-vālēo, vālūi, no sup., vālere, 2. v. n. 1. *A. Gen.*: To be very powerful, superior, or distinguished: prævalet arcu, Stat. **B. Esp.**: Of remedies, etc.: To be of great virtue, efficacy, or power: *Fr. II.*: **A. Gen.: (To be powerful beyond some person or thing; hence) 1. Physically: To obtain or have the superiority, to prevail, etc.: Pl.—2. Morally: a. To get the upper hand, to prevail, etc.: auctoritas Cluvii prævaluit, Tac.—b. To have greater weight, influence, or power: certamen accerrimum, amita potius, an mater, apud Nerone prævaleret, Tac.—c. To have, or obtain, the advantage; to prevail, gain the day, prove successful, etc.: Pl. **B. Esp.**: To take the first place or rank; to rank foremost in estimation, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prevailoir*.**

præ-vālidus, a, um, adj.: 1. *P.* of prævāle-o. Very strong, very powerful, possessing great strength: juvenis, Liv.—b. *Fig.*: (a) Very powerful, mighty, or influential: urbes, Liv.—(b) Prevalent, prevailing: vitia, Tac.—(c) Mightily, i. e. great, imposing, etc.: equitum Romanorum prævalida nomina, Tac.—2. Strong beyond due measure or proportion; too strong: Of the soil: Virg.

præ-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To fortify in front: pontem, Hirt.

prævarīcā-tio, ōnis, f. [*prævarīc(a)-or*] A stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty:—esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévarication*, “prevarication.”

prævarīcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who violates his duty:—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévaricateur*, “a prevaricator.”

præ-vāric-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [*præ*; varic-us] **I. Prop.**: To spread the legs very wide apart in walking; to straddle very much, to walk crookedly, not to walk straight: Pl. **II. Fig.**: a. To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly:—esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: Cic.—b. To favour collusively: (with Dat.) accusationi, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. prévariquer*.

prævec-tus (for præveh-tus), a, um, *P.* of præveh-or.

præ-vēhor, vectus sum, vēhi, 3. c. dep. 1. *A.*: Of personal subjects: To ride before or in advance: per obliqua campi, Liv.: equo, Virg.—**B.** Of weapons as subjects: To fly in advance, or forwards: missilia hostium prævehuntur, Tac. **II.** Of a river:

To be borne or carried by; to rush rapidly past: Germaniam prævehitur Rhenus, Tac.

præ-velo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To put a veil, or cover, before any object; to veil or cover over: Claud.

præ-velox, ōcis, adj. Very fleet, quick, or swift: Quint.; Pl.

præ-venio, vēni, ventum, vēnire (in *metes*, præquidē veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. I. Prop.: A. Neut.: To come or go before, to precede: Lucifero præveniente, Ov.—B.: 1. Act.: To come before, get the start of, anticipate; to prevent: ut beneficio prævenire desiderium plebis, Liv.—2. Pass.: To be prevented, hindered, etc.: præventus morte, Ov. II. Fig.: To surpass, excel, be superior: fecunditate, Col. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévenir*.

præven-tus, a, um, P. of præven-to.

præ-verro, verri, versum, verrere, 3. v. a. To sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

præ-vertō (-vortō), verti, ver-sum, vertere, 3. v. a. (To turn before; hence) I. To prefer: aliquid, quod hulo sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun: ventos cursu pedum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. To be beforehand with; to anticipate: fata aliquem, Ov.—2. To render useless: usum opportunitas prævertit, Liv.—3. To take possession of beforehand; to pre-occupy, prepossess: amore animos, Virg.—4. To surpass in worth, outweigh, exceed, be of more importance: bello quoque, Liv.—5. To turn one's attention first or principally to; to look first of all to; hinc rei prævertendum existimavi, Cæs.—6. To do or attend to first or in preference: prævertendum sibi esse dixit, Liv.—7. To apply one's self particularly to a thing: ad interna, Tac.

præ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [id.] (Prop.: To go before, precede; Fig.) 1. To be beforehand with; to anticipate: pulchre prævertor viros, Plaut.—2. To turn one's attention first or principally to; to look first of all to: illic prævertamur, Hor.—3. To do, or attend to, first or in preference: Plant.; Liv.

præ-vidēō, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To see first or beforehand: an quia prævisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. II. Fig.: To see beforehand, to foresee: non præviderant impetum hostium milites, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prévoir*.

præ-vi-sus (for prævid-sus), a, um, P. of prævid-eo.

præ-vitō, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To corrupt or vitiate beforehand: hunc (sc. gurgitem) dea prævitavit, Ov.

præ-vi-us, a, um, adj. [præ: vi-a] Going before, leading the way: prævius auteit, Ov.

præ-vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. To fly before or in advance: Cic.

præ-smaticus, i, m. = πρᾶσματικός. One skilled in the business of the laic; one who furnished orators and advoca-

cates with materials for their speeches: Cic.

pran-d-ō, prandi, pransum, prandere, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. contr. fr. pran-ed-eo; fr. Doric πρᾶν = πρᾶν; root *ed*; cf. *edo* init.] (To eat early in the morning; hence) I. Neut.: To take an early morning meal; to take breakfast; to breakfast: Caninio consule, scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. II. Act.: To breakfast on anything; to take as a breakfast, or prps., a luncheon: lusciniās, Hor.

prand-ium, i, n. [prand-co] (An eating early in the morning; hence, Concr.) I. Prop.: That which is taken early in the morning; an early meal; a breakfast; prps. luncheon, taken before noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the feed, or fodder, of animals: Plaut.

pran-sor, ōris, m. [for prand-sor; fr. prand-co] One that eats breakfast or partakes of a meal in the forenoon; a guest: Plaut.

pran-sus (for prand-sus), a, um: 1. P. of prand-co.—2. Pa.: That has breakfasted: pransus non avide, Hor.

prāt-ensis, e, adj. [prat-um] Growing or found in meadows; meadow-fungi, Hor.

prātū-lum, i, n. dim. [for prato-lum; fr. pratum, (uncontr. Gen.) prato-i] A small meadow: Cic.

prātūm, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A meadow: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Meadow-grass: Ov.—B. Of the sea: A broad field, plain: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prat*; (mod.) *pré*.

prāve, adv. [prav-us] Improperly, wrongly, anis, ill, badly: prave cœnabat, Cic.: (Sup.) pravissume, Sall.

prāv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the prāvus; hence) 1. Crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: Cic.—2. a. Irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: C. v.—b. Of character, etc.: Viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity: Cic.; Tac.

prāvus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: membra, Cic.: talus, Hor.—Particular phrase: In pravum, Into crookedness: Tac. II. Fig.: Perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: (Comp.) quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic.: (Sup.) pravisimus homo, Vell.

Praxitēles, is, m., Πραξιτέλης. Praxiteles: 1. A celebrated Greek statuary.—Hence, Praxitēl-yus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles; Praxitelian.—2. An artist in bas-relief in the time of Pompey.

prēcā-rī-o, adv. [precari-us] By entreaty or request: Cic.

prēc-āri-us, a, um, adj. [prex, prec-is] (Of, or belonging to, prex; hence) 1. Obtained by begging, entreaty, or prayer: incolunitas, Script. ap. Cic.—2. (Prop.): That may be obtained by entreaty; hence, the issue being

regarded as uncertain: Meton.) Doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *précaire*.

prēcā-tio, ōnis, f. [prec(a)-or] I. Prop.: A praying, prayer: Cic. II. Meton.: A form of prayer: Pl.

prēcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who requests, entreats, or beseeches; an intercessor: Plaut.

prēcāre (-tāre), ārum, f. The price; a species of vine: Virg.

Prēciani, ōrum, m. The Preciani; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root PRATSH or PRACHH, rogare] I. Gen.: A. Act.: 1. With personal objects: To ask, beg, pray, beseech, entreat, address entreaties to: socios, Virg.: deosque precatur et oret, Ut redate miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor.—2. With things as objects: To ask, beg, pray, for something; or, that something may take place, etc.: a quibus bona precaremur, Cic.—B. Neut.: To pray, beg, entreat, make entreaties, etc.: cui me Fortuna precari . . . voluit, Virg.: ut illis præmium daret, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of the gods: 1. Neut.: To pray, offer prayers, make supplications: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Virg.—2. Act.: a. To pray to; offer prayers to; supplicate: deos, Cic.—b. To ask something of, from, the gods in prayer: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) quod precarer deos, etc., Cic.—B. To wish, express a wish, for something for one: In a good or bad sense: salutem, Cic.: (without Object) male precari, to utter imprecations, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prier*.

prē-hendo (synop. *prendo*), di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [præ; obsol. *hend-o*, akin to Gr. *χαράω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lay hold of firmly, seize, catch, grasp, snatch, etc.: dexteram, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To lay, or catch, hold of; to detain one in order to speak with him: aliquem, Cic.—2. To seize, take by surprise, catch: in patenti Prensus Zægæ, Hor.—3. Poet.: To take in with the eye, to reach with the eye: aliquid oculis, Lucr. II. Fig.: Of the mind: To seize, apprehend, comprehend: quum animus ipsum moderantem pene prehendit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prendre*.

prēhen-so (pren-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. freq. [for prehend-so; fr. prehend-o] I. Gen.: To grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: brachia manu, Hor. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: To take hold of, seize, in order to detain a person: exantium mandis, Liv. B. Meton.: To sue or solicit for an office: patres, Liv.: (without Object) prenat unus P. Galba, sollicitis for the consulship, Cic.

prēhen-sus (pren-) (for prehend-sus), a, um, P. of prehend-o.

Prēlius (Pri-) lacus. The Lake Prēlius or Prius; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Castiglione).

prē-lum, i, n. [for pre-m-lum; fr. prem-o] (The pressing or squeezing thing; hence) A wine-press, oil-press: Virg.

prēm-o, pressi, pressum, prēmēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. With personal subjects: *To press, squeeze, etc.*: anguem, Virg.—2. With things as subjects: *To press, rest heavily on, etc.*: non trabes Hymettie Premunt columnas, etc., Hor.—Particular phrases: Premere ubera: *A. To milk*: Ov.—b. Premere vestigia alleijus, *To tread in, to follow, one's footsteps*: Tac.—c. Premere fronsa dente, *To bite, to champ the bit*: Ov.—d. Premere ore (or morsu) aliquid, *To chew, eat*: Ov.—e. Pressum lac, i. e. Cheese: Virg.—f. Premere aëra, *To press the air, i. e. to fly*: Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. *To press a place, etc., with one's body, etc.*: scdilla, i. e. *sit on the seats*, Ov.—2. *To press firmly or closely*: pede presso, *foot to foot, in close ranks*, Liv.: laqueo collum pressissime paternum, Hor.—3. *To press together, to close*: oculos, Virg.: os, id.—4. *To press tightly; to hold fast or firmly; to grasp*: frena manu, Ov.—5. *To press into, force in, etc.*: presso sub vomere, Virg.—6. *To press down, cause to sink down, etc.*: aliquem, Ov. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *To touch, reach, arrive at, fall upon, etc.*: littora, Ov.—2. *To keep close to, to hug the shore, etc.*: litus, Hor.—B. *To cover; to conceal by covering*: fronte crimem, Virg.—C. *To make, form, or shape anything by pressing*: quod surgente die mulserit horisque diurnis, Nocte preminnt, they make into cheese, Virg.—D. In war, the chase, etc.: 1. *To press hard or close*: hesitantes, Cæs.: spumantis apri cursum clamore, Virg.—2. *To pursue closely*: adversarios acris, Nep.—E. *To press down, burden, load*: presse quum jam portum torigere carinae, Virg.—F. *To mark with anything by pressure*: multā via pressa rotā, Ov.—G.: 1. Gen.: *To let down, lower*: per æthera currum, Ov.—2. Esp. *pass in reflexive force*: *To lower one's self or itself; to sink down*: Virg.—H. *To form, or make, by sinking something into the ground, etc.; to make anything deep; to sink low*: sulcum, Virg.—J. *To set, plant, etc.*: virgulta per agros, Virg.—K. *To strike to the ground, strike down*: famulos, Virg.—L. *To shorten, tighten, draw in*: pressis habenis, Virg.—M. *To keep short, prune*: falce vitem, Hor.—N. *To check, arrest, stop*: sanguinem, Tac.: vestigia, Virg. III. Fig.: A. *To press, press upon, oppress*: necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic.—B. *To weigh down, oppress*: mentem formidine pressus, Virg.—C. *To press, urge, push, press hard, etc., with words, accusations, etc.*: me verbo premis, Cic.—D. *To urge, press, call upon; to importune with requests, etc.*: quum ad exequendum premeretur, Nep.—E. *To pursue, follow*: argumentum, Cic.—F. *To cover over, hide, etc.*: concores anime nunc, et dum nocte preminnt, Virg.—G. *To suppress, conceal, hide*: iram, Tac.—H. *To keep close*: hæc responsa . . . non ipse suo somnitu ore Latinius, Virg.—J.: 1.

With reference to the object: *To disparage, depreciate, etc.*: famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, Tac.—2. With reference to the subject: *To surpass, exceed, etc.*: si titulos ansonque tuos numerare velimus, Facta premeant annos, Ov.—K. *To compress, abridge, condense, etc.*: hæc enim, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno premebat, Cic.—L. *To check, arrest, repress, restrain*: sub corde gemitum, Virg.

prendo, ēre, v. prehendo.
prensā-tio, ōnis, f. [prens(a)-o, v. prehensio] A soliciting, suing, canvassing for an office: Cic.
prensio, ōnis, v. prehensio.
prensio, āre, v. prehensio.
prens-us (for prens-sus), a, um, P. of prend-o.

press-e, a, adv. [press-us] I. Prop.: *Closely, tightly; to putre, Pall.*—2. Fig.: a. Of pronunciation: *Shortly, neatly, trimly*: loqui, Cic.—b. Of style, etc.: (a) Concisely, not diffusely: Cic.—(b) Without ornament, simply: Cic.—(c) Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately: (Comp.) pressius, Cic.

press-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. freq. [for prem-so; fr. prem-o] *To press*: cerneret ad pectora, Ov.: pressare ubera, *to press the teats, i. e. to milk*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. presser.

1. pres-sus (for prem-sus), a, um; P. of prem-o.—2. Pa.: Of an orator or of speech: a. *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: (Comp.) in concionibus pressior, Pl.—b. *Close, exact, accurate*: Of persons or things: Thucydides ita verbi aptus et pressus, ut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence (adv.), Fr. press, "near."

2. pres-sus, ūs, m. [for prem-sus; fr. prem-o] A pressing, pressure: Cic.
prēster, ēris, m. = πρηστέρ [The burner]: 1. A prester; i. e. a fiery whirlwind, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire; a water-spout, sand-spout: Lucr.—2. A species of serpent (the bite of which causes a burning thirst): Luc.

prētō-sus, adv. [pretios-us] In a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly: vasa pretiose calata, Cic.: (Comp.) pretiosius sepeletur, Curt.

prēti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [preti-um] (Full of pretium; hence) I. Prop.: Of great value, valuable, precious: (Comp.) fulvo pretiosior are, Ov.: (Sup.) pretiosissimis rebus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive: Thais, Prop.—B. That gives a great price, extravagant: emptor, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. précieux.

prē-ti-um, ūs, m. [akin to πρὶ-αἶμα, to buy] (That which buys or purchases; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Money, wealth, etc.: converso in pretium deo, i. e. into a shower of gold, Hor. B. Esp.: Money spent for anything: Cic.: Virg. II. Meton.: A. Worth, value, price in money, etc.: Cic.—B. Wages, reward: Plaut.; Virg. III. Fig.: A. Worth, value: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde opere corum pretium faceret, would

estimate their services, Liv.—B.: 1. In a good sense: Pay, hire, wages, reward, price: pretium cure or operæ, a reward for trouble, i. e. a thing worth while, of importance, etc., Pl.: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A. Reward, punishment: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.—b. Bribery: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prix.

prex, ēcis (in Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsolet; most freq. in Plur.), f. [for precs; fr. preco-or] (The asking thing; hence) I. Gen.: A prayer, request, entreaty: Cic.: Hor. II. Esp.: A. A prayer to a deity: Cic.; Ov.—B. A curse, imprecation: Cæs.—C. An intercession: Cat.

Prīāmus, i, m., Πριάμος. Priam: 1. A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.—Hence, a. Prīā-mēs, ūdis, f., Πριάμης. Priam's daughter.—b. Prīā-m-ēlus, a, um, adj., Πριάμειος. Of, or belonging to, Priam.—c. Prīā-m-ides (Pri in poets), æ, m., Πριάμίδης. (A Prop.: A son of Priam.—(b) Meton.: Plur.: The Trojans.—2. A son of Polites, and grandson of no. 1.

Prīāpus, i, m., Πριάπος. I. Prop.: Priapus, the god of Procreation; hence, of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed. II. Meton.: A lecherous person: Cat.

prī-dem, adv. [for prae-dem; fr. prae; suffix, dem] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A long time ago, long since, in time long past: Plaut.—Particular combinations: 1. Quam pridem, How long ago; how long since, etc.: Cic.—2. Non pridem, Not long ago, a little while ago, a short time since: Ter.—3. Non (haud) ita pridem, Not so very long ago, etc., Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: In former times, formerly, previously, in time past, in old times. Just. II. Meton.: Lately: Plaut.; Cic.

prīdī-ānus, a, um, adj. [prīdī-e] Of, or belonging to, the day before; that happened, was used, eaten, etc., the day before; yesterday's: opsonia, Suet.

prī-dīe, adv. [for prae-die; fr. prae; dies, (Abl.) die] On the day before: cui quum pridie frequentes essetis, Cic.: (with quam) pridie quam ego Athenas veni, id.: (with Gen.) pridie ejus diei, Cæs.: (with Acc.) pridie Idus, Cic.

Prīēne, ēs, f., Πριήνη. Priene: a maritime town of Ionia.

prim-æv-us, a, um, adj. [prim-; æv-um] (Having the first, or earliest, age; hence) In the first period of life, young, youthful: Virg.

prim-āni, ōrum, m. [prim-a (legio)] Soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

prim-āri-us, a, um, adj. [prim-us] (Of, or belonging to, the primus; hence) One of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. primaire.

prim-i-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [prim-us; (i); gen-o] (First-begotten, or first

born: hence) *First of all, original: dies, Lucr.*

primipil-āris (primo-), *is, m.* [primipil-us] (*One belonging to the first maniple of the triarii; hence) The captain, or centurion, of the first maniple of the triarii: Suet.*

primipilus (primo-), *i, v. 2.* pilus.

prim-itiāe (-iciāe), *ārum, f.* [prim-us] (*The first things of their kind, firstlings; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of the soil: First-fruits: Ov.—B. Of other things: The first things: Tac. II. Fig.: The first things: primitive juvenismiseræ, his first unhappy essays, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. premières.*

prim-itus, *adv. [id.]* From the first; at first, for the first time: Cat.

prim-o, *adv.* [prim-us] At first, at the beginning, first, firstly: Ter.; Sall.; Cic.

primord-ium, *ii, v.* primordius.

prim-ordi-us, *a, um, adj.* [prim-us; ordi-or] (*Beginning first; hence) Original: semen, Col.—As Subst.: primordium, ii, n.* (separated and transposed, *ordia prima, Lucr.*): 1. Gen.: A first beginning, origin, commencement: Cic.—2. Esp.: The beginning of a new reign: Tac.

prim-ōris, *e, adj.* [prim-us] (*Of, or belonging to, the primus; hence) I. Of place: A. Gen.: First, foremost: dentes, Pl.—b. Esp.: The first, or fore-part, etc., of anything; the tip, end, extremity, etc., of: labra, Cic.: acies, Tac.—2. Of rank or dignity: The first, chief, principal: feminae, Tac.—As Subst.: primores, um, m.* (sc. homines) *The men of the first rank; the chiefs, nobles: Hor.; Tac.*

prim-um, *adv.* [prim-us] At first, first, in the first place, in the beginning: primum suo, deinde omnium, e conspectu remotis equis, Cæs.—Particular phrases and combinations: 1. Primum omnium, *First of all: Cic.—2. In connection with ut, ubi, simul ac, nunc, or quum, As soon as: Cic.; Ter.—3. Primum dum* (also in one word, *primumdum*), *In the first place, first: Plaut.*

pri-mus, *a, um, adj. Sup.* [for præ-mus; fr. præ; with superlative suffix, mus] I. Prop.: A. Of order: *The first, first: primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.: prima consiliorum, Tac.—Adverbial expression: In primis, Among the first: Nep.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n.* (sc. elementa) *The first principles, or elements, of things: Lucr.—B. Of place: I. Gen.: First, fore, foremost: locus, Nep.: dentes, the front teeth, Pl.—Adverbial phrases: A. In primo: (a) In front, in the van: Liv.—(b) At the commencement, in the first part: Cic.—b. In primis, Amongst the foremost, in the foremost ranks: Sall.—c. In primum, To the front: Liv.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n. The first part of a thing: prima viā, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Where a thing is first, etc., i.e. the first or fore part of anything: in primā provinciā, at the very entrance of the*

*province, Cic.—C. Of time: 1. Gen.: First, earliest: anni, Ov.—Adverbial expression: a. A primo, From the beginning, at the first: Cic.—b. In primis, In the first place: Sall.—As Subst.: prima, ōrum, n. The first beginnings, etc.: belli, Liv.—2. Esp.: When a thing is first or earliest, i.e. the commencement, beginning, rise of anything: soli, the rising sun, Virg. II. Fig.: Of rank, station, or estimation: The first, chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble: homo, Cic.: genere, et nobilitate, et pecuniā sui municipii facile primus, id: primas partes (or primas) agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank: Ter.; Cic.—Particular phrase: Cum primis, and, in primis (also written in one word, *inprimis*), With or among the first; chiefly, especially, principally, particularly: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. premier.*

1. **prin-cep-s**, *ipis, adv. c.* [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us; cap-lo] (*Taking the first place, or taken the first; hence) I. Prop.: First in time or order: principes ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.: principes ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat Agmen, Virg.—As Subst.: A. principes, ipis, m.* (sc. homo): 1. The first person in order, on a list, etc.: principes senatus, i.e. the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list, Liv.—2. a. In a good sense: An originator of anything; one who originates, or first delivers, or declares, an opinion, etc., respecting anything; one who first counsels any particular course: Cæs.—b. In a bad sense: A plotter, contriver, deviser, etc.: Cic.—3. The first person, or founder, of a family; an ancestor: Virg.—B. Milit. t. t.: 1. **prin-cipes**, *um, m.* (sc. milites). The second line of soldiers, i.e. the line between the Hastati and Triarii; they took their name, acc. to Varro, from fighting with swords from the commencement of the battle; acc. to Vegetius, from their having been originally stationed in the van: Liv.—2. **principes**, *ipis, m.* (sc. ordos): a. Prop.: A company or division of the principes: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) A centurion, or captain, of the principes: Cæs.; Liv.—(b) The office of centurion of the principes; the centurionship, or captaincy, of the principes: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: The first, chief, most eminent, most distinguished, etc.: in regendā civitate principes, Cic.—As Subst.: principes, ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo): 1. In a good sense: A chief, head, leader, a leading person, etc.: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: A head, leader, etc.: Cic. B. Esp.: Principal, high, noble, most noble, etc.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor.—As Subst.: principes, ipis, comm. gen. (sc. homo): 1. A chief, etc.: Principes juventutis, Chief of the youth; a title: a. Under the Republic: Of the noblest of the Roman knights: Cic.—b. In the time of the emperors: Of the heir to the throne: Tac.—2. A prince, i.e. a ruler,

sovereign, emperor: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prince.

2. **Principes**, *ipis, m.* [1. principes] *Principes; a celebrated flute-player at Rome.*

princip-ālis, *e, adj.* [principes, princip-is] 1. First, original: causa, Cic.—2. Of, or belonging to, the Principes: via, the road near to which the Principes had their station in the camp, Liv.—3. Of rank, station, or estimation: First, chief, principal: pici principales in auguriis, Pl.—4. Of, or belonging to, a prince or ruler; princely, imperial: matrimonium, Tac.: majestas, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. principal.

prin-cip-ātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] (*The state or condition of the principes; hence) 1. A beginning, origin: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: The first place, pre-eminence: Cic.—b. Esp.: The chief place in the state or the army; the post of commander-in-chief: Cic.—3. Reign, rule, sovereignty, dominion: Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. principauté.*

principi-ālis, *e, adj.* [principium] (*Pertaining to the principium; hence) That is from the beginning, original: tempus, Lucr.*

prin-cip-ium, *ii, n.* [principes, princip-is] (*That which pertains to the principes; hence) 1. a. Gen.: A beginning, commencement, etc.: Cic.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Principio, a principio, in principio, At, or in, the beginning; at first: Cic.—(b) Principio atque, As soon as: Plaut.—b. Esp.: (a) Prop. Plur.: Beginnings, foundations, principles, elements: Cic.—(b) Meton.: (a) Polit. t. t.: That which makes a beginning or votes first: Liv.—(β) A beginner, originator: Græcia principium moris fuit, Ov.—2. Plur.: a. Prop.: The foremost ranks, the front line of soldiers; the front or van of an army: Liv.—b. Meton.: The principia (a large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, etc.; here councils, etc., were held): Liv.; Just.—3. Precedence, first place or rank: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. principe.*

prī-or, *-us, Gen., ōris, comp. adj.* [for præ-or; fr. præ; comparative suffix, or] I. Prop.: Former, previous, prior; frequently it is to be translated first; priore æstate, in the former summer, last summer, Cic.—As Subst.: prīōres, um, m. (sc. homines). Forefathers, ancestors; the ancients: Virg.; Ov. II. Fig.: Better, superior, preferable, more excellent, or important: color puniceæ flore prior rose, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prieur.

prisc-e, *adv.* [1. prisc-us] *In the old-fashioned manner, strictly: Cic.*

pris-cus, *a, um, adj.* [obsolet. pris, akin to prae, pro, prius] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, former times; old, olden, ancient, antique: viri, Cic.: tempus, Ov. B. Esp.: Ancient and venerable: prisca gens mortaliū, Hor. II. Meton.: A Former, previous: quid si prisca requit

Venus? Hor.—B. *Old-fashioned*, i.e. *druid, severe*: *parens*, Cat.

pris-tīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Former, early, primitive, pristine*: gloria, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday*: *dieci pristini perfidia*, Cæs. **II.** Meton.: *Old-fashioned, old, former, early*: *mores*, Plaut.

pristis, v. *pistrix*.
prī-us, comp. adv. [Adverbial neut. of *prī-or*] **I.** Before, sooner: *prīus exire de vitā*, Cic.—Particular combination: *Prius quam* (or as one word *prīusquam*): **a.** Prop.: *Before that, before*: Cic.—**b.** Fig.: *Sooner, rather*: Cic.—**2.** Formerly, in former times: *hæc prius fuerit*: nunc, etc., Cat.

prīva-nis, ntis, *P.* of *priv(a)-o*.—As Subst.: **privantia**, lum, n. *Privations*: Cic.

prīv-ātum, adv. [*priv-us*] (*By a being singly*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Apart from state affairs, for one's self, as an individual*, in *private*, *privately*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Apart, separately, especially, particularly: Pl.—**B.** At home: Liv.

prīvā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*priv(a)-o*] *A taking away, removal of a thing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. privation*.

prīvā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of *priv(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Gen.: *Apart from the state, peculiar to one's self; of, or belonging to, an individual person*: *privatæ ædificia*, Cæs.—Adverbial expressions: (**a.**) In *privato*, *In private*: Liv.—(**b.**) In *privatum*, *For private use*: Liv.—(**c.**) Ex *privato*, *From one's private property*: Liv.—Particular expression: *Vir privatus, or simply privatus, A private person, one who is not a magistrate, or in any public office*: Cic.—**b.** Esp.: In the time of the emperors: *Private*, i.e. not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: *homo*, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. privé*.

Prīvern-um, i, n. *Prīvernium*; a town of Latium (now Piperno).—Hence, **Prīvern-as**, ātis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Prīvernium*: *Prīvernian*.—As Subst.: **1.** *Prīvern-as*, ātis, m. (*sc. ager*) *The territory of Prīvernium*.—**2.** *Plur.*: *Prīvernātes*, ium, m. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Prīvernium*.

prīv-ī-ge-n-us, i, m., -a, æ, *f.* [contr. from *prīv-i-ge-n-us* (-a); fr. *prīv-us*; (*i*); *gen-o*] (*One brought forth, or begotten, separately*; hence) *A stepson; a step-daughter*: Cic.; Hor.

prīv-ī-lēg-ium, li, n. [*prīv-us*; (*i*); *lex*, *leg-is*] (*A thing pertaining to a particular law*; hence) **1.** In a bad sense: *A bill or law (against a person)*: Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: *An ordinance (in favour of a person)*; a *privilege, prerogative*. Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. privilège*.

prīv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [*prīv-us*] (*To make privus*; hence) **I.** *To bereave, deprive of anything*: *aliquem vitā*, Cic. **II.** *To free, release, deliver from anything*: *aliquem injuriā*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. priver*.

prīvus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Single*: dies, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *Each, every*: *particula venti*, Lucr.—**2.** Esp.: *Distributively*: *One each*: *ut prīvos lapides siliques secum ferent*, *each a stone*, Liv.—**B.** *One's own, private, peculiar, particular*: *tunica*, Liv.: *trimeris*, Hor.

1. prō (by transposition *por*, as in *por-rigo*), *Adv.* and *prep.* [akin to *Sanscrit* *pra*, *Gr. pro*, *Lat. prae*] **I.** Adv.: (not found in the Prop. meaning of *Before*; but only in Meton. meaning of *According, in proportion*: **A.** *Prout, or (more commonly) prout, According as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as*: Cic.—**B.** *Pro quam, In proportion as, just as*: Lucr. **II.** *Prop. c. Abl.*: **A.** Prop.: *Of place*: **1.** Gen.: *Before, in front of*: *sedens pro æde Castoris*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *With the accessory notion of presence in the front part, on the edge or brink of a place*: *On, or in, the front of*: often to be translated by a simple *on*, *at*, or *in*: *pro suggestu, on the front part of the tribune, or, as we would say, on the tribune*, Cæs.: *pro tribunali, before, or at, the tribunal*, Cic.; *pro litore, in front of, upon, the shore*, Tac. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *For, in favour of, for the benefit of*: *pro patriā mori*, Hor.—**2.**: **a.** (**a.**) Gen.: *In the place of, instead of*: *pro vitulā statuis dulcem Anlide natam*, Hor.—(**b.**) Esp.: *In connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute*: *Pro consule, pro prætor, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc.* (which phrases were afterwards joined into one word, as *proconsule, prætor, proquaestore, promagistro, etc.*), *Pro consul, prætor, proquaestor, vice-director, etc.*: Cic.—**b.** *For, the same as, just as, as*: *quum pro damnato mortuque esset*, Cic.—**c.** *For or on account of*: *pro vecturā solvere*, Cic.—**3.** *In proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.*: *deceat, quidquid agas, agere pro viribus*, Cic. **III.** In composition: **A.** *The o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. pro)*: *prōdeō, prōfiteor*.—**B.** *Signification*: **1.** Prop.: *Of place*: **a.** Gen.: *Before, in front of*: *propono*.—**b.** Esp.: *Before, in the presence of, openly*: *protestor, promulgo*.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** In local relations: *Before, in height; above*: *promontorium*.—(**b.**) *Forwards, with motion*: *onwards*: *procedo, procuro*.—(**c.**) *Forwards, without motion; in a forward direction*: *proclino, proclivis*.—(**d.**) *Forwards, in a downward direction, downwards, down*: *proclido, proclido*.—(**e.**) *Forth, out of a place, etc.*: *produco*.—(**f.**) *Out, at length*: *procūdo*.—**b.** Of time: (**a.**) *Before*: *proavus*.—(**b.**) *Beforehand*: *prodico*.—(**c.**) *Long ago, in remote time*: *proactor*.—(**d.**) *To distant time, long hence, etc.*: *procrastino*.—**c.** Of order: *In the first place, before anything else*: *prorogo, no. II.*—**d.** Of rank, degree, etc.: (**a.**)

Before, or beyond, others: *probus*.—(**b.**) *Presiding over, etc.*: *pronuba*.—(**c.**) *Beyond, above, besides*: *proporro*.—**e.** Of sound: *Forth, out, aloud*: *proclamo, proloquo*.—**f.** *For, in the place of, instead of*: *proconsul, predicator*.—**g.** *For, in behalf of*: *procuro*.—**h.** *In comparison of, or with*: *proportio*.—**j.** *In accordance with*: *prosper*.—**k.** (*Before, and so outside of*; hence) *Negative*: *protestus*.—**3.** Fig.: *Before, forwards*: *prorogo, no. I.* *pro N. B.* Prob. without force: *profligio, no. II.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. pour*.

2. prō or **prōh**! *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* Ter.; Cic.; Ov.

prōgōrus, i, m. = *protyropos* (He who speaks for or on behalf of others). *The praetor* (a title of the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily): Cic.

prō-auctor, ōris, m. *A remote ancestor or founder*: Suet.

prō-āvia, æ, *f.* *A grandfather's or grandmother's mother; a great-grandmother*: Suet.

prōāv-itus, a, um, adj. [*proav-us*] (*Provided with a proavus*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors*: *ancestral*: *regna*, Ov.

prō-āvus, i, m. **I.** Prop.: *A grandfather's or grandmother's father; a great-grandfather*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Forefather, ancestor*: Cic.

prōbā-bilis, e, adj. [*prob(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: *That may be proved; likely, credible, probable*: *causa*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit* (*Comp.*) *probabilior populo orator*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. probable*.

prōbābil-itas, ātis, *f.* [*probabilis*] (*The state of the probabilitas*; hence) *Probability, credibility*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. probabilité*.

prōbābil-iter, adv. [*id.*] **1.** *Probably, credibly*: Cic. (*Comp.*) *probabilius accusare, id.*—**2.** *Laudably, fitly, well*: Vell.

prōbā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [*prob(a)-o*] **I.** Gen.: *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination*: Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent*: Cic.—**B.** *Proof, demonstration*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. probation*.

prōbā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *An approver*: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning of "one who tries"), *Fr. probateur*.

prōbā-tus, a, um: **1.** *P.* of *prob(a)-o*.—**2.** *Pa.*: **a.** Prop.: *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent*: *actas*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *probatissima femina, id.*—**b.** Meton.: *Pleasing, agreeable* (*Comp.*) *ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset*, Liv.

prōb-e, adv. [*prob-as*] **I.** Prop.: *Rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently*: *quem tu probe meministi*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Well, fitly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capital, bravely*: *tui similis est probe*, Ter.—**B.** *In response, by way of applause*:

Well done! good! bravo! (Sup.) probissime, very well, Ter.

prōb-it-as, ātis, f. [prob-us] (*The state, or quality, of the probus; hence*) Goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probité*.

prōb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob-us] **I.** To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of anything in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc.: tus probatur candore, etc., Pl.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.** A. Gen.: To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just, etc.; to be satisfied with, to approve a thing: Istam rationem, Cic.: (without Object) quis est, qui non probet? id. **B.** Esp.: To declare anything well done, to express approbation of, to approve a thing: donum, Cic. **III.** A. Gen.: To represent or show a thing to be good, serviceable, fit, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend: officium acdiligentiam, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. With Personal Pron.: To make one's self acceptable: Cic.—2. To make a thing credible; to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prouver*.

prōbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prob-um] (*Full of probum; hence*) Shameful, ignominious, infamous: crimen, Cic.: (Sup.) probrosissimus, Claud.

prōbrum, i, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Disgrace, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: A shameful or disgraceful act: Cic.; Sall.—2. Esp.: Unchaste or immodest conduct; lewdness, unchastity: Cic.—B. Abuse, insult, reproachful language; a reproach, libel: Cic.

prō-bus, a, um, adj. [prob] (*That is before others; hence*) **I.** a. In a good sense: Good, excellent, superior: res, Cic.—b. In a bad sense: Thorough, complete, for, etc., anything bad: lena, Plant.—2. a. Prop.: Upright, excellent, virtuous, good: (Comp.) gnatus probator, Plant.—A. Subst.: probus, i, m. An upright, virtuous, or good person: Cic.—b. Meton.: Of money: Good, unadulterated, sound: argentum, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *probe*.

Prōcas, ē, v. Procax.

prōcāc-it-as, ātis, f. [procax, procac-is] (*The quality of the procax; hence*) Boldness, shamelessness, impudence: Cic.

prōcāc-iter, adv. [id.] Boldly, impudently, wantonly: finem procaciter sermoni imponere, Curt.: (Comp.) procacius, Liv.: (Sup.) procacissime, Curt.

Prōcas (-a), ē, m. *Procax* or *Proca*; a king of Alba.

prōcāx, ācis, adj. [proc-o] (*Prone to ask, etc.; hence*) Bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: **I.** Prop.: Of persons, disposition, etc.: in lacessendo, Cic.: (Comp.) procaciores estis vos, Plaut.: (Sup.) procacissima ingenia, Tac.: (with Gen.) procax otii, id. **II.** Fig.: Of things: Auster, i. e. stormy, Virg.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To go forth, or forward; to advance, proceed: in medium, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.:

To go forward, advance: in aciem, Liv.

—2. Of an orator: To come forward before the people: Liv.—3. Of an actor: To come forward, make one's appearance, etc.: Plaut.—4. To show one's self, make one's appearance: cum purpurā veste processit, Cic.—5. Of processions: To go on, set out, advance, proceed, etc.: funus interim procedit; sequimur, Ter. **II.** Meton.: Of place, etc.: To advance, extend: ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Pl. **III.** Fig.: A.: 1. Of time, etc.: To advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—2. Of persons: To advance in age: Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: To come, or go, forth; to appear; to present, or show, one's self: nunc volo subducto gravius procedere vultu, i. e. to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters, Prop.—2. Esp.: To go, or get, on; to advance, make progress: qui in optimo genere philosophiæ tantum processeris, Cic. **C.** To run on, continue, remain: ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv.—D. To go on: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic.—E.: 1. Gen.: To turn out, succeed, prosper: non satis ex sententiā eventum dicendi procedere, Cic.—2. Esp.: To turn out or succeed well: si consilia processissent, Liv.—F. To turn out favourably for; to result in favour of; to benefit, be of use to one: benefacta mea republica procedunt, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proceder*.

prōcell-a, ē, f. [procell-o] (*The thing driving or dashing forward; hence*) **I.** Prop.: A violent wind by which things are prostrated; a storm, hurricane, tempest: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: 1. Milit. t. t.: a. A charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: Liv.—b. Of a fierce battle: Flor.—2. Of a storm of eloquence: Quint.

prō-cello, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To drive, impel, dash, or cast forward: Plaut.

prōcell-ōsus, a, um, adj. [procell-a] Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: ver, Liv.: Notus, Ov.

prō-cēr, ēris (old form, procus), m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit *car-as*, "the head;" Gr. *kāp-a*; Lat. *cer* in *cer-brum*; with *pro*] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) A chief, noble, leading man, prince: Cic.; Virg.

prōcēr-it-as, ātis, f. [procer-us] (*The state or quality of the procerus; hence*) **I.** A high growth, height, tallness: Cic.; Tac.—2. Length: Cic.—3. Length in pronunciation or rhythm: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *procerité*.

prōcēr-ius, comp. adv. [id.] More extended, to a greater length: Cic.

prō-cērus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to procer; cf. procer init.] (*Having the head before or above others; hence*) **I.** Prop.: High, tall: Of living beings or things: (Comp.) quid abiete procerius? Pl.: (Sup.) procerissimæ populi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: A. Attaining height, becoming tall, reaching a considerable height: est plerisque procera

pueritia, Tac.—B. Long, extended, etc.: collum, Cic.—C. Outstretched, uplifted, upraised: palmæ, Cat. **III.** Fig.: Long, extended in pronunciation or rhythm: numerus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proçère*.

prōcēs-sio, ōnis, f. [for proced-sio; fr. proceed-o] A marching onward, an advance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *procession*.

1. **prōcēs-sus** (for proced-sus), a, um, P. of proceed-o.

2. **prōcēs-sus**, ūs, m. [for proced-sus; fr. proceed-o] A going forward, advance, course, progression, progress, process: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proçès*.

Prōchŷta, ē, -e, ēs, f., Προχῡτῃ. *Prochytia* or *Prochytie*; a small island near Campania (now Procida).

prō-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for pro-cado] To fall forwards, or down; to fall flat, or prostrate: ad pedes, Liv.

Proclila, ē, f. *Proclila*; the mother of Agricola.

prō-clinc-tus, ūs, m. [for procing-tus; fr. pro; cing-o] (*A girding up; hence*) Milit. t. t.: A preparing or equipping one's self for battle; readiness for action: Tac.—Particular phrase: Testamentum facere in proclinto, To make one's will on the battlefield (one of the three ways of making a will): Cic.

prōclāmā-tor, ōris, m. [proclam(a)-o] A crier, bawler, vociferator (said of a bad advocate): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamateur*.

prō-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To call or cry out; to vociferate, etc.: magnā proclamant voce Dioces, Virg. **II.** Act.: To call, cry out, or vociferate something, or that something is, etc.: patre proclamante se filium jure cæsum judicare, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclamer*.

prō-clino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Part. Pass.: Inclining or verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall: proclinatā jam re, Script. ap. Cic.

prō-cliv-e, adv. [procliv-is] **1.** Downwards: proclive labuntur, rush downwards, Cic.—2. Easily: (Comp.) multo proclivius, Lucr.

prō-cliv-is, ē, adj. [pro; cliv-us] (*Having a slope forwards; hence*) **I.** Prop.: Of places: Sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill: via, Liv.—A. Subst.: proclive, is, n. A slope, descent, declivity: Liv. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: Going downwards, or downhill: Claud. **III.** Fig.: A. Downward, descending, declining: cursus, Cic.—B. Inclined or disposed to a thing; liable, prone, subject; ready, willing: (Comp.) ad comitatus proclivior, Cic.—C. Easy to be done: illa facilia, proclivius, jucunda, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proclive*.

prōcliv-it-as, ātis, f. [procliv-is] (*The state, or condition, of the proclivis; hence*) **1.** (Prop.: Sleepiness

Meton.) *A steep descent, declivity*: Hirt. —2. *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity*: ad morbos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proclivēd.

proclivus, a, um, adj. [for proclivus, from proclivus] (*Inclining, or bending, forwards*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of places: *Sloping, steep*: Sen. **II. Meton.**: *Impetuous, rapid, violent*: impetus, Lucr.

Procone, es, v. Progne.

procor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. [akin to precor; cf. precor init.] *To ask, demand*: Var.; Cic.; Sen.

proconsul (also written separate, pro console; abbreviated, procos.), is, m. **I. Prop.**: *A pro-consul; one who at the close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, or military commander under a governor*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate: *A governor in the provinces of the Senate*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsul.

proconsul-āris, e, adj. [proconsul] *Of, or belonging to, a proconsul; proconsular*: vir, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsulaire.

proconsul-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] (*The office of a proconsul*; hence) **I. The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship**: Tac. —2. *A propratorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsulat.

procor, āri, v. proco.

procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [procrastinus(a)-o] *A putting off to the morrow or from day to day; procrastination*: Cic.

procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Tac. —2. *A propratorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsulat.

procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Tac. —2. *A propratorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsulat.

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procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Tac. —2. *A propratorship*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. proconsulat.

Procris, is and Idis, f., Πρόκρις. *Procris*: a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast.

Procrustes, es, m., Προκρούστης. 495

(He who beats out; i. e. a torturer). *Procrustes*: a noted bandit in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until in either case they were equal in length to the bed. He was slain by Theseus.

pro-cubo, cūbū, cūbūtum, cūbāre, l. v. n. *To lie stretched out, to lie along*: Virg.

pro-cūdo, cūdi, cūsum, cūdēre, 3. v. a. **I.**: (*To strike forwards*; hence) *To beat, thrust, or drive forwards*: aēra, Lucr. **II.**: *A. Prop.*: *To beat out, to fashion or make by hammering, to forge*: enses, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **I.** As the result of beating on the forge, *To sharpen by hammering*: durum proculd arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. —2. *To bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: **I.** *To form, cultivate*: procudenda lingua est, Cic. —2. *To forge, i. e. to bring forth, produce*: voluptatem, Lucr.

procul, adv. [procello; root PROCUL] (*Driven forward*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of place: *In the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar*: non procul, sed praesentes, templā sua dii defendunt, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Far, distant, remote*: assentatione procul amoveri, Cic.

pro-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [for pro-calco] **I. Prop.**: *To tread down, trample upon*: pedibus virum, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: proculcato senatu, Tac.

Proclūsus, ūi, m. *Procleus*; a Roman knight intimate with Augustus.

pro-cumbo, cūbū, cūbūtum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To lean, or bend forwards*: olli certamine summo Procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. **B. Esp.**: Of supplicants, the wounded, etc.: *To fall forwards, to fall or sink down, to prostrate one's self*: qui, vulneribus confecti, procubuisse, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *A. Of inanimate subjects*: *To lean forwards, bend down, sink*: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. were beaten down, Cæs. —**B.** *To fall or sink down*: in voluptates, Sen.

pro-cūrā-tio, ōnis, f. [procur(a)-o] **I.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of a thing; a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procurator*: Cic. —2. *Religious t. t.*: *A expiation, expiatory sacrifice*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. procurator.

pro-cūrā-tor (the first o scanned short, ūr), ōris, m. [procur(a)-o] **I.** *One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing; a manager, etc.*: Plaut. —2. *A manager for another; an agent, deputy, etc.*: Cic. —3. *A manager of an estate, etc.; a bailiff, steward, etc.*: Cic. —4. (*One holding a public charge, or administration*; hence) **a.** *An administrator, superintendent, etc.*: regni, i. e. a viceroys, Cæs. —**b.** *In the time of the emperors, One who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province; an*

imperial collector: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. procurateur.

pro-cūrā-trix, icis, f. [id.] (*A female manager, etc.*; hence) *A governor, protectress*: Cic.

pro-cūro (the first o scanned short, Tib.; Ov.), āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. and n. **I. Gen.**: *To take care of, attend to, look after*: A. corpora, Virg. —**B. Neut.**: bene procuras mihi, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: *A. Act.*: *To look after, take care of, or manage the affairs of a person*: rationes negotiaque, Cic. —**B. Neut.**: *To hold a public charge, or administration; to be a procurator*: Pl. —**C. Religious t. t.**: **I. Act.**: (*To attend to omens, etc., for the purpose of averting any portended evil*; hence) *To avert, expiate by sacrifice, etc.*: mactra, Cic. —2. *Neut.*: *To make expiation or atonement*: Liv.; Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. procurer.

pro-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To run forth, rush forward*: procurrere longius ardent, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of locality: *To run, or jut, out; to extend, project*: terra procurrit in sequor, Ov. **III. Fig.**: *To go on, advance*: ut productus studio ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her.

pro-cursā-tio, ōnis, f. [procur(a)-o] *Milit. t. t.*: *A charge, onset*: Liv.

pro-cursā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] (*A forerunner; hence*) *Milit. t. t.*: *A skirmisher, sharpshooter*: Liv.

pro-curro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. *intens.* [for pro-curro; fr. procur(a)-o] *Of skirmishers*: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks or onsets*: Liv.

pro-curro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. *intens.* [for pro-curro; fr. procur(a)-o] *Of skirmishers*: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks or onsets*: Liv.

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pro-curro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. *intens.* [for pro-curro; fr. procur(a)-o] *Of skirmishers*: *To run forth; to sally out, make attacks or onsets*: Liv.

appoint, or fix, for a later time; to put off, defer: diem, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.

prō-dictātor, ōris, m. A predictor: Liv.

prōdic-tus, a, um, P. of prodico. **prōdig-e**, adv. [prodig-us] Lavishly, extravagantly: vivere, Cic.

prōdig-ens, entis, P. of prodigo. **prodigēt-is**, ae, f. [prodigens, prodigēt-is] Extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.

prōdigi-ālis, e, adj. [prodigi-um] (Of, or belonging to, a prodigium; hence) Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: res, Amm.

prōdigiāl-iter, adv. [prodigial-is] Unnaturally, in a strange manner, wonderfully, prodigiously: Hor.

prōdigi-ōsus, a, um, adj. [prodigium] (Full of prodigium; hence) Unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov.: (Comp.) nihil prodigiosius, Trebell. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigieux.

prōdig-um, ī, n. [for prodicium; fr. pro; root DIC; cf. digitus init.] A pointing out or showing beforehand; hence I. Prop.: A prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy: Cic. II. Meton.: A monster, prodigy: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodige.

prōd-ig-o, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for pro-d-ago; fr. pro; (d); ago] I. Prop.: To drive forth, to drive to a place: sues in lutosos limites, Var. II. Meton.: To squander away, to lavish, waste: sua, Tac.

prōdig-us, a, um, adj. [prodig-o] I. Prop.: Wasteful, lavish, prodigal: homines, Cic. (with Gen.) aris, Hor.—As Subst.: prodigius, i, m. (sc. homo) A squanderer, spendthrift: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Rich, abounding in anything: (with Gen.) locus prodigius herbe, Hor.—B. Of the ground: Rich, fertile, tellus, Ov. III. Fig.: Lavish, prodigal, profuse: (with Gen.) animae, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. prodigue.

prōd-īt-o, ōnis, f. [prod-o] A discovering, betraying; a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery: Cic.

prōd-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] A betrayer, traitor. I. Prop.: patrice, Cic. II. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, Hor.

prōd-īt-us, a, um, P. of prod-o. **prōd-o**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. I.: A. Gen.: To put, or bring, forth: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To put forth in writing, i.e. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: que scriptores Græciæ prodiderunt, Cic.—2. To publish, proclaim, announce, a person as having been appointed, elected, etc., a public officer of any kind: Cic.—3. a. To make known, disclose, discover, etc.: consocios, Cic.—b. To betray perfidiously: classēme prædonibus, Cic.—4. To give up, surrender, abandon: vitam, et pecuniā, Ter. II.: A. To hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic.—B. To propagate: qui genus alto a sanguine Teneri Proderet, Virg.

prōd-ōcō, dōcū, doctum, dōcēre,

2. v. a. To teach publicly, to show by teaching, to inculcate: Hor.

prōdrōmus, i, m. = προδρομος (Forerunner). Prodrōmus; a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star: Cic.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre (produce for produxisse, Ter.).

3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To lead, or bring forward or forth: copias pro castris, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of an actor: To represent, perform: Cic.—2. To expose for sale: ancillam, Ter.—3. To draw or place one thing before another: scamnum lecto, Ov.—4. To draw or stretch out; to lengthen out, extend: ferrum incude, Juv.—5. To conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe alebas? Ter.—6. To conduct to the grave (sc. a corpse or a funeral procession): nec te tua funera mater Produxi, Virg. II. Meton.:

A.: 1. Of a father: To beget: Cic.—2. Of a mother: To bring forth, bring into the world; bear, produce: Sil.—B. Of a deity as subject: To cause mothers to bring forth; to increase: sobolem, Hor.—C. In pronunciation: To lengthen, draw out, dwell upon, prolong: Cic. III. Fig.: A. To bring forward to distinction; to raise, promote, advance: regem ad dignitatem, Cic.—B. To lead, induce one to do anything: producti sumus, utloqueremur, Anct. Her.—C. To draw or drag out; to lengthen out, prolong, protract: prorsus iuvenide cenam produximus illam, Hor.—D. To put off; to amuse, delude: aliquem falsā spe, Ter.—E. Of time: To pass, spend: diem, Ter.—F. To bring up, educate: lavo monitu pueros producti avaros, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. produire.

prōduc-ta, ōrum, n. plur. [product-o] (Things brought forward before others; hence) Preferable things (transl. of Gr. προηγμένα): Cic.

product-e, adv. [product-us] In a lengthened manner, long: producte dicere literam, Cic.: (Comp.) productius, Geil.

prōduc-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. A lengthening in pronunciation: Cic.—2. A lengthening, prolonging: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. production.

prōduc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of product-o.—2. Pa.: (Drawn out in length; hence) A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Long, lengthy: (Sup.) productissimum flagellum, Col.—(b) Esp.: Milit. t. t.: Drawn out, extended: manus equitum, Tac.—b. Fig.: Long, lengthened, drawn out, extended, protracted: (Comp.) neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, Hor.—c. Meton.: In pronunciation: (a) Long, dwell upon, prolonged: Cic.—(b) Made long, lengthened by increase of a syllable or syllables: Cic.

prōgēmōn, i, n., προηγμένον acc. to the Stoic philosophy, A preferable thing: Cic.

prōliā-tor (prælia-), [præli(a)-] ōris, m. A fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.

prœli-or (præli-), ātus sum, āri,

1. v. dep. n. [præli-um] I. Prop.: To join battle, fight, engage in fight: praelians interficitur, Cæs. II. Fig.: To fight, contend: vehementer praeliatus sum, Cic.

prælium (præ-), īi, n. [etym. dub.; acc. to some pro; ἰάν] I. Prop.: A battle, combat: Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of inanimate subjects: A battle, combat: Virg.—B. Contest, strife: Cic. III. Meton.: A foe, warrior, combatant, etc.: Tac.

Prætus, i, m., Πρωτοσ. Prætus; a king of Tyrris, brother of Acrisius.—Hence, **Præt-ides**, um, f., Πρωτοιδες. The Prærides or daughters of Prætus, who, being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows.

prōfān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [profan-us] To render unholy, deprive of sanctity, unhallow, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.

prō-fān-us, a, um, adj. [pro; fan-um] (Being before, or in front of, a temple; i.e. outside of it, as opp. to being within it; hence) I. Prop.: Unholy, not sacred, common, profane: procul o, procul este profani, Conclamat vates, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Wicked, impious: mens, Ov.—B. Ill-boding: bubo, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profane.

prōfec-tio, ōnis, f. [for profac-tio, fr. profic-isco, through root PROFAC] I. Prop.: A going away, setting out, departure: Sall. II. Meton.: Of things: The source: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Astronom. l. l.) profectio.

prōfect-o, ad, e. [for pro-fact-o; fr. pro; fact-um] Actually, indeed, really, truly, certainly: Cic.

1. **prōfec-tus** (for profac-tus), a, um, P. of profic-isco, through root PROFAC.

2. **prōfec-tus** (for profac-tus), a, um, P. of profic-io, through true root PROFAC.

3. **prōfec-tus**, ūs, m. [for profac-tus; fr. profic-io, through id.] Advance, progress, effect, increase, growth: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. profit, "profit."

prō-fēro, tūli, tātum, ferre, v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To carry or bring out, to bring forth: numos ex arcā, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To extend, stretch, or thrust out: digitum, Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: To raise one's self, show one's self, appear: Suet. B. Meton.: 1. To extend, enlarge: castra, Cæs.—2. To put off, defer, adjourn, procrastinate affairs: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic.—C. Fig.: 1. With Personal pron.: To raise, elevate one's self: Sen.—2. To bring out, make known, produce in public: ejus (sc. orationis) proferendā arbitrium, Cic.—3. To bring forth, produce, discover, make known, reveal: indicia communis exitii, Cic.—4. To bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic.—5. To extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, Cic. 6. To impel: si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic.—7. To lengthen out: prōlong: ille ut depositi

proterret fata parentis. Virg. II. Of plants, etc.: To bring forth, bear, produce, yield: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. proférer.

profes-sa, æ, f. [for profat-sa; fr. profit-eor, through true root PROFAT.] *A woman who has given in her name to the ediles; hence* A public prostitute: Ov.

profes-sio, ōnis, f. [for profat-sio; fr. id.] 1. A public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession: Pl. —2. A promise: Vell.—3. a. Prop.: A public declaration or specification of one's person, name, property, business, etc.—b. Meton.: (a) A public register of persons or property: Cic.—(b) A business or profession which one publicly pursues: Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. profession.

profes-sor, ōris, m. [for profat-sor; fr. id.] A public teacher, professor: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. professeur.

professōr-ius, a, um, adj. [professor] Of, or belonging to, a public teacher: professional: lingua, Tac.

profes-sus (for profat-sus), a, um: 1. P. of profit-eor, through true root PROFAT.—2. Pa.: Known, manifest, confessed: culpa, Ov.

prō-festus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: Non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common; of days, working-days: Liv.; Hor.

prō-fic-ŏ, fēci, fectum, fēctōre, 3. v. n. a. [for pro-facio] I. Neut.: (To make a person or thing to be forwards or in advance; hence) A. Prop.: To go forward, advance, make progress, etc.: quum quinquenermis sola non proficeret, Pl. B. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: To go forward, advance, make progress: in philosophia, Cic.—b. Esp.: To profit, derive advantage, avail, prevail, gain: opportunitate loci, Cies.; (Impers. Pass.) quum nihil profectum esset, Cic.—2. To be useful, serviceable, advantageous, profitable, etc.: a. Gen.: nulla res tantum ad dicendum profecit, quam scriptio, Cic.—b. Esp.: Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor.—3. To conduce, lend, help, contribute to an object: parvare certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, Liv. II. Act.: To make, bring about, accomplish: qui, ut nihil aliud, hoc tamen profecit, Cic.

prō-fic-is-cor, fectus sum, ficiſci, 3. v. dep. n. in ch. [for pro-fac-is-cor; fr. pro; fac-to] (To begin to make one's self to be forwards; hence) I. Prop.: To set out, go, march, travel, depart, etc.: ad aliquem, Cic.; (with double Dat.) subsidio Lacedæmonis, Nep. II. Meton.: To be going, or about to go; to intend to go, to a place: potui me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut. III. Fig.: A. 1. Gen.: To go, come, proceed: ad reliqua, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, etc., Cic.—b. To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate: ex medicina, Cn.—B. To proceed to, or to do, a

thing; to belake one's self to: ad somnum, Cic.

prō-fītōr, fessus sum, fītēri, 2. v. dep. [for pro-fateor] I. Gen.: To declare publicly, to freely own, acknowledge, avow; to profess: rationem, Cic. Particular phrase: Profitenti se aliquem or esse aliquem, To declare, or profess, one's self to be something, or that one is something: Cic. II. Esp.: A. Of an art, science, etc.: To profess, etc.: philosophiam, Cic.—B. To be a teacher, or professor: quum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Pl.—C. To give evidence, make a deposition against accomplices: indicium, Sall.—D. To offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: operam, Cic.—E. 1. To make a public statement, or return, of property, business, etc.: frumentum, Liv.—2. Profitenti nomen, or simply profiteri, To give in one's name, announce one's self: Liv.; Sall. B. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Promised; voluntarily proposed or offered: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, Ov. **prōflig-ator, ōris, m.** [proflig(a)-o] (One who ruins his property; hence) A spendthrift, prodigal: Tac. ¶ Hence (from the late Lat. meaning of "one who dashes to the ground"), Fr. profligateur, "a corrector."

prōflig-atus, a, um: 1. P. of proflig(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Cast down, wretched, miserable: mæore profligatus, Cic.—b. In a moral sense: Corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate: (Sup.) profligatissimus, Cic.—c. Of time: Advanced: profligatæ ætatis homo, Sen.

prō-flig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To strike, or dash, to the ground, to cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer: copias hostium, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, Cic.—B. To bring almost to an end; to finish, dispatch: bellum, Cic.

prō-flō, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. I. Prop.: To blow forth, breathe out: flammam, Ov. II. Fig.: To blow, or breathe out: profabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg. III. Meton.: To melt, or liquefy, by blowing: massam, Pl.

prōflū-ens, entis: 1. P. of proflo-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Flowing along: aqua, Cic.—As Subst.: f. (sc. aqua) Running water: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of speech: Flowing, fluent: Cic.; Tac.

prōflūen-ter, adv. [for profluent-ter; fr. profluens, profluent-is] (Prop.: Flowingly: Fig.) Easily: Cic.

prōflūen-tia, æ, f. [fr. id.] A flowing forth: Cic.

prō-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: To flow forth or along: si lapsu et cursu suo ad mare proflixisset, Cic. II. Fig.: To flow forth, issue, proceed: cuius ore sermo melle dulcior profluēbat, Auct. Her.

prōflū-vum, il, n. [for profug(v)-lum; fr. proflo-o, through root PROFLO-V; v. fluo int.] A flowing forth; a flowing, flow: sanguinis, Lucr.

prō-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. dep.

a. I. To say, or speak out; to say, speak: plura, Hor. II. To foretell, predict, prophesy: Lucr. B. In a pass. signif.: quoniam sunt a me multa profata, Multa tamen restant, Lucr.

prō-flūg-o, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To flee before or from; to flee, fly from: dominos, Curt. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: To flee, run away, escape: ipse permittit, profugit, Cic. B. Esp.: To flee for succor to one, take refuge with one: ad aliquem, Cies; Cic.

prōflū-g-us, a, um, adj. [profug-lo] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: That flees or has fled; fugitive: profugus domo, Liv. B. Meton.: Fleeting hither and thither, roving, wandering, unsettled: profugi Scythie, Hor. II. Esp.: That flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: patriā profugus, Liv.—As Subst.: profugus, i, m. A fugitive, banished person, exile: Ov.

prō-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem, Cic.; lacrymas oculis, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To pour itself, etc., forth; i. e. to burst or gush forth: lacrimæ sub subito profunderunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To stretch at full length, to prostrate: somnus membra profudit, Lucr.—B. To pour or cast out, bring forth, produce: clamorem, Cic.—C. 1. With Personal pron.: Of persons, animals, etc.: To pour forth, rush forth or out: Cic.; Col.—2. With Personal pron.: Of trees, etc.: To shoot out, to send out shoots: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To cast or throw away: verba ventis, Lucr. B. Esp.: 1. a. In a bad sense: To throw away, spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, Cic.—b. In a good sense: To spend, sacrifice: pecuniam pro patriā, Cic.—2. Profundere vitam, etc., To pour forth one's life, etc.: to die, fall, perish, etc.: Cic.—3. a. In a bad sense: To pour out, vent: odium in aliquem, Cic.—b. In a good sense: (a) To expend, exert, employ: vires animi atque ingenii, Cic.—(b) To set forth, show, explain: res universas, Cic.—4. With Personal pron.: To pour itself forth, i. e. to rush forth, break out: Cic.

prō-fundus, a, um, adj. (Having the bottom forwards, i. e. in advance or at some distance off; hence) I. Prop.: Deep, profound: mare, Cic.; (Sup.) profundissimus gurgis, id.—As Subst.: profundum, i, n.: A. 1. Gen.: a. Prop.: A depth, deep place: maris, Suet.—b. Fig.: A depth, abyss: in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea: Virg.—b. An abyss, meaning the stomach: Plaut.—B. The bottom (as opp. to top or surface): Cic. II. Meton.: A. Thick dense: alvæ, Lucr.—B. High: celum, Virg. III. Fig.: A. In a bad sense: Deep, profound, boundless, immoderate: libidines, Cic.—B. In a good sense:

Of persons: *Copious, rich, full, profound:* immensuque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, i. e. with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profond*.

profūsa-o, adv. [profusus] 1. *Lavishly, extravagantly, profusely:* (Sup.) festos et sollemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet.—2. *Immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.: (Comp.) eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

profū-sio, ōnis, f. [for profud-sio; fr. profu(n)d-o] 1. Prop.: *A pouring out, shedding, effusion:* sanguinis, Cels. 11. Fig.: *Prodigality, profusion:* divitiarum et pecunie, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *profusion*.

profū-sus (for profud-sus), a, um; 1. P. of profu(n)d-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Spread out, extended, hanging down:* (Comp.) equi coma et cauda profusor, Pall.—b. Fig.: (a) *Lavish, extravagant, profuse:* perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic.: (with Gen.) alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall.—(b) *Costly, expensive:* amare profusus epulas, Cic.—(c) *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* (Sup.) profusissima libido, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *profus*.

prō-gēner, i. m. (A son-in-law, more remote, or further off; hence) A grand-daughter's husband: Tac.

prō-gēnērō, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To beget, engender, generate: Hor.

prō-gēn-ies, ēi, f. [prognio, through root PROGĒN, v. gigno init.] (Prop.): *A begetting, or bringing forth:* Meton. 1. Descent, lineage, race, family: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny:* Cic.; Virg.—b. Fig.: *Of poems; Offspring, progeny* (i. e. of the poet's mind): Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *progénie*.

prō-gēn-itor, ōnis, m. [id.] The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor: Ov.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progéniteur*.

prō-gēn-itus, a, um, P. of prognio, through root PROGĒN, v. gigno init.

prō-gigno, gēntū, gēntum, gign-ēre, 3. v. a. To beget, bear, bring forth, produce. 1. Prop.: *te saxe progenure ferre*, Ov. 11. Fig.: *sensum acerbum*, Lucr.

prō-gnā-tus, a, um, adj. [pro; gna-scor] 1. Prop.: *Of children or descendants:* Born, descended, sprung from some one: Tantalus prognatus, Cic.—As Subst.: *prognāti, ōrum, m. Children, descendants, etc.*: Plant. 11. Meton.: *Of plants, trees, etc.*: Sprung, or grown, forth: Peliaco quondam prognate vertice pinus, Cat.

Prōgne (Progne), ēs, f., Πρόγνη. 1. Prop.: *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow.* 11. Meton.: *A swallow:* Virg.

prognostica, ōrum, n. (= τὰ προγνωστικά). The signs of the weather, prognostics; the title of Cicero's translation of Aratus.

prō-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradiōr] To come or go forth; to go forward, go on, advance, proceed. 1. Prop.: *at regredi quam progredi malent*, Cic. 11. Fig.: *paulum ætate progressus*, Cic.

prō-gres-sio, ōnis, f. [for progred-sio; fr. progred-iōr] 1. Gen.: *A going forth or forward; progression, advancement, progress, growth, increase:* Cic. 11. Esp.: Rhet. 1.1.: *A progression, i. e. a progressive strengthening of expressions:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progression*.

1. **prō-gres-sus** (for progred-sus), a, um, P. of progred-iōr.

2. **prō-gres-sus, ūs, m.** [for progred-sus; fr. progred-iōr] 1. Prop.: *A going forward, advance, progress:* Cic. 11. Fig.: *A setting out, commencement:* Cic.—B. *Advancement, progress, growth, increase, etc.*: in studiis, Cic.—C. *Of events:* Course, progress: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *progrès*.

proh, v. 2. pro.

prō-hibēō, ūi, ūtum, ēre (prohibes is for prohibueris, Cato: prohibesit for prohibuerit, Plaut.: prohibessit for prohibuerit, Cic.: — prohibeat scanned as a dactyl, Lucr.), 2. v. a. [for pro-habeo] (To hold in front, or before one; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To hold back, keep in check, restrain, hinder, prevent, ward off, avert:* motus conatusque, Cic.: *non prohibere aqua profuente*, id.: *prædones ab insula*, id.: *aliquem alicui*, Plaut.: *contingere mensas*, Virg. B. Esp.: *In entreaties, etc., to the gods:* To ward off, avert: *dī prohibetæ minas*, Virg. 11. Meton.: A. *To forbid, prohibit, a thing:* *lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria*, Cic.: (without Object) *nemo hic prohibet*, Plaut.—B. *To keep away from a thing for the sake of safety; to keep, preserve, defend, protect:* *rempublicam a periculo*, Cic.: *magnum civium numerum calamitate*, id.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) *id te Juppiter preserve* you, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohiber*.

prōhib-itiō, ōnis, f. [prohib-co] A forbidding, prohibition: *sceleris*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prohibition*.

prōhib-itus, a, um, P. of prohib-co.

prōin, adv., v. proinde.

prō-inde (abbrev. proin; in poets usually monosyll., Plaut.; Ter.; Cat.), adv. 1. *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even:* *quā de requoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habeo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, just as if, the same as if*, Cic. 11. In expressions of command, advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc.: Hence, therefore, accordingly, then: *proinde fac animum habes*, Cic.: *proinde persequamur eorum mortem*, Cæs.

prōjec-tio, ōnis, f. [for projec-tio; fr. projic-o, through true root PROJAC] A stretching out: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *projection*.

1. **prōjec-tus** (for projec-tus), a, um; 1. P. of projic-o, through true

root PROJAC.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting:* *projectata saxa Pachyni Radinius*, Virg.—(b) Esp.: *Of the stomach:* *Projecting, prominent* (Comp.) *venter paulo projector*, Suet.—b. Fig.: 1. *Prominent, manifest:* *audacia*, Cic.—2. *Inclined, addicted to anything, immoderate in anything:* (Sup.) *projectissima ad libidinem gens*, Tac.—3. *Abject, mean, base, contemptible:* *non esse projectum consulare imperium*, Liv.—4. *Downcast:* *vultus*, Tac.

2. **prōjec-tus, ūs** (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [for projec-tus; fr. projic-o, through true root PROJAC] A jutting out, projecting, projection: Lucr.

prō-jic-tio, jic-ti, jectum, jic-tēre, 3. v. a. [for pro-jacio] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To cast or throw forth or forwards:* *glebas in ignem e regione turris*, Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *To fling away, throw down, arms, etc., in token of submission, etc.*: Cæs.—2. *To fling away anything:* *aurum in mediā Libyā*, Hor.—3. *To cast out, expose:* *insepultos projecti*, Liv.—4. *Of weapons:* a. *To hold out, extend, etc., for the purpose of attack:* *Nep.—b. To hold before, or in front of, one, for the purpose of defence:* *projecto præ se clipeo*, Liv.—5. *With Personal Pron.*: *To throw, or fling, one's self forward, down, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.; Virg. 11. Meton.: A. *To cast out, expel;* *to exile, banish:* *immeritum . . . project ab urbe*, Ov.—B. *In architecture:* *To let any part of a building jut out, to cause to project:* *tectum*, Cic. 11. Fig.: A.: *(To throw away; i. e.)* 1. *With things as objects:* *To give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, etc.*: *lucemque perosi Projecere animas*, Virg.—2. *With personal objects:* *To neglect, desert, abandon, forsake, etc.*: *aliquem*, Cæs.—B. *With Personal pron.*: 1. a. Gen.: *To throw one's self, i. e. to rush into anything:* Cic.—b. Esp.: *To rush into danger:* Cic.—2. *To throw one's self away, i. e. to degrade one's self:* Liv.—3. *To obtrude itself:* Cic.—C. *To put off as to time; to defer, delay:* *qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur*, Tac.

prō-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. n. 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To glide forwards; to slide, or slip, along; to fall, or slip, down:* *elephantī prolabantur*, Liv. B. Esp.: *To fall to ruin; to fall, or tumble, down:* *prolapsa Pergama*, Virg. 11. Fig.: A. *To go forward, go on; to come or proceed to anything, fall into anything:* *ad orationem*, Cic.: *in rabiem*, Tac.—B. *To slip out, escape:* *ab aliquā cupiditate prolapsus verbum*, Cic.—C. *To fall, fail, err:* *timore*, Cic.—D. *To fall to decay; to sink, decline, go to ruin:* *prolapsus clade Romanum imperium*, Liv.

prōlap-sio, ōnis, f. [for prolab-sio; fr. prolab-or] 1. *A slipping, or falling, forwards:* Cic.—2. *A falling or tumbling down:* Suet.

prōlap-sus (for prolab-sus), a, um, P. of prolab-or.

prōlā-tio, 5nis, *f.* [PROLA, root of supine of profero; v. fero *inf.*] 1. An uttering or pronouncing: Liv.—2. An extending or enlarging: Liv.—3. In time: A putting off, or deferring; a delaying, a delay, postponement: Cic.; Tac.—4. A bringing forward, adducing, mentioning, quoting, citing: Cic.

prōlā-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] 1. To lengthen, extend, enlarge: A. Prop.: agros, Tac. B. Fig.: vitam, to prolong, Tac. II. Of time: To put off, defer, delay, postpone: dios, Sall.: (without Object) sustentando ac prolatoando, Cic.

prōlec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for prolac-to; fr. prolacio, through true root PROLAC] To allure, entice, incite: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov.

prōl-es, is, *f.* [pro; root OL, whence ol-esco] (That which grows forth; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of persons: Offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect., descendants, race, progeny, posterity: Cic.; Virg.: Hor.—B. Of animals: Offspring, progeny: Lucr.; Virg.—C. Of plants: The produce: Virg. II. Meton.: Youth, young men: Cic.; Virg.

prōlēt-ārius, īi, *m.* [proles, (uncomtr. Gen.) proles; (t); suffix, arius]—the ordinary rule for the formation of words in arius points to an obsolete Gen. proleis-ī (One pertaining to proles; hence) I. Prop.: A. Proletarius; i.e. a citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but only with his children: Cic. II. Meton.: adj. Low, common: sermo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. prolétaire.

prōl-icō, līxi (Not. Tir. p. 149), no sup., licēre, 3. v. a. [for pro-lacio] I. To allure, or entice, forth: amos me huc proleat, Plaut. II. To entice, allure, incite: ceteros ad spem, Tac.

prōlix-e, ādv. [prolix-ū] Largely, abundantly, copiously: prolixie cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic.: (Comp.) prolixius, Suet.

prōlīxus, a, um, adj. [for pro-laxus] I. Prop.: Stretched far out, long, broad: capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Long, extended: (Sup.) prolixissimus labor, Jul. Valer. B. Esp.: 1. Comprehensive in meaning: (Comp.) prolixius significare, Gell.—2. Of circumstances: Favourable, fortunate: cetera spero prolixa esse, Cic.—3. Of disposition, etc.: Well-disposed, obliging, courteous: natura, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prolixe.

prōlōc-ūtus (proloqu-), a, um, *P.* of proloqu-or.

prōlōgus, ī, *m.* = πρόλογος. I. Prop.: A. Preface, or introduction, to a play: a prologue: Ter.; Suet. II. Meton.: The player who delivers the prologue: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. prologue.

prōlōqu-or, lōcūtus or lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. n. and a. I.: A. Act.: To speak out, utter, declare, say: cogitata, Ter.—B. Neut.: To speak forth or out; to speak: apud vos proloquar, Ilaud. II. To foretell, predict:

proloquar; atque utinam patriae sim verus aruspex, Prop.

prō-lūb-ium, īi, *n.* [pro; lub-ēo] Will, desire, inclination: Ter.

prō-lūdo, lūsi, lūsūm, lūdēre, 3. v. n. To practice beforehand, to prelude. I. Prop.: sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, Virg. II. Fig.: sententiis, Cic.

prō-lūdo, lūi, lūtum, lūēre, 3. v. a. I. To wash forth or out, to cast out: genus omne nantium Litore in extremo . . . ductus Proliut, Virg. II. To wash off or away: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Cæs. II. To moisten, wet, wash: A. Gen.: in vivo prolue rore manū, Ov. B. Esp.: Of drinking: praecordia mulso, Hor.

prōlū-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for prolud-sio; fr. prolud-o] (Prop.: A. Preluding; Meton.: A. Preliminary exercise, trial, essay: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prolusion.

prōlū-tus, a, um, *P.* of prolud-o.
prōlū-vies, ēi, *f.* [prolu-o] An overflow, inundation: Lucr.: alvi, i.e. filth cast forth, excrements, id.

prō-merc-ālis, e, adj. [pro; merx, mere-is] (Of, or belonging to, that which is for or as, merchandise; hence) That is dealt in, that is bought and sold: vestes, Suet.

prō-mērō, mērdi, mēritum, mērēre, 2. v. a., and **prō-mērōr**, mērtus sum, mērēri, 2. v. dep. I. Prop.: To get, gain, acquire, obtain for one's self; to earn anything: promerendi benefici locus, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To deserve, merit: In a good or bad sense: paratores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic.: levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, id.—B. To deserve to obtain or have something, etc.: Virg.

prōmēr-utū, ī, *n.* [promer-eor] 1. Desert, merit: Lucr.—2. Demerit, guilt: Hirt.

Prōmēthēus (trisyll.), ēi, and ēos, *m.*, Προμηθεύς (Forethinker). Prometheus. I. Prop.: A son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules.—Hence, A. Prōmēth-ēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Prometheus; Prometh-eus.—B. Prōmēth-ides, ēi, *m.* The son of Prometheus, i.e. Deucalion. II. Meton.: Of a skillful potter. Juv.

prōmīne-nas, ntis: 1. *P.* of promine-o.—2. *Pa.*: Projecting, prominent: collis, Liv.: (Comp.) prominentior cauda, Pl.—As Subst.: a. A projection: Tac.—b. A summit, height: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prominent.

prō-mīnē, mīnūi, no sup., mīn-ēre, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To stand or jut out, be prominent, overhang, project: Phaelis prominēt penitus in altum, Liv. II. Fig.: To reach out, extend to anything: maxima pars ejus (sc. gloriæ), in memoriam ac posteritatem

promineat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prominer*.

prōmiscu-ē, ādv. [promiscu-us] In common, promiscuously: Cic.

prō-misc-ūus, a, um, adj. [pro; misc-o] I. Prop.: Mixed; not separate or distinct; without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous: cades, Liv.: conubia, i.e. between patricians and plebeians, id.—Particular phrases: A. In promiscuo esse, To be universal: Liv.—B. In promiscuo, In common: Tac. II. Meton.: Common, usual: promiscua ac villa, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *promiscue*.

prōmīss-ō, ōnis, *f.* [for promitt-sio; fr. promitt-o] A promising, promise: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promission*.

prōmīss-or, ōris, *m.* [for promitt-sor; fr. id.] A promiser: Hor.

prōmīss-sum, ī, *n.* [for promitt-sum; fr. id.] A promise: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promesse*.

prōmīss-sus (for promitt-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of promitt-o.—2. *Pa.*: Hanging down, long: capillus, Cæs.: barba, Virg.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, mīttere (promisti for promissisti, Ter.: promisse for promississe, Cat.), 3. v. a. and n. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To let go forwards; to send or put forth; to let hang down, let grow, etc.: ramos, Col.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To put itself, etc., forth: Pl.—b. Of the hair, the beard, etc.: To let hang down, let grow: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promississe, Liv. B. Meton.: Of sound: To draw out, prolong, dwell upon: promittitur sonus lusciniæ revocato spiritui, Pl. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: a. Act.: To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope or promise of, a thing: dii faxint, ut faciat ea, que promittit, Cic.—b. Neut.: To make a promise, to promise: ei de tuā voluntate promisi, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To promise to come, to engage one's self to dine, sup., etc.: ad cenam mihi promitte, Phaed.—b. To promise something to a deity, i.e. to vow: donum Jovi, Cic. II.: (To send forth beforehand; hence) A.: 1. Of persons or deities: Te forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy: A. Act.: id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic.—b. Neut.: ut primis minentur (sc. dii) extis, bene promittant secundis, Cic.—2. Of signs, omens, etc.: To forebode, give intimation of, etc.: clarum (sc. Servium) fore visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor.—B. To denote beforehand: stella . . . vindicæ maturitatem promittens, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promettre*.

prō-m-o, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), mēre, 3. v. a. [pro; em-ere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To take, give, or bring out or forth; to produce: pecuniam ex erario, Cic. B. Esp.: To put one's self forth, i.e. to come forth, or out: letique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring, put, or draw forth: nunc promenda

ubi sunt consilia, Cic. B. Esp.: *To bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate, etc.: rerum ordinem, Veil.*

prō-mont-ōrium (scanned as a quadrisyll., *prōmontōrium*, Ov. M. 15, 709), *ti, n.* [pro; mons, mont-is] (*A thing pertaining to the foremost part of a mountain or mountains; hence*) 1. *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge:* Liv.—2. *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea; a headland, promontory:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promontoire*.

prōmō-ta, ōrum, n. [for *promov-ta*; fr. *promov-eo*] (*Things moved forward; hence*) In the lang. of the Stoics: *Things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προμῶνεα.*

prōmō-tus (for *promov-tus*), *a, um, p.* of *promov-eo*.

prō-mōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, mōvē-re, 2. v. a. 1. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To move forwards, push onwards, cause to advance:* *saxa vectibus, Cæs.*—2. Esp.: *a. To cause a person to move forwards, to take a person on with one: ibi te video, et promovebo, Cic.—B. Milit. t. t.:* (a) *Of troops:* *To advance:* Hirt.; Just.—(b) *Of a camp:* *To move onwards:* Liv.—(c) *Of military engines:* *To bring up, etc.:* Tac. B. Meton.: *To extend, enlarge, etc.:* *Ostia tenuis mœnia promovere, Suet. C. Fig.:* 1. Gen.: *To bring to pass, effect, accomplish:* *promovere parum, Ter.—2. Esp.:* *a.:* (a) *Of things as objects:* *To enlarge, increase:* *doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Hor.—(b) Of persons as objects:* *To advance, prefer, promote:* Suet.—*b. To bring to light, reveal:* *arcana, Hor.—c. To put off, defer, postpone:* *nuptias alioqui, Ter.—d. To move forth or from:* *unum promorat vix pedem tricolino, Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. promouvoir.*

prompt-e, adv. [1. *prompt-us*] 1. *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly:* *dare operam, Tac. (Sup.) promptissime, Pl.—B. Easily:* (*Comp.*) *promptius expediam, Juv.*

1. prom-ptus (-tus), a, um: 1. P. of *prom-o*.—2. Pa.: (*Brought to light, exposed to view; hence*) *a. Prop.:* *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest:* (*Sup.*) *nihil tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditatis promptissimum esset, Cic.—As Subst.:* *prompta, ōrum, n. Things that meet the sight, etc.:* Tac.—*b. Meton.:* (a) *At hand, i. e. prepared, ready, quick, prompt:* *fidei alicui promptam expositamque præbere, Cic.—(b) Prepared, ready, quick; prompt, inclined, disposed to or for, anything:* *ad bella suscipienda, Cæs. (Comp.)* *haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv. (with Gen.) animi, Tac.—(c) Brave, courageous:* Tac.—(d) *Easy, practicable:* *expugnatio, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prompt.*

2. prom-ptus (-tus), ūs in only in Abl. Sing., n. [from *o*] (*Prop.:* *A taking, or bringing, out, or forth;* 500

Meton.: 1. *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility;* only in the phrase, in *promptu* (*esse, habere, ponere, etc.*), *public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* Cic.; Sall.; Plaut.—2. *Readiness;* only in the phrases in *promptu esse* or *habere, to be at hand, to have ready:* Cic.—3. *Ease, facility;* only in the phrase in *promptu esse, to be easy:* Ov.

promptus, a, um, v. promptus.
prōmulgā-tio, ōnis, f. [*promulg-(a) o*] *A making public, known, a publishing, promulgation:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulgation*.

prō-mulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *promulg-o*; fr. *pro*; *vulg-o*; cf. letter M.] (*To spread forth in presence of the multitude; hence*) 1. Gen.: *To make known, to teach, etc.:* Pl. II. Esp.: *Polit. t. t. To expose to public view (as a bill, a law, etc.); to make known, publish, promulgate:* Cic.; Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *promulguer*.

prō-mulsis, Idis, f. [*etym. dub.*] *A relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served first at a Roman banquet; a whet, antepast:* Cic.

prōm-us, i, m. [from *o*] (*The one bringing forth or out; hence*) *A giver out, distributor of provisions; a cellarer, steward, butler:* Plaut.

prō-mūtūs, a, um, adj. *Paid over beforehand, advanced:* Cæs.

prō-nēpos, ōtis, m. *A great-grandson:* Cic.

prōncea, æ, f. = πρῶνεια. *Providence:* Cic.

prō-nōmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [pro; *nomin(a)-o*] *A naming, or giving of a name, for, or in the place of, something else; a figure of speech by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name; e. g. Africani nepotes, for Græci:* Anct. Her.

prō-nūb-a, f. adj. [pro; *nub-o*] 1. Prop.: *Presiding over marrying or marriage;* Juno, Virg.: *Tisiphone, Ov. II. Meton.:* *Of things pertaining to a marriage:* *Bridal:* *flamma, Claud.*

prōnuntīā-tio (pronuncia-), ōnis, f. [*pronunti(a)-o*] 1. *A public declaration, or publication; a proclamation:* Cæs.—2. *Of a judge:* *A decision:* Cic.—3. *a. Rhetor. t. t.:* *Delivery, manner:* Cic.—*b. Logic. t. t.:* *A proposition:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prononciation*.

prōnuntīā-tor (pronuncia-), ōris, m. [id.] *A relater, narrator:* Cic.

prōnuntīā-tum (pronuncia-), i, n. [id.] *An axiom, proposition:* Cic.

prō-nuntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. (*To tell or report in the presence of persons, or publicly; hence*) 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.:* 1. Act.: *To make publicly known; to publish, proclaim, announce:* *quas (sc. leges) ipse pronuntiavit, Cic.:* *palam de sellā pronuntiavit esse ejus nomen recepturum, id.—2. Neut.:* *To make an announcement, pronounce a decision, etc.:* *quum consules pronuntiavissent, Cic. B. Esp.:* *To declare one as some-*

thing; i. e. to declare one elected to an office, etc.: (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *pronunciant eos prætores, Liv. II. Meton.:* *A.:* 1. Gen.: *To speak anything in public; to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, anything:* *a. Act.:* *versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.—b. Neut.:* *agere et pronuciare, Cic.—2. Esp.:* *Of an actor:* *Neut.:* *To speak on the stage; to represent a part or person:* Pl.—*B. To tell, report, relate, narrate, announce, etc.:* *eadem, quæ Litivius pronuciaverat, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. prononcer.*
prō-nūper, adv. *Quite lately:* Plaut.

prō-nūrus, ūs, f. *A grandson's wife:* Ov.

prō-nus, a, um, adj. [pro; cf. *πρᾶνός* or *πρῶνός* = *pronus*] (*Belonging to what is before or in front; hence*) 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.:* 1. *Of living beings:* *Turned, bent, inclined, leaning or hanging forwards; stooping, bending down:* *pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to strike, Virg.—2. Of things:* *Bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards:* *quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, flowing down, Hor.—As Subst.:* *pronus, i, n. That which is downward; a slope, etc.:* Cic. B. Esp.: *Of the heavenly bodies or the day:* *Setting, sinking, declining:* *Orion, Hor. II. Fig.:* *A. Gen.:* *Inclined, disposed, prone to anything:* (*Sup.*) *ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. B. Esp.:* 1. *Inclined to favour, favourable to anything:* *misericordia in Germanicum prono, Tac.—2. Easy, without difficulty:* *omnia virtuti prona esse, Sall.*

prœmīum, ū, n. = προμῖον. 1. Prop.: *An introduction, preface:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A beginning:* *rixæ, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. proème.*

prōpāgā-tio, ōnis, f. [*propag(a)-o*] 1. *A setting, planting, etc.:* Cic.—2. *a. Prop.:* *Of persons:* *A begetting, procreating, propagating; propagation:* Cic.—*b. Fig.:* *An originating, obtaining, establishing, etc.—3. An extending, enlarging, increasing:* Cic.—4. *Of time:* *A prolonging, continuing, extending:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propagation*.

prōpāgā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An enlarger, extender:* *provincia, Cic. (dub.). ¶ Hence, Fr. propagateur.*

1. prō-pāg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pro; *PAG*, root of *pa(n)g-o*] 1. Prop.: *To fasten or fix downwards; to peg down; to set:* *vitem in quassilum, Cato. II. Meton.:* *A. Of trees, plants, etc.:* *To increase, propagate by means of layers that are fastened, or that fasten themselves, into the ground:* Pl.—*B. Of living creatures:* *To beget, procreate, propagate, etc.:* *dilectum ducunt vitam, prolemque prōpāgant, Lucr.:* *ut prōpāgando possit prōcūdere prolem, id. III. Fig.:* *A. To extend, enlarge, increase:* *finis imperii propagavit, Cic.—B. Of time:* *To prolong, continue, extend:* *vitam*

incipio, Cic.—C. To propagate: vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propager*.

prō-pāg-o, mīis, f. [id.] (That which is fastened, or fixed, forwards, hence) I. Prop.: Of trees, etc.: A layer, setting, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of men, beasts, or deities: Offspring, descendant, child; children, race, stock, breed, progeny, posterity: Virg.; Ov.

prō-pālā-m, adv. Openly, publicly, manifestly: Cic.

prō-pātū-lus, a, um, adj. Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered: locus, Cic.—As Subst.: **propatulum**, i, n. An open, exposed, or uncovered place; an open court: Liv.—Particular phrase: Aliquid in propatulo habere, To have something in an exposed place, i.e. to expose a thing publicly for sale: Sall.

prope, adv. and prep. (neut. of the adj. propis, e, obsolete in the positive: acc. to Pott, pro; Sanscrit *api*, Gr. *ἐν*) I. Adv. (the Comp., propius, and Sup., proxime, see these articles): A. Prop.: In space: Near, nigh; quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut.—Particular expression: Prope ab, Near to, near by, hard by: Cic. B. Fig.: Of abstract proximity: 1. In time: Near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter.—2. In degree: Nearly, almost: Cic.: prope firmissima civitas, Cæs. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: In space: Near, near by, hard by: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. B. Fig.: Of abstract proximity: 1. In time: Nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, Suet.—2. Of approach, etc.: Near to, almost to, not far from: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac.

prō-pe-diem, adv. [prope; dies] At an early day, very soon, shortly: propediem te video, Cic.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr. 4, 195), pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To drive before one's self; to drive, push, or urge forwards: to drive forth, to propel: hostes, Cæs. B. Esp.: To hurl, or cast, forwards: to propel, impel: aliquem in profundum, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.—B. To drive away, to keep or ward off: periculum vitæ, Liv.

prō-pe-mōd-o, adv. [prope; modus] Nearly, almost: Liv.

prō-pe-mōd-um, adv. [id.] Nearly, almost: Cic.

prō-pendeo, pendī, pensum, pendere (collat. form. acc. to the 3d conj.: nec pendis nec propendis, Plant.), 2. v. n. I. Prop.: To hang forwards, hang down: lanx propendit, Cic. II. Fig.: A.: (the figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) To weigh more, have the preponderance: si bona propendit, Cic.—B. To be inclined, or disposed, to anything: Cic.—C. To be well disposed, favourable: Cic.

prō-pendo, ēre, v. propendeo *imil.* **prō-pens-o**, adv. [propens-us] Will-

ingly, readily, with inclination: conspiratio propense facta, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) propensius, Liv.

prō-pens-sio, ōnis, f. [for propensio; fr. propend-eo] Inclination, propensity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propension*.

prō-pen-sus, a, um, adj. [for propens-us; fr. id.] I. Prop.: Hanging down: labrum, Sol. II. Fig.: A. Inclining towards, coming near, approaching: (Comp.) disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor, Cic.—B. Heavy, weighty, important: Cic.—C. Inclined, disposed, prone to anything: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam, etc., Cic.—D. Well-disposed, favourable, willing, ready: (Sup.) propensissima voluntas, Hirt.

prō-pēra-ns, ntis: 1. P. of proper(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy: ille properans, festinans, Cic.: (Comp.) properantior urget, Claud.

prō-pērānt-ter, adv. [for properant-ter; fr. properans, properant-is] Hastily, speedily, quickly: properanter accipit codicillos, Tac.: (Comp.) properantius ire, Ov.

prō-pērānt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] A hastening, haste: Sall.

prō-pērā-tio, ōnis, f. [proper(a)-o] A hastening, haste, quickness, speediness: Cic.

prō-pērāt-o, adv. [properat-us] Quickly, speedily: Tac.

prō-pērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of proper(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy: iter, Sall.: (Comp.) properatius tempus, Sol.—Particular phrase: Properto opus est, There is need of haste, Cic.

prō-pēr-e, adv. [proper-us] Hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily: Liv.

prō-pēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do, with haste: iter, Tac. II. Neut.: To make haste; to hasten, be quick: ad prædam, Cæs.

prō-peritius, ii, m. (Gen. Propertii, Ov.) Propertius; a Roman cognomen; Soz. Sez. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

prō-pēr-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; but prob. for pro-fer-us; fr. pro; fer-o] (Carried, or borne, forward; hence) I. Gen.: Quick, speedy, hastening: properi auriga, Virg. II. Esp.: Rapidly dispatched or forwarded: literæ, Tac.

prō-plexus (for pro-pect-us), a, um, adj. [pro; pro-ect] Combed forwards, combed down in front, hanging down: barba, Virg.; Ov.

prō-pino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. = *propinquo*: (To drink first; hence) I. Prop.: To drink something to one, to pledge one in something: propino hoc pulchro Critæ, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To drink to, or wish in drinking: tibi salutem, Plaut.—B. To give, deliver, furnish to one: hunc comendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

prō-pinqu-e, adv. [propinqu-us] Near, at hand, hard by: Plaut.

prō-pinqu-itās, ātis, f. [id.] (The state or quality of the propinquus; hence) 1. Of place: Nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity: Cæs.; Cic.—2.: a. Relationship, affinity, propinquity: Cic.—b. Intimacy, friendship: Plaut.

prō-pinqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate: tu rite propinques Angurium, Virg. II. Neut.: To draw near, come nigh, approach: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prō-pinqu-us, a, um, adj. [prop-e; hinc] (Being near, or not far hence; hence) I. Prop.: Of place: Near, neighbouring: propinquum prædium, Cic.: (Comp.) exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov.—As Subst.: **propinquum**, i, n. Vicinity, neighbourhood: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Near, close at hand, not far off: reditus, Cic.—B. Of resemblance or meaning: Near, resembling, similar, like: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—C. Of relationship or connection: Near, kindred, related: tibi genere propinquus, Sall.—As Subst.: 1. **propinquus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A relation, relative, kinsman: Cic.—2. **propinqua**, æ, f. (sc. femina) A female relative, kinswoman: Cic.

prō-pior, fus, Gen. ōris, comp. *adv.* [from the obsol. propis; whence prop-e] I. Prop.: Nearer, nigher: tumultus, Liv.: (with Gen.) caliginis, Lucr.: (with Dat.) patriæ, Ov.: (with Acc.) hostem, Hirt.—As Subst.: **prōpiora**, um, n. (sc. loca) Places lying near: Tac. II. Fig.: A. In time: Nearer, later, more recent: epistola, Cic.—B. Of relationship: Nearer, more nearly related: Cic.—C. Of resemblance: More nearly resembling, more like: quæ sceleris propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic.—D. Of relation or connection: Nearer, more nearly related; affecting or concerning more nearly: closer; more intimate: societas, Cic.

prō-piti-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [propiti-us] To render favourable; to appease, propitiate: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *propitier*.

prō-pitius, a, um, adj. [prop-e] (Belonging to that which is near; hence, with respect to connection, feeling, etc.) Favourable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious: hunc propitium sperant, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propice*.

prō-pius, comp. *adv.* [id.] More nearly, nearer, closer. I. Prop.: propius stabulis armenta teneant, Virg. II. Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam quæ a te dicta sunt, Cic.

Prōpētides, um, f., Ἰπρωπιτιδες. The Propætidæ; Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

prō-pōla, æ, m. = *προπώλης* (One who sells before another, or before-

hand). A forestaller; a retailer, huckster: Cic.

prō-pollūo, pollūi, pollūtum, pollūere, 3. v. a. To defile, or pollute, greatly: Tac.

prō-pōno, pōsūi, pōsūtum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or set forth or out; to set, or hang, out; to expose to view; to display: mensus, Cic.; caput, Ov.—2. Esp.: A. To publish, publicly advertise: vectigalibus propositis, Suet.—b. To propose, offer: gemitum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg.—c. To put on table, serve up: Pl. B. Fig.: 1. To expose: vitam telis fortunae, Cic.—2. To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth: rem gestam, Cæs.—3. a. In a good sense: To offer, propose as a reward: his praemia proposuit, Cæs.—b. In a bad sense: To threaten, denounce: exsilium, mortem, Cic.—4. To put forth, put, propose a question: Nep. II. A. Gen.: To put, place, lay, or set before a person or thing: vos ante oculos animosque vestros aratorum direptiones proponite, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To propose as an example, etc.: aliquid sibi proponere exemplar, Cic.—2. To propose to one's self or mind; i. e. to conceive, imagine: propone tibi duos reges, Cic.—3. To propose as an object of hope; to set before the eyes: libertatis spem, Cic.—4. To propose as an object of pursuit: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.—5. To purpose, design, resolve, determine: id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cic.—6. To mention, state, etc.: possum fortissimos viros proponere, Cic. III. A. Gen.: To put forth, state, say, or mention before or previously: Cic. B. Esp.: To state the first premise (of a syllogism): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposer.

Prōpontis, Idos and Idis, f., *Ἰπποποντίς*. The Propontis (now Sea of Marmora) between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus.—Hence, **Prōpont-iacus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to the Propontis.

prō-porro, adv. I. Prop.: Furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. Meton.: Altogether, utterly, wholly: Lucr.

prō-portio, ōnis, f. Comparative relation, proportion, analogy, likeness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. proportion.

prōpōs-itio, ōnis, f. [PROPOS, true root of proposit(n)o] 1. A setting forth of something; a representation respecting something: Cic.—2. A purpose, resolution, determination, etc.: Cic.—3. Logical t. t.: a. The first premise (of a syllogism): Cic.—b. (a) A principal subject, theme: Cic.—(b) A proposition of any kind: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. proposition.

prōpōs-ītum, i, n. [id.] 1. A statement, assertion, etc.: Quint.—2. a. Prop.: A purpose, resolution, plan, design, intention: Cic.—b. Meton.: A way, manner, or course of life: Phaed.—3. a. Prop.: The chief premise (of a syllogism): Cic.—b. Met-

on.: The main point, principal subject, theme: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. propos.

prōpōs-ītus, a, um, P. of proposit(n)o, through true root PROPOS.

prō-prātor, ōris, m. A praetor; a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the praetorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year as praetor to a province where there was no army: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *préteur*.

prōpri-e, adv. [propri-us] I. Prop.: Specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self, not in common: Cic. II. Meton.: Properly, accurately: Cic.

prōpri-ētas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality or condition of the proprius; hence) I. Prop.: A property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality of a thing: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: A. A peculiar or particular kind: Liv.—B. Ownership, right of possession or of property: Suet.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propriété*, *propre*.

prōpri-ītum, adv. [for propri-ītum; fr. id.] Properly: Lucr.

prōpri-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to prope] I. Prop.: Not in common with others; one's own, proper, belonging to one's self alone; special, particular, peculiar: in propria non pelle quiesces, Hor.—As Subst.: **propr-ium**, i, n. A. Prop.: A possession, property, etc.: Cic. B. Fig.: A peculiarity, characteristic mark, distinguishing sign, characteristic: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Suitable, proper, fit: tempus magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—B. Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular: consilium, Script. ap. Cic.—C. Sure, certain: victoria, Cæs.—D. 1. Of things: Lasting, permanent, firm: perenne ac proprium manere, Cic.—2. Of persons: Constant, firm, steadfast: amator, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propre*.

prop-ter adv. and prep. [prop-e] I. Adv.: Near, hard by, at hand: duo filii propter eubantes, Cic. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of place: Near, hard by, close to: propter aquae rivum, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.—2. By means of, through: propter quos vivit, through whom he lives, i. e. to whom he owes life, Cic. ¶ Sometimes placed after its case.

prop-ter-āa, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; is (Acc. Sing. Fem.) eam] Therefore, for that cause, on that account: haec propterea de me dixi, ut, etc.: Cic.: propterea, quod, because that, id.; id propterea, Ter.

prō-pūd-ium, i, n. [pro; pud-et] (A being greatly ashamed; hence, Concr.): 1. A shameful or infamous action: Plaut.; Pl.—2. A shameful person, vile wretch, rascal, villain, a term of abuse: Cic.

prōpugnā-cūlum, i, n. [pro; pugn(a)-o] (That which serves for defending; hence) I. Prop.: A bulwark, tower, rampart, etc.: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: A protection, defence: Cic.

prōpugnā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I.

Prop.: A fighting for, defence of a place: Val. Max. II. Fig.: A defence, vindication: Cic.

prōpugnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: One who fights in defence of a place; a defender, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A defender, maintainer, champion: Cic.; Suet.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. I. To go forth to fight; to rush out to fight; to make sallies or sorties: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. II. To fight or contend for, or on behalf of; to contend for, to defend: A. Prop.: pro suo partu propugnans, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Neut.: pro equitate, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) propugnandum esse, id.—2. Act.: absentiam suam, Suet.

prōpulsā-tio, ōnis, f. [propuls(a)-o] A driving back, a keeping or warding off, a repelling, repulse: Cic.

prōpul-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [propello; through true root PROPUL; v. pello int.] I. Prop.: To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse: hostem, Cæs. II. Fig.: To ward off, avert, repel; a capite periculum legum praesidio propulsare, Cic.

prōpul-sus, a, um, P. of propello, through root PROPUL; v. pello int.

prōpūl-sūm (-on), i, n. = προπύλαιον, also, **prōpūlon**, i, n. = προπύλων. A gateway, entrance, esp. of the celebrated entrance to the temple ofallas in the citadel of Athens; the Propylaeum: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *propylées*.

prō-quæstōre, or **pro quæstore**. A quaestor; a magistrate, who, after administering the quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proquesteur*.

proquam, v. pro.
prōra, ōis, f. = πρῶρα. I. Prop.: The forepart of a ship, the prow: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: A ship: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proue*.

prō-rēpo, repsi, reptum, rēpere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To creep forth, crawl out, come out in a gradual or unobserved manner: quum proreperunt primis animalium terris, Hor. B. Meton.: Of gums, etc.: To ooze out, exude: Claud. II. Of persons: To creep, or crawl, forwards: prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōreus, i, m. = πρῶρεως. The look-out man at the prow; the under pilot. pone metum, proreus, Ov.

prō-rīpio, rīpi, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for pro-rapio] I. A. Gen.: To snatch, drag, or hurry forth: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To rush out, to hasten or hurry forth: Cic.; Sall.; Liv. II. (To snatch or hurry forwards; hence) With Personal pron., or simply proripere. To rush or hurry away: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

prōrōgā-tio, ōnis, f. [prorog(a)-o] 1. A prolonging, extension of a term of office: Liv.—2. A putting off,

referring of an appointed time; *prorogation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prorogation*.

prō-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (To propose or bring forwards, to the people a further extension of an office, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: To prolong, continue, extend an office, command, etc.: ne quinquenniū imperium, Caesari prorogaret. Cic. II. Fig.: To prolong, cause to continue, extend a thing: alterum in saeculum meliusque semper Proroget ævum, Hor. III. Meton.: A. Of a family, etc.: To propagate, continue, hand down, etc.: ad sobolem prorogandam, Just. — B. To put off, defer, etc.: dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prorogor*.

prors-um, adv. [2. prors-us] I. Gen.: Forwards, onwards: cursari rursus prorsum, to and fro, Ter. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Straight on, right onwards: Plaut. B. Fig.: Straight-forward, without ceremony, i. e. wholly, absolutely: Ter.

1. **pro-rsus**, adv. [contr. fr. pro; versus] I. Gen.: Forwards: cedere, Plaut. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Straight on, right onwards, directly: prorsus Athenas protinus abito tecum, Plaut. B. Fig.: 1. Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. — 2. In short, in fine, in a word: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

2. **pro-rsus** (-sus), a, um, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: Straight or right forward, right onward, straight, direct: prorsus tramite siste gradus (ad. proso), Avian. II. Fig.: Of style: Straight-forward, i. e. prosaic, in prose: oratio, prose, Quint. — As Subst.: **prosa**, æ, f. (sc. oratio) Prose: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prose*.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Gen.: To thrust, or cast, forth; to cause to break, burst, or rush forth; to send forth: atram prorumpit (sc. Ætna) ad æthera nubem, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: I. Prop.: To burst, rush, or dash forth: Lucr.; Gell. — 2. Fig.: Part. Pass.: Unrestrained, licentious: audacia, Cic. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To rush, or break, forth: to burst out: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. — B. Fig.: To break, or burst, out or forth: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, etc., Cic. C. Meton.: To burst out or forth; to make us, etc., appearance: prædixi Tigellini incendium proruperat, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *prorompre*.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. To fall forwards, i. e. tumble down: motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac. — B. To rush forth from a place: Cæs. — C. To rush forwards or onwards: in hostem, Cntr. II. Act.: A. I. Gen.: To cast down in front; to throw down, hurl forwards to the ground, overthrow, overturn: Injurioso ne podo prorsus Stantem columnam, Hor. — 2. Esp.: Of an enemy,

etc.: To cut, or hew, down before one; to overthrow, etc.: Tac. — B. With Personal pron.: To throw, or fling, one's self, etc., forth; i. e. to rush out, hurry forth: Ter.

prō-rup-tus, a, um, P. of prorup-tum (p-o); through true root PRORUP.

prō-rū-tus, a, um, P. of prorup-tus, æ, v. 2. prorsus.

prō-sāpia, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A stock, race, family: Plaut.; Cic.

prō-sā-tus, a, um, P. of I. pro-se-ro, through root PROSA; v. sero init.

prō-scēnium, i, n. = προσκήνιον. I. Prop.: The proscenium; the place before the scene where the actors appeared; also, the stage: Virg.; Liv.

II. Meton.: A theatre: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscénium*.

prō-scīdo, scīdi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To tear open in front; to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. B. Esp.: Agricult. t. t.: To break up the land: Pl. II. Meton.: A. To plough: terram proscindere juvenis, Virg. — B. To cut through, cleave, furrow: celeres proscindere Notos, Claud.: rostro sequor, Cat. III. Fig.: To cut up with words; to censure, satirize, revile, defame: submotum patriā, Ov.

prō-scī-sus (for prosoid-sus), a, um, P. of prosoid(n)-o, through true root PROSCID.

prō-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: To put forth in writing; to publish anything by writing: venationem, Cic. II. Esp.: To offer in writing anything for sale, lease, or hire, or as to be sold by auction; to post up, advertise: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, Cic. — B. To publish a person as having forfeited his property, to punish one with confiscation; to confiscate property: vicinus, Cic.: bona, Pl. — 3. To proscribere, outlaw (one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, etc.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscrire*.

prō-scrip-tio, ōnis, f. [for proscrib-tio; fr. proscribo] 1. A written public notice of sale, an advertisement: Cic. — 2. Proscription, outlawry, confiscation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proscription*.

prō-scrib-er-e, ō, sup. no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. desider. [proscribo, (Fut. Part. Act.) proscrip-tur-us] To desire or long to proscribere: Cic.

prō-scrip-tus (for proscrib-tus), a, um, P. of proscrib-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *proscrit*.

prō-sēco, sēcti, sectum, sēcare, i. v. a. I. G. n. To cut off from before, cut away or off: aures, App. II. Esp.: A. Agricult. t. t.: To cut up, break up with the plough: solum, Pl. — B. Religious t. t.: To cut out the parts to be sacrificed: hostie exta, Liv.

prō-sec-tum, i, n. [prosec-o] That which is cut out for sacrifice; the entrails: Ov.

prō-sec-tus, a, um, P. of prosec-o. **prō-sēc-ūtus** (prosequ-), a, um, P. of prosequ-or.

prō-sēmino, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. (Prop.: To cast seed before one, to sow; Fig.): To disseminate, propagate: familias philosophorum, Cic.

prō-sēquitur, sēcutus or sēquitus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. a. I. Prop.: (A) To follow onwards after a person, etc.)

1. Gen.: To accompany, attend upon, follow, etc.: is me prosecutus est, Cic. (without Object) prosequētibz senatoribus, Cæs. — 2. Esp.: To follow, or attend, as a mourner: exsequias prosequere meas, Ov. — B. In a hostile manner: To follow after, pursue: fugientes, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Of things as subjects: To accompany, attend upon, follow: quæ existimatio P. Quintum . . . usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. — B. To follow after with the eyes, etc.: prosequor infelix oculis absentia vela, Ov. — C. To follow after, pursue with words, etc.: to attack, assail, etc.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic. — D. To honour, adorn, or present, one with a thing; to bestow anything upon one: alicum honorificis verbis, Cic. — E. 1. To pursue, continue, go on or proceed with an idea or theme: pascua versu, Virg. (without Object) non prosequar longius, Cic. — 2. To proceed with one's speaking: prosequitur pavians, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poursuivre*.

prō-sēro, sēvi, sātum, sērire, 3. v. a.: (To sow forth; hence) To bring forth, or produce, by sowing: segetem, Lucr.

Prō-sērpina, æ, f., Περσεφόνη. I. Prop.: Proserpine; daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away to the infernal regions as she was gathering flowers in Sicily. II. Meton.: For The Lover World: Hor.

prō-seucha, æ, f. = προσευχή. A place for prayer, an oratory: Juv.

prō-silīo, silīi (less freq., silivior silii), sup. prps. not found, silire, 4. v. n. [for pro-salio] I. Prop.: Of living subjects: To leap or spring forth; to spring up: temere prosiluerunt, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things as subjects: To spring or burst forth, to start out: longe tebratā prosiit (sc. sanguis) aurā, Ov. III. Fig.: To break forth: vasa prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor.

prō-sōcer, ēri, m. A wife's grandfather: Ov.

prospec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. intrans. n. and a. [prospicio; through true root PROSPIC] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To look forth, forwards, or into the distance; to look out: pars extensis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. B. Meton.: Of localities: To have a look out, to furnish a prospect: locus late prospectans, Tac. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To look forth at, or upon: to view, etc.: praelium exuestre, Sall.: e puppi pontum, Ov. B. Meton.: Of localities: To look towards, to lie or be situated towards any quarter: villas inde prospectat, Tac. C. Fig.: 1. To look forward to, to expect a thing; to hope,

prospicere it: exsilium, Cic.—2. To look out for, to await: diem de die prospectans, Liv.—3. To await, impend over, threaten one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Virg.

1. **prospec-tus**, a, m. P. of prospectio, through true root PROSPEC.

2. **prospec-tus**, da, m. [prospicio, through id.] I. Prop. p. A look-out, distant view, prospect: Liv. II. Met. on: A. Sight, view: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Sight, vision: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospect: also, prospectus, "a prospectus."

pro-spēcūlor, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop. p. To look into the distance, look out: de vallo, Ilirt. B. Met. on: To explore: L. Siccium prospectatum ad locum castris capidulum mittunt, Liv. II. Act.: To look out for, watch for: adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prospēr-e, a, dē. [prospere-us] Agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: prospere eveniunt res, Cic. (Comp.) aves prosperius evolvant, with better augury, Gell.: (Sup.) prosperissime geruntur omnia, Gell.

pro-spērgo, perf. prps. not found, spersum, spērgere, 3. v. a. [for prospargi] To besprinkle: Tac.

prospēr-itas, ātis, f. [prospere-us] (The state or condition of the prosperous; hence) Desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospérité.

prospēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To cause a thing to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: patrum Prosperes decreta, Hor. II. Neut.: To give or afford success; to give prosperity: amico meo prosperabo, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospérer.

pro-spē-rus, a, um, adj. [pro; spes, spē-] (According to hope or expectation; hence) In accordance with one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: (Comp.) prosperior civium amor, Tac.: (Sup.) prosperissimum auspiciū, Pl.: (with Gen.) Noctilucam Prosperam frugum, with respect to fruits, Hor.—As Subst.: **prospēra**, ōrum, n. plur. Favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. prospère.

prospici-ens, entis, P. of prospectio.

prospiciēnt-ia, a, f. [prospiciens, prospectient-is] Foresight, forethought, precaution: Cic.

pro-spēc-tio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. n. and a. [for pro-specio] I. Neut.: A. Prop. p. 1. Gen.: To look forwards, or into the distance; to look out; to look, see: ex castris... prospicere in urbem, Cæs.: per umbram, Virg.—2. Esp. p. To look out, to watch, be on the watch: pavorem simulans prospectit (sc. feles) toto die, Phad. B. Fig.: 1. To look or see to beforehand; to look out for, take care of, provide for anything: prospicite atque consulite, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset, Cæs.—2. To look forwards: in posterum prospici-

entes iudices, Cic. II. Act. as: A. Prop. p. Of persons: To see after: aff. to discern, descry, espy: campos longe, Virg. B. Met. on: 1. Of situations: To have or command a view of; to look or lie towards; to overlook: prospicit (sc. domus) agros, Hor.—2. To look at attentively, to gaze at: aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. C. Fig.: 1. To foresee a thing: futuros casus reipublica, Cic.: ex imbris soles, Virg.—3. To look out for, provide, procure: eadem senectuti, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. I. To strew in front of, or before, one: eo prosternebant folia, Plaut. II.: A. Prop. p. 1. Gen.: To throw forwards on the ground; to throw down, overthrow, prostrate: corpora humi, Liv.—2. Esp. a. With Personal pron.: To throw one's self on the ground; to prostrate one's self: Cic.—b. To overthrow, or dash to the ground, an enemy, etc.: hostem, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To throw or dash to the ground; to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: prostravit omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic.—2. To debase, demean, throw away, etc.: sic te ipse prosternes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) prosterner.

pro-stitūto, stitūti, stitūtum, stitūgere, 3. v. a. [for pro-statio] (To place or set forth openly or in public; hence) I. Prop.: To expose publicly to prostitution; to prostitute: pudicitiam, Suet. II. Fig.: To dishonour, sully, prostitute: ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. prostituer.

pro-sto, stitī, stātum, stāre, l. v. n. I. To stand forth, or out, from a place; to project: angelis prostantibus, Lucr. II.: A.: (To stand forth openly or in a public place; hence) 1. Of a seller: To offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business: in occultis locis prostant, Plaut.—2. Of wares: To be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor.—B.: 1. Prop.: To sell one's body, prostitute one's self: quo non prostat femina templo, Juv.—2. Fig.: To prostitute one's self, etc.; to become, or be, venal, corrupt, etc.: illud amicitia quondam venerabile numen Prostat, Ov.

prostrā-tus, a, um, P. of prosterno through root PROSTRA; v. sterno itit.

pro-sūb-igo, perf. and sup. prps. not found, subigere, 3. v. a. To throw, or cast, up in front of one: pede probisubigit terram, Virg.

pro-sum, fūi, desse, v. n. (To be for, or on behalf of; hence) I. Gen.: To be useful or of use; to do good, benefit, profit: fugiam, qua profore credam, Hor.: (with Dat.) sibi, Hor. II. Esp.: Of remedies, etc.: To be good, be beneficial: Pl.

prosus, a, um, v. 2. prorsus.

pro-tec-tus (for proteg-tus), a, um, P. of protego.

pro-tē-go, tēxi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To cover before or in front; to cover over, cover, protect: aliquem scuto, Cæs. II. Fig.: To cover or shield from danger; to defend,

protect: iacentem et spoliatum defendit et protego, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. protéger.

pro-tēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [pro; and acc. to some τῆλ-ε; acc. to others, tel-um] I. Prop.: To drive forth or forward; to drive away, put to flight, repulse: Ter.

protēlum, l, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A line of oxen, etc., harnessed together for draught, a team: Pl. II. Fig.: A line, row, succession: Lucr.

pro-tēndo, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To stretch forth or out, to extend: cervicem, Tac.: brachia... In mare, Ov. II. Fig.: Of the sight: To cast or throw forwards; to direct forwards: aciem, Cat.

proten-tus (for protēnd-tus), a, um, P. of protēnd-o.

protēnus, v. protinus.

pro-tēro, trivi, tritum, tētere, 3. v. a. (To rub, or wear, away before one; hence) I. Prop.: To crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot, etc.: equitatus aversos, Cæs. II. Met. on: A. To overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, etc.: agmina curru, Virg.—B. To throw down, destroy, break through: januum limā, Plaut.—C. To drive aside, push away or aside: ver proteritis astat, Hor. III. Fig.: To maltreat, abuse, trample upon: inanem proteris umbram, Ov.

pro-tērr-o, terrūi, territum, tētere, 2. v. a. (To frighten or scare away; to drive away by terror; to affright, terrify: proteritis hostibus, Cæs.: aliquem equo, with a horse, Virg.

proter-r-itus, a, um, P. of proterreo.

proter-v-e, adv. [proterv-us] 1. In a bad sense: Boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently: consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. (Comp.) protervius aequo, Ov.—2. In a good sense: Boldly, with spirit: loqui, Plaut.

proterv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the protervus; hence) Pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence, forwardness, wantonness: Hor.

proter-vus, a, um, adj. [protero, to trample on] (Trampling on; hence) I. Prop.: Violent, vehement: venti, Hor. II. Fig.: Forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: homo, Cic. (Comp.) meretrici protervior, Just.

Protesilaus, l, m, Πρωτεσίλαος. Protesilaus; a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first killed.—Hence, **Protesila-ēus**, a, um, adj. Protesilaean.

Proteus (dissyll.), ēi, and eos, m., Πρωτεύς. Proteus. I. Prop.: A sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves. II. Met. on: A. Of a fickle person: Hor.—B. Of a cunning person: Hor.

protinam (-enam), adv. [protinus] Forthwith, immediately: Ter.

protinus (-tenus), adv. [for pro-tenus] I. Prop.: Before one's self,

forward, further on, onward: ipse capellas Protinus reger ago, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly, whether in space or time: Tac.; Virg.—B. Forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, on the spot: oratio protinus periciens auditorium benevolam, at the very outset, Cic.

prōtrac-tus (for protrah-tus), a, um, P. of protrah-o.
prō-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāh-ere (Inf., protrāxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: pedibusque informe cadaver (sc. Caci) Protrahitur, Virg. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To drag forth, to draw or bring anywhere: quicquid paulatim protrahit aetas in medium, Lucr.—2. Esp.: To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray: antecorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.—B. To lengthen out anything as to time; to prolong, protract: epulas a medio die ad seram noctem protrahat, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pourtraire*.

prō-trūdō, trūsi, trūsum, trūd-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To thrust or push forwards: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: Of time: To put off, defer: comitia in Januarius mensem, Cic.

prō-turbo, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: To drive or thrust forwards, or onwards, in a disordered manner: to repel, or repulse, with confusion: telis hostes, Liv. B. Meton.: To overthrow, prostrate, etc.: pectore silvas, Ov. C. Fig.: To attack, assault, with words, etc.: militum conviciis proturbatus, Tac. II. To drive forth, out, or away from a place, in confusion, etc.: proturbatis, qui de Othone nuntiabant, Tac.

pro-ut, adv. According as: Cic.
prōvec-tus (for proveh-tus), a, um, P. of proveho.

prō-vēho, vxi, vectum, vēh-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To carry, or conduct, forwards; to carry, or convey, along: to conduct, convey, transport, etc.: eam pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To carry one's self, etc., forward; i. e. to go, proceed, advance, etc.: a terrā provecta naves, Cæs. II. Fig.: A.: 1. Gen.: To carry on, or forwards: vitam provexit in altum, i. e. into a sea of trouble, Lucr.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, proceed, go onwards, etc.: provectus deinde est in maledicta, Liv.—B. To promote, raise, advance, exalt, etc.: vim temperatam di quoque provehant in majus, Hor.—C. Of time: Pass. in reflexive force: To advance, go on, etc.: aetate provectus, Cic.—D. Of speech, etc.: 1. Gen.: To draw out, protract, prolong: orationem, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To go on further or longer in speaking: quid ultra Provehor, et fando, etc., Virg.

prō-vēnio, vni, ventum, vēn-ire, 4. v. n. I. Prop.: To come forth, appear: in scenam, Plaut. II. Meton.:

A.: 1. Of living subjects: To come forth, be brought forth, be born: Tac.; Just.—2. Of things as subjects: To originate, arise, be produced: in stabulo... Lanque proveniat nullas lesura puellas, Ov.—B. To grow up, grow: frumentum propter siccitates angustus provenerat, Cæs. III. Fig.: A. To come forth, appear: malum maximum, si id palam provenit, Plaut.—B. To come to pass, happen, occur: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.—C. To arise, spring, originate: studia hilaritate proveniunt, Pl.—D. To go on well; to prosper, succeed: carmina proveniunt, Ov.—E. Of personal subjects: To meet with good or bad success: to come off well or ill: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provenir*.

prōven-tus, ūs, m. [proven-to] 1. A coming forth; a coming into existence: a birth: Just.—2. a. Prop.: A being produced; a springing or coming forth; a growing, growth: Pl.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Of fruits, corn, etc.: A yielding, yield, crop, etc.: Virg.—(b) Of milk: A yield, flowing, etc.: Pl.—(c) A supply, number: poetarum, Pl.—c. Fig.: A fortunate issue, happy result, success: Cæs.

prō-verb-ium, ū, n. [pro; verbum] (A thing pertaining to a verbum (used) long ago or in remote time; hence) An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proverbe*.

prōvide-nus, ntis, 1. P. of provide-o.—2. Pa.: Foresight, provident, prudent: homo multum providens, Cic. (Comp.) id est providentius, id. (Sup.) providentissimus quisque, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provident*.

prōviden-ter, adv. [for provident-ter; fr. providens, provident-is] With foresight, providently, prudently: Sall. (Sup.) providentissime, Cic.

prōvident-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] 1. Foresight, foreknowledge: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence: Cic.; Tac.—b. Meton.: Providence, as a designation of the Deity: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *providence*.

prō-vīdō, vidi, visum, vīd-ere, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To see forwards, or before, one's self; to see in the distance; to discern, decry: ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To be provident or cautious: to act with foresight; to take care: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—2. To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation or provision for anything: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) provismus est, Liv. II. Act.: A. To see, or perceive, in the distance: navem, Suet.—B.: 1. Prop.: To see before: quod non Providisset eum, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. Of time: To see or perceive beforehand; to foresee: to see before or earlier: providere quid futurum sit, Cic.—b. To see to, look after, care for; to prepare or provide for anything: providentia hæc potissimum providet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pourvoir*.

prōvid-ūs, a, um, adj. [provid-eo] 1. Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent: animal hoc providum, sagax... quæ vocamus hominem, Cic.—2. Caring, or providing for, provident, natura, Cic. (with Gen.) rerum, Tac.—3. Foreseeing: (with Gen.) mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic.

prōvinc-ia, æ, f. [etym. dub.; but usually referred to pro; vinc-o] 1. Prop.: A province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq., also, to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: Official duty, office, business, charge, province: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *province*.

prōvinci-ālis, e, adj. [provinci-a] Of, or belonging to, a province, provincial: administratio, Cic. — As Subst.: provinciales, lum, m. (sc. homines) People of a province, provincials: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provincial*.

prōvinci-ātim, adv. [id.] Through the provinces, province by province: Suet.

prōvi-sio, ōnis, f. [for provid-io; fr. provid-eo] 1. A foreseeing, foreknowing: Cic.—2. Foresight, providence: Cic.—3. a. Forethought, precaution for a thing: Cic.—b. Hindrance, prevention of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provision*.

1. **prōvis-o**, adv. [1. provis-us] With foresight or forethought; prudently: Tac.

2. **prō-viso**, perf. and sup. not found, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. To go or come forth to see: I. Neut.: huc proviso, Ter. II. Act.: proviso quid agat Pamphilus, Ter.

prōvi-sor, ōris, m. [for providsor; fr. provid-eo] 1. A foreseer: Tac.—2. A provider: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provisur*.

prōvi-sus (for provid-sus), a, um, P. of provid-o.

prōvi-sus, ūs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [for provid-sus; fr. provid-eo] 1. A looking before, looking into the distance: Tac.—2. A foreseeing: Tac.—3. A caring for or furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence: Tac.

prō-vivō, vixi, victum, vīv-ere, 3. v. n. To live on: Tac.

prōvōcā-tio, ōnis, f. [provoc(a)-o] 1. A calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: Vell.—2. A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocation*.

prōvōcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A challenger to combat: Liv. II. Esp.: A kind of gladiator: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provocateur*, "a provoker."

prō-vōco, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call forth, call out; mandant ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaed.: cristatus auctor ales, Quod tepidum vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.—2. Esp.: To call forth, call out, challenge, etc., a

person to anything: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To call forth, call out: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib.—2. Esp.: a. To challenge to a contest; to contend with, vie with, provoke: aliquem virtute, to vie with one in virtue, Pl.—b. To challenge, incite, provoke to anything: ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet.—c. To excite, stimulate, stir up, rouse with anything: beneficio provocati, Cic.—d. To call forth, occasion, produce, cause: quieti secretique nulla bella provocant, Tac. II. (To call, cite, or summon before a higher tribunal, judge, etc.; hence) A. Prop.: Neut.: To appeal, make an appeal: rebus a victore, Provocto, inquit, Liv.: ad populum, Cic. B. Fig.: Neut.: To appeal to any person or thing: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *provoquer*.

provolo, are, v. provolgo.
pro-volo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly forth: apes provolant, Pl. II. Fig.: To fly forth: sonitus provolat ictu, Lucr. III. Meton.: To hurry, or hasten, forth; to rush out: ipse ad primores provolat Romulus, Liv.

pro-volve, volvi, vólutum, volvere, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: A. Prop.: To roll or tumble forwards; to roll along, roll over and over, roll away: hunc lora et juga subter Provolvere rote, Virg. B. Fig.: To drive, snatch, or hurry away from: multi fortunis provolvebantur, i. e. were ruined, Tac. II. Esp.: With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: To cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self at another's feet: Liv.; Tac. B. Fig.: To humble one's self: Tac.

pro-vómo, prps, no perf. nor sup., ére, 3. v. a. To vomit forth: Lucr.
pro-vulgo (-volgo), avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. To make publicly known; to publish, divulge: Suet.

proxim-e (proxim-), sup. adv. (proxim-us) I. Prop.: Nearest, very near, next: quam proxime castris, Cæs.: (with Acc.) hostem, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Of time: Shortly before or after, last, next: civitates que proxime bellum fecerant, Cæs.—B. Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc.: Next to, next after, next: me hunc tuæ virtuti proxime accedere, Cic.: (with Acc.) proxime deos, id.—Particular phrase: Proxime atque, Nearly the same as: Cic.

proxim-itas, átis, f. [id.] (The state or condition of the proximus; hence) 1. Nearness, vicinity, proximity: Ov.—2. Near relationship: Ov.—3. Similarity, resemblance: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proximité*.

proxim-o, adv. [id.] Quite recently, very lately: Cic.

proximus (proxu-), with a late Comp., proximior, Sen.), a, um, adv. [proc-sumus; for prop-simus; fr. prop-is] I. Prop.: Of place: The nearest, next: proximus vicinus, next-

door neighbour, Cic.: Belgæ proximi sunt Germani, Cæs.: (with Acc.) ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv.—As Subst.: A. proximum, 1. n. The immediate neighbourhood: Ter.—B. proximus, 1. m. (sc. homo): 1. An attendant, etc.: Phaed.—2. A bystander, a person close or very near at hand, etc.: Liv. II. Fig.: A. Of time: The next preceding or following; the previous, last; the next; the following, ensuing: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic.—B. In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc.: The next: amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.—Particular phrase: Proximum est, ut, it follows that, remains that, the next point is: Cic.—C. Of value or quality: The next, most nearly approaching, most like, or similar: proxima Phœbi Versibus ille facit, Virg.—D. Of relationship or connection: The nearest, next, most nearly or closely related, next of kin: proximus cognatione, Cic.—Prov.: Proximus sum ego mi, I am most nearly akin to myself, i. e. I have more regard for myself than for anyone else, Ter.—As Subst.: proximi, orum, m. (sc. homines): 1. Prop.: One's nearest relatives, next of kin: Cic.—2. Meton.: Friends, intimates: Cic.—E. That is nearest at hand, i. e. apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, there is the fittest, most convenient place, Ter.—F. Privy to, aware of, connected with anything: negabat illa se esse culpæ proximam, Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. *proche*.

prud-ens, entis, adj. [contr. fr. provid-ens] I. Prop.: Foreseeing, foreknowing: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised in a thing: prudens in jure civili, Cic.: (with Gen.) locorum, Liv.: (Sup.; also, with Gerund in di) adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv.—B. Knowing, wise, discreet, prudent: quos prudentes prætere, Hor.—C. Sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious: Of persons or things: (Comp.) ingenio prudentior, Cic.—D. Cautious, circumspect: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudent*, *prude*.

prudē-ter, adv. [for prudent-ter; fr. prudens, prudent-is] Sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skillfully, learnedly, prudently: facere, Cic.: (Comp.) prudentius intuenti, Quint.: (Sup.) prudentissime defendere, Cic.

prudēt-ia, æ, f. [fr. id.] (The quality of the prudens; hence) 1. A foreseeing, foresight: Cic.; Virg.—2. Acquaintance with a thing, knowledge of a matter, skill in a matter: Cic.; Virg.—3. Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prudence*.

prū-ina, æ, f. [prob. akin to Gr. πρω-ί] (The thing belonging to the early morning; hence) I. Prop.: Hoarfrost, rime: Cic. II. Meton.: Plur.: A. Snow: Virg.—B. Winter: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *brûine*.

prūin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [pruin-a] Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: Ov.
prūna, æ, f. [etym. dub.; perhaps for pruna, fr. rupa] (The thing pertaining to fires; hence) A burning or live oak: Virg.; Hor.

prūn-itus, a, um, adj. [prun-us] Of, or from, a plum-tree: torris, Ov.
prūnum, 1. n. [akin to prunus] A plum: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prune*.
prūnus, 1. f = προυν. A plum-tree: prunus silvestris, the black-thorn, sloe-tree, Pl.

prūr-ō, prps, no perf. and sup., ire, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To itch: os prurit, Scrib. II. Fig.: To itch or long for a thing: num tibi malæ aut dentes pruriunt, Plaut.

Prūsias, æ, m., Πρωσίας. Prusias: a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytānes (-is), is, m. = πρύτανις. A prytanes or prytanis; one of the chief magistrates in some of the Greek States: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanes*.

prytāneum, 1. n. = πρυτανεῖον. The prytaneum or town-hall; a public building in some of the Greek States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the state were entertained at the public expense: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *prytanée*.

psall-o, 1. n. sup., ére, 3. v. n. = ψάλλω. To play upon a stringed instrument: Cic.

psalterium, 1. n. = ψαλτήριον. A stringed instrument of the lute kind; a psalter: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *psaltere*.

psaltria, æ, f. = ψαλτρία. A female player on the cithara: Cic.

Psámāthe, æs, f., Ψαμάθη (Sand). Psamathe; a sea-nymph, mother of Phœus.

1. **psēcas**, átis, f. = ψεκάς (Drizzle). A female slave who perfumed her mistress' hair: Juv.

2. **Psēcas**, ádis, f. [ψεκάς] (id.) The name of an attendant of Diana.

psēphisma, átis, n. = ψήφισμα. An ordinance of the people among the Greeks: Cic.

Pseudō-cāto, ónis, m. A sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato: Cic.

Pseudō-dāmāsippus, 1. m. False-Damastippus, Pseudo-Damastippus: Cic.

pseudōmēnos (-us), 1. m. = ψευδομένος (lying). In logic: A false, sophistical species of syllogism: Cic.

Pseudō-phillippus, 1. m. The false Philip, Pseudo-Philip, i. e. Anaxarxus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of king Perseus.

pseudōthýrum, 1. n. = ψευδοθύρον. (Prop.: A back door, private entrance, postern gate; Fig.) A secret manner: Cic.

psilōcithārista, æ, m. = ψιλοκιθαριστής (bare, i. e. mere, performer on the cithara). One who plays on the cithara without singing to it; a cithara-player: Suet.

psittācus, 1. m. = ψιττακος. A parrot: Ov.

Psôphis, *Idis*, *f.* = *ψῶφις*. *Psôphis*; a city of Arcadia.

psychôchamantium, *ii* (-*um*, *ei*), *n.* = *ψυχχαμνέτων*. A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated; a place of necromancy: Cic.

psythia, *ae*, *v.* *psythius*.

psythius (*psith-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ψυθίος* (*ψυθ-*). *Psythian*; a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg.—As *Subst.*: **psythia**, *ae*, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) = *psythia* vitis, Virg.

ptô. A pronominal suffix appended to adjective, and (more rarely) to substantive personal, pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Eng. *Self*, *own*: *suo*pe pondere, Cic.: *nostrâ*que culpâ, Ter.: *suum*que amicum, Plaut.: *inepte fieri servum*, id.

Ptôlêum (-*on*), *i*, *n.*, *Πτολεών*. *Ptoleum* or *Ptoleon*; a port in Thessaly. **Ptôrelas**, *ae*, *m.*, *Πτερέλαις*. *Perelâs*: 1. A prince of Taphus.—2. One of Aëtolian's hounds.

ptisâna, *ae*, *f.* = *πτισάνη*. *Ptisân*. I. Prop.: Barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. II. Meton.: A drink made from barley-groats, barley-water: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *ptisane*, (mod.) *tisane*.

ptisân-ârium, *ii*, *n.* [*ptisân-a*] (A thing pertaining to *ptisana*; hence) A decoction of barley-groats or of rice: Hor.

Ptôlêmæus, *i*, *m.*, *Πτολεμαῖος* (Warlike). *Ptolem*: 1. The name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.—Hence, a. **Ptôlêmæus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Ptolem*; *Ptolemæan*; Meton.) *Egyptian*.—As *Subst.*: **Ptôlêmæum**, *i* (*sc.* sepulchrum). The tomb of the *Ptolemies*: Suet.—b. **Ptôlêmæus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ptolemæan*, *Ptolemæic*.—2. An astrologer of the time of Otho.—3. A king of *Mantiua*.

pûbe-nus, *ntis*, *adj.* [obsol. *pube-o* = *pubesco*] I. Prop.: Arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent: frater, Claud. II. Meton.: Of plants: In full vigour, juicy, flourishing, exuberant: *herbæ*, Virg.

pûber, *eris*, *v.* *i*. *pubes*.

pûber-tas, *âtis*, *f.* [*pûber*] (The state, or condition, of the pûber; hence) I. Prop.: The age of maturity, puberty: Suet. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of persons: The signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic.—2. Of plants: Soft down, pubescence: Pl.—B. The power of procreation, manhood, virility: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pûberté*.

1. **pû-bes** (-*ber*), *eris*, *adj.* [prob. from same root as *pû-er*] (*Nourished*; hence) I. Prop.: That is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent: priusquam *pûbes* esset, Nep.—As *Subst.*: *pûberes*, *um*, *m.* (*sc.* homines) Grown-up persons, adults, men: Cæs. II. Meton.: Of plants, etc.: Covered with soft down, downy; pubescent, ripe: folia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pûbère*.

2. **pû-bes**, *is*, *f.* [*id.*] (That which is grown up; hence) I. Prop.: Collectively: A.: 1. Of persons: Youth,

young persons: Virg.—2. Men, population: Hor.—B. Of cattle: *Bullocks*: Virg. II. Meton.: A. The signs of manhood, i.e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: Cels.; Pl.—B. The *puenda*: Virg.

pûb-esco, *ui*, *no sup.*, *esce-re*, 3. *v. n.* *inch.* [*i*. *pub-es*] (To become *pûbes*; hence) I. Prop.: To reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Of persons or things: quum primum *pûbesceret* ævo, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To be covered or clothed; to clothe itself, etc.: *prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum*, Ov.—B. To grow up, ripen: omnia, quæ terra gignit, *matura* *prata pubescunt*, Cic.

pûblic-ânus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*public-us*] Of, or belonging to, the public revenue, or to the farming of the revenue: Cic.—As *Subst.*: **pûblicanus**, *i*, *m.* (*sc.* homo) A farmer-general of the Roman revenues (usually from the equestrian order): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publicain*.

pûblica-tio, *ônis*, *f.* [*public(a)-o*] An adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

pûblic-e, *ade*. [*public-us*] 1. On account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: fieri, Cic.: *alii*, Nep.—2. Generally, all together, universally: *exultatum publice ire*, Liv.

pûblic-itus, *adv.* [*id.*] 1. From the public; in the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state: *publicitus hospitio accipi*, i.e. to be imprisoned, Plant.—2. Before the people, in public, publicly: ut fiat *auctio Publicitus*, Plant.

pûblic-o, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, 1. *v. a.* [*id.*] To make public property; to seize and adjudge to the public use; to confiscate: regnum *Jubæ*, Cæs.: *privata*, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: To show or tell to the people; to impart to the public; to make public or common: *bibliothecas*, i.e. to throw open to the public, Suet. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To make one's self public, i.e. to let one's self be heard in public: Suet.—2. To make known, publish, reveal, disclose: *reticenda*, Just.—3. To expose to common use, to prostitute: *puclitiam*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *publicier*.

Pûblicâ, *ae*, *v.* *Poplicola*.

pûblic-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for *poplic-us*; fr. *popl-us* = *populus*; *v.* 1. *populus* inf.] (Pertaining to *populus*; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: *magnificencia*, Cic.: *sacrificia*, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: a. **pûblicus**, *i*, *m.* (*sc.* homo) A public officer, public functionary, magistrate: Cæs.—b. **pûblicum**, *i*, *n.*: (a) Possessions of the state, public territory, communal property: Cic.—(b) The public purse; the public coffers or treasury; public income, revenue, etc.: *de publico* *convivari*, at public cost, Cic.—(c) The commonwealth, state, community, city: Pl.—2.: a. Prop.: Common, general, public: *publica cura juvenum*, Hor.—

As *Subst.*: **pûblicum**, *i*, *n.* A public place: Cic.—Particular expression: In *pûblico*, *Publicly*, in public, openly: Cic.—b. Meton.: General, in a bad sense, i.e. common, ordinary, bad: *structuracarminis*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *public*.

pûde-ndus, *a*, *um*: 1. *P.* of *pude-o*.—2. *Pa.*: Of which one ought to be ashamed; shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: *vita*, Ov.

pûde-nus, *ntis*: 1. *P.* of *pude-o*.—2. *Pa.*: Shamefaced, bashful, modest: *pudens prave*, Hor.: (Comp.): *to videri pudentiorum fuisse*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *vir pudentissimus*, id.

pûden-ter, *adv.* [for *pudent-ter*; fr. *pudens*, *pudent-is*] Modestly, bashfully: eum *pudenter* appellare, Cic.: (Comp.) *pudentius accedere*, id.: (*Sup.*) *pudentissimè aliquid petere*, id.

pûdô, *ti* or *itum est*, *no sup.*, *âre*, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to *puteo*] I. Personal verb: A. Of personal subjects: 1. Neut.: To be ashamed, to feel shame: *inducitur ad pudendum*, Cic.—2. Act.: To shame; cause or bring shame to: non te hæc *pudet*? Ter.—B. Of things as subjects: 1. Neut.: To be a shame; to be a cause, or ground, of shame: nec *inissus pudet*, *sed*, etc., Hor.—2. Act.: To cause shame to; to be a ground or cause of shame to: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, *pudet*, Plant.: *pudetur me dicere non intelligere*, Cic. II. Impersonal: *Pudet*, *puduit*, or *puduit est*, etc.: A. Neut.: It, or there, is, etc., a shame; one, etc., is, or feels, etc., ashamed, etc.: (with *Gen.*) *ciatricum est sceleris pudet*, Hor.: (with *Lat.*) *neque mei, neque tui, puduit est factis*, *causæ*, *facis*, Plant.: (with *Supine* in *u*) *pudet dictu*, Tac.—B. Act.: It causes, or brings, shame to one, etc.: sunt homines, quos infamia suæ neque *pudeat*, neque *tædeat*, Cic.

pudet, *v.* *pudco*.

pûd-bundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pud-eo*] Feeling ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest: *matrona*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pûdibond*.

pûdic-e, *adv.* [*pudic-us*] Bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously: *pudico doctum ingenium*, Ter.: (Comp.) *pudicius contineri*, Pl.

pûdic-itia, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] (The quality of the *pudicus*; hence) I. Prop.: Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue: Cic. II. Meton.: Personified: *Pudicitia* or *Chastity*; as a goddess.

pûd-icus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pud-co*] Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous: *homines*, Cic.: *mores*, Ov.: (Comp.) *matrona pudicior*, id.: (*Sup.*) *pudicissima femina*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pûdique*.

pûd-or, *eris*, *m.* [*id.*] I. Prop.: Shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace: Ov.; Liv.—B. A redness of the skin: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pûdour*, (mod.) *pûdeur*.

pûel-la, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [for *pûer-la*]

tr. puer-a I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A female child, a girl, maiden, lass: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A daughter: Hor.—2. A beloved maiden, a sweetheart: Hor. II. Meton.: A young married female, or woman; a young wife: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puelle*.

puell-āris, e, adj. [puell-a] Of, or belonging to, a girl or young woman; girlish, maidenly, youthful: animi, Ov.: anni, Tac.

puellār-iter, adv. [puellar-is] In a girlish manner, girlishly: Pl.

puell-ūla, æ, f. dim. [puell-a] A little girl: Ter.

puell-lus, i, m. dim. [for puer-lus; fr. puer] A little boy: Lucr.

pū-er, ēri (old Voc., puer, as if from puerus, Plaut.), m. [akin to the Sanscrit *putra*, "filins," from Sanscrit root *puṣh*, *nutrive*; and to *pu*, the Spartan form of *παῖς*] (The nourished one; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. A male child, a young boy, lad (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): Cic.; Hor.—2. Plur.: Children, in gen.: Cic.—Particular phrase: A puero, a pueris, also, ex pueris, From a boy, from boyhood or childhood: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A little son, a son: Virg.; Hor.—2. A grown-up youth, young man: Cic.—3. An unmarried man, a bachelor: Ov. II. Meton.: A boy for attendance; a servant, slave: Cic.; Hor.

pū-ēra, æ, f. [akin to puer] A girl, lass, maiden: Suet.

puēr-asco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. [puer] (To become a puer; hence) To attain the age of boyhood: Suet.

puēr-ilis, e, adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, a puer; hence) I. Prop.: Boyish, childish, youthful: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. II. Fig.: Boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly: animus, Cic. (Comp.) si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *puéril*.

puēr-il-iter, adv. [pueril-is] 1. Like a child: ludentes, Phaed.—2. Childishly, foolishly, silly: Cic.

puēr-itia (-tia, Hor.), f. [puer] Boyhood, childhood, youth: Cic.; Tac.

puēr-pēr-us, a, um, adj. [for puer-par-us; fr. puer; par-io] Bringing forth children, lying-in, in child-bed: uxor, Sen.: verba, formulæ that promote delivery, Ov.—As Subst.: 1. **puērpera**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A woman in labour or in childbed, a lying-in woman: Hor.—2. A woman who has recently brought forth: Pl.

puērper-ium, ii, n. [puerper-a] (A thing pertaining to a puerpera; hence) I. Prop.: Childbirth, child-bed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery: Plaut.; Tac. II. Meton.: A newborn child; an infant; children: Tac.

puertia, æ, v. pueritia.

puēr-ū-lus, i, m. dim. [for puero-lus; fr. puerus, (uncontr. Gen.) puero-lus] A little boy; little slave: Cic.

puērus, i, v. puer.

pūga, w, v. pyga.

pūg-il, ūlis, m. [from PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, etc.] A boxer, pugilist: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pugile*.

pūgila-tio, ōnis, f. [pugil(a)-or, to be a boxer] Boxing, pugilism: Cic.

pūgillār, āris, n. [pugillar-is] (That which can be held in the hand; hence) A writing tablet: Cat.

pūgill-āris, e, adj. [pugill-us] (Of, or belonging to, a pugillius; hence) That can be held in the hand: Juv.—As Subst.: **pugillares**, ūm, m. (sc. libelli) Writing tablets: Pl.

pūgill-lus, i, m. dim. [fr. pugnus, pug(in)-i] A small handful: Pl.

pūg-ŭ, ōnis, m. [PUG, root of pungo] (The piercing, or stabbing, thing; hence) A dagger, dirk, poniard: I. Prop.: Cic.; Tac. II. Fig.: O plumbum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i. e. O weak argument! Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poignon*.

pūgŭm-cillus, i, m. dim. [for pugion-cillus; fr. pugio, pugion-is] A small dagger or poniard: Cic.

pūg-na, æ, f. [PUG, root of pu(n)g-o, etc.] (The stabbing or thrusting thing; hence) I. Prop.: A fight man to man; a fight between persons or armies; a battle, combat, action, engagement: Cic.; Suet. II. Fig.: A battle, contest, dispute: Cic.; Pl. III. Meton.: Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle: Liv.

pūgnāc-iter, adv. [pugnax, pugnac-is] Contentiously, violently, obstinately: certare pugnaciter, Cic. (Comp.) **pugnacius**, Quint. (Sup.) **pugnacissime**, Cic.

pūgnā-tor, ōris, m. [pugn(a)-o] A fighter, combatant: Liv.—As Adj.: Fighting: gallus, a fighting-cock: Pl.

pūgnātor-lus, a, um, adj. [pugnator] Of, or belonging to, a fighter or combatant; fighting: arma, i. e. sharp weapons, Suet.

pūgn-ax, ācis, adj. [pugn-o] I. Prop.: Fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial: centurio, Cic.: ensis, Ov. (Sup.) **pugnacissimus** quisque, Tac. II. Fig.: A. Of speech, etc.: Combative, quarrelsome, contentious: (Comp.) oratio pugnaciior, Cic.—B. Obsolete, refractory, pertinacious: Of persons or things: Græcus nimis pugnax contra imperatorem populi Romani, Cic.

pūgn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] I. Prop.: To fight, either singly or in armies; to combat, give battle, engage, contend: cominus in acie sæpe pugnavit, Cic. (with Acc. of homogeneous object) prælia, Hor. (Pass. with homogeneous subject) pugna summa contentione pugnata, Cic. (Impers.: Puss.) pugnatur uno tempore, Cies. II. Fig.: A. To contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict: Cic.—B. To struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert one's self for anything: Of persons or things: pondera... deorsum deducere pugnent, Lucr.: illud pugna et enitere, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *pugner*.

pūg-nus, i, m. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, etc.] (The striking thing; hence) I. Prop.: A fist: Cic.; Hor.

II. Meton.: As a measure: A *stetful* handful: Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poing*.

pulchel-lus (pulcel-), a, um, adj. dim. [for pulcher-lus; fr. 1. pulcher] Beautiful little: Bacchæ, Cic.

1. pulcher, chra, chrum, -cer ora, crum, adj. [for pol-er; fr. polio] (Polished; hence) I. Prop.: Beautiful, beautiful, fair, handsome, in shape and appearance, etc.: o puerum pulchrum, Cic. (Sup.) formā pulcherrima dedit, Virg. (with Gen.): pulchra deorum, Enn. (Comp.) quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. II. Fig.: Fine, excellent, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.: virgo, Virg. 2. **Pulcher** (-cer), ri, m., -chra (-cra), æ, f. [1. pulcher] Pulcher or Pulcrer; Pulchra or Pulcra; Roman names.

pulchr-e (pulcr-), adv. [1. pulcher, pulchr-i] 1. Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: dicere, Cic. Pulchræ est, etc., mili, I am well, it goes well with me, id.: (Sup.) pulcherrime, id.—2. As an exclamation of applause: Excellently! bravo! well done! Hor.

pulchr-ītudo (pulcr-), ūnis, f. [id.] (The quality of the pulcher; hence) I. Prop.: Beauty: Cic.; Pl. II. Fig.: Beauty, excellence: Cic. III. Meton.: A beautiful thing: Pl.

pulēgium, ūi, v. pileum.

pulēum (-ēgum), ūi, n. *Flea-bane*, *flea-wort*, *penroyal*: Cic.

pulēx, icis, m. [etym. dub.] A *flea*: Pl.; Plaut.

pull-ārius, ūi, [1. pull-us] (One pertaining to pulli; hence) A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pullaire*.

pull-ātus, a, um, adj. [2. pull-us] Clothed in soiled or black garments: proceres, Juv.—As Subst.: **pullatus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A person in soiled dress, one of the common people: Suet.

pullit-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pullit-us] I. Prop.: To bring forth young: tot pullulat atra colubris, Virg. II. Meton.: Of plants: To put forth sprouts, etc.; to sprout out, come forth: pullulat ab radice, Virg. III. Fig.: To shoot forth: pullulare incipiebant luxuria, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulluler*.

1. pullus, i, m. [either = πῶλος; or contr. fr. pull-us, for puer-lus, fr. puer] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A young animal, young: Cic.; Hor. B. Esp.: A young fowl, a chicken: Hor.—So of the sacred chickens, used in divination: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Chick, darling: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poule*.

2. pullus, a, um, adj. [akin to πῶλος] I. Prop.: Dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish: toga, Cic.: myrtus, dusky, dark-green, Hor.—As Subst.: **pullum**, i, n. A dark-grey garment: Ov. II. Fig.: Sad, sorrowful, mournful: stamina, Ov.

pulment-ārium, ūi, n. [pu(m)ent-um] (A thing pertaining to pulment-um; hence) I. Prop.: A *relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): Pl. II.

Met. n.: *Appetite or relish for food*: Hor.

pul-mentum, *i*, n. [for pult-mentum; fr. pult, pult-is] *(A thing made from pult; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *A sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.): Just. **II. Meton.**: *Food, delicate fare*: Hor.

pulmo, *ōnis*, m. [akin to πνεύμων, for πνεύμων] *A lung*—**Plur.**: *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poumon*.

pulmōn-ēus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo, pulmon-is] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, the lungs*; *pulmonic*: vomitus, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *Soft or smelling like the lungs*; *spongy*: mala, Pl.

pulpa, *ae*, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Mart. **II. Fig.**: *Of persons*: *The flesh*: *sclerata*, i. e. *corrupt human nature*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulpe*, *poupe*.

pulp-amentum, *i*, n. [pulp-a] *(The thing pertaining to pulpa; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *The fleshy part of animals, etc., the meat*, e. g. of fishes: Pl. **II. Meton.**: *Food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tid-bits*: Cic.

pulpitum, *i*, n. [etym. dub.] *A staging made of boards; a scaffold, platform, pulpit*, for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as a stage for actors: Hor.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupitre*.

puls, *pultis*, f. [akin to πάλω] *A thick pap or postage (made of meal, pulse, etc.), the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens*: Cic.; Pl.

pulsa-tio, *ōnis*, f. [puls(a)-o] *A beating, striking*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulsation*.

puls-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*. v. a. and *n. intens.* [fr. pello, through root PUL] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: **I. Act.**: *To push, strike, beat*: ad pulsandos verberandosque homines, Cic.: ter pede pulsatum humum, Ov.—**2. Neut.**: *To beat one against the other; to clash*: armorum pulsantium fragor, Pl. **B. Esp.**: **I. Of military engines: *To batter, to dash, or strike, furiously against*: arietes muros, Virg.—**2. Of the chords of the lyre: *To strike*: chelyn, Val. Pl.—**3. To strike against, to touch anything: ipse arduus altaque pulsata Sidera, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To impel, set in violent motion, disturb, agitate, disquiet, etc.**: animos adventitia visione, Cic.—**B. To repel, drive away, ward off, etc.**: pericula, Claud.—**C. To attack on or with a charge; to accuse, etc.**: pulsari crimine falso, Claud.—**D. Of sound: *To strike against, strike, etc.*: ululatus pulsata aures, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pousser*.********

1. pul-sus, a, um, *P.* of pello, through root PUL.

2. pul-sus, *ūs*, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: *Impulse, influence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pouls*, "the pulse."

pul-to, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*. v. a. and

n. intens. [pello, through root PUL]

I. Act.: *To beat, strike, knock at*: quis ostium hoc pulavit, Ter. **II. Neut.**: *To knock, give a knock*: i, puere; pulta, Plaut.

pulvēr-ūs, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis, pulver-is] *(Of, or belonging to, dust; hence)* **I. Filled with or full of dust**: dust: nubes, clouds of dust, Virg.—**2. Fine as dust, like dust**: farina, Ov.

pulvēr-ulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Attended with toil, tedious, laborious*: premia militiae, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pulvérent*.

pulvil-lus, *i*, m. *dim.* [for pulvinus; fr. pulvin-us] *A little cushion, small pillow*: Hor.

pulvin-ar (polv-), *āris*, n. [pulvin-us] *(A thing pertaining to a pulvinus, or to pulvini; hence)* *A couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods, and persons of distinction; a couch or cushioned seat* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): Cic.; Cat.; Hor.

pulvin-arium, *ī*, n. [id.] (id.) **I. Prop.**: *A cushioned seat or couch of the gods*: Liv. **II. Meton.**: *An anchorage*: Plaut.

pulvinus, *i*, m. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow to sit or lie upon*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *An elevation in the fields, a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*: Pl.

pulvis, *ēris*, m. (*fem.*: Prop.) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. πάλας, Lat. pello] *(The thing driven about; hence)* **I. Prop.**: *Dust, powder of anything*: Cic.; Virg.—**Prov.**: *Sulcos in pulvere ducere, To draw furrows in the sand, i. e. to give one's self useless trouble*: Juv. **II. Meton.**: *A place of contest, arena, lists*: Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Toil, effort, labour*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *poudre*; (mod.) *poudre*.

pūmex, *icis*, m. (*fem.*, Cat. 1, 2) [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A pumice-stone*: Pl.; Hor.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Soft stone, porous rock of any kind*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ponce*.

pūmic-ūs, a, um, *adj.* [pumex, pumic-is] **I. Prop.**: *Of pumice-stone, or of soft stone*: molae, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Stony*: oculi, not in a condition to weep, Plaut.

pūmil-lō, *ōnis*, *comm. gen.* [pūmil-us] *A dwarf, pigmy*: Lucr.

pūmilus, *i*, m. *A dwarf*: Suet.

punc-tim, *adv.* [for pung-tim; fr. pung-o] *(By pricking; hence)* *With the point*: Liv.

punc-tum, *i*, n. [for pung-tum; fr. pung-o] *(That which is pricked or pricked in; hence)* **I. a point, small hole, puncture**: Mart.—**2. a. Prop.**: (a) *Gen.*: *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): Pl.—(b) *Esp.*: (a) *A mathematical point*: Cic.—(β) *A point or spot on dice*: Suet.—(γ) *A point or dot as the sign of a vote, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots*; hence *A vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic.—b. *Meton.*: *A small part of anything*

divided or measured off, e. g. a small weight: Pers.—(b) *In space*: *A point*: Cic.—(c) *In discourse*: *A small portion, a brief clause, short section*: Cic.—c. **Fig.**: (a) *A vote*: Hor.—(b) *A small portion of time; a moment*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *point, pointe*.

punc-tus (for pung-tus), a, um: **1. P. of pung-o.—**2. Pa.**: *Pricked in, like a point*; hence, of time, puncto tempore (like puncto temporis), in an instant, in a moment: Lucr.**

pu(n)g-o, *pūpūgi*, *punctum*, *pung-ere*, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [root PUG, whence pung-us, etc.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: *To prick, puncture, etc.*: hominem, Cic.: vulnus, id. **B. Meton.**: **1. To penetrate, enter**: corpus, Lucr.—**2. To cause a pricking sensation to**: sensum, Lucr. **C. Fig.**: *To prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, afflict, disturb, annoy, harass, etc.*: me pupigit epistola, Cic. **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To give, or inflict, a prick; to make a puncture*: Auct. ap. Gell. **B. Meton.**: *To possess a pungent flavour, to be pungent*: Pl. **C. Fig.**: *To inflict a sting; to be stinging, vexatious, troublesome, annoying, etc.*: ignominia pupigit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poindre*.

Pūnic-ānis, a, um, *adj.* [Punic-us] *Made in the Punic manner*: Punic, Carthaginian: lectuli, Cic.

pūnicūs, a, um; **Pūnicus**, a, um, *v. Pœni*

pūn-o (pœn-), *ivi* and *ī*, *Itum*, *ire*, *4. v. a.* and *n.* [pœn-a] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Of persons, etc.**: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: punire sentes, Cic.—**2. Of faults, etc.**: *To inflict punishment for, to punish, etc.*: peccata puniunt, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*: Græciæ fana punire, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To inflict punishment, to punish*: lex omnis aut punit, aut jubet, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *punir*.

pūn-for (pœn-), *itus sum*, *iri*, *4. v. dep.* [id.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Of persons**: *To inflict punishment upon, to punish*: aliquem, Cic.—**2. Of faults**: *To inflict punishment for, to punish*: id peccatum, quod sponte suū reus punitus est, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To avenge, revenge, take vengeance for*: clarissimum necem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To inflict punishment, to punish*: quod non est punior ipsi, Ov.

pūn-tor, *ōris*, m. [pūn-i-o] **1. A punisher**: Suet.—**2. An avenger: Cic.**

pūp-a (pupp-), *ae*, f. [akin to pup-us] *A doll, puppet*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *poupée*.

pūp-illa, *ae*, *f. dim.* [pup-a] **I. Prop.**: *(A little girl; esp.) An orphan girl; a ward, minor*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The pupil of the eye*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille*.

pūpill-āris, *e*, *adj.* [pūpill-us] *Of, or belonging to, an orphan or ward*: pecunia, the money of a ward, Liv.

pūpill-us, *i*, m. *dim.* [for pūpillus; fr. pūpill-us] *(A little boy; esp.) An orphan boy, an orphan*; also, a word: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *pupille*.

Pupinia, *ae*, *f.* *The Pupinari*

ory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome: Liv.:—also called, Pupinius ager, Cic.; and, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius, *ŕ, m. Pupius; a Roman name.*

puppis, *is (Acc. and Abl. Sing., mostly puppin and puppi, rarely puppem and puppe), f. [etym. dub.]. I. Prop.:* The hinder part of a ship, the stern, or poop: *Cic.; Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.:* A ship: *Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. poupe.*

pūp-ŭla, *æ, f. dīa. [pup-a] The pupil of the eye: Cic.; Ov.*

pūp-ŭlus, *i, m. dim. [for pupulus; fr. pupus, (unconstr. Gen.) pupo-i] A little boy: Cat.*

pū-pŭ-s, *i, m. [pu, whence pu-er, re-luiculated] (Prop.): A boy, a child; Meton.:* A puppet (Fig. as a term of endearment): *Suet.*

pūr-e, *adv. [pur-us] 1. a. Prop.:* Purely, cleanly; in a pure, or clean, way, or manner: pure lantis corporibus, *Liv.—b. Fig.:* (a) Clearly, obviously: *Hor.—(b) Without admixture, i. e. perfectly, fully, entirely: Hor.—2. Purely, without evil, or fault: unspottedly, chastely: Cic.—3. Of style: Purely, faultlessly, unexceptionably: Cic. (Sup.) purissime locutus, Gell.—4. Clearly, brightly, brilliantly: (Comp.) urit me Glyceræ nitor, Splendens Pario marmore purius, *Hor.**

purgā-men, *inis, n. [purg(a)-o] 1. (The thing cleansed or cleared away; hence) Sweepings, dirt, etc. (esp. that which was annually swept or washed from the temple of Vesta); the dirt or filth swept out; the sweepings, offscourings: Ov.—2. (The exiating or atoning thing; hence) A means of purification, or expiation: Ov.*

purgā-mentum, *i, n. [id.] (id.) 1. Prop.:* Sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt: *Liv.; Tac. II. Fig.:* As a term of reproach: *Refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast: Curt.*

purgā-tio, *ōnis, f. [id.] 1. A cleansing, purging, etc.: Cic.—2. An exculpation, clearing, justification: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. purgation.*

1. purgā-tus, *a, um: 1. P. of purg(a)-o.—2. Pa.:* Cleansed, purified, pure: *auris, Hor. (Sup.) purgatissima, Pers.*

2. purgā-tus, *ūs, m. [purg(a)-o] A purging, etc.: Cic.*

pūr-go, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [pur-us] I. Prop.:* A. Gen. : To clean, cleanse, make clean: cultello proprios purgantem leniter unguet, *Hor. B. Esp.:* 1. To clear, or clean, out: Immissi cum falcebus multi purgarunt locum, *Cic.—2. To cleanse, either by stool or vomiting; to purge, clear out: se helleboro, Val. Max. (with Gen.) morbi purgatus, Hor. (with Gr. Acc.) purgor bilem, id. II. Meton.:* To clear away, remove: rudieribus purgandis manus admovit, *Suet. III. Fig.:* A. Gen. : To cleanse, purify, etc.: *purga urbem, Cic. B. Esp.:* 1. Of accounts: To clear up, settle, pay: *Suet.—2. To clear, or free, from*

accusation; to excuse, exculpate, justify, etc.: crimina, Cic.: adolescentem crimine, Tac.—3. To purge, or cleanse, from a crime, etc., by religious rites; to make expiation, or atonement, for; to purify, etc.: purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. purger.

pūr-i-ſſic-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for pur-i-fac-o; fr. pur-us; (i); fac-io] I. Prop.:* To make clean; to cleanse, purify: favos aquā, Pl. II. Fig. : regnum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. purifier.

pūr-iter, *adv. [pur-us] 1. Purely, cleanly; in a pure or clean way or manner: puriter lavit dentes, Cat.—2. Purely, unspottedly, chastely: vitam puriter egi, Cat.*

purpūra, *æ, f. [πορφύρα] I. Prop.:* The purple-fish: Pl. II. Meton. : A. Purple colour, purple: *Virg.—B. The purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpre.*

purpur-ātus, *a, um, adj. [purpur-a] (Provided, or furnished, with purpura; hence) Clad in purple: mulier, Plant.—As Subst.: purpuratus, i, m. (sc. homo) A high officer at court (so called because clothed in purple): *Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. pourpre.**

purpur-ŭs, *a, um (Gen. Sing., purpurea, Lucr.), adj. [id.] (Of, or belonging to, purpura; hence) A.:* 1. Prop. : Purple-coloured, purple; including very different shades of colour, as red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish, etc.: flos purpureus rose, *Hor.—2. Meton.:* Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful: lumen, *Virg.—B. Clothed in purple, purple-clad: tyranni, Hor.*

pūr-rus, *a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root pŕ, purificare, lustrare] I. Prop.:* Clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, *Cic. (Comp.)* aere purior ignis, *Ov. (Sup.)* purissima mella, *Virg. II. Fig.:* A. 1. Gen. : Pure, unspotted, spotless: animus, *Cic. (with Gen.)* integer vite, sclerisque purus, *Hor.—2. Esp.:* Of style: Pure, faultless, unexceptionable: purum genus dicendi, *Cic.—B. Law t.:* Unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete: iudicium, *Cic. III. Meton.:* A. Cleansing, purifying: sulfur, *Tib.—B. In a natural state; plain, natural, unadorned, unthought, unmixt, unadulterated, unsophisticated: argentum, plain, i. e. unornamented, without figures chased upon it, Cic.: campus, where nothing is growing, Liv.: haster, without an iron head, Prop.—C. Clean, cleared, free from anything: sol purus, free from clouds, bright, clear, *Hor.—As Subst.: purum, i, n. (sc. celum) A clear, bright, unclouded sky, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. pur.*
pū-s, *pūris, n. [akin to Sanscrit root pŕ, fetere, and Gr. πῶς] (The stinking thing; hence) White and viscous matter of a sore; pus. I. Prop.:* Cels. : Plur. : pura, Pl. II. Fig. : Of malice: *Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. pus.**

pusilla, *æ, pusillum, i, v. pusillus.*

pūs-illus, *a, um, adj. dim. [pus-us, pus] I. Prop.:* Very little, very small, petty, insignificant: mus, *Plaut.:* epistola, *Cic.—As Subst.:* A. pusilla, *æ, f. (sc. puella) A little girl: Hor.—B. pusillum, i, n. A very little, a trifle: Script. ap. Cic. II. Fig.:* A. Little, small, petty, paltry: animus, a petty spirit, *Cic.—B. Possessing but little spirit, humble, diffident, etc.: inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, Hor.*

pūs-ŭo, *ōnis, m. [pus-us] I. Prop.:* A little boy: *Cic.; Juv.*

pustul-ātus, *a, um, adj. [pustula, a pustule] (Provided with a pustula; hence) (Prop.): Blistered; Meton.:* Refined, purified: argentum, *Suet.*

pūs-us, *i, n. [prob. akin to pu-er] A boy, a little boy: Auct. ap. Var. ¶ From this word used in an adjectival force, Small, etc., is formed the adjective pusillus.*

puta, *v. puto.*

pūtāmen, *inis, n. [put(a)-o] (The thing pruned or trimmed; hence) A husk, pod, peel, shell, etc.: Cic.*

pūtā-tio, *ōnis, f. [id.] A pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.*

pūtē-al, *ālis, n. [pute-us] (A thing belonging, or pertaining, to a puteus; hence) I. Prop.:* A stone curb round the mouth of a well: *Cic. II. Meton.:* A piece of masonry in the shape of a puteal:—esp. the Puteal erected in the Comitum, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius: *Cic.; Hor.*

pūtē-al-is, *e, adj. [puteal] Of, or belonging to, a well, well-; undāe, well-water, Ov.*

pūt-ŭo, *no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root pŕ, fetere; Gr. πῶς] I. Prop.:* To stink, be fetid: quamvis putet apor, *Hor. II. Meton.:* To be rotten, putrid: tigna humide putent, *Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. puer.*

Pūtēō-li, *ŕum, m. [puteus, (unconstr. Gen.) puteo-] (Little wells) Puteoli; a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiae, having mineral springs (now Pozzuolo).—Hence, Pūtēō-li-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Puteoli; Puteolan.*

pūt-er (**pūt-ris**), *re, adj. [put-eo] I. Prop.:* Stinking, fetid: palus puter, *Var. II. Meton.:* A. Rotten, decaying, putrifying, putrid, etc.: fanum, mouldering from age, *Hor.:* poma, rotten, *Ov.—B. Of the soil, etc.: Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, etc.: Virg.—C. Flabby: mammae, Hor.—D. Languishing, eoluptuous, wanton: oculi, Hor.—E. Withered, old, etc.: anima, Prop.*

pūt-esco (**-isco**), *ti, no sup., escēre and iscēre, 3. v. n. inf. [id.] To rot, putrefy: non alia (sc. muria), quam quā Byzantia putuit orca, *Hor.**

pūt-ŭs, *i, m. [etym. dub.]; prob. akin to Gr. πῶς, πῶς-μῆρ, Lat. fodio; but acc. to some akin to Gr. πῶ-ros, Lat. pot-us] (A dug place;—a*

drinking-place; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A.** *A well*: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** *A subterranean reservoir or tank*: Hirt.—**C.** *A deep hole or pit, dug for ascertaining the nature of the soil*: Virg.—**D.** *An underground dungeon or place of confinement for slaves*: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *An air-hole, air-shaft*: Vitr. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** (old) *putr*, (mod.) *putis*.

putid-e, *adv.* [putid-us] *Disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly*: dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) *putidius*, id.

putidius-culus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for putidior-culus; fr. putidior] *Somewhat more disgusting; of discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome*: Cic.

put-idus, *a, um, adj.* [put-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, fetid*: caro, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Decaying, rotten*: fungus, Plaut. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *In contemptuous language*: *Old, half-rotten, withered*: femina, Hor.: (Comp.) *putidus cerebrum*, id.—**B.** *Of style*: *Unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting*: Demosthenes, Cic.: (Sup.) *jactatio putidissima*, Petr. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *putide*.

putisco, *ere, v.* *putesco*.

put-o, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [**I.** put-us] (*To make putus*; hence) **I.** *To make clean*; *to clean, cleanse*: vellus, Var. **II.** (*To make clean*; hence) **A.** *Of trees, etc.*: *To prune, trim, lop, etc.*: vineas arborescunt, Cato: *figitque* (sc. vitem) *putando*, Virg.—**B.** *Mentally*: **I. Prop.**: *To clear up, arrange, settle, adjust accounts*: rationes cum publicanis, Cic.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *To reckon, value, estimate*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic.—**b.** *To deem, reckon, hold, count, esteem, consider*: aliquid pro certo, Script. ap. Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *ut se solum beatum, solum potentem putet*, Cic.—**c.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon*: multa putans, Virg.—**d.** *To judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine, etc.*: rem ipsam putasti, Ter.—**Particular expression**: *Putas, Suppose, i. e. for instance, for example, namely*: Pers.

put-or, *ōris, m.* [put-eo] *A foul smell, a stench*; *rottenness, putridity*: Lucr.

put-r-ē-fācio, *fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.* **Pass.**: **-fio**, *factus, sum, fieri* [put-ris]; (*e*); *facio*] **I. Prop.**: *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy*: **Pass.**, *to become rotten, to putrefy*: *sunt qui, quum clauso putrefacta est spina sequele, etc.*, Ov.: *haec quum sunt quasi putrefacta per imbres*, Lucr. **II. Meton.**: *To make friable, to soften*: *ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt*, Liv. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *putrefier*.

putr-esc-o, *no perf. nor sup. ēre, 3. v. n. incho.* [put-ris] *To grow rotten or putrid*; *to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay*: Hor.

putr-idus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: *Rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Loose, flabby*: Cat. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *putride*.

putris, *e, v. puter*.

putr-or, *ōris, m.* [put-eo, to be

rotten] *Rottenness, corruption, putridity*: Lucr.

1. pū-tus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to the Sanscrit root *pu*, *purificare*] *Cleaned, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed (usually with purus)*: *purus putus scyophanta, a thorough scyophant*, Plaut.—*Without purus in the Sup.*: *putissimae orationes, exceedingly pure or brilliant speeches*, Cic.

2. pū-tus, *i, m.* [akin to *pu-er*] *A boy*: Virg.

pyc-ta (-tes), *tæ, m.* [Gr. *πύκτης*] *A boxer, pugilist*: Pl.; Phaed.

Pydna, *æ, f.*, Πύδνα. *Pydna*; a city of Macedonia, where Perseus was defeated by *Emilius Paulus*.—Hence, **Pydn-æi**, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Pydna*.

pŷga (pug-), *æ, f.* = πύγῃ. *The rump, buttocks*: Hor.

pyrgargus, *i, m.* = πύργαρος (Whiterump). *The pyrgargus*; a species of antelope: Juv.

Pygmæi, *ōrum, m.*, Πυγμαῖοι. (*Men pertaining to a πύγῃ*; i. e. the distance from the elbow to the knuckles). *The Pygmies*; a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated.—Hence, **Pygm-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Pygmean*: Ov. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *Pygmée*.

Pygmællon, *ōnis, m.*, Πυγμαλίων. *Pygmalion*: **1.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life*.—**2.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido*.

Pylādes, *æ and is, m.*, Πυλάδης. **Pyldes**: **1. a.** *Prop.*: *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes*.—**b.** *Meton.*: *Of a faithful friend*: Ov.—Hence, **Pylād-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Very faithful, very tender*: amicitia, Cic.—**2.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, in the time of Augustus*: Suet.

Pylæ, *ārum, f.*, Πύλαι (Gates, Gateways). **Pylæ**, *i. Gen.*: *A narrow pass, defile*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *The Pass of Thermopylæ*: Liv.—Hence, **Pylā-icæus**, *a, um, adj.* *Thermopylæan*.

Pylæmènes, *is, m.*, Πυλαμένης. *Pylæmenes*; a mythic king of the Paphlagonians; an ally of Priam.

Pylus (-os), *i, f.*, Πύλος. *Pylus*; the name of three cities of the Peloponnese, of which one in Arcadia; one in Messenia (now Old Navarino); and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor.—Hence, **Pyl-i-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Pylus*; *Pylæan*.—**As Subst.**: *Pylus*, *i, m.* (sc. homo) *The Pylæan, i. e. Nestor*: Ov.—Hence, **Pyl-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Nestor*.—**2. Meton.**: *Messenian*.

1. pŷra, *æ, f.* = πυρά. *A funeral pile, pyre*: Virg.

2. Pyra, *æ, f.* (funeral-pile). *Pyra*; the name of the place on Mount *Ela* where Hercules is said to have burned himself.

pyrāmid-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [pyramis, pyramid-is] (*Provided with a pyramid*; hence) *In the form of a pyramid*: *amid*, *pyramidal*: Cic.

pyrāmis, *idis, f.* = πυραμῖς [an Egyptian word] *A pyramid*: Cic. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *pyramide*.

1. Pyrāmus, *i, m.*, Πύραμος. *Pyrāmus*; the lover of *Thais*, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree.

2. Pyrāmus, *i, m.*, Πύραμος. *Pyrāmus*; a river of Cilicia.

Pyrene (ſ short, Tib.), *ēs, f.*, Πυρηνή. **I. Prop.**: *Pyrene*; a daughter of *Bebrus*, beloved by *Hercules*, and buried upon the mountains called after her name.—Hence, **Pyrenæus** (ſ scanned short, Luc.), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pyrene*: *Pyrenæan*. **II. Meton.**: *The Pyrenæan mountains, the Pyrenæes*.—Hence, **Pyren-æus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Pyrenæes*: *Pyrenæan*.

Pyrenæus (trisyll.), *ēi and ōs, m.*, Πυρηνεύς. *Pyrenæus*; a king of Thrace.

pyrēthrum (-on), *i, n.* = πύρεθρον. *The plant Spanish chamonile, pellitory*: Ov. **¶** Hence, **Fr.** *pyrēthre*.

Pŷretus, *i, m.*, Πύρῃς; *one of the Centaurs*.

Pŷrgi, *ōrum, m.*, Πύργοι (Towers). *Pŷrgi*; a colony in Etruria (now the village of *S. Severa*).—Hence, **Pŷrgensis**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Pŷrgi*: *Pyrgan*.

Pŷrgo, *ās, f.* *Pŷrgo*; the nurse of *Priam's* children.

Pŷrōis (-eis), *entis, m.*, Πυρόεις (Fiery). *One of the horses of the sun*: Ov.

pŷrōpus, *i, m.* = πυρρόπος (Fire-coloured). *A metallic mixture, gold bronze, bronze*: Ov.

Pŷrrha, *æ, æ, ē, f.*, Πύρρα (Red). *Pŷrrha* or *Pyrrhe*; a daughter of *Epimetheus*, and wife of *Deucalion*.

Pŷrrhæas, *adis, adj. f.*, Πύρρῃς. *Of the city of Pyrrha (in Lesbos)*: *Pyrrhæan*: *puella*, Ov.

Pŷrrho, *ōnis, m.*, Πύρρῳ. *Pyrrho*; a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school.—Hence, **Pŷrrhōn-æus**, *i, m.* *A philosopher of Pyrrho's school*; a *Pyrrhonist*.

Pŷrrhus, *i, m.*, Πύρρος (Red). *Pyrrhus*: **1.** *Son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus)*.—**2.** *King of Epirus, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called Æacides*.

Pythagōras, *æ, m.*, Πυθαγόρας. *Pythagoras*; a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 550 B.C.; he taught in Lower Italy (Croton and Metapontum), and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him.—Hence, **1. Pythagōr-æus**, *a, um, adj.*, Πυθαγόρειος. *Pythagorean*.—**As Subst.**: **a.** *Pythagōrēi*, *ōrum, m.* (sc. philosophi) *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*.—**b.** *Pythagor-ea*, *ōrum, n.* *The Pythagorean doctrines or tenets*.

—2. **Pythagōr-icus**, a, um, *adj.* *Pythagoric* or *Pythagorean*.—As *Subst.*: **Pythagōrici**, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi) *The Pythagorics* or *Pythagoreans*.

Pythia, æ and ōrum, v. 1. *Pytho*. **Pythicus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰλυθικός. *Pythian*, *Pythian*: *Apollo*, *Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. Pythique*.

Pythius, a, um, v. *Pytho*. **Pytho**, ūs, f., Ἰλυθία. *Pytho*; the ancient name of *Delphi* and its environs.

—Hence, **Pyth-ius**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰλυθίος. *Pythian*, *Delphic*.—As *Subst.*: 1. **Pythia**, æ, f. (sc. sacerdos) = ἡ Ἰλυθία. *The priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo*; the *Pythones*, *Pythia*.—2. **Pythia**, ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) = τὰ Ἰλυθία (sc. ἱερά). *The Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo*.

Pythōn, ōnis, m., Ἰλυθών. *Pythōn*; the serpent slain near *Delphi*, by *Apollo*.

Q

Q, q, n. *indecl.*, or *f.* I. The seventeenth letter of the *Latini* alphabet, concerning the origin of which the ancients themselves were in doubt, since some considered it to be the *Koppa* (Q), transferred from the Greek; while others explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V. II. **Q** (qu) A. Is interchanged with c: as *seguis, coquis*—*secutus, cocus*.—B. q Answers, 1. To the Greek π: *Lat. quinque, equus, sequor*; Greek πέντε (πέμπε), ἑππος, ἑπώ. —2. To the Greek τ, for which the *Oscan* has p: *Greek τίς, τῖ, Oscan pis, pit, Lat. quis, quid*; *Greek τέ, Oscan pe, Lat. que*; *Greek τέτρατα, Oscan petora, Lat. quator*.

quā, *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of *qui*] I. Relatively: A. Prop. Of place: 1. On which side; at, or in, which place; where: *Cic.*—2. From which side, whence, where: *Tac.* *B. Meton.*: 1. Partitively: *Qua . . . qua*; *Partly . . . partly*; as well . . . as; both . . . and: *Cic.*—2. Restrictively: *As far as*, in so far as: *Liv.* II. Indefinitely: A. Of place: *In whatever direction, wherever, as far as*: *Ov.*—B. Of manner: *In whatever manner, however, how*: *Cic.* III. Interrogatively: *In what manner? how? Ter.*

quā-cumque (-cunque) (in *tmesis*: *qua se cumque tulit*, *Virg.*), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl.* of *quicumque*] I. Prop.: Of place: A. *In whatever direction, wherever, wheresoever*: *Cic.*—B. *From what side soever, whence-soever*: *Pl.* II. Fig.: *Whithersoever*: *Cic.*

quādan-tēnus (*quadam*), *adv.* [*quidam*; *tēnus*] *To a certain point or limit, so far*: (in *tmesis*) *est quadam proinde tennis, Hor.*

Quādi, ōrum, m. *The Quadi*; a German people in the modern *Moravia*.

quadra, æ, v. *quadrus*, n. A. **quadrā-ēni**, æ, a, num. *distrib. adj.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-eni*; *fr. quadragint-a*] *Forty each*: *Cic.*

quadrāg-ēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-esimus*; *fr. id.*] *Fortieth*: *annus, Cic.*—As *Subst.*: **quadragesima**, æ, f. (sc. pars) *The fortieth part, a fortieth*: *Suet.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. carême*, "Lent."

quadrāg-yes, num. *adv.* [*contr. fr. quadragint-ies*; *fr. id.*] *Fortytimes*: *sestertium ter et quadrages, 4,300,000 sestercies, Cic.*

quadrā-ginta, num. *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-a-ginta* (= *κορτα*)] (*Four-*); hence *Forty*: *quadraginta annos natus, Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quarante*.

quadrans, antis, m. [*quatuor*] I. Gen.: A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter: *Suet.* II. Esp.: *The fourth part of an as* (as a coin); *three uncies*: *Hor.*

quadrant-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [*quadrans, quadrant-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as* (as a coin); *that costs a quarter of an as*, etc.: *Cic.*

quadrā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *quadr(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Squared, square, quadrate*: *saxum, Liv.*—Particular expression: *Quadratum agmen, A marching in regular order of battle*; also *an army advancing in regular order of battle* (so that the whole body forms a parallelogram): *Sall.*; *Cic.*—As *Subst.*: **quadratum**, i, n.: (a) *A square, a quadrate*: *Cic.*—(b) *Astronom. t. t.*: *Quadrature, quartile*: *Cic.*—b. Fig.: *Fitting, suitable*: *compositio, Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadrat*.

quadrīenn-ium, i, n. [*quadrīenn-is*, pertaining to four years] (*A thing pertaining to quadriennis*; hence) *A space, or period, of four years*: *Cic.*

quadrifari-um, *adv.* [*quadrifari-us, four-fold*] *Four-fold, into four parts*: *Liv.*

quadrī-fid-us, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-fid-us*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); f(n)d-o] *Four-cleft, split into four parts*: *sudes, Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadrifide*.

quadrī-g-a, æ, f. [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-g-a*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); j(n)g-o] (*The four-yoked thing*; hence) I. Prop.: *A set or team of four horses*, etc.: *Mart.* II. *Meton.*: *A four-horse chariot*: *Suet.*

quadrī-g-æ, ārum, f. [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-gug-æ*; *fr. id.*] (*Four animals yoked together*; hence) I. Prop.: *A set or team of four horses*, etc.: *A. Gen.*: *Liv.*; *Suet.* B. Esp.: *Of the four horse teams in the Circus*, of

pytisma, *Atis*, n. = πυτίσμα. *That which is spit or spirted out through the lips*: *Juv.*

pytisso, no *perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. = πυτίσσω. *To spit or spirt out with in tasting*, etc.: *Ter.*

pyxis, īdis, f. = πυξίς (*A box-wood box*). *A box* (esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. *Orig.*, of boxes made of box-wood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic, etc. boxes): *Cic.*; *Suet.*

Aurora, etc.: *Cic.*; *Virg.* II. **Meton**: *A chariot*, etc., *drawn by four horses*: *Liv.* III. Fig.: *The rapid or unrestrained course of anything*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadriges*.

quadrī-ārius, a, um, *adj.* [*quadrī-g-æ*] *Of, or belonging to, a four-horse (racing) chariot*: *Suet.*—As *Subst.*: **quadrī-ārius**, īi, m. (sc. homo) *One who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer*: *Suet.*

quadrī-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] (*Provided with quadrigæ*; hence) *Marked, or stamped, with the figure of quadrigæ*: *nummi, Liv.*

quadrī-ūla, æ, f. [*quadrī-g-a*] *A little four-horse team*: *Cic.*

quadrī-jūg-is, e, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-is*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); j(n)g-o] (*Joined four together*; hence) *Of, or belonging to, a team of four equi, Virg.*

quadrī-jūg-us, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-jug-us*; *fr. id.*] (*id.*) *Of, or belonging to, a team of four*: *Virg.*—As *Subst.*: **quadrījugi**, ōrum, m. (sc. equi) *A four-horse team*: *Ov.*

quadrī-mes-tris, e, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-i-mens-tris*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); mens-is] *Of four months*: *Suet.*

quadrī-mus, a, um, *adj.* [*contr. fr. quatuor-imus*; *fr. quatuor*] *Of four years, four years old*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*

quadrīngent-ārius (*quadrīng-*), a, um, num. *adj.* [*quadrīngent-i*] *Of four hundred each*: *cohorts, Cic.*

quadrīng-ēni, æ, a, num. *distrib. adj.* [*contr. fr. quadrīngent-eni*; *fr. quadrīngent-i*] *Four hundred each*: *nummi, Liv.*

quadrīngent-ēsīmus, a, um, num. *adj.* [*fr. id.*] *The four-hundredth*: *annus, Liv.*

quadrī-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. *adj.* [*contr. and changed from quatuor-i-n-cent-i*; *fr. quatuor*; (i); (n); cent-um] *Four hundred*: *anni, Cic.*

quadrīngent-ies, ade. [*quadrīngent-i*] *Four hundred times*: *his quadrīngenties, forty millions of sestercies, Cic.* **quadrīparti-tus** (*quadrīparti-*), a, um, *adj.* [*late Lat. quadrīparti-o, to divide into four parts*] *Divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, four-fold, quadripartite*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. quadriparti*.

quadripes, *ēdis*, *v.* **quadripes**.
quadr-i-rēm-is, *is*, *f.* [contr. fr. **quatuor-i-rēm-is**; fr. **quatuor**; (i); **rēm-us**] (*A thing with four remi*; hence) *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrimere*: Cic.

quadr-i-vi-um, *ii*, *m.* [contr. fr. **quatuor-i-vi-um**; fr. **quatuor**; (i); **vi-a**] (*A thing pertaining to four ways*; hence) *A place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cat.

quadr-o, *avi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [quadr-us] *I. Act.*: **A. Prop.**: *To make four-cornered, to square, make square*: abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. **B. Meton.**: *To give perfect symmetry to a thing; to put in proper order, to join property together, to complete, perfect*: orationem, Cic. **II. Neut.**: (*Prop.*) *To be square*; Fig.): **G. Gen.**: *To square, or agree, with; to fit, suit*: omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. **B. Esp.**: *Of accounts*: To square, agree, accord: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **équarrir**, *cadrer*, *carreer*.

quadrum, *i*, *v.* **quadrus**.
quadrupēd-ans, *antis*, *p.* of ob-sol. **quadrupēd(a)-o**; fr. **quadrupes**, **quadrupēd-is** (*Prop.*: *Going on four feet*; Meton.) *Galloping*: canterius, Plaut.: *sonitus, of a horse galloping*, Virg.—**As Subst.**: **quadrupēd-ans**, *antis*, *m.* (*sc. equus*) *A galloping horse; a steed, courser*: Virg.

quadr-ū-pes (*-i-pes*), *ēdis*, *adj.* [contr. from **quatuor-u-pes**; fr. **quatuor**; (u); **pes**] *Four-footed, going on four feet*: cetera quadrupedia, Col.—**As Subst.**: **1. Gen.**: *A four-footed animal, quadruped*: Cic.; Virg.—**2. Esp.**: *Of persons*: *On all fours, on hand and foot*: quadrupedem constringito, *bind him hand and foot*, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. **quadrupède**.

quadrūplā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [quadr-ūpl(a)-or] *A public informer (who sues for a four-fold penalty)*; also, *a trickster*: deterrimus, Cic.

quadr-ū-plex, *icis*, *adj.* [= quadr-ū-plex, for quadr-ū-plex; contr. fr. **quatuor-u-plex**; fr. **quatuor**; (u); **plex-o**] **I. Prop.**: *Four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *Four*: stellae, Cic.

quadrūpl-o, *ātus* sum, *āri*, *1. v. dep.* [quadrūpl-u-] (*Prob.*: *To sue for a fourfold penalty*; hence) *To be an informer, cheat, trickster*: Plaut.

quadr-ū-pl-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. **quatuor-n-pl-us**; fr. **quatuor**; (u); **pl-o**] *Four-fold, quadruple*: strenua, Suet.—**As Subst.**: **quadruplum**, *i*, *n.* *A four-fold amount, four times as much, quadruple*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **quadruple**.

quadr-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. fr. **quatuor-us**; fr. **quatuor**] (*Pertaining to four sides*; hence) *Square*: quadrus terminus, Auct. de Limit.—**As Subst.**: **1. quadra**, *ae*, *f.* (*sc. forma*) *A square*; hence, **a. A dining-table** (as these were anciently square): alienā vivere quadra, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv.—**b. A (square) morsel, piece**: Hor.—**2. quadrum**, *l*, *n.*: **a. Prop.**: *Something square*;

a square: Col.—**b. Fig.**: *A square, i. e. fitness, proper order, arrangement*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) **cadre**, *équerre*.

quar-īto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *1. v. a.* *intens.* [quar-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To seek, or search, earnestly for*: aliquem, Ter. **B. Esp.**: *To seek to procure*: hospitium, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: *To seek to learn, ask, or inquire earnestly*: hanc cur queriet? Ter. **III. Meton.**: *To earn, procure*: telā victum, Ter.

quar-o, *quarēre*, *3. v. a.* [another form of **quar-o**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To seek*: aliquem, Ter.; escam, Phaed. **B. Esp.**: **1. To seek to get or procure, to seek or search for: honeste rem quarunt mercaturis faciendis, Cic.—**2. To seek for something missing, to miss: ut in uberrimā parte Siciliae Sicilian quereremus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To seek, i. e. to think over, meditate, aim at, plan a thing: quum fuga eam aliam queri videbatur, Cic.: finire labores, Hor.—**B. To seek to gain anything; hence, *to get, acquire, obtain, procure*: remedium existimavit, Cic.: sume superbiū Quasitam meritis, Hor.—**C. Of things as subjects**: *To demand, need, require*: quod cuiusquam oratoris eloquentiam quereret, Cic.—**D. To seek to learn from anyone; *to ask, inquire, etc.*: sanctio queretur, Cic.: (without Object) quum ab iis sepius quereret, *made enquiries*, Cæs.—**E. To examine or inquire into judicially; *to institute an investigation*: rem, Ter.: (without Object) de servo in dominum, Cic. **III. Meton.**: *To get, procure, obtain*: liberos, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*old*) **querre**, (*mod.*) **quérir**.************

quas-īto, *ōnis*, *f.* [quar-o, through root **quas**] (*A questioning*; hence, of slaves, prisoners, etc.) *A questioning by torture*; the question, *inquisition*: Tac.

quas-ītor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *In judicial matters*: *An examiner, inquisitor*: Cic.

quas-ītum, *i*, *n.* [*id.*] (*A thing sought or asked*; hence) *A question*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. **quête**.

quas-ītura, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] (*A seeking*; hence) *The questorship*: Tac.

quas-ītus, *a*, *um*: **1. P.** of **quar-o**, through root **quas**.—**2. Pa.**: *Sought out*: **a. In a good sense: *Select, special, extraordinary*: (*Comp.*) leges quasitorios, Tac.: (*Sup.*) quasitissimi honores, *id.*—**b. In a bad sense: *Far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quasita, Cic.****

quas-o, *ivi* or *ii*, *no sup.*, *ēre*, *3. v. a.* [*old form of* **quar-o**; etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To seek, to seek to obtain, anything*: quasse, adveniente morbo, medicum tibi, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: **A. To beg, pray, beseech, entreat**: a te quasō ut consulas rationibus meis, Cic.: Declum quasō mecum consulem facias, Liv.—**B. Used parenth.**: Quasō quasunus, *I (or we) pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithoe*: Cic.

quasī-cūlus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [*for*

quasū-cūlus; fr. **quasus**, (*uncontr.* Gen.) **quasū-is**] *A small profit, slight gain*: Cic.

quas-tō, *ōnis*, *f.* [quar-o, through root **quas**] **1. A seeking**: Plaut.—**2. a. An inquiry, investigation**; *a questioning, question*: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: (*a*) Gen.: *The subject of investigation; the matter, case, question*: Cic.—(*b*) Esp.: Rhet. *l. i.*: (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: Cic.—(*β*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: Cic.—**3. (A examining judicially; hence, of slaves, criminals, etc.) *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *question*.**

quas-tiō-cūla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*for* **quas-tiō-cūla; fr. **quas-tiō**, **quas-tiō-is**] *A little, unimportant, or trifling question*: Cic.**

quas-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [quar-o, through root **quas**] (*A seeker*; hence) *A questor* (*the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people)*; some took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the erarium, etc.; and some were appointed as assistants to the consuls or praetors for the provinces): Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. **questeur**.

quas-tor-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quas-tor] *Of, or belonging to, a questor*; *questorian*: scelus, *perpetrated in the questorship or by a questor*, Cic.: porta, *a gate in the camp near the questor's tent*, Liv.—**As Subst.**: **1. questorius**, *ii*, *m.* (*sc. homo*) *One who has been questor, an ex-questor*: Cic.—**2. questorium**, *ii*, *n.* *a.* (*sc. tentorium*) *The questor's tent in the camp*: Liv.—**b.** (*sc. edificium*) *The residence of the questor in a province*: Cic.

quas-ti-ōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quas-tus, (*uncontr.* Gen.) **quas-tus-is**] (*Full of questus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive*: (*Comp.*) hoc est multo quas-tuosus, Cic.: (*Sup.*) uberrimus et quas-tuosissimus annus, *id.* **II. Meton.**: **A. That looks to one's own gain, advantage, or profit**; *eager for gain*: homo, Cic.—**B. That has great gain or profit, wealthy, rich**: Tac.: Curt.

quas-tūra, *ae*, *f.* [quar-o, through root **quas**] (*A seeking*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The office of questor, the questorship*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The questor's chest*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **questure**.

quas-tus, *us* (*Gen.* **quas-ti**, Plaut.), *m.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *A gaining, acquiring*: Plaut.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: **A. Gain, acquisition, profit, advantage** in money, etc.: Cic.—**B. A way of making money; *a business, occupation, employment*: **1. Gen.**: Plaut.—**2. Esp.**: *Of a parasite*: Plaut. **III. Fig.**: *Gain, profit, advantage in the abstract*: Cic.**

quā-libet (*-lubet*), *adv.* [*Adverbial Abl. of* **quilibet**] (*Where it pleases, i. e.*) **1. Where you will, everywhere**:

Plant. — 2. *As you please, anyhow, in any way*: Cat.

quālis, *e*, pron. adj. [akin to Sanscrit *ka* s, Who?] I. Interrogative: *How constituted; of what sort, kind, or nature; what kind of a*: qualis est istum oratio, Cic.: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, id. II. Relative: A. *So constituted, of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as, as*: In hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, Cic.: (as a correlative to talis) ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano praeibistis, *talem te et nobis impertitis*, id. — B. In quotations and citations: *As, as for instance, as for example*: quale est Demosthenis: *Non enim*, etc., Quint. — C. *Just as*: qualis populea morens philomela sub umbrā Amisos queritur fetū, Virg. III. Indefinite: *Having some quality or other*: et ita effici que appellant qualia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quel*.

quālis-cumque, **quālescumque** (*-cunque*) (in *tnesis*, quale id *cumque* est, Cic., Ov.), adj. I. Relative: *Of what quality soever, of whatever kind*: homines quālescumque sunt, Cic.: (as a correlative to talis) licet videre, quālescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, *talem civitatem fuisse*, id. II. Indefinite: *Any without exception, any whatever*: sin quālecumque locum sequimur, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quelconque*.

quālitas, *ātis*, *f*. [qualis] (*The state, or condition, of the qualis*; hence) *A quality, property, nature, state, condition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *qualité*.

quāliter, adv. [id.] 1. *In what way or manner; how*: Col. — 2. *Just as, as*: Ov.

quālter-cumque (*-cunque*), adv. *In what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may*: proliare, Just.

quāl-um, *i*, *n*., *-us*, *i*, *m*. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to *kāl-ados*; or contr. fr. *quassillum*] *A wicker basket or hamper, for various purposes; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.*: quala satoria, Cato: spisso vimine qualos, Virg.

quam, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quis] I. *In what manner, how, how much, as much as*: quam cupiunt laudari Cic.: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. — Particular combinations and phrases: A. In augmentative force; with Sup. and possun. Sup. alone, or Pos.: *As much, etc., as possible*: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic.: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, *as closely as possible*, Cæs.: tusa cribrataque vino, *quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible*, Pl. — B. In comparisons: 1. With tam or alone: *As*: tam esse clemens tyrannus, *quam rex importunus potest*, Cic.: homo non, *quam isti sunt*, gloriosus, *non celebratus as those*, Liv. — 2. With Sup., and a corresponding tam: *By how much the more, the more*: quam quisque pessime fecit, *tam maxime tutus est*, Sall. — 3. Magis

quam . . . tam magis; also, with ellipse of tam, or of second magis: *The more . . . the more*: Plant.; Virg. — 4. Tam magis . . . quam magis, *The more . . . the more*: Virg. — 5. Quam magis . . . tanto magis, *The more . . . the more*: Plant. — 6. With double Comparative: *Than*: ne libentius hæc in illum evomere videar, *quam verius, with more freedom than truth*, Cic. — 7. Tam . . . quam (with the Comp. for the Pos.): *So . . . as*: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, *quam in promissis et fide firmiorem*, Cic. — 8. After comparatives, or words of comparison: *Than*: nobis nihil est timendum magis, *quam ille consul*, Cic.: an est, *quod ego malim, quam?* etc., id. — 9. *Æque . . . quam, So much, . . . as*: Liv. — 10. Contra (secus) . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than; not so . . . as*: Cic.; Plant. — 11. Alius (with negative) . . . quam, *Not otherwise than; no other than*: Liv. — 12. Aliter . . . quam, *Otherwise . . . than*: Cic. — 13. Supra . . . quam, *More . . . than*: Cic. — 14. Ultra . . . quam, *Further . . . than*: Cic. — 15. a. After words denoting amount, etc., which serve for comparison: multiplex, *quam pro numero, damnus est, too great for, greater than*, Liv. — b. So too after designations of time: die vigesima, *quam creatus erat, dictaturæ subdixit, on the twentieth day after*, Liv. — 16. Preceded by a superlative: *The most . . . that*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, *quam qui unquam, seivissimo et violentissimo in suos, the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. — 17. With magis or potius, to be supplied: *More . . . than*: tacita bona est mulier semper, *quam loquens*, Plant.: pacem quam bellum, *probabam*, Tac. II. In inere intensive expressions: *Exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: mire quam . . . cogitato delectat, Cic.

quam-diū (*quan-*) (in *tnesis*, *quam voluit diu*, Cic.: often also written as two words when standing together), adv. *How long, as long as, until, during*: Cic.

quamdūdum, *v. dudum*.
quam-libet (*-libet*), adv. I. Prop.: *As it pleases, as you (they, etc.) will, at pleasure*: quamlibet esto Unica res, Lucr. II. Meton.: *How much soever, ever so much, howsoever*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

quam-ob-rem (freq. also written separately, *quam ob rem*), adv. I. Interrogatively: *For what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. II. Relatively: A. *From which cause or reason; wherefore, why*: Cic. — B. At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition: *On which account, wherefore*: quamobrem quasso a vobis, Cic.

quam-plūres, *a* (also written separately, *quam plures*), adj. *Very many*: curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. (Sup.) **quamplurim-** *us*, *a*, *um*. *Very many*: colles, Cæs. — As Subst.: **quamplurimum**, *i*, *n*. *Very much*: Cato; Cic.

quampridem, *v. pridem*.
quam-primum (or separately, *quam primum*), adv. *Forthwith, as soon as possible*: Cæs.

quam-quam (*quan-*), conj. I. Gen.: *Though, although, albeit*: Cic.; Tac. II. Esp.: Rhetor. particle of transition: *Although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: Cic.

quam-vis, adv. and conj. [quam; vis from volo] I. Adv.: A. Gen.: *As you will; as much as you will or like; ever so much; ever so*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. B. Esp.: To designate a very high degree: *As much as possible, very much, exceedingly*: quamvis pernix, Plant. II. Conj.: *As much as ever you will, i.e. how much soever, however much, although, albeit*: res bello gesserat, *quamvis reipublice calamitosas, attamen magnas*, Cic.

quā-nam, adv. 1. Of place: *Where indeed, where*: Liv. — 2. Of manner: *How then, how*: Pl.

quandū, *v. quamdū*.
quando [akin to Sanscrit *kadd*, "when?"] adv., and conj. I. Adv.: A. Interrogative: *At what time? When?* orus, *quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque icidebit?* Ilor. — B. Relative: *At what time, when*: non intelligitur, *quando obrepit senectus*, Cic. — C. Indefinite: *At what time soever, i.e. at any time, ever, some time, some day*: existit questio, *num quando amici novi veteribus sint antepoenidi*, Cic. II. Conj.: A. Temporal: *When*: tum, *quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic. — B. Causal: *Since, because*: validiore apud eos Arminio, *quando bellum sualebat*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quand*.

quandō-cumque (*-cunque*) (in *tnesis*, *quando consumet cumque*, Hor.), adv. I. Relative: *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: quancumque trahunt Invisa negotia Romam, Hor. II. Indefinite: *At some time or other, in due time*: quancumque mihi pœnas dabis, Ov.

quandō-que, adv. I. Relative: *At what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as*: indignor, *quandoque bonus dormitat Ilionem*, Hor. II. Indefinite: *At some time, at one time or other*: quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic.

quandō-quidē (*quandōquidē*, Virg.), adv. *Since indeed, since, seeing that*: Cic.

quanquam, *v. quamquam*.
quantil-lus, *a*, *um*, adj. dim. [for quantulus; fr. quantulus] (*How much; hence, with accessory notion of smallness*) *How little, how small, how diminutive*: Plant.

quantitas, *ātis*, *f*. [quant-us] (*The quality of the quantus; hence*) *Greatness, extent, quantity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quantité*.

quanto-o, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of quantus] I. In comparisons: *By how much, by as much as, according as, the*: quanto gravius oppugnat, *tante crebriores*, Cæs. (fold. by Pos. Adj.)

tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis edificationibus, inasmuch as, Tac.—2. To express a high amount of anything: *By how much, how greatly, etc.*: quanto magis philosophi delectabant, si, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quant*.

quant-opère, adv. [=quanto opere, adverbial expression from the ablatives of quantus, opus] *How greatly, how much*: dici non potest, quant-opere gaudeant, Cic.—Particular phrase: Tantopere... quantopere, So much... as: Cic.

quantül-um, adv. [quantul-us] *How little*: Cic.

quantül-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for quanto-lus; fr. quantus, (unconstr. Gen.) quanto-i] *How little, how small, how trifling*: quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic.—As Subst.: **quantülum**, i, n. *How much of*: Hor.—2. As much as, as small a proportion as: Cic.

quantülus-cumque, quantula-cumque, quantulumcumque (or -cunque) (in thesis, quantulum id cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* *However small, how little soever*: facultas, Cic.—As Subst.: **quantulumcumque, n.** *However small, or however insignificant, a thing*: Cic.

quant-um, adv. [quant-us] **I.** Prop.: **A.** As much as; so much as: scribe, quantum potes, Cic.—**B.** As far as; so far as: ea, quantum potui, feci, Cic.—Particular expressions: Quantum in aliquo or ad aliquem, So far as concerns one: Cic.; Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** As soon as: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic.—**B.** With Comparatives: *The more, in the greater degree, etc.*: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, etc., etc., Liv.

quantumcumque, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quantumcumque] *How much soever*: Cic.

quantumvis, adv. [Adverbial Acc. of quantumvis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** As much as you will, how much soever, ever so much: quantumvis excellas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Very, very indeed: quantumvis facundus, Suet.—**B.** Although, albeit: quantumvis rusticus, Hor.—**C.** If ever so, however: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen.

quan-tus, a, um, adj. [fr. same pronominal root as qua-lis] **I.** Of size or degree: **A.** 1. *How great*: quot, quantas, quam incredibiles haussit calamitates, Cic.—2. Repeated: Quantus, quantus, *How great soever*: Ter.—**B.** As great, as; such, as: innotat armis, quantus Athos, Virg. (as correlative to tantus) tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. (with Sup.) tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference: Cic.—Particular expression: In quantum, As far as: Ov. **II.** Of number, amount, value, etc.: **A.** 1. *How much, how many*: quantae acres curae, Lucr.—Particular expressions: a. Quantum (=quot), *How many*: ut te

quidem omnes dii deaque, quantum est, perduint, i. e. as many as there are of them: Ter.—**b.** Quanti, *How high, how dear; as dear as, as high as*: Cic.—**c.** Quanto opere, *With how great care, how greatly, how much*: Cic.—2. Repeated: Quantus quantus, *How much soever; how great soever*: Plaut. Particular expression: Quanti, quanti, *At whatever price*: Cic.—**B.** As much as, as many as: quum misisset stipendium, quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv.—As Subst.: **quantum**, i, n. *As much of... as; as large an amount of... as*: quantum est frumenti, Cic.

quantus-cumque, quantacumque, quantumcumque, adj. *How great soever*: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic. **quantus-libet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj.** *As great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus. quantus-vis, quantavis, quantumvis, adj. [quantus; vis, from volo] *As much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Cæs.

qua-propter (in thesis: qua me propter adduxi, Ter.) *adv.* [for quam (sc. rem); propter] **I.** Interrogative: *For what, wherefore, why*: Ter. **II.** Relative: **A.** On which account, *why, wherefore*: Ter.—**B.** In passing to a new thought: *Wherefore, on which account*: Cic.

quā-quā, adv. *Wheresoever, whithersoever*: Plaut.

quāquam, adv. [Adverbial Fem. Abl. of quisquam] *Anywhere*: Lucr.

quā-re, adv. [Abl. fem. of quis; Abl. of res] **I.** Interrogative: *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?* Cic. **II.** Relative: **A.** By which means, *whereby*: Cic.—**B.** From what cause or reason; *wherefore, why*: Cic.—**C.** For joining on a consecutive clause: *For which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

quartadécim-āni, ōrum, m. [quartadécim-a, fem. of quartadécimus] (Those belonging to the fourteenth legion; hence) *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quarta, æ, v. quartus.

quartāna, æ, quartani, ōrum, v. quartanus.

quart-ānus, a, um, adj. [quart-us] *Of, or belonging to, the fourth*: febris, the quartan ague, i. e. the ague recurring every fourth day: Pl.—As Subst.: **I.** **quartana, æ, f.** (sc. febris) *The quartan ague*: Cic.—2. **quartani, ōrum** (sc. milites), *The soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quart-ārius, ū, m. [quart-a] *A thing pertaining to the fourth part*: hence) **A fourth part, quarter of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quart-ern, gill**: vini, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quartier*.

quarte and quarti, v. quartus.

quart-o, adv. [quart-us] *For the fourth time, the fourth time*: Ov.

quar-tum, adv. [id.] *For the fourth time*: quartum consule: Liv.

quar-tus, a, um, num, adj. [contr. from quator-tus] *The fourth*: pars copiarum, Cæs.: pater (=abavus), Virg.—As Subst.: **quarta, æ, f.** (sc. pars), *A fourth part, a quarter, esp. of an estate*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quart*.

quartus-décimus, quartadécima, quartumdecimum, adj. *The fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

quāsi (the i scanned long, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *As if; just as, as it were*: quasi vero venire debuerint, just as though they ought to come, Cic.: quasi parens, id. **II.** Meton.: *About, nearly, almost*: quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quasi*.

quāsilum, i, n., -us, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A basket*: Cic.

quassā-tio, ōnis, f. [quass(a)-o] *A shaking*: Liv.

quas-so, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. in-tens. a. and n. [for quat-so; fr. quat-lo] **I.** Act.: *As Prop.*: To shake or toss violently: caput, Plaut.: pinum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: **1.** To shatter or shiver; to break or dash to pieces; to batter, make leaky: classis ventis quassata, Virg.—2. To strike or shake: ramum super tempora, Virg. **C.** Fig.: To shake, shatter, impair, weaken: quassata republiā, Cic. **II.** Neut.: To shake itself, to shake: siliquā quassante, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *quasser*, (mod.) *casser*.

1. quas-sus (for quat-sus), **a, um**: **I.** P. of quat-io. **2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: Shaken, beaten, or broken in pieces; battered, shattered: aula, a broken pot, Plaut.: muri, Liv.—**B.** Fig.: Broken: quassā voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

2. quas-sus, ūs, m. [for quat-sus; fr. quat-io] **A shaking**: Auct. ap. Cic. **quāt-ō-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.** [quat-io; (e) fācio] (Prop.: To cause to shake; Fig.) To cause to weaken, to weaken: Antonium, Cic.

quā-tēnus, adv.: **1.** Until where, how far: Cic.—2. How far, to what extent: Cic.—3. Where: Liv.—4. How long: Cic.—5. Seeing that, since, as: Hor.

quāter, num. adv. [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*; Gr. *tetrapes*; and Latin *quattor*] *Four times*: quater subtituli, Virg.: quater decies, fourteen times, Cic.

quāter-ni, æ, a, num. distrib. adv. [either fr. quater; or contr. fr. quattor-ni] **I.** Prop.: *Four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras egessis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Four together*: cohortes, Cæs.

quāt-ō, no perf., quassum, quāt-ēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To shake: alas, Virg.: quercum quatit huc illuc, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of the wind: To agitate, disturb: aquas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: To agitate, move, touch, affect, excite: quod agitudine... quatulator, Cic. **B.** Esp.: To plague, vex, harass, etc.: oppida bello, Virg. **III.** Meton.: **A.** To beat, strike, etc.: prae

se quatit (sc. Boötes) Arcum, Cic.—**B.** To shake, beat, or break in pieces; to batter, shatter: monia ariete, Liv.

quatr-i-d-um (quattr-, quadrid-), *i. n.* [contr. and changed fr. quatuor-i-di-vum; fr. quatuor; (i); di-es] *A thing pertaining to four days; hence) A space of four days, four days; Cic.*

quatrīgēnārius, *a, um, v. quad.*
quātūr (quatt-), *num. adj. incl.* [akin to Sanscrit *chatur*, Gr. *tétrap-es*, *tétrap-es*, "four"] *Four: en quatuor aras*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. quatre*.

quātūrdēc-ies (quattuordec-), *num. adv.* [quatuordec-im] *Fourteen times: Pl.*

quātūrdēcim (quattuor-), *num. adj.* [for quatuor-decim] *Fourteen: Suet.*

quātūrvīr-ātus (quattuorvir-), *ūs, m.* [quatuorvir-i] *The office of the quatuorviri: Script. ap. Cic.*

quātūrvīr(i)quātūr-, *drum, m.* [quatuor; vir] *(The four men; hence) A body of four men associated in certain official functions; a board of four magistrates: Cic.*

quāvis, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. fem. of quivis] *In any way whatever, in whatever way one can: Hor.*

quē, *enclitic conj.* [akin to Gr. *τί*]
I. Prop.: *And; blandimenta voluptatis otiose*, Cic.—*Particular combinations: Que . . . que, et . . . que, Both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly; but sometimes to be rendered simply by and . . . and; Cic. Quint. II. Meton.: A. Rather, but: non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.—B. Or: qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluentia Deserit, Virg.*

quēis, *v. i. qui inūt.*
quem-ad-mōdum, or, separately, *quem ad mōdum*, *adv. I. Relative: A. After the manner in which; as; just as: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic.—Particular combinations: 1. Quemadmodum . . . sic (ita), As . . . so: Cic.—2. Quemadmodum . . . eodem modo, As . . . in the same way: Cic.—3. Quemadmodum . . . adeque, As . . . equally: Liv.—4. Quemadmodum . . . item, As . . . in like manner, as . . . likewise: Cic.—B. In introducing examples: As, as for instance: quemadmodum C. Cæsar inquit, Quint. II. Interrogative: In what manner, how: si postea reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea existeret? Cic.*

quēo, *ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can: scribere, Cic.: reparare, Hor.*

quēor, *quitis sum, quiri, v. dep.* = *queo. To be able, I (thou, he, etc.), can: suppleri summa questur, Lucr.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.*

querc-ētum, *i. n.* [querc-us] *An oak-wood, oak-forest: Hor.*

querc-ūs, *a, um, adj. [id.] Of oak, oaken, oak-: Tac.*

quercus, *ūs, f.* [etym. not known]
I. Prop.: *An oak, oak-tree, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A garland of oak-leaves: Juv.—B. For Acorns: Juv.*

quēr-ēla (-ella), *æ, f.* [quer-or]
I. Prop.: *A complaining, complaint: Cic. II. Meton.: Of animals or musical instruments: A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint: Lucr.; Virg.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. querelle.*

quēr-ibundus, *a, um, adj. [id.] Complaining: vox, Cic.*

quēr-īmōnia, *æ, f. [id.] A complaint: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) quérinonie.*

quēr-itor, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [id.] To complain vehemently: fientes queritantesque, Tac.*

quēr-nūs, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-ens; fr. quercus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-: corona, Suet.*

quēr-nus, *a, um, adj.* [for querc-nus; fr. id.] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-: glandes, Virg.*

quēr-or, *questus sum, quēr, 3. v. dep. a. and n.* [root QUER or QUES, akin to Sanscrit root *qvas*, to draw a breath, to fetch a sigh] **I. Act.: A. Prop.**: *To complain of, lament, bewail: fratrem, Cæs.: se relicta esse, Cic. B. Meton.: To utter plaintively, to pronounce in a plaintive or mournful manner: moutaque duras Verba queror siliques, Ov. II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To complain, lament, bewail: de injuriis, Cic.—2. Esp.: To make a complaint in court, etc.: Pl. B. Meton.: To utter a plaintive, melancholy, or mournful, sound: ferali carmine bubo Sepe queri, Virg.: (with Acc. of equivalent meaning) heble nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. ¶ Fut. Part. in dus, in Pass. force: fortuna querenda, Ov.*

querquētīl-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [fr. querquetul-um, obsol. dim. of querquetum] *Of, or belonging to, an oak-forest; named from an oak-wood: mons, an earlier name of the Mons Coelus at Rome, Tac.*

quēr-īlus, *a, um, adj. [quer-or]
I. Complaining, full of complaints, querulous: senex, Hor.: ululatus, Ov.—2. Uttering a plaintive, or mournful, sound: cicadæ, Virg.: tibia, Hor.*

ques, *v. i. qui.*
1. quos-tus, *a, um, P. of quer-or, through root QUES.*

2. questus, *ūs, m.* [queror, through root QUES] *(A complaining; hence) I. A complaint, plaint: Cic.—2. Of the soft, plaintive, note of the nightingale: Virg.*

1. qui, *quæ*, *quod*, *Gen.*, *etjūs, Dat.*, *cui* (old forms, *Nom.*, *qui*; *Gen.*, *quojūs*; *Dat.*, *quol*; *Abl.*, *qui*; *Plur.*, *ques* or *queis*; *Abl.*, *quæ*; *Dat.* and *Abl.*, *queis* and *quis*.—Joined with *cum*: *quocum*, *quācum*, *quicum*, *quibuscum*; rarely *cum* *quo*, *Liv.*: *cum* *quibus*, *id.*—Placed also before other prepositions: *quas* contra, *quem*

propter, etc.), *pron. I. Relative: Quæ which, what, that: in his levioribus peccatis, quæ magis crebra sunt, Cic.: accusant ii, qui in fortunâ hujus invaserunt, id; Cæsar cognovit Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi nunciâsse, Cæs.—Particular uses, phrases, etc.: A. At the beginning of a clause in the place of a demonstrative pron., and a conj.: *And this, etc.: res loquitur ipsa; quæ (=et hæc) semper vult plurimum, Cic.—B. To denote a cause or reason: As, because, since: qui incommodissime navigâsemus, Cic.—C. To point out an intention, design, or purpose: That, in order that, to: sordidi putantur, qui mercantur e mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, Cic.—D. After dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus: *Worthy, etc., of doing, etc.: worthy to do, etc.: Cic.—E. To complete the idea of a quality, or express the way in which it operates: As that, that: num est innocentia afflictio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini, Cic.—F. By virtue of, according to, such: quæ tua natura est, according to your disposition, Cic.—G. Quod: 1. As much as, as far as, what (=quantum): quod ad me attinet, as far as depends on me, for my part, Cic.—2. Wherein: si quid est, quod meâ operâ opus sit vobis, Ter.—H. Quo, Abl. Neut. with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto) *By how much; . . . (by so much); the . . . (the): quo diffidius, hoc præclarior, Cic. II. Interrogative: What? which? what? what kind, or sort, of? (adjectively): while quis, quid is used substantively): A. In direct questions: qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest? Cic.—B. In indirect clauses: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status, what is the state of the country, Cic. III. Indefinite: Anyone, any: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *qui*.****

2. quī, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of 1. qui] **I. A. Wherever, whereby, wherefrom: Nep.—B. In wishes: O that! would that! Plaut.; Cic. II. A. In what manner? how? Plaut.; Cic.—B. Wherefore? why? how? Plaut.**

III. In stating a price (for quanti): How much? Plaut. IV. Whence: Ter.

quā, *conj.* [old Acc. Plur., from qui, like quod, Acc. Sing.] *Because: urbs, quæ, quia postrema edificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.—Particular expressions: A. Quiane (in a question), Because? Virg.—B. Quia enim, Because, forsooth: Plaut.—C. Quia nam (also, as one word), Why? wherefore? Virg.*

quānam and **quāne**, *v. quia*, *quicquam*, *quicquæ*, *v. quisq.*
quicquid, *v. quisquis*.
quicum, *v. i. qui inūt.*

quī-cumque, *quæ-cumque*, *quod-cumque* (in *imesis*: *quam se cumque* in partem, Cic.), *pron. relat. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, everyone who, everything that, all that: quicumque is est, ei me, etc., Cic.—As Subst.: quod-*

canque, *n.* *Whatever, however much*: Prop. B. Esp.: *Howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecumque mensilla fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. II. Meton.: *Each or every possible; each, every, all*: quaecumque ratione sanabo, in every feasible way, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quicunque*.

quid, *v. 1. and 2. quis*.
quid-dam, *quæ-dam*, *quod-dam*, *pron. indef.* *Particular or certain; some indefinite person or thing*: quodam tempore, Cic. (with *Partitive Gen.*) quidam bonorum, Tac.—As *Subst.*: 1. *quidam*: a. Sing.: *A certain one, some one or other*: Hor.—b. Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other*: some: Liv.—2. a. Sing.: *quiddam*, *Something*: Cic.—b. Plur.: *quædam*, *Certain things*: Hor.

quidem, *adv.* 1. *Indeed*: tantum doleo, et mirifice quidem, Cic.—*Particular expressions*: a. *Ne quidem*, *Not even*: Cæs.—b. *Nec (neque)*... *quidem*, *And not indeed; and that not*: Cic.—2. a. Gen.: *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth*: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.—b. Esp.: *In expressing the utmost indignation*: *Indeed, truly*: nam istæ quidem contumelia est, for that is an affront indeed, Ter.—3. *In introducing an example*: *For instance, for example*: qui quidem Serviliam... coluerit, Nep.

quidnam, *v. quisnam*.
quidni, *v. 1. quis*.
quidpiam, *quidquam*, *v. quispiam* and *quisquam*.

quidquid, *v. quisquis*.
quid-es, *etis*, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root *çj*, *jacere, dormire*; also, to Gr. *κέρμα*]: 1. *(A) lying down; hence*: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Rest, repose from labour, cares, etc.*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) *A quiet life; a keeping still; neutrality between political parties*: Nep.—(b) *Quiet, peace*: Tac.—b. Meton.: *A resting-place, lair of a wild beast*: Lucr.—2. a. Gen.: *Repose, sleep*: Cic.; Ov.—b. Esp.: *The sleep of death, death*: Virg.

quies-co, *quievi*, *quiescitur*, *quiescere*, *v. v. n. incho.* [for *quiet-sco*; fr. *quies*, *quiet-is*] (*To become in a state of quies*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To rest, repose, keep quiet*: *renova: pristina bella, nec potest quiescere*, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. Politically: *To keep quiet, remain neutral*: Cic.—b. Of things: *To rest; to lie still; to be still or quiet*: *quiescent voces*, Ov.—B. Fig.: 1. *To suffer or allow quietly; to peaceably permit a thing to be done*: *quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum*, Cic.—2. *Indolentness*: *pille... quiescit*, Hor. II. *To sleep, take rest, rest*: *prator quiescebat*, Cic.

quies-tus, *adv.* [*quiet-us*] *Calmly, quietly*: *quiete acta estas*, Cic. (Comp.) *quietus*, Liv.: (*Sup.*) *quietissime*, Cæs.
quies-us, a, um: 1. P. of *quiesco*, through root *QUIET*.—2. Pa.: a. (a) Of living beings, the mind, etc.: (a) Gen.: *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet*: *quietus et solutus animus*, Cic.—(b) Esp.: *Calm, tranquil, free from*

ambition: (*Sup.*) *ad quam spem (sc. præturae) quietissimus*, Pl.—(b) Of things: *Calm, quiet*: (*Comp.*) *quietiore aquare ferri*, Hor.—b. *Sleeping, reposing*: *quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quiet*; *coi*, *fem. coite*.

quid-libet, *quæ-libet*, *quod-libet*, *pron. indef.* 1. Gen.: *Anyone, etc., who will; anyone, etc., without distinction, whom you will; no matter who; the first that comes; any, all*: *quælibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *quid-libet*, *n.* *All and every*: Hor. II. Esp.: *With accessory contemptuous signification*: *The first that comes, no matter who, any*: *motus*, Cic.

qui-ni, *conj.* [for *qui-ne*; fr. *qui*, Abl. of *Relative pron.*; *ne=non*] (*By which not; hence*) 1. *Relative*: A. Prop.: *That not, but that*: (*with Subj.*) *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. *But indeed, really, verily, or of a truth*: (*with Indic.*) *te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio*, Cic.—*Particular combinations*: *Quin etiam, quin immo, Yea indeed, yea rather*: Cic.—2. *Rather, yea rather*: *nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit; quin contra, etc.*, Liv. II. *Interrogative or hortatory*: *Why not? wherefore not? quin consendimus equos? Liv.: quin sic attendite iudices, Cic.: quin beneficium ei experiamur reddere*, Ter.

qui-nam, *quæ-nam*, *quod-nam*, *pron. interrog.* *Who, which, what pray?* *quoniam homo*, Plaut.: *quodnam ob facinus? Ter.*

quinc-unx, *uncis*, *m.* [for *quincunc-s*; fr. *quincue*; *unc-ia*] 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: *Five twelfths of a whole*: Hor. B. Esp.: 1. *Of five twelfths of an inheritance*: Pl.—2. *Of interest*: *Five per cent.*: Pers. II. Meton.: *Of trees, troops, etc.*: *The form of a*

quincunx (*i. e.* * * *, the five spots on dice); also, *oblique lines*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quincunce*.

quindéc-ies, *adv.* [*quindéc-im*] *Fifteen times*: *quindécies sestertium, fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.

quin-décim, *num. adj.* [for *quincudecim*; fr. *quincue*; *decem*] *Fifteen*: dies, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *quinze*.

quindécim-primi, *orum*, *m.* (*The fifteen first men*; hence) *The board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia*: Cæs.

quindécimvir, *v. quindécimviri*.
quind-écimvir-âlis, *e, adj.* [*quindécimvir-i*] *Of, or belonging to, the quindécimvirs or council of fifteen*: Tac.

quindécim-viri, *orum* (*in tmesis*, *quindécim Diana preces virorum*, Hor.), *m. plur.* [*quindécim*; *vir*] (*Fifteen men*; hence) *A college or board of fifteen men for any official function*; esp. in Rome, the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books: Tac.; Hor.—Sing.: *A member of a board of fifteen persons*: Suet.

quindeni, *v. quindeni*.
quinetiam, *v. quin*.

quingent-arius, a, um, *num. distrib. adj.* [*quingen-i*] (*Of, or pertaining to, quingeni*; hence) *Consisting of five hundred each*: *cohortes*, Curt.

quing-eni, *æ*, a, um, *num. distrib. adj.* [*confr. fr. quingent-eni*; fr. *quingent-i*] *Five hundred each*: *denarii*, Cic.

quingent-ésimus, a, um, *adj.* [*fr. id.*] *The five hundredth*: *annus*, Cic.
quin-gent-i, *æ*, a, num. *adj.* [*for quinqu-cent-i*; fr. *quincue*; *cent-um*] *Five hundred*: Cic.

quingent-ies, *adv.* [*quingent-i*] *Five hundred times*: *quingenties hæc*, *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

qui-ni, *æ*, a, num. *distrib. adj.* [*for quinqu-ni*; fr. *quincue*] 1. Prop.: *Five each*: *quini in lectulis*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Five*: *bidentes*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*subst.*) *quaine*.

quini-deni (*quin-*), *æ*, a, num. *distrib. adj.* 1. Prop.: *Fifteen each*: *quina dena jugera*, Liv. II. Meton.: *Fifteen*: *quindene hæste*, Plaut.

quinnimo, *v. quin*.
quini-viceni (*or* separately, *quini vicieni*), *æ*, a, num. *distrib. adj.* *Twenty-five each*: *denarii*, Liv.

quinq-uag-eni, *æ*, a, num. *distrib. adj.* [*confr. from quinquagint-eni*; fr. *quingent-a*] 1. Prop.: *Fifty each*: *quingagenis millibus damnavi*, Cic.

quinq-uag-ésimus, a, um, *num. adj.* [*confr. fr. quinquagint-ésimus*; fr. *id.*] *The fiftieth*: *annus*, Cic.—As *Subst.*: *quingagesima*, *æ*, *f.* (*sc. pars*) *A fiftieth part, a fiftieth, as a tax*: Cic.

quinc-u-a-ginta, *num. adj.* [*quincue*; (a); *ginta=κοῦρα=ten*] (*Five tens*; hence) *Fifty*: *millia*, Cic.: *formula*, Virg.

Quinc-u-a-trus, *trum*, *f.* -*tria*, *lum* or *trum*, *n.* [*quincue*; (a); suffix *trus*] (*The things accomplished in five days*; hence) *The Quinquatrus or quinquatria (a festival in honour of Minerva, held for one day, according to Varro and Festus, viz. on the 19th March, the fifth day after the Ides of that month; and from this circumstance, according to the above-named authors, it derived its name. Ovid, however, states that it continued for five days, and that its name was thence obtained. There was also a second festival of Minerva, termed Quinquatrus Minores or minuscule, which fell on 13th, i. e. the Ides of June)*: Cic.; Suet.; Ov.

quincue, *num. adj.* = *πέντε*. *Five*: *stellæ*, Cic.

Quinc-ue-gent-i-âni, *orum*, *m.* [*quincue*; *gens*, *gent-is*] (*Pertaining to five nations*) *The Quincuegentiani; a people in Cyrenaica (Latinized for Pentapolitani)*: Eutr.

quincuen-n-âlis, *e*, *adj.* [*quincuen-n-is*] (*Belonging to five years*; hence) 1. *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial*: *quincennialis celebratias ludorum*, Cic.—2. *Continuing five years, quinquennial*: *censura*, Liv.

quincue-nn-is, *e, adj.* [*for quinqu-ann-is*; fr. *quincue*; *ann-us*] 1. Gen.: 1

Qv, or belonging to, five years: Olympias, celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial: Ov. II. Esp.: Five years old: vinum, Hor.

quinquennium, *li, n.* [quinquennis] (The condition of the quinquennis; hence) A period of five years, five years: Cic.; Ov.

quinquē-part-itus (-pert-itus), *a, um, adj.* [quinque; pars, part-is] Provided with, i. e. divided into five parts; five-fold, quinquepartite: argumentatio, Cic.

quinquē-primi (and separated, quinque primi), *drum, m.* (The first five men; hence) The five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and municipia (transl. of πεντάπρωτοι): Cic.

quinquē-rēm-is, *is, adj.* [quinque; rem-us] (Of, or pertaining to, quinque remi; hence) Having five banks of oars: naues, Liv.—As Subst.: **quinqueremis**, *is, f.* (sc. navis) A ship or galley having five banks of oars; a quinquereme: Cic.

quinquē-vir, *vir, v.* quinqueviri. **quinquē-vir-ātus**, *ūs, m.* [quinquevir] The office, condition, or dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate: Cic.

quinquē-viri, *drum, m.* (Five men; hence) A board of five, quinquevirs (a board or commission of five men for any official function), five commissioners: Cic.—Sing.: **quinquevir**, *iri, m.* A member of a board of five; a quinquevir: Cic.

quinquē-ies, *adv.* [quinque] Five times: absolutus est, Cic.

quinquē-plico, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, l. v. a.* [quinque; (i); plico] To make five-fold, to quintuplicate: magistratus, Tac.

quinta-dēcim-āni, *drum, m.* [quinta-decim-a, fem. sing. of quintus-decimus] (Those pertaining to the fifteenth legion; hence) The soldiers of the fifteenth legion: Tac.

quint-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [quint-us] (Of, or belonging to, the fifth; hence) Of, or belonging to, the fifth rank or order, the fifth in order: Pl.—As Subst.: 1. **quintāna**, *ae, f.* (sc. via): *a.* Prop.: The quintana; a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth manipulus from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth. Here was the market and business-place of the camp: Liv.—*b.* Meton.: A market: Suet.—2. **quintani**, *drum, m.* (sc. milites) The soldiers of the fifth legion: Tac.

Quintiliānus (Quinct-), *i, m.* Quintilian; a Roman cognomen; e.g. *M. Fabius Quintilianus*, the celebrated rhetorician.

Quint-ilis (Quinct-), *is, m.* [quint-us] (The thing pertaining to quintus; hence) Quintilis; the fifth month (counting from March), afterwards, in honour of Julius Caesar, called *Julius* (July): Suet.—Hence, **Quintilis**, *e, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Quintilis or July: messe Quintili, Cic.

Quintilius (Quinct-), *li, m., -a,*

ae, f. Quintilius Quintilia (Quinc-); a Roman name.

Quint-Ius (Quinct-), *li, m.* [quint-us] Quintius or Quinctius; the name of a Roman gens; esp. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*.—Hence, **Quint-Ius** (-iānus, Quinct-), *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a Quintius; Quintian.

quint-o [quint-us] For the fifth time: Liv.

quint-um, *adv.* [id.] For the fifth time: Liv.

quint-us, *a, um, num. adj.* [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinqu-e] The fifth: locus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (subst.) quint, quinte.

quintus-dēcimus, *a, um, num. adj.* The fifteenth: castra, Liv.

qui-ppe, *adv. and conj.* [qui, Abl. of Relative pron. qui; suffix ppe=pte] (From which very thing; hence) As a corroborative particle: Surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact: recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est? etc., Cic.—Particular combinations: *a.* With enim, etenim, quia, quod, quoniam, quando, quum, or ubi: For indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as: Plaut.; Ter.; Lucr.; Cic.; Pl.—*b.* With qui, quæ, quod; As one in fact who, which, or that; i. e. since, or inasmuch as, I, thou, he, it, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—*c.* With etiam and et. Since indeed, for even: Virg.; Prop.—*d.* With ut. So that: Just.—2. In an ironical sense: Certainly, indeed, forsooth: movet me quippe lumen curiæ, Cic.

quippiam, *v.* quispiam.

quippi-ni (-ēni), *adv.* [quippe; ni] Why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure, by all means: Plaut.

qui-quil, *pron. indef.*, for quisquis, Whosoever: Plaut.

Quir-in-us, *i, m.* [usually referred to quir-is, cur-is, a Sabine word = hasta; and so, a spearman, warrior:—but prob. fr. *kūp-os*, might, supreme power; and the one pertaining to might, etc.; the mighty or supremely-powerful one] Quirinus: 1. *a.* Prop.: As a name of Romulus, after his deification.—Hence, (*a*) **Quir-in-us**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Quirinus, i. e. Romulus, Quirinal.—(*b*) **Quirinalis**, *ae, adj.* Of, or belonging to, Quirinus (Romulus); Quirinal: jugum, the Quirinal Ridge or Hill (one of the seven hills of Rome; now Monte Cavallo).—As Subst.: **Quirinalia**, *ium, n.* (sc. sacra) The festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February; the Quirinal festival.—*b.* Meton.: gemini Quirini, i. e. Romulus and Remus, Juv.—2. *a.* Prop.: Janus.—*b.* Meton.: The temple of Janus.—3. *Augustus*.—4. *Antony*.

1. **quiris** (cur-), *is, f.* [a Sabine word: A spear: Ov.

2. **Quiris**, *itis, v.* Quirites.

quirit-ā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [quirit(a)-o] A plaintive cry; a scream, shriek: Liv.

Quir-ites, *ium and uni, m.* [usually referred to Cures; and so, The people of Cures;—but prob., like Quirinus, fr.

kūp-os, might, etc.; and so, the mighty people] 1. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: The Quirites; an ancient Sabine people: priscique Quirites, Virg. *B. Esp.*: After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans usually calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*:—but, also, *Quirites* in a military capacity: bellicosus fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, Hor.—Sing.: **Quiris**, *itis, m.* A Quirite; a Roman citizen.—Particular combinations, phrases, etc.: 1. Joined with *populus Romanus*; the technical expression was originally *populus Romanus Quirites*, which afterwards became changed to *populus Romanus Quiritum*.—2. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites: Suet.—3. *Jus Quiritium*, Full Roman citizenship: Pl. II. Meton.: Of bees: Citizens, commonalty: ipse regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Virg.

quirit-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre, l. v. n.* and *a.* [Quirit-es] To call out "Quirites," or "Roman citizens," as an appeal for assistance; hence] 1. *Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: To raise a plaintive cry, to wail: nulla vox quiriritum... exaudiri poterat, Liv. *B. Meton.*: Of an orator: To scream, shriek: si modo est sanus, non quiririt, Quint. II. Act.: To shriek out, cry aloud something: illi misero quiriritanti, *Civis Romanus natus sum*, Script. ap. Cic.

1. **quis**, *quæ, quid, pron. interrog.* [ris] 1. In direct interrogations: What? i. e. what sort of a person or thing? quis ego sum? ant quæ in me est facultas? Cic.—As Subst.: Who? which? what? *A. quis*: quis clarior in Græciâ Themistocle? Cic.—Particular usage: *Quis* as *Fem.*: *quis ea est, quæ?* etc., *who is she?* Plaut.—*B. quid*: *quid dicam de moribus facillimis*, Cic.—(With *Gen.*) *quid celati argenti, id.* (Particular phrases, etc.): 1. *Quid?* How? why? wherefore? Cic.—2. *In quid?* Wherefore? for what? Sen.—3. *Quid?* quod, What shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover: Cic.—4. *Quid ita?* Why so? Cic.—5. *Quid ni?* (or as one word, *quidni*) Why not? Ter.; Cic.—6. *Quid si?* How if? Script. ap. Cic.—7. *Quid tum?* What then? how then? Cic. II. In indirect clauses: Who, what person? rogat quis vir esset, Liv.—As Subst.: *quid*, What sort: expomam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, what sort of a man he is, Cic.—Particular phrase: *quis quem, etc.*, Who... whom? who... the other? considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* Cic.

2. **quis**, *quid, pron. indef.* [ris] Any-one, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something: si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.: ne quid nimis, Ter.

q. quis, for **quibus**.
quis-nam, **que-nam**, **quid-nam**, **pron. interrog.** Who, which, what pray. **I.** In direct interrogations: **quisnam** igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? **Cic.**: (in inverted order) nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? **Virg.**—Adverbial expression: **Quidnam**? For what pray? Why? **Ter. II.** In indirect clauses: miserunt Delphos consultum, **quidnam** facerent de rebus suis, **Nep.**

quis-piam, **quæ-piam**, **quod-piam** (and as **Subst.**, **quidpiam** or **quippiam**), **pron. indef.** Any; some: **quæpiam** colores, **Cæs.**: **aliæ quæpiam** rationes, **Cic.**—Adverbial expression: **Quidpiam** or **quippiam**, *In any respect, somewhat*: **Ter.**: **Cic.**—As **Subst.**: Of persons: **quispiam**, **quæpiam**, **et** anyone, anybody; someone, somebody: nomen **cuiuspiam**, **Cic.**: si **cuiuspiam** pecuniaria fortuna adenit, **id.**

quis-quam, **quæ-quam**, **quid-quam** (**quidquam**), **pron. indef.** Any: an invenire postulas quemquam coquum, **nisi**, **etc.**, **Plaut.**: **quannquam** porculum, **id.**: (with **Partitive Gen.**) **estne quisquam** omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? **Cic.**—Particular usage: **Quisquam** as **fem.**: nec **quisquam** alia mulier, **Plaut.**—Particular combinations: **1.** Nec (neque) **quisquam**, *And none, and not any*: **Virg.**: **Sall.**—**2.** Nihil **quisquam**, *Nothing at all, not at all*: **Ter.**—As **Subst.**: **a. quisquam**, *Anyone, anybody*: **Ter.**—Particular combinations: (a) Nec (neque) **quisquam**, *And no one*: = **et nemo**, **Plaut.**—(b) **Quisquam unus**, *A single one*: **Liv.**—(c) Nec **quisquam unus**, *And not a single one*: **Liv.**—**b. quicquam** (**quid-**), *Anything*: **Cic.**

quis-que, **quæ-que**, **quod-que** (and as **Subst.**: **quique**, **quidque**), **pron. indef.** **I.** Prop.: *Each, every*: **quoque** tempore, **Cic.**: (with **Partitive Gen.**) **quisque** necessariorum, **id.**—As **Subst.**: **A.** Of persons: *Each person, everyone*: **Cic.**: **Suet.**—**B.** Of things: *Each thing, everything*: **Cic.**—Particular combinations and usage (both of **pron.** and **subst.**): **1.** With **Sup.**, to express universality: *Every most . . . , all the most . . .*: **doctissimus quisque**, *every most learned man*, **i. e.** *all the most learned*, **Cic.**—**2.** With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality: *Every, each*: **tertio quoque** verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, **Cic.**—**3.** With **primus**: *The very first, the first possible*: **primo quoque** tempore, *as soon as possible*, **Cic.**—**4.** **Quisque** with **Plur.**: **decimus quisque** ad supplicium lecti, **Liv.**—**5.** **Quisque**, of two: *Each*: **duas civitates** ex unâ factas: **suos** **quique** **parti** magistratûs, **suas** **leges** **esse**, **Liv.**—**6.** **Quisque** as **fem.**: **omnes meretrices**, **ubi quisque** habitant, **invenit**, **Plaut.** **II.** Meton.: *Whosoever, everyone who, all that*: **utpote suâ quisque patriâ** dimicent **ferro**, **Liv.**

quisquillæ, **ârum**, **f.** [usually referred to **quisque**; but prob. reduplicated fr. root **skvâ**, to strip off, **fay**,

etc.; and so, for **squill-squill-æ**] (*Things stripped off, etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The waste, or refuse, of anything; off-scourings, rubbish*, **Alth.**: **App.** **II.** Fig.: *Of vile or worthless persons*: **Refuse, outcast, riff-raff, dregs, rubbish, trash**: **Cic.**

quis-quis, **quod-quod**, or **quicquid**, or **quidquid**, **pron. indef.** **I.** *Whatever, whatsoever, etc.*: **quodquo** consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, **Cic.**: (with **Gen.**) **quisquis** fuit ille decorum, **Civ.**—Adverbial expression: **Quicquid**, *How much soever*: **quicquid** progredior, **Liv.**—As **Subst.**: **A. quisquis**, *Whoever, whosoever; everyone, each one, all who*: **quisquis** ille est, **Cic.**—as **fem.**: mulier, **quisquis** es, **Plaut.**: (in connection with **plur. verb.**) **quisquis** ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, **Ov.**:—**Plur.**: **quique** integri sunt et sani, **Cic.**—**B. quicquid**, *Whatever or whatsoever thing, etc.*: **hoc ego** in mari, **quicquid** inest, **reperi**, **Plaut.**: **quicquid** maleficii, sceleris, cædis erit, **Cic.** **II.** Any whatever: tu **quodquo** modo hominem investiges velim, **Cic.**—As **Subst.**: **A. quisquis**, *Anyone whatever, each, etc.*: **quocunque** in loco **quisquis** est, **Cic.**—**B. quicquid**, *Anything whatever, each thing, etc.*: **quicquid** apprehenderam, **Cic.**

qui-tus, **a**, **um**, **P.** of **que-or**, through root **qui**.

qui-vis, **quævis**, **quodvis**, **pron. indef.** (and as **Subst.**, **quidvis**). *Who, or what, you please, any whatever*: **ad quemvis** numerum **ephippiorum** equitum **quamvis** pauci adire audent, **Cæs.**: (with **Gen.**) **vostrum quisvis**, **Plaut.**—Particular combination: **Quivis unus**, *Anyone you please, anyone whatever*: **Cic.**—As **Subst.**: **A. quivis**, *Anyone you will, or whatever*: **Cic.**—**B. quidvis**, *Anything whatever, no matter what*: **Plaut.**

qui-vis-cumque, **quævis-cumque**, **quodvis-cumque**, **pron. indef.** *Who, or what, you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every*: **Lucr.**

quô, **adv.** [for **quo-m**, old form of **que-m**, **Acc.** of **qui**] **I.** Relative: **A.** **I.** Prop.: *Of place*: **At what place, where**: (with **Gen.**) **quo loci** illa nascetur, **Cic.**—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence*: **Cic.**—**b.** *For the reason that, because*: **Cic.**—**B.** **1.** Prop.: *Too, or in, which place; whither, where*: **quo**, **quo**, **coelestis ruitis**? **Hor.**: (with **Gen.**) **quo** **amentie**, *to what a pitch of madness*, **Liv.**—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Of persons*: **To whom**: **Cic.**—**b.** *To what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why*: **Cic.**: **Hor.**—**3.** Meton.: *To the end that, in order that, so that*: **quo** **mare** **finiat** **tram**, **Ov.**—Particular combination: **Quo ne**, *That not, etc.*: **Cic.** **II.** Indefinite: *To any place, any where*: **ipse**, **ne** **quo** **inciderem**, **reverti** **Formis**, **Cic.**

quô-ad (**monosyll.**: **Lucr.**; **so**, **Hor.**) [for **quo(m)-ad**; fr. **quom**, old form of **quem**; **ad** **adv.** **I.** Of time: (*To which or what time*, hence) **A.** Prop.: *How long?* **Ter.** **B.** Meton.: **1.** *As long as*: **Cic.**—**2.** *Until, until that*:

Cic. **II.** Of space, *etc.* (*To which or what extent, etc.*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *How far, as far as*: **Cic.** **B.** Fig.: *Of abstract ideas, matters, etc.*: *As far as*: **Cic.** **C.** Meton.: *So far as, as much as*: **Cic.**—Particular phrase: **Quoad ejus** (**facere**, **etc.**) **possum**, *etc.*, *as far or as well as I can*, **etc.**: **Cic.**; **Liv.**

quô-ad-usque (**or**, separately, **quoad usque**), **adv.** *Until that*: **Suet.**

quô-circa (**in thesis**: **quo**, **bone**, **circa**, **Hor.**), **adv.** [for **quo(m)-circa**; fr. **quom**, old form of **quem**; **circa**] (*With respect to which thing; hence*) **For which reason, wherefore**: **Cic.**

quô-cumque (**in thesis**: **quo** **nos** **cumque** **feret**, **Hor.**: **quo** **res** **cumque** **cadent**, **Virg.**), **adv.** *To whatever place, whithersoever*: **Cic.**

quod, **conj.** [**Acc. neut.**, from **qui**]

1. *That, in that*: **mirari** **Cato** **se** **aliebat**, **quod** **non** **videret** **haruspex**, **haruspicum** **vidisset**, **Cic.**—**2.** *Wherefore, why, that*: **in** **viam** **quod** **te** **des** **hoc** **tempore**, **nihil** **est**, *it is not necessary that*, **Cic.**—**3.** *If so be that, as respects that*: **quod** **scribis**, **te**, **si** **velim**, **ad** **me** **venturam**, **Cic.**—**4.** *Though, although, albeit, even if*: **si** **te** **in** **plateâ** **offendero** **hac** **post** **unquam**, **quod** **dicas** **mihi**, **etc.**, **Ter.**—**5.** *In respect to time*: **Sin** **ce** **that**, **since**: **jam** **diu** **est**, **quod** **victum** **non** **datis**, **Plaut.**—**6.** *With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences*: **But, though**, **etc.**: **quod** **si** **te** **fors** **Afris** **prefecisset**, **tamen**, **Cic.**—**7.** *With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an objective clause*: **Bat**: **scio** **jam**, **filius** **quod** **amet** **meus** **istanc**, **Plaut.**

quôdam-môdo (**or**, separately, **quodam modo**), **adv.** [**Abbl.** of **quidam**; **modus**] *In a certain manner, in a measure*: **Cic.**

quoi, = **cui**, **f.** **qui** **inil.**
quôjas (**atis**, **e**), **f.** **cujas**.
1. **quôjus**, for **cujus**, **f.** **qui**.
2. **quôjus**, **a**, **um**, **f.** **cujus**, **a**, **um**.
quô-libet, **adv.** *Whither it pleases, to any place whatever*: **Ov.**

quom, **v.** **quum** **inil.**
quô-minus, **conj.** *That not, from, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.*; **v.** **minus** **under parve**.

quô-môdo (**or**, separately, **quomodo**) (**in thesis**: **quo** **tu** **me** **modo** **voles** **esse**, **Plaut.**), **adv.** [**Abbl.** of **qui**; **modus**] *In what manner, in what way, how*: **1.** *A.* Relatively: **hæc** **negotia** **quomodo** **se** **habent**, **Cic.**—**b. Interrogatively: **quomodo?** **quantum** **posserit** **Aprius**, **dato**, **Cic.**—**c.** In exclamations: **quomodo** **mortem** **fillit**, **Cic.**—**2.** *Corresp. to sic*: *In what manner; in the same manner; even as*: **et** **quo** **modo** **hoc** **est** **consequens** **illi**, **sic** **illud** **hñc**, **Cic.****

quô-môdô-cumque, **adv.** **I.** Prop.: *In what manner soever, howsoever*: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: *Be it as it may, under any circumstances*: **Plaut.**
quô-môdô-nam, **adv.** *In what manner pray? how?* **Cic.**

quô-nam, **adv.** *Whither pray?* **I.** Prop.: *eam* **si** **nunc** **sequor**, **quonam?** **Cic.** **II.** Fig.: **quonam** **hæc** **omnia**,

nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Cæs.

quon-dam, *adv.* [for quom-dam; fr. quom, old form of quem] **I. Prop.**: At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. At certain times, at times, sometimes: Cic.—B. Of the future: One day, some day, ever: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

quon-iam, *conj.* [for quom-iam; fr. quom = quum; iam] Since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas: Cic.; Cæs.

quō-quam, *adv.* [for quom-quam; fr. quom, old form of quem; quam] **I. Prop.**: To any place, any whither: Nep. **II. Meton.**: In anything, in aught: Lucr.

quōque, *conj.* Also, too; placed after the word to be emphasized: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellitsem, Cic.

quō-quo (or, separately, quo quo), *adv.* [for quom-quom = quem-quem] To whatever place, whithersoever: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.: (with Gen.) quoquo gentium, to whatever place in the world, Plaut.

quōquō-mōdo (or, separately, quoquo modo), *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of quisquis; modus] In what way soever, howsoever: Cic.

quō-quō-versus, *adv.* [for quom-quom-versus; fr. quomquom (= quem-quom, Acc. of quisquis); versus] (Towards what place soever; hence) In every direction, every way: Cic.

quō-rsum (-rsus), *adv.* [contr. fr. quom-versus; fr. quom = quem; versus] **I. Prop.**: Towards what place, whitherward, whither: nescio . . . quorsumcam, Ter. **II. Fig.**: A. Whither, where: sane cure est, quorsum eventum hoc siet, i. e. how this may turn out, Ter.—B. Interrogative: I. Whither, where quorsum hæc pertinent? Cic.

—2. To what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what? quorsum igitur hæc disputo? Cic.

quōt, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sans. kati] **I. Prop.**: Of number: How many, as many, as: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.: quot homines, tot causæ, id. **II. Meton.**: Of time: All, each, every: quot Calendis petere cibum, Plaut.—Particular combination: Quot annis (also, as one word, quotannis), Every year, year by year, yearly: Cic.; Virg.

quōt-annis, *v. quot.*
quōt-cumque, *adv.* How many soever, as many as: Cic.; Cat.
quōt-ēni, *æ, a, num. distrib. adj.* [quot] How many each: Cic.

quōtid-iānus (quōtid-iā, cotid-iā), *a, um, adj.* [quōtid-iē] (Pertaining to) daily; hence) **I. Prop.**: Every day, daily: labor, Cæs.: sermo, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Every-day, daily, usual, ordinary, common: verba, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. quotidien.

quōt-i-die (cot-), *adv.* [quot; (i); die, Abl. of dies] On every or each day; daily: Ter.; Cic.

quōt-ies (-iens), *adv.* [quot] How often, how many times, as often as: Cic.; Virg.

quōt-ies-cumque, *adv.* How often soever, as often soever as: Cic.

quōt-quot, *adv. indecl.* How many soever, as many soever as: Cic.; Hor.

quōtus, *a, um, adj.* [κότος, Æol. form of πέντος] Of number: Which or what in number, order, etc.; of what number, how many: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? i. e. What o'clock is it? Hor.—As Subst.: quōta, *æ, f.* (sc. hora) What hour? quōta Pelignis carcam frigoribus, taces, Hor.—Particular combination: Quotus quisque (also, as one word, quōtusquisque; and in *imesis*, quōtus enim quisque, Cic.), to designate a small

number: How few; it may also be rendered into English by how many: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. quote (part).

quōtus-cumque, quōtācumque, quōtumcumque, *adj.* Whatsoever in number, order, etc.; how great or small soever: pars, Tib.

quōtusquisque, *v. quōtus*.

quō-vis, *adv.* [for quom-vis; fr. quom, old form of quem; vis, fr. volo] (To what place you will; hence) To any place whatever: perduc, Plaut.: (with Gen.) quovis gentium, Ter.

quō-usque, *adv.* [for quom-usque; fr. quom, old form of quem; usque] (Until or as far as that which; hence) Of time: Until what time, till when, how long: Cic.

quum (quom, cum, rarely quum), *relative adv., and causal conj.* [for quom, old form of quem, fr. qui] **I. Prop.**: Relative adv.: Of time: (To the time which; hence) When, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc.

(when simply indicating time, with the Indic.; in historical narration, to indicate that two events stand to each other in a causal relation, that one transaction has grown out of the other, in the Imperf. and Pluperf. Subj.): qui non defendit injuriam neque pulsatus suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: Zenonem, quum Atheniensis essem, andiebam frequenter, id. — Particular phrases: A. Quum (cum) maxime (also written in one word, quummaxime, cummaxime), At the very moment, at the very instant: Sen.; Ter.; Cic.—B. Quum cum . . . tum, While . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Causal conj.: As, since, seeing that: (with Subj.) quum L. Flacci res agatur . . . quumque ab hac perenni contestatāque virtute non degenerārit, etc., Cic.

quummaxime, *v. quum*.

R

R, r, *indecl. n. or f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek P, but is not, like that, aspirated. **II.** R medial or final (not initial) is substituted for s: ara, arbor for asa, arbos. **III.** R is assimilated mostly to a following t: libellus, tenellus, intelligo, from liber, tener, inter-geo: sometimes to a following s: dossurarius, from dorsum. **IV.** R is elided in *perjuro* (from *perjuro*) and in the forms *crebesco*, *rubesco*, *susum*, also written *crebresco*, *rubresco*, *sursum*, etc. **V.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies *Romanus*; R.P. *respublica*.

rābīd-e, *adv.* [rabīd-us] Ravingly, furiously, madly: Cic.

rāb-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [1. rab-o] Raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce,

mad, rabid: **I. Prop.**: Of living creatures: tigres, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Of things: mores, Ov.

rāb-ies, *em, e* (Gen., rabies, Lucr.; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [id.] **I. Prop.**: Madness whether of men or animals: Plaut.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of any violent emotion: Rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness: Cic.; Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. rage.

rābīōs-e, *adv.* [rabīōs-us] Ravingly, fiercely, madly, rabidly: Cic.

rābīōsū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for rabīōs-lus; fr. rabīōsus, (uncontr. Gen.) rabīōs-i] A little rabid: literat, Cic.

rābī-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [rabī-es] (Full of rabies; hence) Raving, fierce, mad, rabid: **I. Prop.**: Of persons or animals: homo, Plaut.: canis, Hor.

II. Fig.: Of things: fortitudo, Cic.

Rābīrius, *li, m.* *Rabirius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Rābīri-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, a *Rabirius*; *Rabirian*.

1. rāb-o, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre, 3. v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root RABHI, irasci] To rave, be mad: Poet. ap. Cic.; Sen.

2. rāb-o, *ōnis, v. arrhabo*.
rā-būla, *æ, m.* [for rab-bula; fr. 1. rab-o] (One bringing about raving; hence) A braving or wrangling advocate; a pettifogger: Cic.

rācēm-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [racem-us; (i); fer-o] 1. Cluster-bearing, clustering: uvæ, Ov.—2. Cluster-carrying; i. e. crowned with clusters: Bacchus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. racémifère.

răc-ēmus, *i. m.* [for *rag-ēmus*; fr. *pay*, root *pay-vvut*] (*The thing breaking off; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *The stalk of a cluster of grapes, etc.* **Pl. II. Meton.**: **A.** *A bunch or cluster of grapes, etc.* **Virg.**—**B. Wine:** **Ov.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. raisin.**

Racilius, *ii. m.* **Racilius**; *a Roman name.*

1. radiā-tus, *a, um, P. of radi(a)-o.* **2. radi-ātus**, *a, um, adj.* [**radi(a)-o**] *Provided, or furnished, with rays; irradiated, shining:* **sol, Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. radié.**

radić-itus, *adv.* [**radix, radice-is**] **I. Prop.**: *From the roots:* **Suet.** **II. Meton.**: *Of the nails:* **By the roots, from the quick:** **Prop. III. Fig.**: *From the roots, i. e. utterly, completely, radically:* **Cic.**

radić-ūla, *æ, f. dim.* [**id.**] *A small root:* **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. radicule.**

radi-ōs, *avi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and n.* [**radi-us**] **I. Act.**: *To furnish with radii; hence* **A.** *To furnish with spokes:* **rota radiata, Var.**—**B.** *To furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate; only in Pass.*: *To be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams:* **galee gemmis radientur et anro, Ov. II. Neut.**: *To have radii; hence* **To emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate;** **radians luna, Virg.**: **miles radiabat in armis, Prop.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. radier, rayeur.**

radi-us, *ii. m.* [prob. akin to **rad-ix**] (*The increased thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A staff or rod:* **Cic.** **Liv. B. Esp.**: **1.** *A spoke of a wheel:* **Virg.**—**2.** *A staff, rod, for measuring, etc.:* **Virg.**—**3.** *A semi-diameter, or radius, of a circle:* **Cic.**—**4.** *In weaving:* *A shuttle:* **Virg.**—**5.** *In botany:* *A radius; a species of long olive:* **Virg. II. Meton.**: *A beam or ray of any shining object; esp. of the halo around the heads of divine, or deified, personages:* **Cic.** **Virg.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rayon.**

rad-ix, *icis, f.* [prob. akin to **Sanscrit** root **VRIDH. crescere:** **Gr. πάσ-ε, πίσα (=πίσ-σα); Lat. ra-mus**] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A root of a plant (almost exclusively in the plur.):* **Cæs.**—**Ov. B. Esp.**: **1.** *An edible root:* **Cæs.**—**2.** *A radish:* **Hor. II. Meton.**: **A.** *The root, i. e. the lower part of an object; the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.:* **Cic.**—**B.** *Of that upon which anything is fixed or rests (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock):* *A root, foundation:* **Ov.** **Lucr. III. Fig.**: **A.** *A root, ground, basis, foundation, origin:* **Cic.**—**B.** *Of descent, etc.:* *Root, stock, origin:* **Cic.**—**C.** *In etymology:* *Origin, derivation:* **Var.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. radis, racine.**

rad-ō, *rāsi, rāsus, rādēre, 3. v. a.* [**etym. dub.**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To scrape, or scratch:* **parietes, Pl. B. Esp.**: **1.** *To tear, lacerate, mangle:* **mulieres genas ne radinto (i. e. in mourning, xii. Tabb. ap. Cic.**—**2.** *Of the hair, etc.:* *To shave with a razor (while tendere is to cut with scissors, etc.):* **Cic.**—**Suet.**—**b. Pass.**: *Of persons:* *To be shaved; or, in a reflexive*

force, to shave one's self: **Suet.**—**3.** *To smoothe off:* **tigna, Lucr.**—**4.** *To scratch, clean, clear of dirt, etc.:* **lapides lutilentia radere palma, Hor.**—**5.** *To erase, scratch out:* **nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit, Tac.**—**6.** *Of the throat, etc., as object:* *To tear, lacerate, irritate:* **radit vox fances saepe, Lucr.**—**7.** *Of the elements as subjects:* *To strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage:* **Aquilo radit terras, Hor.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze:* **cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus, Virg.**—**B.** *To strip or nip off:* **dammosa canicula quantum Raderet, Pers.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To shave, or cheat, of money:* **ista tonstrix radit, Mart.**—**B.** *To graze upon, hurt, offend:* **auricular moriaci vero, Pers.**—**C.** *To lash, satirize:* **pulentes mores, Pers.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rader, raser.**

Ræti (Rh-), drum, m. *The Ræti or Rheti; the Rætiens; a mountain people north of the Po.*

Ræt(Rhæt)-us (-i-us, -icus), *a, um, adj.* [*Of, or belonging to, the Ræti; Rætian.*—**As Subst.**: **Rætia (Rh-), æ, f. sc. terra**] *The land of the Ræti, Rætia.*

rām-āle, *is, n.* [**ram-us**] (*A thing pertaining to a ramus; hence*) *A twig, shoot, etc.*—**Pers.**—**Plur.**: **Brushwood, etc.** **Ov.**

rām-ementum, *i. n.* [for **rad-mentum**; fr. **rad-o**] (*That which is scraped; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A scraping, shaving, chip, etc.:* **Lucr.** **Pl. II. Meton.**: **Morsel, paring, small piece: **Plaut.****

rām-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [**ram-us**] [*Of, or belonging to, a bough, boughs, or branches:* **Virg.**

rām-ex, *icis, m.* [**id.**] (*Thing having branches; hence*) **1. Plur.**: *The blood-vessels of the lungs:* **Plaut.**—**2. Sing. and Plur.**: *A rupture, hernia:* **Cels.**

Ramm-es (-enses), *ium, m.* *The Rammes or Rammenses. I. Prop.: *The Latin stock, from whose union with the Taties (Sabines) and Luceres (Etruscans) sprang the most ancient Roman State.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus:* **Liv.**—**B. Nobles:*** **Hor.**

rām-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [**ram-us**] (*Full of ramus; hence*) **1. Full of boughs; having many branches, branching, branchy: **ilex, Ov.**—**2. a. Branching, having branches: **cornua cervi, Virg.** (**Comp.**) **ramosius folium, Pl.** (**Sup.**) **ramosissimum curialium, id.**—**b. Of the clouds: *Branchy, forked:* **Lucr.**—**c. Of roads: *Branching, branching off:* **Pers.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rameux.**********

rāmū-lus, *i. m. dim.* [for **ramo-lus**; fr. **ramus**, (**uncontr. Gen.**) **ramo-i**] *A little branch or bough; a twig, sprig:* **Cic.**

rā-mus, *i. m.* [akin to **radix**] (*The increasing or growing thing; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A branch, bough, twig:* **Lucr.** **Cic. II. Fig.**: **A branch:** **A.** *Of troubles, etc.:* **Cic.**—**B.** *Of relationship:* **Pers. III. Meton.**: **A.** *A tree:* **Virg.**—**B.** *Of things having a branching form:* **1.** *A branch of a stag's*

antlers: **Cæs.**—**2.** *A branch of a mountain chain:* **Pl.**—**3.** *A club:* **Prop.**—**4.** *A branch, or arm (of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice):* **Pers.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rame, rameau, ranche.**

rā-na, *æ, f.* [akin to **Sanscrit** root **RU** or **RAW, sonum edere**] (*One uttering a sound; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A frog:* **Virg. II. Meton.: **A.** *Rana marina, The sea-frog; a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler, Cic.***

rance-nis, *ntis, P. of obsol. rance-o.* *Stinking, putrid, rancid:* **viscera, Lucr.**

rancidū-lus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [for **rancido-lus**; fr. **rancidus**, (**uncontr. Gen.**) **rancido-i**] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, rank, rancid:* **opsonia, Juv. II. Fig.**: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* **rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers.**

ranc-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [obsol. **rance-o, v. rancens**] **I. Prop.**: *Stinking, rank, rancid:* **aper, Hor. II. Fig.**: *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* (**Comp.**) **quid rancidus, quam, etc., Juv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rance.**

rān-un-cūlus, *i. m. dim.* [for **ranon-culus**; fr. **rana**, through obsol. **rano, ranon-is**] **I. Prop.**: *A little frog, a tadpole:* **Cic. II. Fig.**: *Of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighbourhood of marshes):* **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. grenouille; also, renoucle.**

rāpa, *æ, v. rapum.*
rāpāc-ītas, *ātis, f.* [**rapax, rapac-is**] (*The quality of the rapax; hence*) **Greediness, rapacity:** **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rapacité.**

rāp-ax, *ācis, adj.* [**rap-iō**] **I. Prop.**: *Of living beings: Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious:* **fur, Cic.** **lupus, Hor. II. Fig.**: **A.** *Of things:* **Rapacious, ravenous: **Orcus, Hor.**—**B.** *Grasping, eagerly seizing, or laying hold of, prone to grasp, etc.:* (**with Gen.**) (**Comp.**) **nilhil est appetentius similium sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. III. Meton.**: *Quickly catching or taking (with Gen.)* (**Sup.**) **chrysoletrum rapacissimum ignium, Pl.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rapace.****

rāphānus, *i. m. =* **πάφανος. A radish:** **Cat.**

rāpīd-e, *adv.* [**rapid-us**] **Hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly:** **I. Prop.**: **Cic.** (**Comp.**) **rapidus, Tac. II. Fig.**: **Cic.**

rāpīd-itas, *ātis, f.* [**id.**] (*The quality of the rapidus; hence*) **Swift-ness, velocity, rapidity:** **Cæs.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rapidité.**

rāp-īdus, *a, um, adj.* [**rap-iō**] **1. a. Prop.**: *Tearing away, seizing:* **ferre, Ov.**—**b. Meton.**: **(a)** *Of fire, heat, etc.:* **Fierce, consuming: **Ov.** **Virg.**—**(b)** *Devouring:* **rogi, Ov.** **mare, Tibb.**—**2. a. Prop.**: *Tearing or hurray along, swift, quick, rapid venenum, quick working, Tac.* (**Sup.**) **rapidissimum flumen, Cæs.**—**b. Fig.**: **Impetuous, vehement, violent, hasty: **oratio, Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. rapide.******

rāp-īna, *æ, f.* [**id.**] **I. Prop.**: *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine:*

Cic. II. Meton. *Prey, plunder, booty.* Virg. *¶* Hence, *Fr. rapine.*

rāp-to, ūi, tum, ēre (*Perf. Subj.*, *rāp-to*), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. *ῥάπτω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, learn, drag, draw, or hurry away*: 1. With the idea of seizing predominating: *quo fessum rapitis?* Virg.: *a domo, Cic.*—2. With the idea of swiftness predominating: *canceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor.*: (without Object) *rapitque runnque, gather their things hastily together, Virg.* B. Esp.: 1. *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, plunder*: *quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.*: (without Object) *rapere ubi pueri ac clepere discunt, id.*—2. *To plunder, ravage, lay waste, a country, etc.*: *alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg.*—3. *To carry off by violence, to abduct*: *virgines, Liv.*—4. *To seize or occupy by force*: *castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, Liv.* II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To snatch, force, or hurry away*: *aliquem in invidiam, Cic.*: *simul tunc solatia rapta, Virg.* B. Esp.: 1. *To carry along or away with passion; to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to strongly attract to anything*: *In a bad or good sense: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiet, Cic.*: *rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, Cic.*—2. *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal*: *oscula, Hor.*—3. *To snatch, seize, or lay hold of quickly; to hasten, precipitate*: *rapida occasio, Juv.*: *rapiamus amici Occasionem de die, Hor.*—4. *To carry off suddenly or prematurely by death; to snatch away*: *Improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor.*: (without Object) *et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg.* III. Meton.: A. Of fire, etc., as object: 1. *To take, or catch, quickly*: *admotam rapit vivacia sulfura flammam, Ov.*—2. *To hasten forwards, promote, increase, etc.*: *rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg.*—B. *To take, or assume, quickly*: *barba comeque nigrum rapere colorem, Ov.*—C. *To hurry rapidly onwards; to lead on in haste or with rapidity*: *mille rapit densos acie, Virg.*—D. *To range rapidly through; to speed quickly through or over*: *pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ravis.*

rap-tim, adv. [rap-to] 1. *Violently, eagerly*: Pl.—2. *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly*: Cic.; Virg.

rap-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape*: Ter.

rāp-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-tens. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To seize and carry off; to snatch, drag, or hurry away*: *ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, Virg.* B. Esp.: *To waste, ravage, plunder*: *Africam, Tac.* II. Fig.: A. *To drag along*: *quid raptem in crimina divos? t. e. accuse, arraign, Prop.*—B. *To hurry along with passion; to agitate, disquiet*: *Ma me an or lassum animi... Raptat, Plaut.* III. Meton.: *To hurry*

rapidly; to lead in haste or rapidly: *legiones huc atque illuc, Hirt.*

rāp-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. *A robber, plunderer*: Tac.; Ov.—*As Adj.*: *Plundering, robbing, etc.*: *lupi raptores, Virg.*—2. *One who carries off persons by violence; an abductor, ravisher, etc.*: Tac.; Ov.

rāp-tum, i. n. (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*) [id.] *Robbery, rapine, plunder*: Liv.; Ov.

1. **rāp-tus, a, um, P.** of rap-to.
2. **rāp-tus, ūs, m.** [rap-to] 1. *A dragging or tearing away; a violent rending*: Ov.—2. *A carrying off, robbing, plundering*: Tac.—3. *Abduction, rape, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rapt.*

rāp-tum, i. n. dim. [for rap-tum; fr. rap-tum, (uncontr. Gen.) rap-to] *A little turnip or rape*: Hor.

rāp-tum, i. n.; -a, e, f. [akin to Gr. *ῥάπ-ω*] *A turnip, rape*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rave.*

rār-ē-fāc-to, fēci, factum (in *in-tens* rareque facit, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [rar-us; (e); fac-to] *To make thin or rare, to rarefy*: *rarefieri, Lucr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. rarefier.*

rār-esco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. in-ch. [rar-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To be far apart; to be scattered; to be, or grow, scanty, thin, etc.*: *rarescunt quoque nubila caeli, Lucr.* B. Esp.: 1. *Of the body or its parts: Not to cohere*: Lucr.—2. *Of the ground: To grow, or become, loose; to part asunder*: Lucr. II. Meton.: A. *Of places: To open, grow wide*: *colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac.*—B. *To lose density, become rarefied*: *equal Humor... rarescit ab aestu, Lucr.* III. Fig.: *Of sound: To become feeble, diminish, die away*: Prop.

rār-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The state, or condition, of the rarus; hence*) 1. *Looseness of texture, distance apart*: Cic.—2. *Of the hair, etc.: Thinness, scantiness*: Suet.—3. a. *Small number, fewness*: Suet.—b. (a) Prop.: *Rarity*: *dictorum, Cic.*—(b) Meton.: *A rare thing, a rarity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rareté.*

rār-o, adv. [rar-us] *Seldom, rarely*: *raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pœna, Hor.* (*Comp.*) *quod rarius fiet, Cic.* (*Sup.*) *rarissime, Suet.*

rār-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Having wide interstices between its parts; of a loose texture; not thick or dense; thin*: *retia, Virg.* (*Comp.*) *rariores silvæ, the thinner, or clearer, parts of the forest, Tac.* (*Sup.*) *rarissima terra, Virg.* II. Meton.: A. *Of things which stand apart from each other*: 1. Gen.: *Far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty*: *loci, Cic.*: *lacrima, Hor.*—2. Esp.: *Milit. t. t.*: *Far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, single*: *ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis præliarentur, Cæs.*—B. *Few, rare*: *vitiū parentum Rara juvenus, Hor.*—In Adverbial force: *Seldom, rarely*: *nec Iliacos cœtus nisi rarus adibat, Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. rare.*

rā-silis, e, adj. [for rad-silis; fr.

rad-o] *Scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth*: *torno rasile buxum, Virg.*

rā-sito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-tens. [rado, through obsol. *frece ras-o*] *To shave often, to shave*: *faciens, Suet.* **rā-stel-lus, i. n. dim.** [for raster-lus; fr. *rastrum, rast(e)-ri*] *A hoc, rake, mattock*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. râteau.*

rastrī, ōrum, v. rastrum.
rās-trum, i. n., usually in the Plur., ras-trī, ōrum, m. [for rad-trum, rad-trī; fr. rad-o] *Accomplisher of scraping or scratching; hence*: *A toothed hoe; a rake, used for breaking up the soil; a mattock*: Ter.; Virg.

rās-us (for rad-us), a, um, P. of rad-o. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ras.*

rā-tio, ōnis, f. [reor, through root RA] I. Prop.: *A reckoning, account, calculation, computation*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: A. *A reckoning, account*: Cic.; Cæs.—B. *A calculation, computation*: Cic. III. Meton.: A. 1. *A list, roll, register*: Cic.—2. *A sum, number*: Plaut.; Cic.—3. *A business-matter, transaction, business*: Cic.—B. 1.: *A Relation, reference, respect to a thing*: Cic.—b. *A respect, regard, concern, consideration, care, for a thing (mostly in the connection rationem habere or duocere)*: Cic.; Cæs.—c. *Relation to a thing; i. e.*: (a) *Course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, fashion, plan, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *Condition, sort, fashion, way, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—2.: a. *The reasoning powers or faculty; judgment, understanding, reason*: Cic.—b.: (a) Gen.: *The reasonable cause of a thing, a ground, motive, reason*: Cic.—(b) Esp.: *In rhetoric: A showing cause, argument, reasoning in support of a proposition*: Cic.—c. *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.—d.: (a) *A theory, doctrine, or system based upon reason; science*: Cic.—(b) *Knowledge*: Cic.—e. *A view or opinion resting upon reasonable grounds*: Cic.; Nep.—f. *In philosoph. lang.*: *A production of proof, argumentation, reasoning*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ration, raison.*

rāt-iōcīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [ratiocin-(a)-or] Rhetor. t. t.: 1. *An exercise of the reasoning powers; reasoning, ratiocination*: Cic.—2. *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism*: Cic.—3. *Reasoning in an interrogative form*: Anct. Her.

rāt-iōcīnā-tivus, a, um, adj. [id.] Rhetor. t. t.: *Of, or belonging to, reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: Cic.

rāt-iōcīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A reckoner, computant, accountant*: Cic.

rāt-iō-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [for ratiocinor; fr. ratio, ratiōis] I. Prop.: *To reckon, compute, calculate*: *de pecuniā, Cic.* II. Meton.: *To reason, argue; to infer or conclude from a consideration of circumstances*: A. *Nent*: *si recte ratiocinabimur, Cic.*—B. *Act*: *si ratiocinabuntur... aperte jam se perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc.*: Cic.

rätion-älis, *e*, *adj.* [fr. id.] *Of, or belonging to, reason; reasonable, rational*: homo est animal rationale, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rational*.

rätion-ärlum, *li*, *n.* [fr. id.] *(A thing pertaining to an account or to accounts; hence) A statistical table, a schedule*: imperii, Suet.

rät-is, *is*, *f.* [prob. from root *epes* or *epet*, whence *épēs-ow*, *épēt-mōs*; also, *Lat. re-mus*] *I. Prop.*: *A vessel made of logs fastened together; a float*: Cæs.; Liv. *II. Meton.*: *A bark, boat, vessel*: Virg.

rätun-cula, *e*, *f. dim.* [for *ratiuncula*; fr. *ratiō*, *ratiō*-is] *1. A small reckoning, a little account*: Ter.—*2. a. A slight ground or reason*: Cic.—*b. In dialectics: A petty syllogism*: Cic.

rä-tus, *a*, *um*: *1. P. of re-or*, through root *RA*.—*2. Pa.*: (*Prop.*: *Reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*: Meton.) *a.*: *Of things*: (*a*) *Fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid, etc.*: *rata et certa spatia* define, Cic.—(*b*) *Fulfilled, carried out, accomplished, completed*: *rata sint sua visa* precatur, Ov.—*Particular phrases*: (*a*) *Pro rata parte* or *portione*, *pro rata*, *secundum ratam partem*, *According to a certain part, i. e. in proportion, proportionally*: Cæs.; Pl.; Liv.; Virg.—(*b*) *Ratum aliquid* *factive*, *efficere, habere, or ducere*, *To make, account, etc., anything fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve*: Cic.; Liv.—(*c*) *Ratum alicui esse*, *To be approved of, etc., by anyone*: Cic.—*b. Of persons*: *Resolved, determined*: Enn.

rauc-i-sön-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [rauc-us; (i); son-o] *Hoarse-sounding*: Lucr.; Cat.

rau-cus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root *RU*, *to sound, make a sound*] *I. Prop.*: *Of living beings, their voice, etc.*: *Hoarse*: aliquis, Cic.: vox, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *Of things*: *Hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, etc.*: *Hadria*, Hor.—*Adverbial expression*: *Rauca*, *Hoarsely, harshly, etc.*: *anilis Rauca sonans*, Virg. *III. Fig.*: *Faint, feeble, indistinct, etc.*: *rumor*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rauque*.

Raudii Campi, or **Raudius Campus**. *The Raudii Campi, or Raudius Campus; a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*.

raud-us (*rod-, rud-*), *eris*, *n.* [akin to *rud-is*] (*A rude mass; hence*) *A piece of brass used as a coin*: Liv.

raudus-culum, *i*, *n. dim.* [for *rauder-culum*; fr. *raudus*, *rauder-is*] (*Prop.*: *A little raudus*: Meton.) *A small sum of money*: Cic.

Rauräci, *örum*, *m.* *The Rauraci; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, near Bæle*.

Rävenna, *e*, *f.* *Ravenna; a celebrated seaport in Gallia Cispadana, still bearing the same name*.—Hence, *Ravenn-a*, *ätis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Ravenna*.

rä-vus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.; akin to Germ. *grau*; Eng. *gray*]

Gray-yellow, grayish, tawny: Cic.; Hor.

rē, or, with *d*, demonstrative, **red** (so too before vowels and *h*; also in *red-do*, and with the connecting vowel *i* in *rēdi-vivus*. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e.g. *reedificō*, *reexināto*, *reinvento*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *relegio*, *reliquie*; and the suppression of the *d* caused the lengthening of the *e* in *rēduco*, *rēlatum*, *inseparabile particula* [prob. an abbreviation of Sanscrit *parā*, "retro"] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *Back*: *reduco*. *B. Esp.*: *1. Backwards, in a backward direction*: *reclino*, *reclivis*.—*2. Back, behind*: *relinquo*; *repagula*.—*3. Pregn.*: *Back, and so away*: *recanto*, *no. III.*; *recedo*, *no. II.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Of opposition*: *Against or in opposition*: *re-luctor*, *repugno*.—*B. Of repetition or renewal*: *1. Gen.*: *Again, re*: *rebello*, *resumo*.—*2. Esp.*: *Again and again*; hence, *a. Repeatedly*: *recogito*, *regesto*.—*b. Intensive*: *reclamo*, *no. II.*.—*C. Of reciprocity*: *1. Back again, in return*: *redamo*.—*2. Mutually, reciprocally*: *resaluto*.—*D. Of restoration to original state, etc.*: *Back again, re*: *recompono*.—*E. Of reversal or of release from original state, etc.*: *1. Un-*: *2. resero*, *retego*.—*2. Dis-*, *de-*: *reprobo*, *redarguo*.—*F. Of a return, etc.*: *Back again, in return*: *reddo*, *redono*.—*G. Without force*: *recaleo*; *repono*, *no. V.*

rēa, *re*, *v. reus*.

re-apse, *adv.* [contr. from *re*, *Abl.* of *res*; and *eapse*, an old form for *ipsā*; cf. *ipse init.*] *In fact, in reality, actually, really*: Cic.

Rēate, *is*, *n.* *Reate; an ancient Sabine town*.—Hence, **Rēat-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Reate*: *Reatine*.—As *Subst.*: **Rēatini**, *orum*, *m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Reate*.

rē-ätus, *üs*, *m.* [*re-us*] *The condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment*: Just.

rēbellä-tio, *önis*, *f.* [*rebell(a)-o*] *A renewal of hostilities; revolt, rebellion*: Tac.

rēbellä-trix, *icis*, *f. adj.* [*id.*] *Revolt, rebellious*: Liv.

rēbell-o, *önis*, *f.* [*rebell-o*] *A renewal of war (by the conquered party); a revolt, rebellion*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rébellion*.

rēbell-is, *is*, *adj.* [*id.*] *That makes war afresh; insurgent, rebellious*. *I. Prop.*: *Æneade*, Virg.—As *Subst.*: *rebelles*, *ium*, *m.* (*sc. homines*) *Rebels*: Tac. *II. Fig.*: *amor*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rebelle*.

rēbell-ium, *ii*, *n.* [*id.*] *A renewal of war by the conquered party; a revolt, rebellion*: Liv.

rē-bello, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. v. n.* *To wage war again; to make an insurrection; to revolt, rebel*: Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (se) rebeller*.

rē-bō, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. v. n.* *To bellow back, resound, re-echo*: *reboant silvæque et longus Olympus*, Virg.

rē-calcitro, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i. a. n.* (*Prop.*: *To kick back; Fig.*) *To deny access*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récalcitrer*.

rē-cälö, *perfi*, and *sup. prps.* *not found*, *cäläre*, *2. v. n.* *To be warm or hot*: *recalant nostro Tiberina fluens* Sanguine, Virg.

rē-cälö, *cälü*, *no sup.*, *cälö*, *äre*, *3. v. n. inch. I.* *To grow, or become, warm again; to recover warmth*: *A. Prop.*: *Thessalici incendio ignes recalere*, Flor. *B. Fig.*: *mens recalescit*, Ov. *II. To grow, or become, warm*: *motu atque exercitatione*, Cic.

rē-calfäcio, *calfeci*, *calfactum*, *calfäcere*, *3. v. a.* *To make warm again, to warm*. *I. Prop.*: *sanguine telum*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *tepidam recalfacem mentem*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réchauffer*.

rē-candesco, *candidi*, *no sup.*, *candesce*, *3. v. n. inch. I.* *Prop.*: *To grow white*: *percutsa recanduit unda*, Ov. *II. Meton.*: *To grow hot, to glow*: *solibus ætheris*. . . *recanduit* (*sc. tellus*), Ov. *III. Fig.*: *To glow*: *recanduit ira*, Ov.

rē-canto, *no perf. nor sup.*, *äre*, *i. v. intens. n.* and *a. I.* (*Prop.*: *To chant back*: Meton.) *To recall, recant, revoke*: *Act.*: *recantatis opprobriis*, Hor. *II.* (*Prop.*: *To chant away*: Meton.) *To charm away*: *curas*, Ov.

rē-cēdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdere*, *3. v. n. I.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: *To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede*: *multa recedentes* (*sc. anni*) *adimunt*, Hor.—*2. Esp.*: *To retire to one's bed-chamber, etc.*; *to go to rest*: Ov. *B. Meton.*: *1. Of place, things, etc.*: *To recede, stand back*: *domus . . . recessit*, Virg.—*2. Of places* which seem to *recede* from the sight of persons leaving them: *terreque urbesque recedunt*, Virg. *II. A. Prop.*: *To go away, depart from a place*: *nec vero a stabulis, pluvia impendente, recedunt* (*sc. apes*) *Longius*, Virg. *B. Meton.*: *Of things*: *To separate; to become, or be, separated from*: *caput eervice*, Ov. *C. Fig.*: *1. To withdraw, depart*: *penitus a natura*, Cic.—*2. To vanish, disappear, pass away*: *in ventos vita recessit*, Virg.

rē-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, *cellere*, *3. v. n.* *To spring back, fly back, bend back*: Liv.

rēcens, *ntis* (*Abl. Sing.*, regularly recent; in the poets sometimes recent, Cat.; Ov.:—*Gen. Plur.*, regularly, *recentium*; *recentum*, Hor.), *adj.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *That has not long existed, fresh, young, recent*: *invidia et infamias*, Cic. (*Sup.*, with *partitive Gen.*) *Senones recentissimi advenarum*, Liv.—*Adverbial expression*: *Recent, lately, freshly, newly, recently*: Tac.—*Particular expression*: *Recent ab, Fresh from, shortly or immediately after*: Cic. *B. Esp.* (*Comp.*) *Of later date, modern*: *Græci recentiores*, Pl.—As *Subst.*: *recentiores*, *um*, *m.* (*sc. homines*) *The moderns*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *Fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. récent*

rē-censō, censūi, censum, and censitum, censūrē, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: *To count, reckon up, enumerate, etc.*: ordine pisces, Ov. II. Meton.: A. I. Gen.: *To examine closely, inspect, take an accurate survey of*: omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes, Virg.—2. Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *To review, muster, inspect, etc.*: equites, Liv.—B. To go, pass, or run through: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, Ov. III. Fig.: *To go over in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment*: to reckon up, recount, review, revise: fortunaeque virum morisque mandisque, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. recensere.

rēcens-īo, ōnis, f. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, reviewing, recension*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recension.

rēcens-itus, a, um, P. of recens-eo. 1. recens-us, a, um, P. of recens-eo.

2. **rēcens-us**, ūs, m. [recens-eo] *An enumeration, a review*: populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. recense.

rēceptā-cūlum, i, n. [recept(a)-o] (*That which serves for receiving*; hence) 1. Of things: *A magazine, receptacle*: Cic.; Tac.—2. *A place of refuge, a lurking-place, shelter, retreat*: (Prop. and Fig.) Cæs.; Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. réceptacle.

rēceptā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A receiver, shelterer*: in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Flor.

rēcep-tio, ōnis, f. [for recap-tio, fr. recip-io] through true root RECAP] *A receiving, reception*: (with Acc.) virum, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. réception.

rēcep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. in-tens. a. [for recap-to; fr. id.] I. Gen.: *To take again, receive back*: to recover, retake: id rursum cœli templa recipient, Lucr. II. Esp.: A. *To receive, harbour, admit, to one's house, protection, etc.*: suspectos capitalium criminum, Tac.—B. *To tug back, drag out with force*: hastam receptat Ossibus hærentem, Virg.—C. With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self anywhere*: to withdraw, retire, recede: Ter.; Virg.

rēcep-tor, ōris, m. [for recap-tor; fr. id.] *A receiver, shelterer*: in a bad sense, a *hider, harbourer, concealer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. receveur.

rēcep-trix, icis, f. [for recap-trix; fr. id.] *She that harbours or conceals*: Cic.

rēcep-tum, i, n. [for recap-tum; fr. id.] *An engagement, undertaking, etc.*: Cic.

1. **rēcep-tus** (for recap-tus), a, um, P. of recip-io, through true root RECAP. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) recette, “a receipt.”

2. **rēcep-tus**, ūs, m. [recip-io; through true root RECAP] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A dravling back*: Quint. B. Fig.: *A retraction, recantation*: sententiae, Liv. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: Milit. t. t.: *A drawing, or falling, back; a retiring, retreat*: Cic. B. Fig.: *A retreating, falling back, retreat*: Cæs.; Liv.

1. **rēces-sus** (for reced-sus), a, um, P. of reced-o.

2. **rēces-sus**, ūs, m. [for reced-sus; fr. reced-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Of the sea or tide: Ebb: Cic.—2. Means of retreat: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. *A retreat, etc.*: tum accessus a te ad causam, tum recessus, Cic.—B. *A background, etc.*: habebat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, etc., Cic. III. Meton.: A. *A distant, retired, or secret spot; a nook, corner, retreat, recess*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. recez.

rēcid-ivus, a, um, adj. [1. recid-o] (Prop.: *Falling back*; Fig.: *Returning, recurring*: Pergama, restored, rebuilt, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. recidive.

1. **rē-cīdo** (in the poets scanned with e long), cidi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.), cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for re-cado] I. A. Prop.: *To fall back*: quia et recidunt omnia in terras, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To fall back*: in graviores morbum, Liv.—2. *To subside, become subdued*: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, Cic.—3. Of an evil, etc.: *To fall back, recoil upon anyone, esp. upon the author of it*: Cæs.; Cic. II. *To fall somewhere; to light upon, happen, occur*: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv.

2. **rē-cīdo**, cidi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cado] I. Prop.: *To cut away, cut down, cut off*: sceptrum imā de stirpe, Virg. II. Fig.: *To lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) récisir.

rēcinc-tus (for recing-tus), a, um, P. of recing-o.

rē-cingo, no perf., cinctum, cingēre, 3. v. a. I. Gen.: *To ungird, loose that which was girded*: vestem, Virg. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *To ungird one's self*: Ov.

recinunt, ūi, v. ricinunt.

rē-cīno, no perf. nor sup., cinēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for re-cano] I. A. Neut.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) 1. *To resound, re-echo, echo forth again*: Cic.—2. *To chatter, be noisy, screech*: Hor.—B. Act.: (Prop.: *To sing again*; Meton.) 1. *To repeat*: hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor.—2. *To re-echo, give back, echo forth again*: recinit iocosa Nomen imago, Hor. II. Act.: *To make the subject of one's song*: to sing; to praise, or celebrate, in song: Latonam, Hor.

rēcipi-ratio, ōnis, etc., v. recip. **rē-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipere (re-cepso, for recepto, Cat.), 3. v. a. [for re-capio] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To receive back*: to get back, get again: merita, Cic.: homines, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *To retake, recover a place, etc., from the enemy*: Cic.—b. *To recover what was in danger of being lost*: to save, etc.: fruges, Virg.—c. *To draw out from a wound, etc.*:ensem, Virg.—d. *To draw off or away*: to withdraw: exercitum, Liv.—e. *To recover, bear away from the enemy, etc.*: illum

medio ex hoste, Virg.—f. With Personal pron.: or simply, recipere: *To draw back, withdraw from or to any place, to betake one's self anywhere*; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat*: Cic.; Cæs.—g. Business t. t.: *To keep back, retain, reserve*: posticulum hoc receipt, quom adis vendidit, Plaut. B. Fig.: 1. *To get back, bring back*: to receive again, regain, recover: ut antiquum frequentiam recipere desertam bellis urbem pateretur, Liv.—2. With Personal pron.: a. *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire*: Cic.—b. *To recover, to collect one's self*: Cæs.; Cic. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive*: aliquem, Cic.: (without Object) qui recipiant, Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. *To take, capture, etc.*: civitatem, Cæs.—b. Business t. t.: *To take in, receive as the proceeds of anything*: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.—c. *To take a weapon, etc., in the body, etc.*: totum telum corpore, Cic.—Particular phrase: Recipere ferrum, *Receive the steel or take thy death-blow (the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator, whom they were not inclined to spare)*: Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: *To take to or upon one's self*: to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow: antiquitas receipt fabulas... hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. *To take upon one's self, undertake*: the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one: receipt causam Siciliæ, Cic.—b. *To take upon one's self*: to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for a thing; to warrant, promise, engage a thing to anyone: quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.—c. Law t. t.: Of the praetor: Recipere nomen, *To receive (a person's) name, i. e. to receive or entertain a charge against one*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. recevoir.

rēciprōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [reciproc-us] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To move backwards, or back and forth*: animam, Liv.: motum, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: *Of a vessel*: To turn, or tack, about: Liv. B. Fig.: *To reverse, convert a proposition*: Cic. II. Neut.: *To move backwards, go back*: to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate: fretum Euripi temporibus statis reciprocatur, rises and falls, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. réciproquer.

rēciprōcus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Turning back the same way, returning, receding*: mare, Tac. II. Fig.: *Alternating, reciprocal, etc.*: voces, reverberating echoes, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. réciproque.

rēci-sus (for recid-sus), a, um, P. of recid-o.

rēcītā-tio, ōnis, f. [recit(a)-o] *A reading aloud*: Cic.; Tac.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. récitation.

rēcītā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A reader, reciter*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. récitateur.

rē-cīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To read out, recite anything* 13

public: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. II. Esp.: **Law** l. t.: **To read out, recite:** A. A document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: testimonium, Cic. —B. Of persons as objects: aliquem praeferre in recitando senatu, in the list of senators, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclier*.

reclāmā-tio, ōnis, f. [reclam(a)-o] A cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamation*.

reclām-ito, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. n. intens. [reclam-o] **To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict:** Fig.: reclamati istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

reclamo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. I.: A. Prop.: I. Neut.: **To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict:** quum ejus promissis legiones reclamasset, Cic.: (Imper. Russ.) quum erat reclamatum, id.—2. Act.: quod quoniam ratio reclamata vera, etc., Lucr. B. Meton.: **To reverbere, re-echo, resound:** scopulis illis reclamant Aequora, Virg. II. **To cry out repeatedly or aloud:** unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réclamer*.

reclin-is, e, adj. [reclin-o] **Leaning back, bent back, reclining:** ille, ut erat, reclinis, Tac.

reclino, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [re; Gr. κλίνω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: **To lean backwards, bend backwards, recline:** caput, Cic. B. Esp.: I. With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **To bend one's self back;** i. e. to lean back, recline, rest: Cas.; Hor.—2. **To lay back:** to lay or put aside: scuta réclinant, Virg. II. Fig.: **Recline** aliquem ab aliquā re, **To bend one back from,** i. e. to release one from; to remove from one: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récliner*.

reclūdo, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. I. **To unclothe what had been closed;** to open, throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: A. Prop.: portam, Virg. B. Fig.: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. II. **To shut up:** matronas in carcerem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reclure*.

reclū-sus (for reclud-sus), a, um, P. of reclud-o.

recoo-tus (for recoqu-tus), a, um, P. of recoquo-o.

re-cōgitō, āvi, no sup., āre, l. v. a. **To think over, consider, reflect:** Plaut.; Cic.

recogni-tio, ōnis, f. [for recogno-tio; fr. recogno-sco] I. A recollection, recognition: scelerum suorum, Cic.—2. A reviewing, investigation, examination: Liv.

re-cognosco, cognōvi, cognitum, cognoscere, 3. v. a. I. **To know again, recollect, recall to mind, reknow:** recognosce mecum noctem illam superletem, Cic. II. A. Gen.: **To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect:** dona recognoscit populum, Virg. B. Esp.: I. **To examine a writing in respect of its genuineness**

and value; **to certify, authenticate:** codicem, Cic.—2. Of books: **To revise, correct:** libellos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *reconnaitre*, (mod.) *reconnaître*.

re-colligo, collēgi, collectum, colligere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **To gather again** what has been scattered; **to gather up, collect:** sparsos ignes, Luc. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: **To gather again:** quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me colligi oportere, **to be reconciled,** Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: I. **To recover:** Pl.—2. **To collect one's self, take courage:** Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récolter, recueillir*.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **To inhabit again, to revisit a place:** locum, Phaed. II. Meton.: **To till, or cultivate again; to work anew:** desertam terram, Liv. III. Fig.: A. **To exercise, or practice, again;** to resume, renew: artes, Cic.—B. **To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:** quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.—C. **To contemplate, survey:** inclusas animas . . . Lustrabat studio recolens, Virg.

re-compōno, no perf., compōsitum, compōnere, 3. v. a. **To put together again;** to reunite, rearrange, readjust: comas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recomposer*.

reconciliā-tio, ōnis, f. [reconcili(a)-o] I. A re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal: Cic.—2. A reconciling, reconciliation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réconciliation*.

reconciliā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A restorer: Liv.

re-concilio, āvi, ātum, āre (Fut. Perf. Ind., reconciliasso, Plant.; —Perf. Inf., reconciliassere, id.), l. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Of persons, their feelings, etc., as objects: **To bring together again, reunite, reconcile:** aliquem cum aliquo, Cic.: aliquem alicui, id.—B. **To re-establish, restore, etc.: gratiam,** Cic. II. Meton.: A. **To appease:** inimicos, Tac.—B. **To bring back:** aliquem domum, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réconcilier*.

re-concinno, no perf. nor sup., āre. **To set right again; to repair:** detrimentum, Cas.

recond-itus, a, um: I. P. of recond-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: **Put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed:** quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! Cic.—As Subst.: **recondita**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) **Remote, sequestered places:** Cas.—B. Fig.: (a) **Hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite (Comp.)** reconditoria, Cic.—(b) **Hidden, concealed:** mores, Cic.—(c) **Of disposition:** Reserved: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *recondit*.

re-condo, condidi, conditum, condere, 3. v. a. I. **To put up again, put back again:** gladium in vaginam, Cic. II. A. Prop.: I. Gen.: **To lay up; to put, store, or store away; to hoard, etc.: promise reconditum . . . Caecubum,** Hor.—2. Esp.: **Of a sword:** **To sheathe:** Cic. B. Fig.: I. **To lay up, store up or away:** alia recondit mens, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic.

—2. **To keep secret:** voluptates, Tac. III.: A. Gen.: **To hide, conceal, etc.: quod celari opus erant, habebant sepositum et reconditum,** Cic. B. Esp.: **Of a weapon:** **To bury, plunge, etc.: gladium lateri,** Ov. IV. **To conceal again;** hence, of the eyes, to close again: oculos, Ov.

re-confio, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. a. **To blow up again, rekindle:** Fig.: sensus, Lucr.

re-cōquo, coxi, coctum, cōquere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: **To cook or boil over again:** Peliam, Cic. II. Meton.: **To burn, melt, cast, or forge again:** fornacibus enses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recuire*.

recondā-tio, ōnis, f. [recond(a)-o] A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance: Cic.

re-cord-or, ātus sum, āri, l. dep. a. and n. [re; cor, cord-is] **(To bring again from the heart; hence) I. To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of a thing; to call to mind, remember, recollect:** consilia, Cic.: (with Gen.) flagitiorum, id.: (without Object), et, ut recorder, tibi meam (epistolam) misit, id. II. **To think of, meditate, ponder something future:** nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recorder, Ov. 638 Part. Fut. in Pass. force: ca, quae recordanda et cogitanda, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *re-record*.

re-crēo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. I. Prop.: **To make or create anew; to remake, reproduce, restore, renew:** lumen, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: **To restore to a good condition:** to revive, refresh, recruit, incorporate in body, etc., or mind: mentem, Cic.: humerum leni vento, Hor. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: **To become refreshed, revived, recruited, etc., to revive, recover itself, recruit, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. récréer, recrér.**

re-crēpo, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: **To send a sound back;** to resound, ring, echo: cymbala recrepant, Cat. II. Act.: **To send back the sound of anything;** to echo, re-echo, etc.: sepe lapsis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (=lyram) pulsus, Virg.

re-cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescere, 3. v. n. **To grow again, to grow up or increase again:** luma pleno orbe, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recroître*.

re-crūdesco, crūdūi, no sup., crūdescere, 3. v. n. inch. **(To become raw again; hence) I. Prop.: Of wounds:** **To break open afresh.** II. Fig.: **recruduit pugna,** Liv.

rect-a, adv. [Adverbium Abl. of rectus] **Straightway, straight forward, right on, directly:** Cic.

rect-e, adv. [rect-us] I. **In a straight line (perpendicular or horizontal); straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly:** Cic.—2. a. (a) **Rightly, correctly, purposely, duly, suitably, well:** recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.: (Comp.) **rectius** occupat Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor.: (Sup.) **rectissime** quidem iudicas, Cic.—(b) With Adjectives, to strengthen

their power: *Right well, thoroughly*: *salvus sum recte*, Plaut.—(c) Ellipt.; esp. in answers: *Well, quite well, right, excellently*: *primum reo eis expugnabo*. *Gn. Recte*, Ter.—b. In colloquial language: (a) As a courteously evasive answer: *All's well, it's all right; there's nothing the matter*: *quid festinas, gnate mi?* Ch. *Recte*, pater, Plaut.—(b) In politely declining an offer, etc.: *No, I thank you*: *rogo numquid velit*: *Recte*, inquit, Ter.

rec-tio, *ōnis*, f. [for *reg-tio*; fr. *reg-o*] *A leading, guiding, government, direction*: Cic.

rec-tor, *ōris*, m. [for *reg-tor*; fr. *id.*] *A guider, leader, director, ruler, master*. I. Prop.: Of a helmsman, charioteer, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: civitatis, Cic.: *divūm*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recteur*.

rec-tus (for *reg-tus*), a, um: 1. P. of *reg-o*.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: *ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat*, Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: *Right, upright, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*: (Comp.) *si quid novisti rectius istis*, Hor. (Sup.) *rectissima ratio*, Quint.—As Subst.: *recta*, æ, f. (sc. cœna) *A regular, formal, supper*: Suet.—(b) Esp.: *Morally*: *Right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good*: *animus ... secundis Temporibus dubisque rectus*, Hor.—As Subst.: *rectum*, i, n. *That which is good, right, virtuous; rectitude, virtue*: Cic.; Virg.

re-cūbo, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To lie upon the back; to lie backwards, recline*: *sub tegmine fagi*, Virg.

re-cūl-tus (for *recol-tus*), a, um, P. of *recol-o*.

re-cumbo, cūbūi, no sup., cumbere, 3. v. n. I. Of persons: A. Gen.: *To lay one's self down again, lie down again; to lie down*: *eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset ... recubuisse, etc.*, Cic. B. Esp.: *To recline at table*: *reclit horā dictā, recubuit*, Phaed. II. Of inanimate things: *To fall or sink down*: *at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt*, Virg.

re-cupērā-tio (*recipera-*), *ōnis*, f. [recuper(a)-o] *A getting back, regaining, recovery*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *récupération*.

re-cupērā-tor (*recipera-*), *ōris*, m. [id.] *A regainer, recoverer*. I. Gen.: *urbis, a recapturer*, Tac. II. Esp.: *Law t. l.*: Plur.: *A board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently for cases in general which required a speedy decision*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recupérateur*.

re-cupērātōr-i-us (*reciperatōr-*), a, um, adj. [recuperatōr] *Of, or belonging to, the recuperatores*: *judicium*, Cic.

re-cūp-ēro (*re-cip-*), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; cap-io] I. Prop.: *To get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.*: *nostros a Carthagin-*

iensibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *To obtain again, regain, recover*: *si et vos et me ipsum recuperāro*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recupérer, recouvrer*.

re-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To take care of, pay attention to, etc.*: *plagas*, App. II. Esp.: *Of persons*: *To refresh, restore, invigorate*: *me recuravi otioque et urtica*, Cat.

re-curro, curri, currere (prps. no sup.), 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To run back, hasten back*: *ad rhedam*, Cic.: *ceptum saepe recurrat iter*, Ov. II. Fig.: *To come back, turn back, return, revert, recur*: *ad easdem conditiones*, Cæs.

re-cūr-so, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for *recurr-so*; fr. *recurr-o*] *To run, or hasten back, to come back, to return*. I. Prop.: *quid ego huc recurrem?* Plaut. II. Fig.: *sub noctem cura recurat*, Virg.

re-cūr-sus, ūs, m. [for *recurr-sus*; fr. *id.*] *A running back, going back, return, retreat, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recours*.

re-cūrvo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bend, or curve, backwards; to turn back*: *colla equi*, Ov.

re-cūr-vus, a, um, adj. [recurr-o] *Turned backwards; bent, crooked, or curved back*: *cornu*, Virg.: *tectum, i. e. the Labyrinth*, Ov.

re-cūsā-tio, *ōnis*, f. [recus(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A refusal*: Cic. II. Esp.: *Law t. l.*: A. *An objection, protest*: Cic.—B. *A plea in defence, counter-plea*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recusation*.

re-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre (Gen. Plur. of Part. præs., recusantūm, Virg.), 1. v. a. [for *re-caus-o*; fr. re; caus-a] I. Gen.: *To make an objection against, in statement or reply; to decline, reject, refuse; to be reluctant, or unwilling, to do a thing, etc.*: *populi Romani amicitiam*, Cæs.: (with second Acc. of further definition) *populum Romanum disceptatorem*, Cic.: *pales vitiosum ferre recusant Corpūs*, Hor. II. Esp.: *Law t. l.*: *To protest against a complaint; to object, take exception, plead in defence*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *recuser*.

re-cūs-sus (for *recut-sus*), a, um, P. of *recut-io*.

re-cūt-io, no perf., cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for *re-quatio*] *To strike back, or backwards; to cause to rebound*: *utero recusso*, Virg.

re-cūt-it-us, a, um, adj. [re; cut-is] (Having the skin removed; hence) I. Prop.: *Circumcised*: *Judai*, Mart. II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the Jews, Jewish*: *sabbata*, Pers.

red, v. re.

redāc-tus (for *redag-tus*), a, um, P. of *redig-o*, through true root REDAG.

red-āmo, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, 1. v. a. *To love back, love in return, return love for love*: Cic.

red-arg-ūo, argūi, argūtum, argūere, 3. v. a. *To disprove, refute, confute, contradict*: *redargue me*, si mentior, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redarguer*.

redd-it-us, a, um, P. of *redd-o*.

red-do, didi, dītum, dēre (Fut., Act., reddibo, Plaut.—Fut. Pass.: red-

dibitur, Plaut.—Part. perf.: reddita, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To give back, return, restore*: *hereditatem alicui*, Cic. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Passive in reflexive force*: *To betake one's self again; to return*: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. 1. *To give, give up, hand over, deliver, etc.*, a letter, etc.: *alicui epistolam*, Cic. 2. *To render, yield, give, pay*: *vota Nymphis*, Virg.—3. *To render, yield, or give up; to surrender*: *animas ad praecepta*, Virg.—4. *Of punishments*: *To suffer, undergo*: Sall.—5. *To give or place*: *lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta*, Virg.—6. *To give, yield, or put, forth*: *animam a pulmonibus*, Cic.—7. *To give, grant, yield, bestow, etc.*: *quibus ille pro meritis ... iura legesque reddiderat*, Cæs.—8. *Law t. l.*: a. *Reidderé*, *judicium*, *To appoint, grant, fix the time of trial*: Tac.—b. *Reidderé*, *ius*, *To administer justice, pronounce sentence*: Tac.—B. *To give back in speech or writing; hence*: 1. *To translate, render*: *quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem*, Cic.: *verbo verbum*, Hor.—2. *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse*: *carmen*, Hor.—3. *To render in answer, or reply; to return in answer, etc.*: *huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros*, Virg.—C. *To give back, or render, a thing according to its nature or qualities; to represent, imitate, express*: *te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas*, Virg.—D. *To make, or cause, a thing to be something or somehow; to render*: (with second Acc. of further definition) *tutorem et opulentorem vitam reiddero*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rendre*.

redēm-ptio, *ōnis*, f. [redim-o, through true root REDEM] 1. *A buying back, buying off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: Liv.; Hirt.—2. *A forming of the revenue*: Cic.—3. *A buying up of a court of justice; a bribing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redemption, rançon*.

redēm-ptō, no perf., nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [fr. id.] *To buy back, ransom, redeem*: *a propinquis redemptabantur* (sc. captivi), Tac.

redēm-ptor, *ōris*, m. [fr. id.] Merc. t. l.: *One who undertakes a thing, by way of contract; a contractor, purveyor, farmer*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redémpteur*.

redēm-ptūra, æ, f. [fr. id.] *An undertaking by contract; a contracting, farming*: Liv.

redēm-ptus, a, um, P. of *redim-o*, through true root REDEM.

red-ō, it, itum, ire, v. n. I.: A. Prop.: *To go, or come, back; to turn back, return, turn around*: *e provincia*, Cic.: *redeunt jam gramina campis*, Hor. B. Fig.: I. Gen.: *To return, go, or come back*: *cum aliquo in gratiam*, Cic.—2. Esp.: In speaking: *To go back, return to a former subject; to recur to it*: *sed de hoc alias*; *nunc redeo ad augurem*, Cic. II.: A. *To come in as revenue, income; to arise, proceed*: *pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat*, Nep.—B. *To come to*,

be brought or reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain a thing: res ad interregnum, Liv.

red-hālo, *perf.* and *sup.* not found, āre, 1. v. a. To breathe forth again, exhale: humorem, Lucr.

red-hibēo, *no perf.*, itum, ere, 2. v. a. [for red-habeo] I. To give back, return a thing: viciū salūm tibi redhibebo, Plant. II. Mercant. 1. t. i. A. Of the buyer: To give or carry back; to return, etc.: redhibetur mancipium jure civili, Cic.—B. Of the seller: To receive back: dixit (sc. venditor) se redhibere (sc. ancillam), si non placeat, Plant.

red-igo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for red-ago] I. To drive, lead, or bring back: A. Prop.: boves in sua rura, Ov. B. Fig.: aliquid in memoriam, Cic. II. A. To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take a sum of money, etc.: Idibus pecuniam, Hor.: pars maxima (sc. prae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv.—B. 1. To bring or reduce a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc.; to make or render it so and so: quo edicto omnia redegerat in suam potestatem, Cic.: (with second Acc. of further definition) quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes.—2. To bring within a number or extent: to lessen, diminish, reduce: ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rediger*.

redimi-culum, i. n. [redimi-o] (That which serves for binding round, etc.; hence) 1. A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic.: Virg.—2. A bond, fetter, fig.: Plant.

redim-to, it, itum, ire (*Imperf.*, redimibat, Virg. A. 10, 638), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] To bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.: tempora vittā, Virg.: sertis redimiti, Cic.

red-imo, ēmi, emptum, īnēre, 3. v. a. [for red-emo] 1. A. Gen.: To buy back, repurchase: eam (sc. domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To buy back, ransom, release, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: captos e servitute, Cic.—2. To buy off from anything; to set free, release, rescue: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Virg. II. To purchase, or buy, in return: pallam illi redimam meliorem, Plaut. III. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To buy up: libros, Suet.—2. Esp.: Merc. and Law 1. t. i. To take, or undertake, by contract: to hire, farm, etc.: vectigalia parvo pretio, Caes. B. Fig.: To buy, purchase; i. e. 1. To gain, acquire, obtain, procure anything desirable: mutuum dissimulationem mali, Tac.—2. To buy off, i. e. to ward off, obviate, avert an evil: acerbitem, Cic.—3. To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate, for a wrong: sua perjurā per nostram pecuniam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*sc.*) *redimer*.

redintegrā-tio, ōnis, f. [redintegr-(a)-o] A renewal, restoration, reposition: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégration*.

red-intēgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: (To make whole again; hence) 1. To restore, renew: memoriam, Cic.—2. To recruit, refresh, etc.: legentium animum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réintégrer*.

red-i-tio, ōnis, f. [rede-o, through true root RED-I] A going, or coming, back; a returning, return: Cic.: (with Acc. of place) domum, Caes.

red-i-tus, ūs, m. [id.] 1. A. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A returning, return: Cic.: Hor.—(b) Esp.: Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: Cic.—B. Fig.: Of abstract things: A returning, return: Cic.—2. A return, revenue, income, proceeds: Pl.

red-i-viv-us, a, um, adj. [red= re; (i); viv-o] (Prop.: That lives again; Meton.) Of old building materials used as new: Renewed, renovated: lapis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *redivoire*.

red-olēo, ōli, no sup., ōlere, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To emit a scent, diffuse an odour, of; to smell of or like; to be redolent of anything: A. Prop.: vinum, Cic. B. Fig.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. II. Neut.: To emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to be redolent: A. Prop.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. B. Fig.: multa ejus sermonis indicia redolent, Cic.

red-omītus, a, um, adj. Retained, broken in again: cives, Cic.

red-ōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To give back again, restore, return: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. II. To forgive or pardon for the sake of another: Invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonner*.

red-ūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere (redūco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: A. Of living objects: To lead or bring back; to conduct back: aliquem de exilio, Cic.: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg. — Particular phrases: (a) Reducere uxorem or uxorem in matrimonium, To lead back home, i. e. to take to wife again: Ter.; Suet.—(b) Reducere aliquem, To cause one to return, to restate one in a former position, etc.: Cic.—(c) Reducere aliquem (domum), To conduct, or accompany one, home, etc.: Cic.—B. With things as objects: To bring or draw back: solem, Virg.—2. Esp.: Milit. 1. t. i. To draw off, withdraw, troops, etc.: copias, Caes. B. Fig.: To bring back, restore, replace, etc. in spem reducis mentibus anxius Viresque, Hor. II. To bring, make, reduce to some shape, quality, condition, etc.: aliquid in formam, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduire*.

red-ūctio, ōnis, f. [reduc-o] A leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réduction*.

red-uc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] One who leads or brings back: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (surgical 1. t.) *réducteur*.

red-uctus, a, um: 1. P. of reduc-o.—2. Pa.: Drawn back, withdrawn; of place, retired, remote, distant, lonely:

a. Prop.: vallis, Hor.—b. Fig.: (Comp.) alia reducti sunt, i. e. less prominent (in painting), Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *réduit*, (mod.) *réduit*.

red-uncus, a, um, adj. 1. Curved or bent backwards: cornua, Pl.—2. Curved, bent: ora, Ov.

redunda-nis, ntis, P. of redund(a)-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redundant*.

redundant-ia, ae, f. [redundans, redundant-is] Of language: Redundancy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redundance*.

red-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. P. Prop.: Of water, from being over full: To run back or over; to pour over, stream over, overflow: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Cic. II. Fig.: To flow forth in excess; to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely; to be copious; to abound: redundantes juveniles dicendi impunitate, Cic. III. Meton.: A. To overflow with anything: quae (sc. curia) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.—B. To be present in excess; to be redundant: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. ¶ Perf. Part.: redundatus, a, um (as if from a dep. form). 1.= redundans: amne redundatis fossa madaebat aquis, Ov.—2.= undans: (Boreae vis seava) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, the swelling, surging waters, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *redonder*.

red-ūvia (-divia), ae, f. [etym. dub.; but prob. re, and a root *du*, akin to Gr. *δύω*] (A putting back; Concr. a thing put back; hence) A hangnail on the finger: Pl.—Prov.: Of being busy about trifles: quum capiti mederi debeam, redūviam curam, Cic.

red-ux, ūcis, adj. [=reduc-o; fr. reduc-o] 1. That leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.—2. That is led or brought back from slavery, imprisonment, a distance, etc.; come back, returned: me reducem esse voluistis, Cic.

refec-tio (refic-o), ōnis, f. [for refacio; fr. reficio, through true root REFAC-; also, from refic-o, itself] I. Prop.: A restoring, repairing: Suet. II. Fig.: Refreshment, refectio, recreation, recovery: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfection*.

refec-tor, ōris, m. [for refac-to; fr. id.] A restorer, repairer: Suet.

refec-tus (for refac-tus), a, um, P. of refic-o, through true root REFAC.

re-fello, fellī, no sup., fellēre, 3. v. a. [for re-fallo] To show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel: mendacium, Cic.

re-fec-tio (fersi, fertum, fercire, 4. v. a. [for re-farcio] To fill up, stuff, cram. I. Prop.: corporibus Tiberini, Cic. II. Fig.: libros fabulis, Cic.

re-fēro, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a. To strike back or in return. I. Prop.: aliquem, Plaut. II. Fig.: speculi referunt imagine Phœbus, i. e. is reflected, Ov.

re-fēro, retūli (rettali), relātum (relātum, Lucr.), referre, v. a. irr. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear, carry,

bring, draw, or give back: signa militaria, Cæs.—Particular phrase: *Refferre pedem or gradum (gradūs)*: To draw back one's foot or step; to draw back, withdraw, retire, retreat, etc., Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron.: To betake one's self back again; to go back, return: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—2. To give back something due; to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay: æra onctis Idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To retreat, retire, withdraw: Liv. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To bear, carry, bring, draw, or give back: spem, Cic.: annos, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. With Personal pron.: To betake one's self again; to go back, return, etc.: Cic.—2. To give back, repay: vicem, Ov.—Particular phrase: *Refferre (aliquid) gratiam*: To return thanks, show one's gratitude (by deeds); to recompense, requite: Cic.—3. To bring back anything; to repeat, renew, restore: hunc morem, his casus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius . . . Retulit, Virg.—4. **a. a.** To convey a report, account, intelligence, by speech or by writing; to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat; to mention: sermones referantur ad me, Cic.: (in Gr. construction) retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov.: (without Object) nulli referente, Cic.—**b. b.** To say in return; to rejoin, answer, reply: tandem pauca refert, Virg.—**c. c.** Politic. **t. t.**: To bring, convey, deliver anything as an official report; to report, announce, notify: Ubi referunt, Sinevos omnes, etc., Cæs.—Particular phrases: (a) Ad senatum (aliquid) referre, or simply referre, To make a motion, or proposition, in the Senate; to consult, refer to, or lay before, the Senate; to move, bring forward, propose: Cic.; Liv.; Sall.—(b) Referre ad populum, To propose, or refer, anything anew to the people: Cic.—(c) Referre (aliquid) ad aliquem or aliquid, To make a reference, or refer, to anyone or anything: Cic.; Nep.—**e. e.** Mercant. and Polit. **t. t.**: (a) To note down, enter anything in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.: senatūs consulta, Cic.: nomen in tabulis, id.—(b) Referre rationes, To give, present, or render, an account: Cic.—(c) Referre aliquid, To give, present, or render an account of something: Cic.—**f. f.** Referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in numerum, etc., To count, or reckon a person or thing among: Cic.; Tac.—5. To trace back, ascribe, refer a thing to anything, etc.: pecundum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *référer*.

re-fert (once personal in the *Plur.*: referunt, Plaut.), tālit, ferre, v. n. and impers. [for rem-fert; fr. re = rem, Acc. of res; fero] (It bears or carries one's affair or property; hence) **I.** It is for one's interest or advantage, it profits; or, in gen., it befits, matters, imports, concerns: quod tui nihil referebat, Cic.: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. **II.** (It

belongs, relates, etc.; is of importance, etc.: longitudo in his refert, Pl.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, Plaut.: die, quid referat intra Nature fines vicenti, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor.

re-fer-tus (for refero-tus), a, um, 1. P. of refero-lo.—2. **Pa.**: Stuffed, crammed, filled full: **a. Prop.**: (Comp.) refertus ærarium, Cic.: (Sup.) theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id.: (with Gen.) referta Græcia hominum nefariorum, id.—**b. Fig.**: formula, Cic.

re-ferv-ō, no perf. nor sup., ferv-ēre, 2. v. n. To boil or bubble up; to boil over: **I. Prop.**: in sartagine referventi, Pl. **II. Fig.**: refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

re-ferv-esc-ō, fervei or ferbūi, no sup., fervescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* **I.** To boil or bubble up: sanguis refervescere videretur, Cic. **II.** To cool down, be allayed: refervat oratio, Cic.

re-fic-ō, fœci, sectum, fic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for re-facio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit, etc.: ea reficere instituit, Cæs. **B. Esp.**: 1. To remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit: sedes, Cic.—2. Of forces: To recruit, fill up: Cæs.—3. Econom. and Mercant. **t. t.**: To make again, i. e. to get back again, get in return: quod inde refectum, militi divinum, Liv.—4. Politic. **t. t.**: To appoint anew; to reappoint, re-elect: tribunos, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To restore: salutem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To make strong again; to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit physically or mentally: equos, Cæs.: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic.—2. With Personal pron.: To refresh, recruit, invigorate, etc., one's self: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refaire*.

re-fic-tio, ōnis, v. refectio.

re-fig-ō, fixi, fixum, fig-ēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: To unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear or pluck down, pull out or off: reflexo clypeo, Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. To take down the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate laws: leges refixistis, Cic.—2. To take away, remove: quo facilius nostra refigere, deportareque tuto possimus, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.**: To remove, carry off, plunder, etc.: opes, Claud.

re-fing-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. To make again, make anew: cerea regna, Virg.

re-fis-ō (for refig-sus), a, um, P. of refis-o.

re-fla-git-ō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To demand again, demand back: eam, Cat.

re-flā-tus, ūs, m. [refl(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: A blowing against, blowing: Pl. **II. Meton.**: A contrary wind: Cic.

re-flect-ō, flexi, flexum, flect-ēre, 3. v. a. and **n. I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To bend, or turn, back or backwards; to turn about or away: colla, Virg.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive

force: To turn one's self, or itself, back: Virg.; Ov. **B. Fig.**: To turn back, bring back: animum reflexi, i. e. I reflected within myself, Virg. **II. Neut.**: To bend, or turn, back: Fig.: To give way, yield: inde ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refléter, réfléchir*.

re-flex-ō (for reflect-sus), a, um, P. of reflect-o.

re-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and **a. I. Neut.**: To blow back, blow contrary: **A. Prop.**: refantibus ventis, Cic. **B. Fig.**: cūm reflavit (sc. fortuna), affligimur, Cic. **II. Act.**: To blow again from one's self; to blow, or breathe, out: ducitur (sc. aer) atque refatur, Lucr.

re-fū-ō, no perf. nor sup. found, ēre, 3. v. n. **I. To flow back**: refuit amnis, Virg. **II. To overflow**: refuit (sc. Nilus) campis, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refleur*.

re-formidā-tio, ōnis, f. [reform-id(a)-o] A great fear or dread; terror: Cic.

re-formid-ō, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of; to shun, or avoid, through fear: homines maritimos, Cic.: cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, Hor.

re-form-ō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To shape again: dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. until she resumes her first shape, Ov. **II. Fig.**: To amend, reform: mores depravatos, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réformer* (re-).

re-fō-tus (for refolv-tus), a, um, P. of refolv-o.

re-fō-vē-ō, fōvi, fōtum, fōv-ēre, 2. v. a. To warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: suet adversum fortuita aspectu principis refoveri, Tac.

re-fractārī-ō-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractarius, (uncontr. Gen.) refractario-i] Somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, Cic.

re-fract-āri-us, a, um, adj. [refract-us, in reflexive force] (Pertaining to the refractus, or to the one, etc., who breaks his way backwards; cf. refragor; hence) Stubborn, obstinate, refractory: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfractaire*.

re-frac-tus (for refrag-tus), a, um, P. of refringo; through true root *FRAG*.

re-frēnatio, ōnis, refrēno, are, v. refrēn.

re-frēn-ō, frēn sum, frēi, 1. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.; prps. re; FRAG, root of frango] (To break backwards; hence) **I. Prop.**: Polit. **t. t.**: To oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay: homini amikissimo, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To resist, oppose, contest, withstand: tacita quadam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

re-frēno (-frēno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To hold back or in with a bridle; to check, curb: equos, Curt. **II. Meton.**: To bridle, check, curb, restrain: ille refrēnat aquas, Ov.: donec eam (sc. materiam) refrēnavit

per membra voluntas, Lucr. **III**. Fig.: To bridle, curb, restrain, hold back: adolescentes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refrénér*.

rē-frīco, frīcōi, frīcatum, frīcāre, 1. v. a. and u. **I**. Prop.: Act.: To rub or scratch open again; to tear open: vulnera, Cic. **II**. Fig.: A. Act.: To excite afresh, renew: admonitū refrīcatur amor, Ov.—B. Neut.: To break out afresh, appear again: crebro refrīcat lippii lo, Cic.

refrīgērā-tio, ōnis, f. [refrigerer(a)-o.] A cooling, coolness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refrigration*.

rē-frīgēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. **I**. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To make cool or cold; to cool off, cool: aquam refrigerare, Pl.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To cool one's self: Suet.; Cic. **B**. Fig.: 1. To cool off, to deprive of warmth or zeal:—Pass.: To be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic.—2. To cool; i. e. to check, deter, stop, interrupt: testes, Quint. **II**. Neut.: To cool; cause, create, produce coolness or coldness: quum summa Saturni refrigeret, Cic.

rē-frīgescō, frīxi, no sup., frīgescēre, 3. v. n. **I**. Prop.: To grow cold or cool: post tela educta, rēfrīxit (sc. cor), Ov.: rēfrīgescit enim cunctando plaga per auras, Lucr. **II**. Fig.: To grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag in strength or zeal: belli apparatus refrigerat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *refreschir*, (mod.) *rafrachir*.

rē-frīgō, frēgi, fractum, frīngēre, 3. v. a. [for re-frangō] **I**. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To break back, break open: Evōque sonat, portasque rēfrīngit, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. To break off: ramum, Virg.—b. To tear open: vestes, Ov. **B**. Fig.: Of the sun's rays: To refract: Pl. **II**. A. Prop.: To break, break in pieces: refrīgit virgulta pede vago, Cat. **B**. Fig.: To break, break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, Cæs.

rē-frīglo, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I**. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. With persons or things as subjects: To flee back; to run away, flee, escape: tremefacta refugit, Virg.: vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.—2. Of places, etc.: To run back, recede, disappear, vanish in the distance: ab litore templum, Virg. **B**. Fig.: To flee back, flee away: animus, Cic. **II**. Act.: To flee back, run away from any thing; to avoid, shun a thing: A. Prop.: iudicem, Cic.: nec Polyhymnia Lesbion refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. **B**. Fig.: vicina iurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuir*; (se) *réfugier*.

rēfūg-ium, ii, n. [refug-io] **I**. Prop.: A fleeing away, an escaping, escape: Just. **II**. Meton.: A place of refuge, a refuge: Liv. **III**. Fig.: A refuge: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refuge*.

rēfūg-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Fleeing back, fleeing away, receding: a domo, Ov.—As Subst.: refugus, i, m. (sc. homo) A fugitive: Tac.*

rē-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. To flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten: **I**. Prop.: quorum simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. **II**. Fig.: fama refulget, Prop.

rē-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. **I**. A. Prop.: Of fluids: **I**. Gen.: To pour back: aquorque refundit in aquor, Ov.—2. Esp.: Part. Perf. Pass. in reflexive force: *Flowing back: quā ponto longe sonat unda refuso, Virg.* **B**. Meton.: Of things not liquid: To fling, or throw, back: refunditur alga, Virg. **II**. To pour forth: fletu super ora refuso, Ov.

rēfū-sus (for refud-sus), a, um, P. of refu(n)d-o, through true root REFUD.

rēfūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [refut(a)-o] Rhetor. t. t.: A refutation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *refutation*.

rēfūtā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A refutation: Lucr.

rē-fūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; fut-is, a water-pitcher or pot] (To employ the futas again; hence) To drive back, check, repress. **I**. Prop.: nationes bello, Cic. **II**. Fig.: A. Gen.: To repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose: virtutem, Cic. **B**. Esp.: To repel, rebut anything by speech, etc.; to confute, refute, disprove: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réfuter*.

rēg-ālis, e, adj. [rex reg-is] (Of, or belonging to, a rex; hence) **I**. Kingly, royal, regal: genus, Cic. (Comp.) rex regali, Plant.—2. Usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid: ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régat, royal*.

rēgāl-iter, adv. [regal-is] (After the manner of the regalis; hence) **I**. Splendidly, magnificently: Liv.—2. In a lordly, or domineering manner; imperiously: Ov.

rē-gēro, gessi, gestum, gērēre, 3. v. a. **I**. Prop.: To bear, carry, or bring back: tellure regestā, Ov. **II**. Fig.: To throw or cast back: to retort: invidiam, Tac.

reges-tus (for reger-tus), a, um, P. of reger-o.

rēgia, æ, v. regius.

rēgī-e, adv. [regi-us] **1**. Royalty, regally, like a king: Plant.—2. Imperiously, despotically: Cic.—3. Superbly, sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently: Var.

rēgīfīc-o, adv. [regific-us] Royally, magnificently: Enn. ap. Cic.

rēgī-fīc-us, i, a, um, adj. [for regi-fac-us; fr. rex, reg-is; (i); fac-io] (Made by or for a rex; hence) Magnificent, sumptuous: luxus, Virg.

rē-gīgno, no perf. nor sup., gīgnēre, 3. v. a. To begel, or bear, again; to reproduce: Lucr.

Regillus, i; -i, ōrum, m. *Regillus* or *Regilli*: **1** A town of the Sabines.—Hence, *Regill-anus*, a, um (en-

sis, e), adj. Of, or belonging to, *Regillus*.—**2**. A small lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans, under the dictator Postumius.—Hence, *Regillensis*, i, m. (One belonging to *Regillus*); *Regillensis*; a cognomen of the Postumii.

rēg-imen, inis, n. [reg-o] **1**. a. Prop.: A guiding, guidance, direction: Tac.—b. Meton.: (The thing that guides; hence) A ruler, helm: Ov.—**2**. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: A guiding, directing, governing; rule, guidance, government, command: Lucr.; Liv.; Tac.—(b) Esp.: The direction of state affairs, rule, government: Tac.—b. Meton.: A governor, ruler, director: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *régime*.

rēg-īna, æ, f. [reg-o] (The ruling one; hence) **I**. Prop.: A queen: Cic.; Hor. **II**. Meton.: A. A princess: Virg.—B. For a noble woman, a lady: Plant. **III**. Fig.: Of abstract things: Queen, mistress, sovereign, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *roïne, roïne* (mod.) *reine*.

rēg-io, ōnis, f. [reg-o] (A directing, hence) **I**. Prop.: A direction, line: Cic.; Virg.—Adverbial expression: E regione (alienius rei): A. In a straight line, directly: Cic.—B. In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: Nep.; Cic. **II**. Meton.: A. **1**. Angur. t. t.: The line which bounds the sight: the visual line, boundary-line, boundary: Cic.—2. A boundary-line, limit, boundary: Cic.—3. A quarter, region of the heavens or the earth: Cic.; Virg.—B. **1**. Gen.: A portion (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; a tract, territory, region: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: a. A portion of country of indefinite extent; a territory, province, district, region: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Plur.: Lands, territories: Cæs.—c. A quarter, ward, district, circle (of home and the adjacent territory): Tac. **III**. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. A boundary line, boundary, limit: Cic.—B. A province, department, sphere: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *région*.

rēg-ion-ā-tim, adv. [regio, region-is] By districts or wards: Liv.

Regium, ii, n. *Regium*; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Via Emilia (now Reggio).—Hence, *Regi-enses*, ium, m. The inhabitants of Regium.

rēg-i-us, a, um, adj. [rex, reg-is] **I**. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a king; kingly, royal, regal: genus, Cic.; rex, Ov.—As Subst.: *rēgia*, æ, f.: A. (sc. domus) **1**. Prop.: a. Gen.: A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence; the court: Liv.—b. Esp.: The royal palace of Numa (situate on the Via Sacra, close by the temple of Vesta): Ov.—**2**. Meton.: a. The royal tent in a camp: Liv.; Curt.—b. The court, i. e. the royal family: the king and his courtiers: Liv.; Tac.—B. A royal city, residence, capital: Virg.—C. A colonnade, portico, hall: Suet. **II**. Fig.: Royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent: moles, Hor.—Particular phrases: *Regius morbus*, The jaun-

dice (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, etc.): Hor.

rē-glūtino, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To unglue; to unloose, separate: Cat.

regnā-tor, ōris, *m.* [regn(a)-o] *A ruler, sovereign*: Virg.

regōā-trix, icis, *adj. f.* [id.] *Ruling, reigning, imperial*: domus, Tac.

regn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* [regn-um] (To have a regnum; hence) *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: *I. Gen.*: *a.* In a good sense: To be lord; to rule, govern: vivo et regno, Hor.—*b.* In a bad sense: To lord it, tyrannize, domineer: regnavit paucos menses, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: To have royal power; to be king; to rule, reign: regnante Romulo, Cic.: (with Gen.) quā Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) regnabitur, Virg. *B. Fig.*: *1.* To reign, rule, hold sway: per ramos victor regnat (sc. ignis), Virg.—*2.* To rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate: ardor edendi per facies regnat, Ov. *II. Act.*: To rule, sway, govern: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paulo jam adductus quam cetera Germanorum gentes, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. régner*.

reg-num, *l. n.* [reg-o] (That which rules; hence) *I. Gen.*: *A. Prop.*: *1.* In good sense: Dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority: Cic.; Hor.—*2.* In a bad sense: Despotism, tyranny: Cic. *B. Meton.*: A place over which one has power, or which one possesses; a territory: Cic.; Virg. *II. Esp.*: *A. Prop.*: Kingly government, royal authority, royalty: Cic.; Virg. *B. Meton.*: A kingdom: Cæs.—*Poet.*: Of bees: cetera regna refingunt, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. règne*.

rēg-o, rexi, rectum, rēgere, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root RADSHI, splendēre, regere] *I. Prop.*: To rule, govern, sway, have the supremacy over, control, etc.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summā iustitiā reguntur, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A.* Of abstract objects: To rule, govern, sway, control: mores, Cic.: animi partes consilio, id.—*B.*: *1. Gen.*: To guide, lead, conduct, direct: deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: To guide into the right way one who has erred; to set right, correct: errantem, Cæs. *III. Meton.*: *A. Gen.*: To keep straight or from going wrong; to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct: corpus, Cic.: tela per auras, Virg. *B. Esp.*: Law *t. l.*: Of boundaries or limits: To draw, mark out: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. régir*.

rē-grēdi-or, gressus sum, grēdi, *3. v. dep. n.* [for re-gradi-or] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: To go, or come, back; to turn back, return: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. *B. Esp.*: *Milit. t. l.*: To march back, withdraw, retire, retreat, etc.: neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Cæs. *II. Fig.*: To go, or come, back; to return: in illum annum, Cic.

1. rēgres-sus (for regred-sus), *a, um, P.* of regredior.

2. rēgres-sus, ūs, *m.* [for regred-sus; fr. regredior] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: A going back, return, regress: Cic.; Virg. *B. Esp.*: *Milit. t. l.*: A retreat: Liv.; Tac. *II. Fig.*: A return, retreat, regress: ab ira, Liv.

rēg-ūla, æ, *f.* [reg-o] (The thing keeping straight; hence) *I. Prop.*: A straight piece of wood: a straight-edged ruler, rule: Pl. *II. Meton.*: A straight staff; in gen., a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): Cæs. *III. Fig.*: A rule, pattern, model, example: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. règle*.

1. rēg-ulus, *i, m. dim.* (rex, regis) (A little rex; hence) *I. Prop.*: A petty king, prince, chieftain, lord: Liv.; Tac. *II. Meton.*: A king's son, a prince: Liv.

2. Rēgulus, *i, m.* [1. regulus] (A petty king) *Regulus*; a Roman cognomen: *1.* Of the Atilii (among whom was the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.—*2.* Of the Livineii.

rē-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* To taste again or repeatedly. *I. Prop.*: salinum, Pers. *II. Fig.*: literas, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repouiller*.

rē-gyro, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. n.* To turn about again, to wheel round: Fig.: bellum, Flor.

rēicio, ere, *v. rejic.*

re-ject-ānus, *a, um, adj.* [reicio, (Supine) reject-um] That is to be rejected, rejectable: Cic.

rē-ject-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for re-jectio; fr. reicio, through true root REJAC] *I. Prop.*: A throwing back: Pl. *II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: A rejecting, rejection: Cic. *B. Esp.*: *1.* Law *t. l.*: A challenging, rejection of a judge: Cic.—*2.* Rhet. *t. l.*: A shifting off (from one's self to another): Cic.

rē-ject-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. intens.* [for re-jectio; fr. id.] To throw or cast back: montes Icti rejectant voces, Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rejeter*.

rē-ject-tus (for re-jectus), *a, um, P.* of reicio, through true root REJAC.

rē-jicio (in many MSS. also written reicio), jēci, jectum, jicere (reice, Virg.), *3. v. a.* [for re-jicio] *I. A. Prop.*: *1. Gen.*: A. Of things as objects: To throw, cast, or fling back: telum in hostes, Cæs.—*b.* Of living objects: To drive back, chase back, force back, repel: pascentes a flumine reice capellas, Virg.—*2. Esp.*: *a. Milit. t. l.*: To force back, beat back, or repel the enemy: hostem, Cic.—*b. Pass.*: Nautic *t. l.*: To be driven back by a storm: Cic.; Cæs. *B. Fig.*: *1. Gen.*: To cast off, remove, repel, reject: andaciam, Cic.—*2. Esp.*: *a.* To reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise: reject dona nocentium, Hor.—*b.* Law *t. l.*: Of judges, etc.: To set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject, the judges appointed by lot: Cic.—*c.* To refer to, make over to, remand to: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic.—*d. Politic. t. l.*: To refer (a matter, or the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some officer

or authorized body): rem ad Pompeium, Cæs.: (without Object) tribuni appellati ad senatum rejeceant, Liv.—*e.* Of time: To put off to a later period; to defer, postpone: in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, Cic. *II.* With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *A. Prop.*: To cast, or throw, one's self anywhere: tum illa Rejicit se in eum, stung herself upon him, or into his arms, Ter. *B. Fig.*: To throw one's self anywhere, i. e. to apply one's self to a matter, etc.: Script, ap. Cic.

rē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, *3. v. dep. n.* *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: To slide or glide back; to sink or fall back: quis neget ardua Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. *B. Esp.*: To go, or come, back with a swift, or easy, motion; to glide back again: flecte ranto, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, sail back, Ov. *II. Fig.*: To sink or fall back; to relapse; to return: in Aristippi turrim precepta relabor, Hor.

rē-languesc-o, langūi, *no sup.*, languescere, *3. v. n. inch.* *I. Prop.*: To sink down fainting or in a swoon; to grow languid or faint: moribunda relanguit, Ov. *II. Fig.*: To relax; to become feeble, faint, relaxed: tædio, Liv.

rēlā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [refero, through RELA, root of Supine relatum; v. fero init.] *I. Prop.*: A carrying or bringing back: Quint. *II. Fig.*: *A.* A throwing back, retorting: Cic.—*B.* A report; a proposition, motion: Cic.—*C.* Philosoph. and Gramm. *t. l.*: Reference, regard, respect, relation: Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. relation*.

rēlā-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] A mover, proposer in the senate, etc.: Script, ap. Cic.

1. rēlā-tus, *a, um, P.* of refero, through RELA, root of Supine relatum; v. fero init.

2. rēlā-tus, ūs, *m.* [refero, through id.] *1. A reciting; a recital*: Tac.—*2.* An official report: Tac.

rēlaxā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [relax(a)-o] An easing, relaxation: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. relaxation*.

rē-laxo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. i.* *Prop.*: To stretch out, or widen, again: to unloose, loosen, open: calor ille vias et cæca relaxat Spiraamenta, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *A.*: *1. Gen.*: To slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax: tristitiam, Cic.: animos doctrinā, id.—*2. Esp.*: With Personal pron., Pass., in reflexive force, or simply relaxare: To release, relax, relieve, etc., one's self, etc.: Cic.—*B.*: To relax, make loose, or dissolve: mores atque lascivia relaxat, Claud. ¶ Hence, *Fr. relacher*.

rēlec-tus (for releg-tus), *a, um, P.* of 2. releg-o.

rēlēgā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [releg(a)-o]

A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. relegation*.

1. rē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. i.* *Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: To send away or out of the way; to dispatch, remove: illum ab hominibus, Cic.: me vel ex

tremos Numidarum in agros Classe reletet, Hor. B. Esp. i. Politic. t. i. To send into exile, to banish (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time); aliquem in decem annos, Tac. II. Fig. i. A. To send, or put, away; to reject: dona, Cic. B. To refer, attribute, ascribe, impute: causas allicui, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. reléguer.

rē-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgēre, 3. v. a. I. To gather together or collect again: filum, Ov. II. A. Prop. Of local objects: 1. By land: To travel over or through again; to traverse again: campos, Val. Fl.—2. Of the sea, etc., as object: To traverse, or sail over, again: aquas, Ov.—3. Of a coast, country, etc., as object: To pass, or sail, by again: to coast along again: Asiam, Tac. B. Fig.: To go over again (in speech or thought): relevante suos sermone labores, Ov. III. To read over again: Trojani belli scriptorem Præneste relegi, Hor.

rē-lēntesco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. inch. To grow slack again: Fig.: amor relēntescit, Ov.

rē-lēvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. To make light, to lighten: A. Prop. ut relevent dempti vimina torta favi, Ov. B. Fig.: epistolam gravem pellectione, Cic. II. To ease, relieve: A. Prop.: membra sedili, Ov. B. Fig.: famem, Ov.: homines agros, Cic. III. To lift, or raise, up: corpus ex terrā, Ov. IV. To lessen, diminish, abate: fastidium, Cic. V. A. To alleviate, mitigate, relieve: luctus, Ov.—B. To console, comfort: aliquem, Cic. VI. To ease, relieve, free, from a thing: curā et metu esse relevati, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. reléver.

rē-lēcor, no perf., lēcēri, 2. v. dep. (To bid back again; hence) To bid or offer a lower price than that before offered: Cic.

rēlic-tio, ōnis, f. [for reliqn-tio; fr. reli(n)qu-o] A forsaking, abandoning: Cic.

rēlic-tus (for reliqu-tus), a, um, P. of reli(n)qu-o. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relicte*, "a widow."

rēlic-tus, a, um, v. reliquus. **rēligā-tio**, ōnis, f. [reli(g)-a-o] A binding up, tying up: Cic.

rēligio (rell-, in poets), ōnis, f. [etym. dub. acc. to Cicero, from 2. relego; now, usually referred to religo] I. Prop.: Reverence for god (the gods), the fear of god: connected with a careful pondering of divine things; piety, religion, both inwardly and ceremonially: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular phrase: Religio est, It is a religious custom: Pl. II. Meton.: A.: 1. a. Conscientiousness, scrupulousness arising from religion, religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe, etc.: Tor.; Cic.; Hor.: Liv.—Particular phrase: Religio jurisjurandi, or simply religio: Scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith: Cic.; Cæs.—b. A religious offence, giving rise to scruples of conscience:

Cic.; Cæs.—2. A strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness, etc.: Cic.—B.: 1. Abstr.: The holiness, sacredness, sanctity inhering in any religious object: Cic.—2. Concr.: An object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. religion.

rēligiō-sus, adv. [religios-us] 1. Piously, religiously: (Comp.) religiosius deos colere, Liv.: (Sup.) religiosissime, Cic.—2. Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously: Cic.

rēligi-ōsus (rell-, in poets), a, um, adj. [contr. fr. religion-ōsus; fr. religio, religion-is] (Full of religio; hence) 1. Of persons or things: reverencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious: (Sup.) religiosissimi mortales, Sall.—2. a. (a) In a good sense: (a) Of persons: Religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous: (Comp.) religiosiores agricolas, Col.—(b) Of things: Connected with religious scruples: campi fructum religionum erat consumere, was a matter of religious scruple, Liv.—(b) In a bad sense: Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious: Ter.—b. Scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious: natio, Cic.—3. Of things: Holy, sacred: altaria, Cic.—Particular phrase: Dies religiosus, A day upon which it was unlucky to undertake anything important, a day of evil omen, e.g., the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. religieux.

rē-ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bind or fasten up; to bind fast: cui flavam religas comam? Hor.: Hector ad currum religatus, Cic. (with Gr. Acc.) comam religata nodo, Hor.—2. Esp.: Nautical t. t.: To fasten, or moor, a ship, etc., to the shore, etc.: naves ad terram, Cæs. B. Fig.: To bind, fasten: que (sc. prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., bound to external things, Cic. II. To unbind: junga manu, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. reliser.

rē-lino, lēvi, no sup., līnēre (Perf. Subj. Sync. relērēmus for releverēmus, Plaut.), 3. v. a. To unpick, unseal, open: rellvi dolla omnia, omnes series, Ter.: melia, Virg.

rē-linquo, liqui, lictum, līnquēre, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: 1. Prop.: To leave behind: quem si reliquissēm, Cic.: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle, Ov.—2. Fig.: To leave behind: excusationem ad Cæsarem, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. Of deceased or dying persons: To leave behind at death; to leave a person or thing: filiam, Ter.: fundos, Cic.—b. To leave, bequeath, give as a legacy, etc.: greges, Ov.: servum testamento, Quint.—c. To leave, appoint, nominate, constitute one's heir, etc.: (with second Acc. of further definition) heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.—2. To leave a thing behind; to leave remaining: to let remain, to allow to remain, to leave: Pass.; To be left, to remain: a. Prop.: duplis incliora reliquens, Hor.—b.

Fig.: ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur, Cæs.—Particular phrase: Relinquitur, etc., ut (c. Subj.): (a) *It remains that*, etc.: relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus, Cic.—(b) In a logical sense: *It follows that*, etc.: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tua genera sint caussarum, Cic.—3. To leave behind one in a particular state: (with second Acc. of further definition) quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. II. A. Gen.: To leave, go away from: 1. Prop.: domum propinquosque reliquissē, Cæs.—2. Fig.: vitam sub nube relinquitur, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Prop.: a. Of personal objects: To leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, etc.: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter.—b. Of things as objects: To leave, quit, abandon, forsake, give up, etc.: relicta non bene parvula, Hor.—2. Fig.: a. To leave, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish: rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.—b. To cease, leave off: (with Inf.) mirari, Lucr.—c. To leave untouched, unhurt, etc.: paucos, qui ex fugā evaserant, reliquerunt, Cæs.—d. To leave a person or thing in a particular state; to let remain, suffer to be, allow to go, etc.: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *relinquer*, *relinquer*.

rēliq-uāe (rell-, in poets), ārum, f. [reli(n)qu-o] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: The remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder of anything: Hirt.; Virg.—Particular phrase: Reliquiā cibi, or simply reliquiae, The refuse of food, i.e. the excrements: Cic.; Sen. B. Esp.: 1. Theavings, remains, remnants, fragments of food: Plaut.; Cic.—2. The remains, relics, ashes of a body that has been burned: Cic.; Virg.—3. The (unconsumed) remains of the flesh of a sacrifice: Suet. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Remainder, remains, remnants, rest, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. relique.

rēliq-uus (rell-) relictus as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] 1. Prop.: A. Gen.: That is left or remains, that is left behind, remaining: si qua reliqua res est, Cic.—As Subst.: reliquum, i. n. The rest, remainder, residue: vitæ, Liv.: belli, Tac.—Particular phrases: 1. Reliquum est, fold. by ut c. Subj.: *It remains that*: Cic.—2. Reliquum, etc.; also, aliquid reliqui, facere (a periphrase for reliquere): a. To leave behind, leave remaining: Cic.—b. Only with a negative: To leave undone; to omit, neglect: Sall.; Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. Of time: That is left or remains; subsequent, future: reliquæ vitæ dignitas, Cic.—Adverbial expression: In reliquum, For the future, in future, henceforward: Script. ap. Cic.—2. Mercant. t. t.: Of debts, etc.: Remaining, in arrears, outstanding: Cic.—As Subst.: reliqua, ōrum, n. The remainder of a debt; balance, or arrears: Cic.; Pl. II. Meton.: Of that which remains after a part just

mentioned : A. Plur.: *The remaining, the other*: murus quum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiâ definitus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **1. Reliqui**, ñrum, m. (sc. homines) *The rest, the others*: Cic.—**2. reliqua**, ñrum, n. *The remaining or other things; the rest of the things*: Cic.—**B. Sing.**: *The remainder, the rest of a thing*: reliquus populus, Cic.—As *Subst.*: **reliquum**, i, n. *The remainder, that which remains*: Cic.; Suet.: Particular phrases: Quod reliquum est, de reliquo, *As for the rest; as to, or with respect to, what remains*: Cic.

rellig- and **reliq-**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rê-lûcêo, lûxi, nò sup., lûcêre, 2. v. n. (*To send light back; hence*) *To shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light*: olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retourne*.
rê-lûcesco, lûxi, nò sup., lûcescêre, 3. v. n. *inch. To grow bright, glow, to shine, become clear*: Ov.; Pl.

rê-luctor, âtus sum, âri, i. v. dep. n. **I. Prop.**: Of personal subjects: *To struggle against anything, resist*: reluctant uxor, Tac. **II. Fig.**: A. Of things as subjects: *To struggle against; to resist*: reluctata luna, Ov.—**B. To oppose, resist; to be adverse or reluctant: diu precibus ipsorum reluctatum ægre vicerunt, Curt. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rélucter*.**

rê-mâcresco, mâcrûi, nò sup., mâcrescêre, 3. v. *inch. n. To grow very lean or thin*: Suet.

rê-mâlêdico, xi, ctum, êre, 3. v. n. *To return reproachful language, to abuse or revile back*: Script. ap. Suet.

rê-mando, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. *To send back word, to notify in return*: Entr.

rê-mânêo, mansi, nò sup., mânêre, 2. v. n. **I. Gen.**: *To stay or remain behind*: Catulus remansit, Cic.: apud aliquem, Cæs. **II. Esp.**: A. *To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure*: vestigia officii antiqui remanent, Cic.—**B. With an adjectival predicate**: *To remain, continue in a certain state or condition*: potentia senatûs gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

rê-mânô, perf. and sup. not found, âre, i. v. n. *To flow back*: Lucr.

rê-man-sio, ñis, f. [reman-eo] A. *staying or remaining behind; a remaining, continuing in one's place*: Cic.

rê-mêd-um, ñi, n. [re; med-eor] (*That which heals again; hence*) **I. Prop.**: A cure, remedy, medicine: Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: A means of aid, assistance, or relief; a remedy: rebus ægris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remède*.

rê-men-sus, a, um, P. of remctor, through root REMEN.

rê-mêo, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. **I. Prop.**: *To go or come back; to turn back, return*: in patriam, Ov.: nocte, Liv. **II. Fig.**: *To come back, return*: si natura juberet A certis annis ævum remeare peractum, Hor.

rê-mêtior, mensus sum, mêtiri, 4. v. dep. a. **I. Prop.**: *To measure or*

mete again or back: frumentum pecuniâ, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. **II. Met-on**: *To trace back*: astra, Virg. **III. Fig.**: A. *To go over in one's mind; to think over, reflect upon*: facta ad dicta, Sen.—**B. To measure or pass over again: t'ansmissum discrimen convalescenti remetiri, i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Pl. **Part. Perf. in Pass. force**, *Re-passed, traversed again*: pelagique remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg.**

rêmêx, Igis, m. [=remeg-s; for remig-s; fr. remig-o] **1. A rower, oarsman**: Cic.—**2. In collective force**: Rovers: Virg.

Rêmi, ñrum, m. *The Remi; a considerable people of Gaul (whose capital was the mod. Rheims)*.

rêmigâ-tio, ñis, f. [remig(a)-o] A. *rowing*: Cic.

rêmig-lum, ñi, n. [remig-o] **I. Prop.**: *A rowing*: Plant.; Pl. **II. Met-on**: A. **1. The oars**: Hor.—**2. Poet.**: Of wings: *Impulse, gliding motion*: Virg.—**B. The oarsmen, rowers**: Cic.
rêm-igo, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. and a. [rem-us] (*To use a remus; hence*) **I. Neut.**: *To row*: remigandum labor, Cæs. **II. Act.**: *To row*: alnum (=navem), Claud.

rê-migro, nò perf. nor sup., âre, i. v. n. *To remove, to return, or to journey back; to go back, return*. **I. Prop.**: *trans Rhenum in suos viros*, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *ad justitiam*, Cic.

rê-mîn-iscor, nò perf., isci, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [re; root MEX; v. comminiscor] **I. To recall to mind, recollect, remember**: A. Neut.: *reminiscenti recogno-scere*, Cic.: (with Gen.) incommodi, Cæs.—**B. Act.**: *dulces Argos, Virg. II. To call to mind, imagine, conceive*: plura bona, Nep.

rê-miscêo, nò perf., mixtum or mistum, miscêre, 2. v. a. *To mix again; to mix up, intermingle*. **I. Prop.**: *venenum cibo*, Sen. **II. Fig.**: *veris falsa remiscet*, Hor.

rêmiss-e, adv. [remiss-us] *Gently, mildly*: quam leniter, quam remisse, Cic.: (Comp.) remissius . . . instare, id.

rêmis-sio, ñis, f. [for remitt-sio; fr. remitt-o] **1. A relaxing, slackening; hence, a lowering, letting down: superciliorum, Cic.—**2. a. A slackening, relaxing, abating, remitting; relaxation, abatement: Cic.—**b. Slackness, laxness of mind, etc.**: Cic.—**c. Mildness, lenity, gentleness: Cic.—**3. Relaxation, recreation: Cic.; Tac.—**4. a. A remitting or foregoing of a penalty, etc.**: a remission, etc.: Cic.; Tac.—**b. A remission, abatement: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remission*.**********

rêmis-sus (for remitt-sus), a, um: **1. P. of remitt-o**.—**2. Pa.**: A. Prop.: A Gen.: *Slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: remissa corpora, Cic.: arcus, Hor.—(b) Esp.: *Thawed*: vere remissus ager, Ov.—**b. Fig.**: *Relaxed, not rigid, strict, or hard*: (a) In a good sense: (a) *Mild, gentle, easy*: remissior ventus, Cæs.—(b) *Cheerful, free*: open,

good-humoured, gay, merry: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic.—(b) In a bad sense: *Slack, negligent, remiss*: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Cæs.—As *Subst.*: **remissum**, i, n. *Slackness, negligence, remissness*: Sall.—**3. Pron.**, given up, or inclined, to anything: (Sup.) remississimo ad otium animo, Suet.

rê-mitto, misi, missum, mittêre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To let go back; to suffer, or allow, to go back; hence, to loosen, slacken, relax, anything*: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: a. Of any part of the body: *To let sink, or fall, down*: brachia, Virg.—**b. Of the effects of warmth: *To loosen, dissolve, melt, etc.*: mella, Virg.—**c. Of the ground: With Personal pron.: *To loosen itself; i. e. to become open or soft*: to thare, etc.: Tib. **B. Fig.**: **1. Act.**: a. (a) *To slacken, relax, abate*: contentionem, Cic.: (without Object) si hoc sibi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritimis custodiis, Cæs.—(b) *To cease, leave off, omit, etc.*, to do anything: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quærere, Hor.—(c) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To relax, abate*: Hor.; Cels.—**b. (a) Of the mind: *To relieve, recreate, refresh*: Liv.—(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To recreate, refresh one's self, etc.*: Nep.; Pl.—**c. (a) To free one from any thing; to give up, grant, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice a thing to anyone: quod natura remittit, Ov.: (without Object) remissum omnibus, Liv.—(b) *To resign, surrender, give up the possession of a thing*: Plaut.; Liv.—(c) *To allow, permit*: nec res dubitare remittit, Ov.—**2. Neut.**: *To decrease, abate*: quum remiscant dolores pedum, Cic. **II. A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: Of persons or things as objects: *To send back, despatch back, cause to go back*: remissis nunciis, Sall.: mulieres Romam, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: a. *To hurt back*: pila, Cæs.—**b. To fling back: calces, i. e. *to kick out behind*, Nep. **B. Fig.**: **1. To send back, return, etc.**: vocem memora alta remittunt, Virg.—**2. To return, give back, restore, resign: utramque provinciam, Cic.—**3. To return, repay: veniam, Virg.—**4. To refer a matter: causam ad senatum, Tac.—**5. To dismiss, reject, cast off or away: opinionem animis, Cic. **III. To give forth, yield, etc.: ut melius muria, quod testa marina remittit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *remettre*.********************

remixtus (-stus) (for remisc-tus) a, um, P. of remisc-o.

rê-môllo, mólitus sum, móltri, 4. v. dep. a. *To press, push, or move back or away*: remolliri pondera terræ, Ov.

rê-mollesco, nò perf. nor sup., êre, 3. v. n. *inch. I. Prop.*: *To become soft again; to become, or grow, soft*. sole Cera remollescit, Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. *To be softened, melted, touched*

precibus, Ov. — **B.** To be enervated or weakened: vino, Cæs.

rē-mollio, no perf., mollitum, mollire, 4. v. a. **I.** Prop.: To make soft, to soften: terram, Col. **II.** Fig.: A. To soften, mollify: eos remollitum, etc., Suet. — **B.** To soften, weaken, enervate: artus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ramollir.

rēmōrā-men, inis, n. [remor(a)-or] (That which delays; hence) A delay, hindrance: Ov.

rē-mordeo, no perf., morsum, mordere, 2. v. a. (Prop.: To bite; Fig.) To vex, torment, disturb: si juris mater, eni cura remordet, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. remordre.

rē-mōror, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: To stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay: in Italiā, Liv. **II.** Act.: To hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer: eae res, quae oteros remorari solent, Cic. **III.** Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Delayed, retarded, etc.: pomi jactu remorata (sc. Atalanta), Ov.

rēmōt-i-us, comp. adv. [remot-us] At a greater distance, more remotely: Cic.

rēmōd-tio, ōnis, f. [for remov-tio; fr. remov-co] A putting away, removing, removal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rémotion.

rēmōt-us (for remov-tus), a, um: 1. P. of remov-co. — 2. Pa.: Removed, i. e. afar off, distant, remote: A. Prop.: (Comp.) remotius antrum, Ov. — **B.** Fig.: Removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free from anything: (Sup.) sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) remot, fem. remôte.

rē-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre [synop. Muperf., remōrant, Hor.: — Inf. Perf., remōsse, Lucr.], 2. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To move or draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove: A. Prop.: remotis arbitris, Cic.: comas ad aures, Ov. **B.** Fig.: suspicionem ab se, Cic. **II.** Esp.: With Personal pron.: To remove one's self; i. e. to depart, withdraw, retire, etc.: Hor.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) remouvoir, (mod.) remuer.

rē-mūgo, perf. and sup. prps. not found, ire, 4. v. n. To bellow back; to respond, re-echo: totusque remugit Mons, Virg.

rē-mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, mulcere, 2. v. a. To stroke back: caudam, Virg.

remulc-um, i (for the most part only in Abl.), n. [ῥημυλκ-εω] Nautical t. t.: A tow-ropes, or any contrivance for towing: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. remorque.

remul-sus (for remulc-sus), a, um, P. of remulc-co.

Rēmūlus, i. m. Remulus: 1. Silvius; a king of Alba. — 2. A name of heroes, in Virg.

rēmūnēra-tio, ōnis, f. [remuner(a)-or] A repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rémunération.

rēmūnērōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. To repay, reward, recompense,

remunerate: either in a good or bad sense: meritum, Liv.: aliquem supplicis, Cat.: (without Object) remunerandi voluntas, Cic.

rē-murmūro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. (To send a murmur back; hence) To murmur back, remurmur: remurmurat unda, Virg.

r. rēmūs, i, m. [prob. for ret-mus; fr. root ēpes or ēper, whence ἐπέ-σω, ἐπέ-μω] (The rowing thing; hence) An oar. **I.** Prop.: Cæs.; Virg. — Particular phrases: Remis vel isque, velis remis, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, with sails and oars, etc., i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: A.: 1. Of wings: alarum, Ov. — 2. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. — **B.** Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rame.

2. Rēmūs, i, m. Remus; the twin-brother of Romulus.

rē-narro, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. To tell over again; to relate: fata divum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. renarrer.

rē-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. **I.** Prop.: To be born again; to grow, or spring up, again: renascuntur pinnae, Cic.: corpore de patrio parvum phenicia renasci, Ov. **II.** Meton.: To come forth again: to spring up or rise again: ab stirpibus latus renata urbs, Liv. **III.** Fig.: To be renewed, to revive: Troie renascens alite ingubri Fortuna, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. renaître.

rēnā-tus, a, um, P. of rena-scor.

rē-navigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. To sail back: **I.** Neut.: in Cumana regna, Cic. **II.** Act.: Achéron invius Renavigari, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. renaviguer.

rē-nō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To unspin; to undo, unravel what has been spun: fila, Ov.

rēnes, renum (renium, Pl.), m. [ῥήνες] The kidneys, reins: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rein.

rē-nidēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.; prps. for re-niteo] **I.** Prop.: To shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent: non ebur neque aureum Meā renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To shine: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. **B.** Esp.: 1. To shine or beam for joy; to be glad, cheerful: adiecisse prædam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. — 2. To smile, laugh: vultu renidente, Tac.

rēnide-sco, no perf. nor sup., scēre, 3. v. n. [renide-o] To grow bright, to shine: Lucr.

rē-nitor, prps. no perf., niti, 3. v. dep. n. To strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist. **I.** Prop.: alter motus alteri renititur, Pl. **II.** Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicent sese, Liv.

1. rē-nō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To swim back: Hor.

2. rēno (rhe-), ōnis, m. [a Celtic word] The reno or rheno; an animal

of northern countries; prob. the rein deer: Cæs.

rē-nōdo, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To untie, unbind, loosen: coniam, Hor.

rēnōvā-men, inis, n. [renov(a)-o] (That which renews; hence) A renewing, renewal: Ov.

rēnōvā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1.: a. Prop.: A renewing, renewal: Cic. — **b.** Fig.: A renewing, repetition: Liv. — 2. Mercantile t. t.: A renewing of interest, compound interest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rénovation.

rē-nōvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: To renew, restore: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. To repair, for the purpose of using: veteres arcūs, Prop. — 2. Mercantile t. t.: To renew or redouble interest, i. e. to take interest on interest, take compound interest: renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: To renew, restore: societatem, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. — 2. With Personal pron.: To renew or refresh one's self: Cic.

rē-nūmēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.** To count up, count over: aliqui, Cæs. **II.** To pay back again; to repay: dotem huc, Ter.

rēnūtiā-tio (renunciā-), ōnis, f. [renunci(a)-o] A report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement: Cic.

rē-nuntio (-nuntio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I.**: A. Gen.: To bring or carry back word; to report, give notice, declare, announce: hoc mihi renunciant, Plaut.: (Impers. Pass.) mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliae, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Prop.: Politic. and Law t. t.: a. To state officially; to report, declare, proclaim, announce, etc.: legationem, Cic.: (without Object) imperant pullario: Ille renunciat, id.— **b.** To announce, declare, etc., someone as elected or appointed to an office: aliquem consulem, Cic. — 2. Meton.: To announce, report, etc.: renuncio vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. **II.** (To send a message in opposition to something previously stated or agreed upon; hence) To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce: hospitium ei renunciat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. renoncer.

rē-nūto, nūi, no sup., nūēre, 3. v. n. and a. (To nod back the head; hence) To deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse. **I.** Neut.: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor. **II.** Act.: convivium, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) renuer.

rē-or, rātus sum, Inf. not found, 2. v. dep. [root RE or RA; prps. akin to re-s] (Prop.: To reckon, calculate; Fig.) To believe, think, imagine, judge, suppose, deem, etc.: hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic.

rē-pāgūla, ōrum, n. [re; PAG, root of pa(n)go] (*Things fastening back or behind*; **I. Prop.**: Bolts or bars of a door: Cic.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: Bars, restraints, limits.

rē-pandus, a, um, adj. Bent backwards, turned up: calceoli, Cic.

rēpārā-bilis, e, adj. [repar(a)-o] That may be repaired, restored, or regained; retrievable, repairable: damnū, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparable*.

rē-parco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I. Neut.**: To be sparing with anything: suaviis, Plaut. **II. Act.**: To spare; to refrain or abstain from: facere, Lucr.

rē-pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: To get, acquire, or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew: exercitum, Liv.: aliquid ex agro, Cic.: corpora labori, i. e. to fit again for labour, Ov. **B. Esp.**: Merc. t. t.: To procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with something: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. 1. To renew, restore, etc.: tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.—2. To seek to arrive at, etc.: latentes oras Classe, Hor.—B. To refresh, restore, revive, recruit: animos, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réparer*.

rēpastinā-tio, ōnis, f. [repastin(a)-o, to dig again] Agricult. t. t.: A digging up again: Cic.

rē-pecto, no perf., pexum, pectere, 3. v. a. To comb again, to comb: coma repera, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *repeigner*.

rē-pello, repelli (also, repelli), repulsum, repellere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To drive, crowd, or thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.: homines armis, by arms, Cic.: foribus repulsus, from the doors, Hor.: aera aere repulsa, Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. To drive away, reject, remove: dolorem a se, Cic.—B. To drive, force, compel to anything: aliquid ad aliquid, Plaut.—C. To ward off, keep off, repel: vim, Cic.—D. To reject, disdain: preces, Ov.—E. To refuse, reject, decline to accept, etc.: diadema, Suet.

rē-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To weigh back again: æquaque formosæ pensa rependis heræ, i. e. return in equal weight, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To pay back again or in return; to pay with the same weight; to purchase a thing with its weight in money, etc., Cic.: pro Gracchi capite aere aurum repensum, Cic. **III.**: A. To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward, in a good or bad sense: magna, Virg.—B. To redeem, ransom: auro repensum miles, Hor.—C. To balance, counterbalance: fatis contraria fata rependens, Virg.

1. **rē-pens**, entis, P. of re-po.
2. **repens**, entis, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Sudden, hastily, unexpected, unlooked for (mostly in Nom. Sing.): repens adventus hostium, Cic.: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr.—A verbal expression: Repens, Suddenly, unexpectedly: Ov. **II. Meton.**:

New, fresh, recent: neque discerneres, quid repens, aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.

rēpen-so, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for repend-so; fr. repend-o] To make up for, counterbalance, recompense: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen.

rēpen-sus (for repend-sus), a, um, P. of repend-o.

rēpent-e, adv. [repens, repent-is] Suddenly, unexpectedly: Cic.; Virg.

rēpentin-o, adv. [repentin-us] Suddenly: mori, Cic.

rēpentin-us, a, um, adj. [repens, repent-is] (Pertaining to the repens; hence) **I. Prop.**: Sudden, hastily, unlooked for, unexpected: mors, Cic.: (Comp.) nimbus repentinior, App.; Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of persons: Upstart: homines, Cic.

1. **rēpercut-sus** (for repercut-sus), a, um, P. of repercut-o.

2. **rēpercut-sus**, ūs, m. [for repercut-sus; fr. repercut-o] A rebounding, reiteration, repercussion, of light, sound, etc.; reflection, echo, counter-pressure: Pl.: vocis, Tac.

rē-percutio, percussus, percussum, percutere, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.**: To strike, push, or drive back; to cause to rebound: discus repercussus, Ov. **II. Fig.**: A. To cast back, retort, repel: orationes dicto, Pl.—B. To avert: fascinationes, Pl. **III. Meton.**: A. Of light, etc.: To reflect: repercussus . . . Phœbo, Ov.—B. Of sound, etc.: To re-echo, reverberate, resound: repercussæ valles, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répércuter*.

rē-perſio, repēri (also, reppēri), repertum, repērire (Fut. Pass., reperibitur, Plaut.:—Inf. Pass., reperieris, Lucr.), 4. v. a. [prob. for re-pario] (To produce again; hence) **I. Prop.**: To find, meet with, either by searching or by accident: curculiones in tritico, Plaut. **II. Fig.**: A. Gen.: To find, find out, discover: veræ amicitie difficillime reperiantur in iis, qui, etc., Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. a. Act.: To find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain a person or thing to be of such a kind or in such a state: re ipsa repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: (without Object) sic reperiebat, Cæs.—b. Pass.: To be found, discovered, recognised, to be of such a kind, or in such a state, etc.: vestræ sententiæ optimo cuique infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur, Cic.—2. To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover: nihil novi reperies, Cic.—3. To find, obtain, procure, get: salutem sibi, Cæs.

rēper-ta, ōrum, n. plur. [reper-io] Inventions: præclara, Lucr.

rēper-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A discoverer, inventor, deviser, author: Virg.; Tac.

rēper-tus, a, um, P. of reper-io.

repēt-ens, entis, P. of repēt-o.

repēt-entia, æ, f. [repentens, repent-is] (A recalling to mind; hence) Memory, remembrance: Lucr.

repēt-itio, ōnis, f. [repēt-o] **I. Gen.**: A repetition, in speaking or writing: Quint. **II. Esp.**: Rhetor.

t. t.: A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétition*.

repēt-itor, ōris, m. [id.] One that demands back, a reclainer: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répétiteur*.

repēt-itus, a, um, P. of repēt-o.

repēt-o, pēti or pēti, pētium, pētēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: To fall upon, or attack, again or anew: Nolam armis, Liv. **B. Fig.**: To prosecute again: si quem quis repetere vellet, Suet. **II. To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit** a person or thing: Penates ab orā Hispanā, Hor. **III. A. Prop.**: To fetch, bring, or take back: ad hæc repetendā, Cæs.: eum Syracusas, Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. To take hold of or undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat, etc.: prætermissa, Cic.: susurri Composita repetantur horā, Hor.—2. In discourse: To draw, deduce, derive: populi originem, Cic.—Particular expressions: Repetere memoriā, etc., memoriā alioquius rei, memoriā ex aliquā re, aliquid or simply repetere, To call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect: Cic.; Liv.; Pl.; Virg. **IV. A. Gen.**: To demand back again; to demand or claim what is due: 1. Prop.: bona sua, Cic.—2. Fig.: dignitatem, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. Politic. t. t.: Of the fœdles: Repetere res, To demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty; hence, in gen. to demand satisfaction: Cic.—2. Law t. t.: Res repetere, To demand back or reclaim one's property before a court: Cic.—3. Pecuniæ repetundæ, or simply repetundæ, Money (or other things) extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): Cic.

repētundæ, ārum, v. repeto.

repēxus (for repect-sus), a, um, P. of repect-o.

repē-ſio, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 3. v. a. **I. A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To fill one's self, or itself; to become filled again by one's own agency: Ov. **B. Fig.**: To supply, make up for, complete: quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. **II. A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To fill up, make full, or fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.—2. Esp.: Of the effect of the winds: To fill, or swell, up: undas Cogentes rursus replet, sc. Etesias, Lucr. **B. Fig.**: 1. a. Gen.: To fill, fill up: populus sermone, Virg.—b. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To fill one's self; to become filled by one's own agency: Cic.—2. To complete, make up in full numerum, Lucr.

repēl-tus, a, um: 1. P. of repēl-o.
—2. Pa.: Filled, full: a. Prop.: pomis et odore florum repletum (sc. cornu), Ov.—b. Fig.: vi morbi repleto, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *replet*.

replicā-tio, ōnis, f. [replic(a)-o]

a folding, rolling, turning, or bending back again: Cic.

replīcā-tus, a, um, *P.* of replic(a)-o.

rē-plīco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I.* *P.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: To fold or roll back; to bend or turn back: labra, Quint.—2. Esp.: Of light, etc.: To reflect: radios solis, Sen. *B.* Fig.: To bend, or turn, back: in se sepe replicatur (sc. acumen), Sen. *II.* (Prop.): To unfold, unroll, open: Fig.: To unfold, unroll, turn over: annalium memoriam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répliquer*.

rēp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to *ερεω*] *I.* Prop.: To creep, crawl: per angustam tennis nitidula rimam Reperat in eumeram frumenti, Hor. *II.* Fig.: A. Of persons or things moving slowly: To creep, crawl, etc.: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor.—B. Of language, etc.: To crawl; i. e. to be low, common, mean: sermones Repentes per humum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rampier*.

rē-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, pōnere (*Perf.* Ind., repositi, Plaut.:—*Part. Sync.*, repōstus, a, um, on account of the metre in all hexameter poems), 3. *v. a.* *I.* *P.* Prop.: To lay, place, put, or set back again; i. e. to lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place; to replace, restore, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: nos in sceptrā, i. e. reinstatē, Virg. *B.* Fig.: 1. To put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew: reponi deterioribus (sc. virtutibus), Hor.—2. Of a play, etc.: To represent over again, to repeat: Hor.—3. To describe again, to represent anew: Achillem, Hor.—4. To repay, requite, return: tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.: (without Object) semper ego aulitor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. *II.* To place or bend backwards: mollia crura reponit (sc. pullus), Virg. *III.*: A. 1. Gen.: To lay aside or away for preservation; to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: a. Prop.: fructus, Cic.: caseum hielem, Virg.—b. Fig.: niente repōstū Iudiciū Paridis, Virg.—2. Esp.: To lay up in the earth, etc., i. e. to bury: eadem (sc. gratia) sequitur tellure repōstus, Virg.—B. To lay aside, lay down, lay by, put away: arma omnia, Cæs. *IV.* To put in return or in the place of; to substitute: A. Prop.: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. *B.* Fig.: preclarum diem illis repositi, Verria ut agerent, Cic. *V.*: A. Prop.: To lay, place, put, set a thing anywhere: grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. *B.* Fig.: 1. To lay, place, put: in vestra mansuetudine causam totam repono, Cic.—2. To place, count, set, reckon: honines in deos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reposer*.

rē-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I.* Prop.: A. Gen.: To bear, carry, or bring back: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: legiones classe, in the fleet, Tac.: exercitum Britannia, from Britain, Cic. *B.* Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To return: Hirt.—2. To carry off, bear away; to get, gain, ob-

tain; nihil, præter laudem, Cic. *II.* Fig.: A. Gen.: To bring back: verba reportat (sc. Echo), Ov. *B.* Esp.: To bring back, carry back an account, etc.; to report: nuncios... reportat Advenisse viros, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rapporter*.

rē-posco, perf. *prps.* not found, *no sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* *I.* Prop.: To demand back, to ask for again: pecuniam, Tac.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) eum simulacrum Cereis, Cic. *II.* Fig.: To ask for, claim, demand, exact, require, as something due: ab altero rationem vitæ, Cic.: natos ad pœnas, Virg.

rēpōs-itus (-tus), a, um, 1. *P.* of repono, through true root *REPOS*; *v. pono init.*—2. Pa.: Remote, distant: penitusque repōstas Massylum gentes, Virg.

rēpos-tor, ōris, m. [repono, through id.] A restorer: templorum, Ov.

rēpostus, a, um, *v. repositus*. **rē-pōt-ia**, ōrum, n. [re; pot-o] (*A* drinking again; hence) A drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor.

rēpræsentā-tio, ōnis, f. [repræsent(a)-o] *I.* A representing, representation: Quint.—2. Mercant. t. t.: A cash-payment: Cic.

rē-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [re; præsens, præsenti-s] *I.* Gen.: To make present; i. e. to bring before one; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: templum representabat memoriam consultatū mei, Cic. *II.* Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: To pay immediately or on the spot; to pay in ready money: quam summam representari jussit, Suet.: (without Object) si qua etiam jactura facienda sit in representando, Cic.—2. Meton.: To do, perform, or execute any act immediately, without delay, or forthwith; hence, not to defer or put off; to hasten: medicinam, i. e. to employ immediately, Cic.: iras, i. e. to fulfil immediately, Liv.—B. 1. Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: To obtain, or receive, in ready money, immediately, or on the spot: pecuniam usaram alicui, Cic.—2. Meton.: To get, or have, at once, immediately, etc.: diem promissorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *représenter*.

rē-prēhēdo (-prendo), prēhendī, prēhensum, prēhendere, 3. *v. a.* *I.* A. Prop.: To hold back; to hold fast, take hold of, seize: membra, Ov. *B.* Fig.: 1. To hold fast; to take or lay hold of; to retain, seize, etc.: nec porro poterunt ipsi (sc. sensus) rēprēndere sese, Lucr.: (without Object) revocat virtus, vel potius rēprēhendit manu, Cic.—2. To hold back, check, restrain from doing something: ne quid dicerem, Ter.—3. To hold back, hinder, prevent, from something: ab exitio rēprēndere euntes, Lucr.—4. To hold back, check, restrain, curb: vestros cursus, Prop.—5. To check, restrain an erring person: aliquem, Cic. *C.* Meton.: 1. To blame, censure, and fault with, rebuke, rēprēndē: vir

bonus et sapiens versus rēprēndēdū inertes, Hor.—2, in Rhet.: To refute, expose nude de reprehendendo, Cic. *II.*: A. Prop.: To lay hold of again; to catch, seize, take again: elapsum semel non ipse possit Jupiter rēprēndere, Phaed. *B.* Fig.: To recover, restore, etc.: quod erat prætermissum, id rēprēndisti, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprandre*.

rēprēhen-sio, ōnis, f. [for rēprēhend-sio; fr. rēprēhend-o] *I.* A checking, check, in speaking: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension: Cic.—b. Meton.: A fault: Cic.—3. Rhetor. t. t.: A refutation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rēpréhension*.

rēprēhen-so, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *intens.* [for rēprēhend-so; fr. rēprēhend-o] To hold back or detain with eagerness: singulos, Liv.

rēprēhen-sor, ōris, m. [for rēprēhend-sor; fr. id.] *I.* Prop.: A blamer, censurer, reprehender: Cic.; Ov. *II.* Meton.: An improver: Cic.

rēprēhen-sus (for rēprēhend-sus), a, um, *P.* of rēprēhend-o.

repmendo, ere, *v.* rēprēhendō.

repmes-sor, ōris, m. [for rēpmes-sor; fr. rēpmis-o, through true root *REPMIS*] A restrainer, represser, limiter: Cic.; Eut.

repmes-sus (for rēpmis-sus), a, um, *P.* of rēpmis-o, through true root *REPMIS*.

rē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, prīmēre, 3. *v. a.* [for rē-premo] *I.* Prop.: To press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain: letiferos rēpressit Sirius æstus, Sil.: retroque pedem cum voce rēpressit, Virg. *II.* Fig.: A. Gen.: To check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress: furorē, Cic. *B.* Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To control, check, restrain one's self: Plaut.; Ter.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprimer*.

rē-prōbo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* To disapprove, reject, condemn: voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprouver*, reprocher.

rēprōmis-sio, ōnis, f. [for rēpromitt-sio; fr. rēpromitt-o] Mercantile t. t.: A counter-promise: Cic.

rēprōmitt-o, prōmisi, prōmissum, prōmittēre, 3. *v. a.* *I.* A. Prop.: Mercantile t. t.: To promise in return, to engage or bind one's self: alicui partem, Cic. *B.* Fig.: To promise in return, etc.: ad hunc gustum totum librum rēpromitto, Pl. *II.* To promise again or anew: imperatorem rēpromittens, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reprémittre*.

rep-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens.* n. and a. [rep-o] To creep, crawl. *I.* Neut.: A. Prop.: hospes, Claud. *B.* Fig.: 1. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: silvas inter reptare salubres, Hor.—2. Of animals: lanigerae reptant pecudes, Lucr. *II.* Act.: To creep or crawl through—so only in the *Part. perf.*, reptatus, a, um, Crept or crawled through: Creta tenero Teo anti, Claud.

rēpudiā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [repudi(a)-o] *a rejection, refusal, disavowing*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudiation*.

rēpudiō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [repudi-um] *I. Prop.*: Law *t. t.*: Of persons married or betrothed: *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsus, Suet.: virginem, id. *II. Meton.*: *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: gratiam, Cæs.: virtus nimis repudianda est, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repudier*.

rēpudi-um, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to re; pūdeo] *Of married or betrothed parties: A casting off, putting away of the opposite party; a dissolution of the marriage contract; a separation, divorce, repudiation*: Plaut.; Suet.

rēpūrasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *I. Prop.*: *To become a boy again*: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A. To become childish*: Plaut.—*B. To play, off, frolic, like a child*: Cic.

rēpugnā-ns, ntis, *P. of repugn(a)-o*. — *As Subst.*: *repugnantiā*, ium, *n. plur.*: *Rhet. t. t.*: *Contradictions*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnant*.

rēpugnā-ter, adv. [for repugnānt-ter; fr. repugnans, repugnānt-is] *Unwillingly, with repugnance*: Cic.

rēpugnā-tia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] *1. A means of resistance, opposition*: Pl.—*2. A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugnance*.

rēpugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. I. Prop.*: *To fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self*: in repugnando, Liv.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Cæs. *II. Fig.*: *A. To resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against*: 1. *Neut.*: repugnante naturā, Cic. *2. Act.*: quod fieri contra coram natura repugnat, Lucr.—*B. To disagree with, be contrary to*; of several things compared together, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant: simulatio . . . amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repugner*.

rēpul-sa, æ, *f.* [repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello init.] *I. Prop.*: *Politie. t. t.*: *A refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A rejection, denial, refusal, repulse*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) repulse, repulse*.

rēpuls-a-ns, ntis, *P. of obsol. repuls(a)-o* [re; pulso] *I. Prop.*: *Driving or beating back*: colles verba, re-echoing, Lucr. *II. Fig.*: *Repelling*: dicta, Lucr.

1. **rēpul-sus**, a, um, *P. of repel-lo, through root REPUL; v. pello init.*

2. **rēpul-sus**, ūs, *m.* [through id.] *A driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation of light, sound, etc.*: Lucr.; Claud.

rēpungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* *To prick or goad again*: Fig.: animos, Cic.

rēpur-go, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To clean, cleanse, or clear again*: humum saxos, Ov. *I. Fig.*:

To purge away; to take away, remove, for the sake of cleansing: quicquid in Æneā fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. repurger*.

rēputā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [reput(a)-o] *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. reputation*.

rē-pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To count over, reckon, calculate, compute*: solis defectiones, Cic. *II. Fig.*: *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon*: aliquid, Cic.: multa secum, de civium licentiā, Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. réputer*.

rē-quiete, ētis or ēi, *f.*: 1. *After-rest, i. e. rest, repose from labour, suffering, care, etc.; relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation*: Cic.; Ov.—*2. Rest, repose*: Lucr. ¶ Neither the Dat. Sing., nor any of the cases of the plural number are found.

rē-quiesco, quēvis, quētum, quiescere (Pluperf. sync., requierant, Cat.: requiescet, id.; requiesce, Liv.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: *I. Neut.*: *A. Prop.*: 1. *Gen.*: *To rest one's self, or it's self; to rest, repose*: requiescendi studium, Cic.: luce sacrā requiescat humus, Tib.—*2. Esp.*: *Of the dead*: *To rest, repose in the grave, etc.*: Cic. *B. Fig.*: *To repose, find rest, take consolation*: ubi animus ex multis miseris requievit, Sall. *II. Act.*: *To let rest, cause to rest; to stop, stay, arrest*: mutata suos requierunt flumina cursis, Virg.

rēquīe-tus, a, um: 1. *P. of requiesco*. — *2. Pa.*: *Rested, refreshed*: miles, Liv.: (Comp.) terra requietur, Col.

rē-qui-ro, quīsvi or quīsti, quīsitum, quīrēre, 3. *v. a.* [for re-quaero] *I. Gen.*: *To seek again; to look after, to seek or search for; to seek to know, to ask or inquire after*: juvenem oculis, Ov.: (Impers. Pass.) requiratur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic.—*Particular phrases*: *Requirere ex, or ab, aliquo aliquid (or a clause), To ask, demand, enquire anything of a person; to question a person about anything*: Cic.; Tac. *II. Esp.*: *A. Prop.*: *With the accessory idea of need*: 1. *Act.*: *To ask for something needed; to need, want, require*: auxilium, Cic.—*2. Pass.*: *To be required, i. e. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello virtutes animi requiruntur, Cic. *B. Meton.*: *To perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: libertatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. requérir*.

rēquis-itus (for requies-itus), a, um, *P. of requiro, through root REQ-UES; v. quaero init.*

rēs, rei (rēi, with *e* long: Lucr.: rei, Gen., monosyll. at the end of the verse, id.), *f.* [akin to pō-ua, from pē-ua] (That which is spoken of; hence) *I. Gen.*: *A thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, etc.*: Cic.; Liv.; Hor. *II. Esp.*: *A. An actual thing; the thing itself; reality, truth, fact*: Cic.—*Particular phrase*: *Re verā or (as one word) revera, In truth, in fact, in reality, really, truly, indeed*: Cic.—*B. Ef-*

fects, substance, property, possessions: Cic.—*C. Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal*: Plaut.; Ter.—*D. Cause, reason, ground, account*: only in the connection *eā* (hac) *re*, and *eam ob rem*, adverbially: *Therefore, on that account*: Plaut.; Lucr.; Cic.—*E. An affair, matter of business, business*: Cic.

—*Particular phrase*: *Res aliquid est cum aliquo, or res est cum aliquo, To have to do with anyone*: Cic.—*F. A case in law; a lawsuit, cause, suit*: Cic.—*G. Res publica, also as one word, respublica, also, simply res*: *The common weal, commonwealth, state, republic; also, civil affairs, administration, or power, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rien*.

rē-savio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. *v. n.* *To rage again*: Ov.

rēsālūtā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [resalut(a)-o] *A greeting or salutation in return*: Suet.

rē-sālūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To greet or salute in return, return a salutation*: neminem, Cic.

rē-sānesco, sātūi, *no sup.*, sānescere, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: animum, Ov.

rē-sarcio, *no perf.*, sartum, sarcire, 4. *v. a.* *To patch or mend again; to repair, restore*: *I. Prop.*: tecta, Liv. *II. Fig.*: damnum, Suet.

rē-scindo, scēdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. *v. a.* *I. Prop.*: *To cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open*: pontem, to break down, Cæs.: manibus cōlum, Virg. *II. Fig.*: *To annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.*: acta, Cic.: beneficium, Cic. *III. Meton.*: *To open*: si quis ferro potius rescindere summum Uleris os, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. rescinder, rescindre*.

rē-sciscio, scōvi or scōi, scōitum, sciscēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* *To learn, find out, ascertain a thing*: quum id rescierit, Cic.: simul atque Carmina ro scieris nos fingere, Hor.

rēscis-sus (for rescis-sus), a, um, *P. of rescis(n)d-o, through true root RESCIS*.

rē-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribēre, 3. *v. a.* *I. A. Gen.*: *To write back or in return, to reply in writing*: hoc, Hor.: Pompeius rescripserat sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse, Cæs. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To write in reply to, or against, an oration, etc.*: Quint.; Suet.—*2. Politie. and Law t. t.*: *To answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision*: Suet.—*3. In account-books*: *To make an entry per contra; to place to one's credit*: inde, = *to pay back, to repay*: Cic.—*4. Milit. t. t.*: *To transfer from one kind of troops to another*: decimam legionem ad equum, Cæs. *II. A. Gen.*: *To write over again, write anew*: actiones, Pl. *B. Esp.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist*: legiones, Liv. *III. To write*: ex quo perspicuum est et cantūs tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis, et carmina, i. e. songs consisting of written

words, and airs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. récrire.

rescriptum, i, n. [for rescriptum; fr. rescrib-o] *An imperial rescript: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. rescrit.*

rescriptus (for rescrib-tus), a, um, P. of rescrib-o.

re-sécro, scēti, sectum, scēare, l. v. a. I. Prop.: *To cut loose, cut off: partem exiguum de tergore, Ov. II. Fig.: To cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain: spatío brevi spem longam rescēces, Hor.*

re-sécro (-sacro), no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. a. [for re-sacro] *To free from a curse: Nep.*

resec-tus, a, um, P. of resec-o.

resec-ūtus (for resequ-utus), a, um, v. resequ-or.

re-sēnino, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. a. *To beget or produce again, reproduce: Ov.*

re-sēquor, scēcutus or scēquutus, scēqui (only in Perf. and Part. Perf.), 3. v. dep. a. *To follow in speaking, i. e. to answer, reply to one: aliquam, Ov.*

re-sēro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [etym. dub.; either, re; 2. sero: or re; sera] *(To) disjoin; to put the bolt or bar back; hence* I. Prop.: *To unlock, uncloze, open: portas lūsti, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To open, uncloze, lay open: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. B. Esp.: To disclose, reveal something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov.*

re-servo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. I. *To keep back, save up as if for future use; to reserve: inimicitias in aliud tempus, Cic. II. To keep back from perishing; to save, preserve: omnes, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. réserver.*

re-sē-s, rēsidis (Nom. Sing. does not occur), adj. [for resid-s; fr. resid-o] *(That) remains sitting; hence* 1. *That stays behind, remaining: plebs in urbe, Liv. — 2. Motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy: viridescque movebit Tullus in arma viros, Virg.*

re-sīdeo, sēdi, no sup., sīdēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To sit down, settle anywhere: consessu exstructo, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of feathers, etc.: To settle, or gather, on the body, etc.: residunt curribus asperae Pelles, Hor. — B. Of things: To settle, or sink down; to sink, subside: si montes redissent, Cic. III. Fig.: To sink or settle down; to abate, grow calm, subside: tumida ex irā tum corda residunt, Virg.*

re-sīdo, sēdi, no sup., sīdēre, 3. v. n. I. Prop.: *To sit down, settle anywhere: consessu exstructo, Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of feathers, etc.: To settle, or gather, on the body, etc.: residunt curribus asperae Pelles, Hor. — B. Of things: To settle, or sink down; to sink, subside: si montes redissent, Cic. III. Fig.: To sink or settle down; to abate, grow calm, subside: tumida ex irā tum corda residunt, Virg.*

rēsid-ūtus, a, um, adj. [resid-o] I. Gen.: *This is left behind; that remains over and above; remaining, residuary: odium, Cic. — As Subst.: residuum, i, n. A remainder, residue; the rest: Suet. II. Esp.: Mercantile l. l.: Of payments: Outstanding, due: pecunie, Cic. — As Subst.: residua, ōrum, n. Arrears, dues: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. résidu.*

rē-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. I. A. Prop.: *To unseal, open: literas, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy: tabularum fidem, Cic. — 2. To disclose, reveal: venientia fata, Ov. C. Meton.: To open, uncloze: lumina morte, Virg. II. (Prop.): To transfer in an account; to assign back to one; Meton.: To give back, resign: cuncta, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. résigner.*

rē-silio, silii, no sup., silire, 4. v. n. [for re-salio] I. Prop.: *Of living subjects: To leap, or spring back: in lacis, Ov. II. Meton.: Of things as subjects: A. To rebound, recoil, spring back: resiliere guttas, Pl. — B. To recoil; to start, or shrink, away from: a iugo, Flor. — C. To retreat, retire, draw back, recede: resiliit (sc. Taurus mons) ad Septentriones, Pl. III. Fig.: To recoil, start, or shrink, from: ab hoc crimine resiliere videt, Cic.*

rē-simul, a, um, adj. Turned up; turned or bent backwards: Ov.

rēsina, a, f. [prps. akin to p̄rvin] Resin, rosin: Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. résine.

rēsīn-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] Resined: Juv.

rē-sipio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. a. [for re-sapio] *To savour, taste, or smack, of something; to have a savour, or flavour, of something. I. Prop.: picem, Pl. II. Fig.: Epicurus minime respiciens patriam, Cic.*

rē-sipisco, ivi or ii (dī once in Cic.), no sup., iscēre, 3. v. n. inch. [resip-io] *To recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover: Ter.; Cic.; Pl.*

rē-sisto, stiti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. n. I. *To stand back, remain standing anywhere; to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue: A. Prop.: qui restitissent, Cic. B. Fig.: ego in hoc resisto, I stop at this, pause here, Cic. II. To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition or resistance: cecro Marte resistunt, Virg.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. III. To stand up again, to rise again: Fig.: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. résister.*

rēsōlū-tus (for resolv-tus), a, um, P. of resolv-o.

rē-solvo, solvi, solūtum, solvère, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To loose or loosen; i. e.* 1. *To unyoke: equos, Ov. — 2. To untie, unbind, unfasten: vestes, Ov. — 3. To release, set free from: virginem catenis, Ov. — 4. To separate: fila, Ov. — 5. To open: literas, Liv. — 6. To melt, dissolve: aurum, Lucr. — 7. To melt, thaw, etc.: nivem,*

Ov. — 8. Of the soil: With Personal pron.: To become loose, soft, friable, crumbling, etc.: Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg. — 9. To disperse, dissipate, scatter, etc.: tenebras, Virg. — 10. To relax: inmania terga resolvit (sc. Cerberus) Fusus humi, Virg.

B. Esp.: 1. *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble the body, etc.: Ov. — 2. To pay a debt, sum of money, etc.: Plaut. II. Fig.: A. 1. To disclose, lay open, show, reveal, etc.: Lucr. — 2. To release, liberate, set free: teque piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor. — 3. To do away with, end: litem lite, Hor. — 4. Of care, sorrow, etc.: To banish, dispel, set free from, etc.: Virg. — 5. To unravel, detect, etc.: dolos tecti ambaesque, Virg. — 6. To abolish: vectigal et onera commerciorum, Tac. — B. 1. To relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, Tac. — 2. To pau: ea summo studio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. résoudre.*

rēsōnā-bilis, e, adj. [reson(a)-o] Resounding: Echo: Ov.

rē-sōno, āvi, no sup., āre, l. v. n. and a. I. Neut. A. Prop.: *(To) send a sound back; hence: To sound or ring again; to resound, re-echo: resonabat eburnea telorum custos (= pharetra), Ov.: (with Gr. Acc.) litoraque alyconem resonant, acalanthida dumi, Virg. B. Fig.: To resound, re-echo: gloria virtuti resonat, Cic. II. Act.: A. To give back the sound of; to resound, to re-echo with anything: formosam resonare doces Amaryllidis silvas, Virg.: in fidibus testudine resonatur (sc. sonus) aut cornu, Cic. — B. To make resound or re-echo: lucoas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. résonner.*

rēsōn-us, a, um, adj. [reson-o] Resounding, re-echoing: voces, Ov.

rē-sorbeo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To suck back, swallow again: Tac.; Hor.*

respec-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, l. v. intens. n. and a. [respic-io; through true root RESPEC] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: "Gen.: *To look back, behind, or round: repeatedly or earnestly: ad tribunal, Liv. — 2. Esp.: To turn one's face round to the ground, when lying down: Lucr. B. Fig.: 1. To gaze around: lethi janua . . . vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. — 2. To cast a look behind: intuentes et respectantes, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To look earnestly, or repeatedly, at: alius alium, Tac. B. Fig.: 1. To regard: si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. — 2. To look for, expect: par munus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. respecter.*

respec-tus, ūs, m. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A looking back or about: Liv. — b. Meton.: A. A refuge, retreat, asylum: Cic.; Liv. — 2. A looking round upon or at: Cic. — 3. (Prop.): A looking at some object; Meton.: Respect, regard, consideration: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. respect.*

rē-spergo, spersi, spersum, spargere, 3. v. a. [for re-spargo] I. Prop.: *To sprinkle over anything; to besprinkle, bestrew: manūs, os, simulacrum sanguine, Cic. II. Fig.: To*

besprinkle, bespatter, etc.: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

rēspersio, ōnis, f. [for respersio; fr. respergo] *A sprinkling over, besprinkling*: Cic.

rēspersus (for resperg-sus), a, um, P. of respergo.

rēspiciō, spexi, spectrum, spicere (old form of *Subj. perf.*, respexis, Plaut.), 3. v. n. and a. [for re-specio] I. A. Neut.: *To look back or behind*: circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.—B. Act.: *To look back upon*: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.—2. *To look back for*: aliquam, Virg.—3. *To see behind one, at one's back, or in one's rear*: Virg. II. A. Neut.: 1. Prop.: *To look, turn one's eyes, etc.*: respice ad me huc, Plaut.—2. Fig.: *To look*: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, i. e. *was centered in him*, Cæs.—B. Act.: 1. Gen.: *To look at, regard, look to*: exemplar vite, Hor.—2. Esp.: a. (a) In a good sense: *To look at with solicitude, i. e. to have a care for*; to regard, be mindful of, consider, etc.: quæ (sc. libertas), sera tamen, respexit inermem, Virg.—(b) In a bad sense: *To think of, remember, for harm*: ad vos, devota capita, respiciant di, Just.—b. With Personal pron.: *To think of or have regard for one's self*: Cic.

respirāmen, mis, n. [respir(a)-o] (*The breathing thing*; hence) *The wind-pipe*: Ov.

respirā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. a. Prop.: *A breathing, respiration*: Cic. b. Fig.: *A breathing in the course of an action, i. e. an intermission, pause*: Cic.; Liv.—2. *An exhalation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respiration*.

respirā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] *A drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration*: Cic.

rēspiro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: A. 1. Prop.: *To take breath again, to respire*: ad respirandum, Cic.—2. Fig.: a. *To fetch one's breath again, to recover breath*; to recover, revive, be relieved or refreshed after anything difficult, etc.: a metu, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) ita respiratum, Liv.—b. Of the exertion or passion itself: *To abate, diminish, cease*: Cic.—B. *To breathe or blow back*: quod nisi respirent venti, etc., Lucr. II. Act.: *To breathe or blow back or out*; to exhale: animam a pulmonibus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *respirer*.

rēsplendēo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 2. v. n. *To shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent*. I. Prop.: fulvā resplendent fragmina arenā, Virg. II. Fig.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *resplandre*, (mod.) *resplendir*.

rē-spōndēo, spondi, sponsum, spondere, 2. v. a. and n. I. Prop.: *To promise a thing in return for something else; to offer or present in return*: so, only in a few examples, in the phrase par pari (dat.) respondere, *To return like for like*: Plaut.; Ter.; Cic. II. Meton.: A. *To answer, reply, respond*: I. Gen.: a. Act.: hoc quidem verbum respondit mihi, Plaut.—b.

Neut.: respondet Lælius, Cic.—2. Esp.: Neut.: a. Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc.: *To give an opinion, advice, decision, response*: Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; Nep.—b. Of a person summoned: *To answer to one's name, i. e. to appear*: casu tum respondere vadato Debebat, Hor.—B. Neut.: *To answer to*; to agree, accord, or correspond, with a thing: amoris amore respondere, i. e. *to repay it*, Cic. III. Fig.: Neut.: A. 1. *To answer, respond, respond, re-echo, etc.*: respondent flebile ripæ, Ov.—2. *To give an answer to, i. e. propose a match for*: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinæ tumultus silvestribus, Cic.—B. *To appear, be present*: ad tempus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *répondre*.

rēspōn-sio, ōnis, f. [for respond-sio; fr. respond-eo] *An answer, reply; a refutation*: Cic.

rēspōn-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. intens. [respond-eo] Of lawyers: *To give an answer, opinion, advice*: Cic.

rēspōn-so, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [for respond-so; fr. respond-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To return an answer; to answer, reply, respond*: neu quisquam responset, Plaut. B. Esp.: Of servants, etc.: *To answer back*: num ancillæ aut servi tibi Responsant? Plaut. II. Fig.: A. *To answer, respond, respond, re-echo*: ripaque lacusque Responsant circa, Virg.—B. *To suit, etc.*: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor.—C. *To withstand, resist, oppose*: cupidinibus, Hor.

rēspōn-sum, i, n. [for respond-sum; fr. id.] I. Gen.: *An answer, reply, response*: Cic. II. Esp.: *An answer, reply of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; an opinion, response, oracle*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *respon*, (mod.) *réponse*, also (Eccl.) *répons*.

rēspōn-sus (for respond-sus), a, um, P. of respond-eo.

respublica, reipublicæ, v. res. ¶ Hence, Fr. *république*.

rēspitō, spūl, no sup., spūtere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To spit back or out*: Cic. II. Meton.: *To cast out, eject, expel, etc.*: quas natura respuit, Cic. III. Fig.: *To reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept*: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.

rēstagnō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: *Of water*: *To run over, overflow*: Liv. II. Meton.: *Of the inundated place*: *To be overflowed, etc.*: Cæs.

rēstaur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [re; *staur-o*; cf. instaurō inī.] (In transitive force, *To make to stand again*; hence) I. Prop.: *To restore, repair, rebuild*: theatrum, Tac. II. Fig.: *To renew, repeat*: bellum, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restaurer*.

rēstillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To drop back, to instil again*: Cic.

rēstinc-tio, ōnis, f. [for resting-tio; fr. resting-uo] *A quenching* (of thirst): Cic.

rēstinc-tus (for resting-tus), a, um, P. of resting-uo.

rēstinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem, Cic. (*without Object*) omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. II. Fig.: *To extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy*: bellum, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *To quench, slake, assuage, allay*: sitim rivo, Virg.—B. *Of wine, etc.*: *To remove the fiery heat of by mixing water*; to mix, etc.: Faleri Pocula prætereunte lymphā, Hor.

rest-io, ōnis, m. [rest-is] (*One having a restis*; hence) 1. *A ropemaker, ropeseller*: Suet.—2. *One who is scourged with ropes*: Plaut.

rēstipūla-tio, ōnis, f. [restipul(a)-o] *A counter-engagement, counter-obligation*: Cic.

rēstipulor, perf. prps. not found, āri, 1. v. dep. *To stipulate, promise, or engage in return*: Cic.

restis, is (Acc. Sing. mostly restim; sometimes restem; Abl. Sing. mostly reste), f. [etym. dub.] *A rope, cord*: Plaut.—Prov.: Ad restim res rediit, *The affair has returned to the rope*; i. e. *matters are come to such a pass that a man might hang himself*: Ter.

rēst-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [rest-o] *To stay behind; to loiter, tarry, hesitate*: Liv.

rēstittō, āvi, ātum, āre, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo] I. Gen.: *To put up or set up again; to replace*: A. Prop.: Minervam (=Minervæ statuum), Cic. B. Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem, Cic. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. *To give back, deliver up, return, restore* a person or thing belonging to a person or place: agrum Ventibus, Liv.—2. *Politic and Law t. t.*: *To bring back or restore to a previous state or condition*; to recall, reinstate a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc.: restitutus in patriam, patriam ipsam restituit, Liv.—B. Meton.: 1. *Of things*: *To deliver up again; to make restitution of, restore*: nihil erat, quod restitui posset, Cic.—2. *Of a previous judicial sentence, or of injustice committed*: *To reverse, i. e. to make null and void*; to make good again, repair: Cic.—C. Fig.: *To restore to a former state or condition*; to re-establish, etc.: aliquem rursum in gratiam, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restituer*.

rēstittū-tio, ōnis, f. [restitu-o] 1. *A restoring, restoration*: Suet.—2. *A replacing, reinstating one condemned, or proscribed, in his former condition*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restitution*.

rēstittū-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A restorer*: Cic.; Liv.

rēstittū-tus, a, um, P. of resting-uo **rēsto, stiti, no sup., stāre** (*Perf. Subj., restaverit, Prop.*), 1. v. n. I. *To stop behind, to stand still*: Prop. II. (*To withstand, resist, oppose*; hence) *To stand firm, hold out, not yield*: paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. (*Impers. Pass.*) ut restatur, id. III.: A. Gen.: *To be left, remain*; quæ (sc. studia) ei sola in malis restiterunt, Cic. (*Impers.*)

pers.) restat, ut his ego me ipse regam
solerque elementis, Hor. B. Esp.:
With reference to the future: To re-
main for, await one: Cic.: Lucr. ¶
Hence, Fr. *rester*.

restrict-e, adv. [restrict-us] I. Closely, sparingly: facere, Cic.: (Sup.) restrictissime, Pl.—2. Closely, strictly, exactly, precisely: Cic.

restrict-tus (for restrig-tus), a, um: 1. P. of restrig(n)-o, through root restrig. —2. Pa. a. P. Prop.: Bound fast, bound up, tight, close: togæ, Suet.—b. Fig.: (a) Close, niggardly, stingy: restricti et tenaces, Cic. —(b) Moderate, modest, etc.: (Comp.) restrictus, Pl. —(c) Strict, stern, rigorous, stringent: imperium, Tac.

re-stringo, strinxī, stricturn, stringere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: To draw back tightly; to bind back or fast, etc.: restrictis lacertis, Hor. B. Fig.: To confine, restrain, restrict, check, etc.: animum maestitia, Tac. II. To draw back, unfasten, unclothe, open: dentes, i. e. to show the teeth, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *restringre*.

re-sūdo, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. To sweat: Curt.

resul-to, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. intens. n. [for resal-to; fr. resili-o, through true root RESAL] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To spring or leap back, to rebound: tela irrita galeæ clipeoque, Virg. B. Esp.: Of sound: To reverb-erate, resound, re-echo: Virg. II. Meto n.: Of places, etc.: To give back a sound; to resound, re-echo, reverber-ate: Virg. III. Fig.: Of pun-nciation or words: To leap, hop; i. e. to produce a jumping, or jerking effect: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résulter*, "to result."

re-sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. To take up again, take back, resume. I. Prop.: arma, Tac. II. Fig.: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *résumer*.

re-sūpino, no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: To bend or turn back: assurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv. II. Fig.: To make proud or elated, to puff up: aliquem, Sen.

re-sūpinus, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Bent back or backwards: lying on one's back, or with the face up-wards; supine: Ov. B. Esp.: Of a proud person who walks along with the head back: Ov. II. Fig.: Lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. To rise or raise one's self again, to appear again. I. Prop.: de mediis aquis, Ov. II. Fig.: re-lictis, per quos resurgeret bellum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *resourdre*.

re-suscito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (Prop.): To raise up again; Fig.: To rouse again, revive, resuscitate: positam iram, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ressusciter*.

resū-tus, a, um, P. of obsol. resu-o [re; su] Ripped open: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

retardā-tio, ōnis, f. [retard(a)-o]

A hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retardation*.

re-tardo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard: A. Prop.: aliquem in viā, Cic.—B. Fig.: loquacitatem, Cic. II. Neut.: To tarry, remain behind, delay: tum antecedendo, tum retardando, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retarder*.

re-taxo, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. To censure, reprove: Suet.

rete, is, n. (Abl. Sing., retī, Plaut. more freq., rete.—Collat forin, Acc., retēm, Plaut.) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A net: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Of ab-stract things: A net, toil, snare: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rets*.

retec-tus (for reteg-tus), a, um, P. of reteg-o.

re-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To uncover, bare, open: thecam, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To dis-close, make visible: diem, Ov.—B. To discover, disclose, reveal: scelus, Virg.

re-tēndo, tendi, tentum or tens-um, tendere, 3. v. a. To unbend; to release from tension; to slacken, relax: arcum, Ov.

reten-sus (for retend-sus), a, um, P. of retend-o.

reten-tio, ōnis, f. [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] I. Prop.: A holding back, a holding in: Cic. II. Fig.: A withholding: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retention*.

1. **reten-to**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. intens. [id.] I.: A. Gen.: To hold back firmly; to keep back; to hold fast: equos arcti, Ov. B. Esp.: With Per-sonal pron.: To restrain one's self: sese, Auct. Hor. II.: To preserve, maintain: hominum vitas, Cic.

2. **re-tento**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. To try or attempt again; to reat-tempt: digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyrae, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retenter*.

1. **reten-tus** (for retend-tus), a, um, P. of retend-o.

2. **reten-tus**, a, um, P. of retin-eo, through true root RETEN.

3. **reten-tus**, ūs, m. [retin-eo; through true root RETEN] A holding fast, grasping: Claud.

re-texo, textū, textum, texere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: To unweave, un-ravel, what has been woven: telam, Cic. B. Meto n.: I. Of bodies: To de-compose: Lucr.—2. To lessen, dimin-ish: luna quater plenum tenuata re-texit orbem, Ov. C. Fig.: To break up, cancel, annul, reverse: scriptorum quaque, i. e. to revise, correct, Hor. II. To weave again or anew; to rewe-peat: idemque retexitur ordo, Ov.

retex-tus, a, um, P. of retex-o.

reti-ārus, ūs, m. [rete, (uncon-Gen.) reti-is] (One pertaining to a rete; hence) A retiarius; i. e. one who fights with a net, a net-fighter (a kind of gladi-ator, who endeavoured to hold his ad-versary by throwing a net over his head): Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétiare*.

retice-nis, ntis, P. of retice-o.

reticent-la, æ, f. [reticens, re-ticent-is] I. Gen.: A keeping silent,

silence: Cic. II. Esp.: Rhet. 4. 4.1 A pause in the midst of a speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réticence*.

re-ticō, ūs, no sup., āre, 2. v. n. and a. [for re-taceo] I. Neut.: To be silent, keep silence: A. Prop.: Of liv-ing subjects: quum Sulpicius reticu-isset, etc., Cic. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: lyra, quæ reticet, Claud. II. Act.: To keep a thing silent; to keep secret, conceal: quæ audierat, Sall.: multaue præterea lingue reticenda modestæ, Ov.

retē-icūlum, i, n. dim. [ret-e] (A small rete; hence) 1. A little net, a cloth made like a net, a network bag for carrying or keeping anything in; a reticule: Cic.; Hor.—2. A network cap for confining the hair: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*reticule*, corrupted to) *ridicule*.

retīnā-cūlum, i, n. [for retine-culum; fr. retine-o] (That which serves for holding back, etc.; hence) A hold-fast, band, tether, halter, hairs, cable: Virg.; Ov.

retīne-nis, ntis: 1. P. of retine-o.—2. Pa.: Holding fast, tenacious, ob-servant of anything: (with Gen.) juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: (Sup.) retinentissimus, Gell.

retīnent-la, æ, f. [retinens, retin-ent-is] A retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

re-tīno, tīnūi, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for re-teneo] I.: A. Prop.: To keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain: homines, Cic.: ægre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Cæs. B. Fig.: aliquem in officio, Cic. II. To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: A. Prop.: oppidum, Cæs. B. Fig.: veritatem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *reténir*.

retis, is, v. rete init.

re-tōno, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. To thunder back, resound: loca, Cat.

re-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torqu-ere, 2. v. n. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: oculos sepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To wheel round: Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To change, alter, etc., one's mind: Virg.—B. To retort, fling back, etc.: scelus in auctorem, Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retorquer*.

re-torridus, a, um, adj. Parched up, dried up, burned up: Pl.

retor-tus (for retorqu-tus), a, um, P. of retorqu-eo.

retractā-tio, ōnis, f. [retract(a)-o] Hesitation, refusal (only in Abl. with sine): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétractation*.

retractā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of re-tract(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Revised, corrected: (Comp.) retractatus, Cic.

re-tracto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. I. To take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, under-take anew, etc.: A. Prop.: arma, Liv. B. Fig.: 1. To rehandle, re-consider, etc.: omnia diligenter, Cic.: (without Object) augemus dolorem re-tractando, id.—2. To repeat an act: Lucr. II.: A. Neut.: To withdraw

one's self from an act; to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: quid jam, Turne, retractas? Virg.—**B. Prop.** *To withdraw, retract anything:* dicta, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rétracter*.

retrah-ōs (for retrah-tus), a, um: **1. P.** of retrah-o.—**2. Pa.** *Drawn back, lying back, remote, distant:* (Comp.) retractior a mari murus, Liv.

rē-trāho, trahi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. **I.** **A. Prop.** **1. Gen.** *To draw back, withdraw:* to call back: manum, Cic.—**2. Esp.** **a.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To withdraw one's self, retreat, retire, etc.*: Cic.; Lucr.—**b.** *To drag back, bring back a fugitive:* Tarracinā comprehensos omnes retraxerunt, Liv. **B. Fig.** *To draw back, withdraw, remove, etc.*: aliquem a republicā, Cic. **II.** **A. Prop.** *To draw again or anew:* aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatūs, Tac. **B. Fig.** *To bring forth or to light again:* to make known again: aëriali monumenta, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *retraire*.

rē-trībūo, trībui, trībūtum, trībūēre, 3. v. a. *To give back, return, restore, repay:* illis fructum, Cic. ¶ Hence, (in late Lat. meaning of "to require," etc.) Fr. *retribuer*.

rētro, adv. [re] **I. Prop.** *Of place: Backwards, back:* on the back side, behind: abducere rētro longē capita ardua ab ictu, Virg.: vestigia rētro Observata sequor, id. **II. Fig.** **A.** *Of time: Back:* in time back, in past times, before, formerly: Cic.—**B.** *In other relations: Back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand:* Cic.

rētrōcēd-ens, entis, **P.** of obsol. *retrocedo* [ro]tro; cedo] *Going back or backwards:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (Law t.) *rétrécissant*.

rētro-grādīor, no perf., grādī, 3. v. dep. n. *To go back or backwards, to retrograde:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *retrograder*.

rētro-rsum (-rsus), adv. [contr. fr. *retro-versum*] **I. Prop.** *Back, backwards:* Hor. **II. Fig.** *Back, backwards, in return, in reversed order:* Cic.

rētro-versus (-vorsus), and synop. *retrorsus*), a, um, adj. *Turned back or backwards:* Ov.: Pl.

rē-trūdo, no perf., trūsūm, trūdēre, 3. v. a. *To thrust back:* me invitum, Plaut.

retrū-sus (for retrud-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of retrud-o.—**2. Pa.** *Removed, concealed:* a. **Prop.** *simulacra decorum, Cic.—b. Fig.* *voluntas, Cic.*

rē-tundo, tūdi (rettūdi, Phœd.), tūsūm (retunsus, Plaut.), tundēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** *To bend, or pound, back anything sharp, i. e. to blunt, dull:* ferrum, Cic. **II. Fig.** *To blunt, dull, weaken, restrain, check, etc.*: aliquem, Cic.

retūn-sus (for retund-sus), a, um, **P.** of retund-o.

rētū-sus (for retud-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of retund-o; through true root *RETUD-*, 2. **Pa.** *Blunted, blunt, dull:*

a. Prop. *ferrum, Virg.—b. Fig.* *ingenia, Cic.*

Reudignī, ōrum, m. *The Reudigni; a people in the north of Germany.*

rē-us, i, m., -a, e, f. [re-s] **Law** **1.1.** *(One belonging or pertaining to law; hence) 1. A party to an action (res), whether plaintiff or defendant:* Cic.—**2.** **a. Prop.** *A party obliged, or under obligation, to do or pay anything; one answerable, or responsible, for anything; a debtor:* Fest.—**b. Fig.** *One who is bound by anything, who is answerable for anything, a debtor:* voti reus, bound by a vow (in having obtained one's desire), Virg.—**3.** **a. One who is accused or arraigned: a defendant, prisoner, criminal, culprit: Cic.—**b.** With a statement of the crime or the punishment: *One guilty of any crime, one condemned to any punishment:* Cic.; Ov.**

rē-vālesco, vālūi, no sup., vālescēre, 3. v. n. *inch. To grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state, or condition:* to recover: **I. Prop.** *quā* (sc. ope) revalescere possem, Ov. **II. Fig.** *Laodicea, tremore terræ prolapsa, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac.*

rē-vōho, vohi, vectum, vōhēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To carry or bring back, to convey back:* tela ad Graios, Ov. **B. Esp.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To return in any way; to drive, ride, sail, etc., back:* Hor.; Liv. **II. Fig.** **A. Gen.** *To bring back: famam optimam ex Bithyniā revexit, Pl. B. Esp.* *Pass. in reflexive force: To go back:* Cic.

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** **A. Gen.** *To pluck or pull away; to pull or tear out; to tear off or away:* cruce[m] quæ fixa est ad portum, Cic.; telum altā ab radice, Virg. **B. Esp.** *To tear, or break, apart; to rend asunder:* humum dente curvo, Ov. **II. Fig.** *To tear, or rend, away:* cuius totius consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriā revulsus: cinerem manesque, Virg.

rē-vēlo, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. *To unveil, uncover, lay bare:* frontem, Tac.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

rē-vēnlo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. *To come again, come back, return:* **I. Prop.** *reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut.: domum, Cic. II. Fig.* *ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. revenir.*

rē-vento, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. *intens. To come back, return:* Lucr.

rē-verbēro, āvi, ātūm, āre, i. v. a. *To beat, cast, or drive back; to repel:* **I. Prop.** *saxa, Sen. II. Fig.* *iram Fortunæ, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. réverbérer.*

rēvēre-ndus, a, um: **1. P.** of revere-or.—**2. Pa.** *Inspiring awe, venerable:* nox, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérend*.

rēvēre-ns, ntis: **1. P.** of reverer.—**2. Pa.** *Respectful, regardful, reverent:* (Comp.) sanctus et reverentius visum de actis deorum credere,

quam scire, Tac.: (Sup.; also, with Gen.) Gabinium reverentissimam mei expertus, Pl.—**b. Bashful, modest: ora, Prop.**

rēvēre-ns, ntis, **P.** of revere-or. **rēvēren-ter**, adv. [for reverenter; fr. reverens, reverent-is] *Respectfully:* Pl.: (Comp.) reverentius, Tac.: (Sup.) reverentissime, Suet.

rēvēren-tia, e, f. [fr. id.] **1.** *(A reverencing, etc.; hence) a. Prop.* *Timidity arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear; respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence:* Tac.; Juv.—**b. Meton.** *Personified: Reverence; as a deity:* Ov.—**2.** *(A being revered, etc.; hence) Deference, regard, veneration for a person or thing:* Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révérence*.

rē-vērōr, vērītus sum, vērēri, 2. v. dep. a. *To stand in awe or fear of:* to regard, respect, honour: to fear, be afraid of: to reverence, revere: oratores, Tac.: suspicionem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *révéler*.

rēver-sio (revor-), ōnis, f. [for revert-sio; fr. revert-o; and for revert-sio; fr. revert-o] **1.** *Of living beings: A turning back before reaching one's destination:* Cic.—**2.** *Of things: A returning, return:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *réversion*.

rēver-sus (for revert-sus), a, um, **P.** of revert-or.

rēverto (-vorto), ēre, v. revertor imit.

rē-vertor (-vortor), versus sum, verti (old Inf. revertor, Phœd.), 3. v. dep. n. (the authors of the ante-Aug. age make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *Part. reversus*, only from the active root: reverti, revertēram, revertisse, etc.: but in the present tenses the active form is unusual, and prps. critically certain only in revertit, Lucr. 5, 1152 [re; verto] **I. Prop.** *To turn back, turn about; to come back, return:* reversus ille, Cæs.: persæpe revertit ex itinere, Cic. **II. Fig.** **A. Gen.** *To return:* nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. **B. Esp.** *In speech (after a digression): To return, revert to a theme:* ad propositum, Cic.

rēvic-tus, a, um, **P.** of revinc-o through root REVIC.

rē-vinclo, vinxī, vinctum, vīnere, 4. v. a. **I. Prop.** *To bind back, or backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten:* zonam de poste, Ov.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) ecce mandis juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. **II. Fig.** *To bind fasten, etc.: mentem amora, Cat. III. Meton. **A.** *Of liquids: To stiffen, freeze, etc.: latices in glaciem, Claud.—B.* *To gird:* latus ense, Prop.*

rē-vincō, vici, victum, vīncēre, 3. v. a. **I. Prop.** *To conquer, vanquish, subdue:* victrices catervæ Consiliis juvenum revictæ, Hor. **II. Fig.** **A.** *To conquer, vanquish, subdue:* vires aliquā ratione revictæ, Lucr.—**B.** *To repress, check, overpower:* revicta conjurato, Tac.—**C.** *To convict:* to refute

asprobo: nunquam hic neque suo, neque amkorum, iudicio revinctur, Cic.

revinc-tus, a, um, *P.* of revincio.

reviresco, vīrti, no sup., vīrescere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To become green again: lassus revirescere silvas, Ov. II. Meton.: Of an old man: To become young again: spes est... revirescere posse parentem, Ov. III. Fig.: To grow strong, or vigorous, again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive: ad renovandum bellum revirescent (sc. res), Cic.

re-viso, perf. and sup. not found, ēre, 3. v. n. and *A.* Neut.: To look back on a thing; to come back, or again, to see; to pay a visit again: furor ille revisit, Lucr. II. Act.: To go, or come, to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. reviser, "to revise."

revivisco (-vivesco), vixi, no sup., viviscere, 3. v. n. *inch.* I. Prop.: To come to life again; to be restored to life; to live again: reviviscit eorum aliquis, Cic. II. Fig.: To revive, etc.: civitates suis legibus usæ revixerunt, Cic.

revocā-bilis, e, adj. [revoc(a)-o] That may be recalled, or revoked; revocable; with a negative, for irrevocable: Prop.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. révocable.

revocā-bis, mēis, n. [id.] (That which calls back; *A.* calling back, or away; a recall: Ov.

revocā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] 1. *A.* A calling back: Cic.—b. Rhet. t. t.: A withdrawing, withdrawal, revocation: Cic.—2. A recalling, calling off, withdrawal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. révocation.

re-voco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall: aliquem ex itinere, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. (a) Milit. t. t.: To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw soldiers, etc.: Cæs.—(b) In other than milit. language: To recall, call back: (Nepturnus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov.—b. To call for the repetition of a speech, etc.; to call back an actor: Cic.; Pl. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To call back, recall; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off or away; to withhold, restrain: studia, Cic. et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulcro, facile illa revocabo, id.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: To withdraw, retire: Cic.—b. To apply, reduce, refer a thing to something as a standard: omnia ad artem et ad præcepta, Cic.—c. To recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. C. Meton.: Of things: To draw, or fetch, back; to withdraw, to turn back, etc.: pedem ab alto, Virg. II. To ask back again, to invite in return: Cic. III. To call again, summon anew: easdem tribus, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. révoquer.

re-volo, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. I. Prop.: To fly or wing the way back: celeres revolant ex equore

mergi, Virg. II. Fig.: To speed, or hasten, back: telum, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. revoler.

revolū-bilis, e, adj. [for revolv-bilis; fr. revolv-o] That may be rolled back: pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov.

revolū-tus (for revolv-tus), a, um, *P.* of revolv-o.

re-volv-o, volvi, vōlūtum, volve-re, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A.* Gen.: To roll back: hiernus auster revolvit fluctus, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. Of the heavenly bodies, time, etc.: With Personal pron., or Pass. In reflexive force: To roll itself back, revolve, return: Virg.; Pl.—2. Pass. In reflexive force: *A.* To return, to come or go back: Cic.—b. To fall, sink, or roll, back: Virg.; Ov.—3. Of a book, etc.: To unroll, turn over, read over, repeat: Liv.; Hor.—4. To unroll, unwind: fila, Sen. II. Meton.: To go over, or traverse, again: iter omne revolvens, Virg. III. Fig.: *A.*: 1. To lead, or conduct, back; to bring again: ir. eadem nos revolvit paupertas, Quint.—2. Pass. In reflexive force: To return to anything: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvuntur, Cic.—3. To relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon: sed quid ego hæc nequicquam ingrata revolve? Virg.—B. To go through or experience again: iterumque revolvare casus Iliaos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) révoluer.

re-vómo, vōmū, no sup., vōmēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: To spew or vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge: I. Prop.: fluctus pectore, Virg. II. Fig.: victoriam, Flor. III. Meton.: Of the sea: To cast up again: purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revomebant, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. revomir.

revorsio, ōnis, etc., v. rever.

revul-sus, a, um, *P.* of revel-lo, through root REVUL, v. vello inlo.

1. **rex**, régis, m. [= reg-s; fr. reg-o] I. Prop.: *A.* Of men: 1. Gen.: *A.* A ruler of a country, a king: Cic.—As Adj.: Ruling, that rules, etc.: populam late regem, Virg.—b. A tyrant, despot: Cic.—c. Relig. t. t.: For priest: Suet.—2. Esp.: The King (of Persia): Ter.; Suet.—B. Of deities: King, ruler, sovereign, etc.: Virg.; Ov. II. Meton.: *A.* Of persons, animals, or things: 1. For head, chief, leader, master, etc.: Virg.; Phaed.; Pl.—2. Of a governor, preceptor of youth: Hor.—3. Of the leader, king in children's games: Hor.—4. Of the son of a king or chieftain; a prince: Virg.—5. Of a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor.—6. Reges sts. signifies The king and queen: Liv.—sts. the whole royal family: id.—B. The character, sentiments, or feelings of a king: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. roi.

2. **Rex**, regis, m. [1. rex] Rex; a Roman name.

Rhādamanthus, i, m., 'Ραδάμανθος (Staff-shaker). Rhadamanthus; a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhæti, etc., v. Rati, etc.

Rhamnus, untis, f., 'Ραμνός.

Rhamnus; the most northern town of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.

—Hence, 1. **Rhamnū-sus**, a, um, adj. Rhamnusian: virgo, i. e. Nemesis, Cat.—As Subst.: Rhamnusia, æ, f. (sc. dea) The Rhamnusian goddess, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.—2. **Rhamnū-sis**, idis, f. The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis: Ov.

rhapsōdīa, æ, f. = ῥαψῳδία. A rhapsody: secunda, i. e. the second book of the Iliad, Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhapsodie (ra-).

1. **Rhēa**, æ, f. Rhea (an old Italian name): 1. Rhea Silvia; daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.—2. The name of a fabled priestess in Virg.

2. **Rhēā**, æ, f., 'Pēa. Rhea; another name for Cybele.

rhēda, æ, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] A four-wheeled carriage: Cæs.

rhēd-ārius, a, um, adj. [rhed-a] (of, or belonging to, a rhēda: muli, Var.—As Subst.: rhedarius, ii, m. (sc. auriga) The driver of a rhēda: Cic.

Rhedōnes (Red-), um, m. [Northern word = Fern-people] The Rhedones or Redones; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

Rhēgium (Reg-), ii, n., 'Ρήγιον. Rhegium or Regium; a town of Italy on the Sicilian Straits (now Reggio): —Gr. Acc., Rhegium, Ov.—Hence, **Rhēg-ini**, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Rhegium.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, i, m. I. Prop.: The Rhine. II. Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans. ¶ Hence, Fr. Rhin.

Rhēsus, i, m., 'Ρήσος. Rhesus; a Thracian king, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy.

rhētor, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ: 1. A teacher of oratory or rhetoric; a rhetorician: Cic.—2. An orator (with the accessory notion of contempt); a rhetorician, sciolist: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhéteur.

rhētoric-ē, adv. [rhetoric-us] In an oratorical or rhetorical manner; oratorically, rhetorically: Cic.

rhētoricōtēros, i, adj. = ῥητορικώτερος. More, or too, oratorical: Lucil. an Cic.

rhētoricus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικος. Of, or belonging to, a rhetorician; rhetorical: doctores, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. rhetorica, æ, -e, ēs, f. The art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.; Quint.—2. rhetorica, ōrum, n. Rhetoric: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhétorique.

rhinōcēros, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερος (Horn-nose). I. Prop.: A rhinoceros: Pl. II. Meton.: A vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. rhinocéros.

Rhipæi (-phæi, Rip-), montes, The Rhipæi, Rhipæi, or Ripæi; a mountain-range in the north of Scythia.—Hence, **Rhipæ-us** (Rhiphæ-), a, um, adj. Rhipæan.

rho, n. indecl. = ῥω. *Rho; the Greek name of the letter ρ*: Cic.

Rhōdānus, i, m. [prob. Northern word = *The swift-passer or swift-flower*] *The Rhodanus; a river of Gaul (now the Rhone)*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhône*.

Rhōdōpē, ēs, f., ῥωδοπή [prob. "The rose-faced thing" or "The roscate Mountain"; cf. a modern name of one of the Swiss Alps, *Monte Rosa*] I. Prop.: *Rhodope; a mountain-range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus*. II. Meton.: *Thrace*.—Hence, **Rhōdōp-ēnus**, a, um, adj. *Thracian*; vates, i.e. *Orpheus*, Ov.

Rhōdōs (-us), i, f., ῥωδός [prob. "A thing with roses": i.e. here "Rose-island" Ῥωδοσὶς Rhodus]. I. Prop.: *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation (now Rhodes)*.—Hence, **Rhōd-ius**, a, um (-iensis, e), adj. Of, or belonging to, Rhodes; *Rhodian*.—As Subst.: **Rhōdiū**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians*. II. Meton.: *The nymph of the island of Rhodes*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Rhodes*.

1. Rhētēus (-ēus), a, um, adj., ῥητεός. I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the promontory of *Rheteum*; *Rhetean*.—As Subst.: **Rheteum**, i, n. (sc. mare) *The sea about the promontory of Rheteum*. II. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, *Troy*; *Trojan*: ductor, i.e. *Æneas*, Virg.

2. Rhôteus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. *Rheteus; a Rutulian*.

Rhætus, i, m. *Rhætus*: 1. *A giant*.—2. *A centaur*.—3. *A companion of Phineus*.—4. *A king of the Marsians*.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος: 1. *A magician's circle*: Prop.—2. *A kind of flat-fish*; ppes. a *turbot*: Hor. ¶ Hence (in late Latin meaning "a rhombus"). ¶ Hence, Fr. *rhombe*.

rhomphæa, æ, f. = ῥομφαία. *A long missile weapon (or perhaps, a large broad sword) of barbarous nations*: Liv.

Rhōsōs, i, f., ῥώσοις. *Rhosos; a town of Cilicia*.—Hence, **Rhōs-īæus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Rhosos*.

rhythmicus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός. *One who pays attention to rhythm or who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition*: Cic.

rhythmos (-us), i, m. = ῥυθμός. *Symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rythme*.

ric-inium (rec-), ī, n. [rica, a veil] (*A thing pertaining to or with a rica*; hence) *A mantle, with a hood or veil attached*: Cic.

ric-tum, i, n. -tus, ūs, m. [ri(n)g-or, through true root, rie] (*A wide opening of the mouth*; hence) 1. Of persons: *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open*: Lucr.: Cic.—2. Of animals: *Gaping or distended jaws*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ric-tus*.

rid-ō, risi, risum, ridēre, 2. v. n. and a. [prob. Boeotian κριδ-ω = γελαω] I. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To laugh*: ridet-

que (sc. deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: *To laugh pleasantly, to smile*: cui non risere parentes, Virg.—B. Fig.: Of things, *To laugh or smile, to look cheerful or pleasant*: domus argento, Hor.—2. *To laugh in ridicule, to mock*: muneribus æmuli, Hor. II. Act.: A. Gen.: *To laugh at, laugh over anything*: hæc, Cic.: vitia, Tac. B. Esp.: 1. *To smile upon one*: me ridet, Plant.—2. *To laugh at, ridicule a person or thing*: ridetur largitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rire*.

ridicūl-, adv. [ridicul-us] 1. *Laughably, jokingly, humorously*: Cic.—2. *Ridiculously*: Cic.

rid-iculus, a, um, adj. [rid-eo] (*Making to laugh, or exciting laughter*; hence) 1. In a good sense: *Laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious*: Of living beings: *facetious, ridiculous*: Cic.: (Sup.) *tum sum ridiculissimus*, Plant.—Particular expression: *Ridiculum*, used parenthetically: *Illos comical*: Ter.—As Subst.: a. **ridicul-us**, i, m. *A jester, buffoon*: Plaut.—b. **ridiculum**, i, n. *Something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.*: Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous*: *ridiculus aliis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ridicule*.

rig-ēō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to ῥιγ-ω, frig-eo] I. Prop.: *To be stiff or numb*; *to stiffen*: *Cerealia dona rigebant*, Ov. II. Meton.: *To stand stiff, rigid, or upright*: *monia*, Ov.

rig-e-sco, rigūi, no sup., rigescēre, 3. v. n. [rig-eo] I. Prop.: *To grow stiff or numb*; *to stiffen, harden*: *vestesque rigescunt Indutæ*, Virg. II. Meton.: *To stand up, bristle up*: *metu riguisse capillos*, Ov. III. Fig.: *To grow firm*; *to be manly or serious*: *nunquam corrupta rigescunt Secula*? Claud.

rigid-e, adv. [rigid-us] *Rigorously, severely*: Ov.: (Comp.) *rigidus*, Val. Max.

rig-idus, a, um, adj. [rig-eo] I. Prop.: *Stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid*: *crura*, Cic.: (Comp.) *signa rigidiora*, id. II. Fig.: In character, etc.: *Stiff, hard, rigid*; *hardy, stern, rough*: *Sabini*, Hor. III. Meton.: *Stiffening, making rigid*: *mors*, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigide, roide*.

rig-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [prob. akin to Gr. ῥιγ-ω; Germ. reg-en, Goth. rign, Eng. rain] I. Prop.: *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* anything with a liquid: *arva*, Hor. II. Meton.: A.: 1. *To suckle*: *natos vitali rore*, Poet. ap. Cic.—2. *To overspread, flood, etc.*: *solis uti lux ac vapor . . . cernuntur cœlum rigare*, Lucr.—B. *To lead, convey, or conduct, water, etc.*, to a place: *aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis*, an old oracle in Liv. III. Fig.: A. *To water, bedew, etc.*: *omnium ingenia*, Auct. Her.—B. *To direct, convey*: *motus per membra rigantur*, Lucr.

rig-or, ōris, m. [rig-eo] I. Prop.: *Stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigour*: Lucr.;

Virg.; Tac. II. Fig.: *Hardness, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigour*: Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigueur*.

rig-ūus, a, um, adj. [rig-o] 1. *That waters or irrigates; watering, irrigating*: *amnes*, Virg.—2. *Watered, well-watered*: *hortus*, Ov.

ri-ma, æ, f. [pprs. for rig-ma, fr. rig, root of ri(n)g-or] (*The gaping, or yawning, thing*; hence) *A cleft, crack, chink, fissure*: *tabernæ rimas agunt, are cracked*, Cic.: *igneæ rima micana*, i.e. *a flash of lightning (cleaving the sky)*, Virg.

rim-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [rim-a] (*To make a cleft, etc.*; hence) I. Prop.: *Agricut*, l. i. A. Of implements: *To lay open, tear up, turn up, the ground*: *rastris terram*, Virg.—B. Of animals: *To root up, turn up, grub through*: *volucres rimantur prata Caystri*, Virg. II. Meton.: *To tear up, turn over, in search of anything*: *to pry into, search, examine, explore*: *rimaturque (sc. viscera) epulis*, Virg. III. Fig.: *To examine thoroughly, investigate*: *aliquid*, Cic.

rim-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Full of cracks, chinks, or fissures*. I. Prop.: *cymba*, Virg.: (Comp.) *rimosior pulmo*, Gell. II. Fig.: *quæ rimosa bene depuntur in aure, i.e. that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rimoux*.

ri(n)g-or, rictus sum, ringi, 3. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To open wide the mouth, to show the teeth*: Auct. ap. Non. II. Fig.: *To be vexed, angry*: *to chafe, snarl*: Ter.

rip-a, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *The bank of a stream*: Hor.; Cic. II. Meton.: *For the shore of the sea*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rive*.

rip-ūla, æ, f. dim. [rip-a] *A little bank or margin*: Cic.

riscus, i, m. = ῥίσκος. *A trunk, chest*: Ter.

ri-sor, ōris, m. [for rid-sor; fr. rid-eo] *A laugher, mocker, banterer*: Hor.

ri-sus, ūs, m. [for rid-sus; fr. id.] *A laughing, laughter, laugh*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ris, risée*.

ritē, adv. [an old abl. form of ritis; v. ritus init.] I. Prop.: *According to religious ceremonies or observances; with due religious observances, or rites*: Liv. II. Meton.: A. *In a proper or just manner*: *sily, duly, rightly, aright, well*: Cic.; Virg.—B. *In the usual way, manner, or fashion*; according to custom or usage: Hor.

ritus, ūs (Abl. Sing., ritē nefasto, Stat.), m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *The form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage or ceremony, a rite*: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *Custom, usage, manner, wont, fashion, etc.*, of a thing (only in Abl. Sing.): Cic.; Hor.—B. *Habit, custom, usage*: Ov.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rit, rite*.

riv-ālis, e, adj. [riv-us] I. Of, or belonging to, a brook, brook: Col.—As Subst.: **rivalis**, is, m. (sc. homo): A. Prop.: *One who has, or uses, a brook in common with another; a near neighbour*: Gell. B. Fig.: *One who has the*

same mistress as another : a competitor in love, a rival: Plaut.; Ter.—Prov.: Amare sine rivali. To love or be fond of without a rival, i. e. without anyone's thinking it worth while to envy one: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rival.

rivalitas, ātis, f. [rival-is] (The state or quality of the rivals; hence) Rivalship, rivalry in love: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rivalité.

rivulus, i, m. dim. [for rivo-lus; fr. rivus, (unconstr. Gen.) rivo-] A small brook; a rill, rivolet: Fig.: Cic.

ri-vus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root **RV**, *ruere*; Gr. *ῥέω*] I. Prop.: A small stream of water; a brook: Lucr.; Cic.—Prov.: E rivo flumina magna facere, To make great rivers out of a brook, i. e. to magnify an insignificant object; or, as we say, to make a mountain of a molehill: Ov. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: A stream: Hor. III. Meton.: A channel, stream, etc., of any liquid, or anything liquefied: Lucr.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ru.

rix, æ, f. [prob. for rid-sa; fr. *ῥιζω*=*ε-ριζω*] I. Prop.: A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife: Cic.; Hor.; Tac. II. Meton.: A battle, contest: Ov.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. rixe.

rix-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [rix-a] I. Prop.: To quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: de aliquā re, Cic. II. Fig.: To oppose or resist; to clash, disagree, etc.: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

rōb-igo (**rūb-**), ius, f. [prob. rub-og] (Redness; hence) I. Prop.: Of metals: Rust: Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Rust: Ov.; Sen. III. Meton.: The dark deposit, etc. (on the teeth): Ov.

rōbōr-ēus, a, um, adj. [rob-ur, rob-or-is] Oaken, of oak, oak-: pons, Ov.

rōbōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [id.] To make strong; to strengthen: I. Prop.: artus, Lucr. II. Fig.: A. To strengthen, invigorate, confirm: cultūs pectora roborant, Hor.—B. With Personal pron.: To strengthen itself, etc.; to become strong: Cic.

rōb-or (an older form, **-bus**, Cato), ōris, n. (prob. akin to Gr. root *ῥω*, in *ῥω-ρρῆς*) (The strong thing; hence) I. A. Prop.: 1. The robur: a species of very hard oak: Pl.—2. An oak: Ov.—3. The trunk (of an oak): Ov.—4. A hard wood or tree (of any kind): Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Oak-wood or -timber, oak: Hor.—2. Of things made of oak or any hard wood: a. An oaken bench, Cic.—b. Of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.—c. The shaft or pole of a lance: Virg.—d. A club: Ov.—e. The lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius: Tac. II.: A. Prop.: Hardness, firmness, etc.: Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Power, strength, force, vigour: Cic.; Quint.—2. The strongest, most effective, or best part of anything; the pith, kernel, or strength of anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. roure, roure, robre.

rōbus-tus, a, um, adj. [for robor-

tus; fr. robur, rob-or-is] (Provided with robur; hence) 1. Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-: foras, Hor.—2.: A. Prop.: Illard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust: robustus exortatione, Cic. (Sup.) robustissima juvenus, Suet.—b. Fig.: Firm, solid, strong: (Comp.) robustior improbitas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. robuste.

rōd-o, rōsi, rōsum, rōdere, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To gnaw: clipeos, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. II. Meton.: To eat away; to waste away, corrode, consume: ferrum robigne, Ov. III. Fig.: To backbite, slander, disparage, speak ill of: absentem amicum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ronger.

rōg-ālis, e, adj. [rog-us] Of or belonging to, a funeral pie: Ov.

rōg-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [rog(a)-o] 1. A question, interrogation (only as a figure of speech): Cic.—2. Politic. t. t.: An inquiry (put to the people as to whether they will decree this or that); a proposal (to the people for passing a law or decree); a proposed law or decree; a bill.—3. A asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request. ¶ Hence, Fr. rogations, "rogation-days."

rōgātūm-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for rogation-cula; fr. rogatio, rogation-is] 1. A little, or trying, question: Cic.—2. A little bill or proposed law: Cic.

rōg-a-tor, ōris, m. [rog(a)-o] 1. Politic. t. t.: a. (a) Prop.: One who proposes a law; a presenter of a bill: Lucil. ap. Non.—(b) Fig.: One who makes a proposal, a proposer: Cic.—b. An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes; a polling clerk: Cic.—2. A beggar, mendicant: Cic.; Mart.

1. **rōg-a-tus**, a, um, p. of rog(a)-o.
2. **rōg-a-tus**, ūs, m. [rog(a)-o] A request, suit, entreaty, (only in Abl. sing.) Cic.

rōg-īto, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. in- tens. [rog-o] To ask, or enquire, with eagerness about a thing: super Hec-tore multa, Virg.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) illum hoc, Ter.

rōg-o, āvi, ātum, āre (Fut. Perf. rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), l. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To ask, question, interrogate one about a thing: men' rogas? Plaut.: aliquid rogaturus, Suet.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) quid me istuc rogas? Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Politic. t. t.: a. Rogare aliquem, sententiam, or aliquem sententiam, To ask one (for one's opinion or vote): Cic.—b. Rogare legem, or simply rogare (To ask the commons about a law; hence) To bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill: Cic.; Liv.—c. Rogare populum magistratum, magistratum, or simply rogare, To propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election: Cic.; Liv.—2. Milit. t. t.: Rogare milites sacramento, To ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath, i. e. to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them: Cæs.

—3. Law t. t.: To ask a person if he will promise something in making an agreement; to propose a stipulation of: roga me viginti minas, Plaut. II. Meton.: To ask, beg, request, solicit one for a thing: Achilles, Quint.: res turpes, Cic.: (with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing) otium videtur, Hor.

rōgus, i, m. [pprs. = *ῥόγος*, "a stack" or "rick"; hence, from some similarity of shape] I. Prop.: A funeral pile: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: The grave: Prop.

Rōma, æ, f., *Ῥώμη* (Strength). Rome; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman empire.—Hence, **Rōmānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.—As Subst.: **Rōmānus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A Roman. ¶ Hence, Fr. Rome; Roman, Romain, Romane.

Rōmūlus, i, m. [Rom-a] (The one belonging to Roma; hence) Romulus; the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus.—Hence, 1. **Rōmūl-ēus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Romulus.—2. **Rōmūlus**, a, um, adj.: a. Prop.: Of Romulus.—b. Meton.: Roman.—3. **Rōmūl-idæa**, ārum, m. The posterity of Romulus, the Romans.

rōr-ārii, ōrum, m. [ros, ror-is] (Those pertaining to ros, or the bedewers) The rorarii; light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired: Liv.

rōr-esco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [id.] (Prop.: To become dew; Meton.) To dissolve like dew: Ov.

rōr-idus, a, um, adj. [id.] Bedew-ed, dewy, wet with dew: Prop.

rōr-ī-fer, ūra, fērum, adj. [ros, ror-is; (l); fer-o] Dew-bringing: Lucr.

rōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. [ros, ror-is] I. Prop.: To let fall, drop, or distil dew: A. Nent.: quum croceis rorare genis Thionia conjux Ceperit, Ov.—B. Act.: si roraverit quantumcumque imbrem, Pl. II. Meton.: A. Nent.: To drop, trickle, drip, distil: rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg.—B. Act.: To bedew, to moisten, wet: lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr.

rōs, rōris, m. [prob. akin to Gr. *ῥόσος*; and the Sanscrit *raśi*, "suc-cus," "agua," from the root *ῥῡsh*, *pluere*] I. Prop.: Dew: Cæs. II. Meton.: A. Moisture: Virg.: rores pluviū, i. e. rain-clouds, Hor.—B. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neut. collat. form, rosmarinum; also, ros maris, or simply ros, Rosemary: Col.; Hor.; Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosée.

rōs-a, æ, f. [akin to *ῥόσ-ov*] I. Prop.: A rose: Cic. II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: Rose: Plaut. III. Meton.: Collect.: For Roses, wreaths of roses: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. rose.

rōs-ārius, a, um, adj. [ros-a] Of roses, rose-: Suet.—As Subst.: **rōs-āri-um**, i, n. A place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rosaire, "a rosary."

ros-cid-us, a, um, adj. [for *ros-cad-us*; fr. *ros*, *ror-is*; *cad-o*] (*Deu-falling*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Full of dew, wet with dew, dewy; herba, Var. **II. Meton.**: A. Dropping like dew: mella, Virg. — B. Moistened, watered, wet: saxa rivis, Virg.

Rosci-us, il, m. **Roscius**; a Roman name: 1. L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people, A.U.C. 686, carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights. — Hence, **Rosci-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Roscius*; **Roscian**. — 2. a. **Prop.**: Q. Roscius; a very celebrated actor from Lanuvium, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant. — Hence, **Rosci-anus**, a, um, adj. *Roscian*. — B. **Meton.**: Of an adept in any profession or art: Cic. — 3. **Ser. Roscius**, of Ameria, defended by Cicero, A.U.C. 674, in an oration still extant.

Rōsēa (-ia), æ, f. *Rosea* or *Rosia*; a very fertile district near Reale (now Le Roscie). — Hence, **Rōsē-us** (**Rosi-**), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rosea; Rosean*.

rōs-ētum, i, n. [*ros-a*] (*A thing provided with rosa*; hence) *A garden or bed of roses, a rosary*: Virg.

1. **rōs-ēus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *Of roses, rose-colored; convales, filled with roses*, Claud. **II. Meton.**: A. *Rose-colored, rosy*: Phœbus, Virg. — B. *Rosy, ruddy, blooming*: cervix, Hor.

2. **Rōsētus**, a, um, v. *Rosea*.

rostr-ātus, a, um, adj. [*rostr-um*] (*Provided with a rostrum*; hence) (*Having a beak, hook, or crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated*: navis, Cic.

ros-trum, i, n. [*for* *rod-trum*; fr. *rod-o*] (*The accomplisher of gnawing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth of animals*. **II. Fig.**: In familiar or contemptuous language, of persons: *Muzzle, snout*: Plant. **III. Meton.**: A. *Of things having the shape of a rostrum*: 1. *A curved point*: Pl.; Col. — 2. *The curved end of a ship's prow; a ship's beak*: Cæs. **B. Plur.**: *The Rostra; an erection for speakers in the Forum (so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians, A.U.C. 416)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. rostris*.

rō-sus (*for* *rod-us*), a, um, *P. of* *rod-o*.

rōta, æ, f. [*akin to Sanscrit ratha, "currus"*] **I. Prop.**: A. *Gen.*: *A wheel*: Lucr. **B. Esp.**: 1. *A potter's wheel*: Hor. — 2. *A wheel for torture*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. *A car, chariot*: Ov. — B. *Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk*: 1. *The disk of the sun*: Lucr. — 2. *A species of sea-fish*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: A. *A wheel*: 1. *Of Fortune*: Cic. — 2. *Of metre*: *imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov. — B. *The wheel, or track, of love*: Plant. ¶ Hence, *fr. rōue*.

rōt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and

n. [*rot-a*] **I. Act.**: A. **Prop.**: 1. *Gen.*: *To turn round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about*: ensem, Virg.: *Leiorum bis terque per auras More rotat funde*, Ov. — 2. **Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn, or go round, in a circle; to roll round, revolve, etc.*: Ov. — B. **Fig.**: *Part. Perf.*: *Of language*: *Round, compact, concise*: sermo, Juv. **II. Neut.**: *To turn or roll round; to revolve*: *saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens*, Virg. ¶ Hence, *fr. rōder*.

rōtund-e, adv. [*rotund-us*] *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly*: Cic.

rōtund-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To make round; round off, round*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of a sum of money*: *To make up a round sum*: *mille talenta rotundentur*, Hor.

rōt-undus, a, um, adj. [*rot-a*] **I. Prop.**: *Wheel-shaped, i. e. round, circular, spherical, rotund*: (*Comp.*) *nilhil rotundius*, Cic. — *Prov.*: *Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. turns everything upside down*, Hor. **II. Fig.**: A. *Round, rounded*: *in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus*, Hor. — B. *Of speech*: *Round, well-turned, smooth, polished, elegant*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *fr. rōnd*.

rūb-ē-fāci-o, faci, factum, fāciēre, 3. v. a. [*rub-eo*; (*e*); *faci-o*] *To make red or ruddy; to reddens*: *setas sanguine*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *fr. rubēfieri*.

rūbe-us, ntis, 1. *P. of* *rub-eo*. — 2. *Pa.*: *Being red, red, reddish*: *rubente dextera*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *rubentior superciliis*, Pl.

rūb-ē-o, ūi, ūo sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [*prob. akin to Gr. root rubē, i. e. rub-ai-vo, i. e. rub-ē-pōs, etc.*] **I. Gen.**: *To be red or ruddy*: *aviaria sanguineis bacis*, Virg. **II. Esp.**: *To grow red; to reddens, blush, colour up*: Cic.

rūb-er, ra, rum, adj. [*rub-eo*] *Red, ruddy; sanguis*, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *rubriore pilo*, Pl.: (*Sup.*) *nitri quam ruberrimi*, Cels. — *Particular phrases*: 1. *Rubrum Mare, The Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*: Cic. — 2. *Saxa Rubra, The Red Rocks; a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with stone-quarries*: Cic.

rūbe-sco, rūbūi, nō sup., rūbesce-re, 3. v. n. *inch.* [*rub-eo*] *To grow red, turn red, reddens*: *Aurora*, Virg.

1. **rūb-ēta**, æ, f. [*rub-us*] (*The one having rubus*; hence) *The rubeta; a species of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes*: Juv.

2. **rūb-ēta**, ōrum, n. [*id.*] (*Things provided with rubus*; hence) *Bramble-thickets*: Ov.

rūb-ūs, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Of, or belonging to, the bramble-bush; bramble*: *virga*, Virg.

Rūbi, ōrum, m. *Rubi*; a town of Calabria (now Rivo).

Rūbico, ōnis, m. *The Rubico or Rubicon; a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy and Cis-Alpine Gaul* (now, prob. Pisatello).

rūbicundū-lus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [*for* *rubicundus*; fr. *rubicundus*,

(*uncontr. Gen.*) *rubicundo* —] *Somewhat ruddy*: Juv.

rūb-icundus, a, um, adj. [*rub-eo*] *Very red or ruddy*: *Ceres*, Virg.: (*Comp.*) *rubicundior habitus cometas*, Sen. ¶ Hence, *fr. rubicund*.

rūb-idus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Red, reddish*: *Plaut*; Suet.

rūb-igo, inis, etc., v. *rob-ig.*
rūb-or, ōris, m. [*rub-eo*] **I. Gen.**: *Redness of all shades*: Cic.; Virg.; Pl. **II. Esp.**: A. *Prop.*: *A blush*: Cic.; Ov. **B. Meton.**: 1. *Shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty*: Cic. — 2. *The cause of shame; shame, disgrace*: Cic.

rūbr-ica, æ, f. [*rub-er, rub-ri*] (*A thing pertaining to ruber*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Red earth*: Pl. **II. Esp.**: A. *Prop.*: *Red earth for colouring; ruddle, red ochre, red chalk*: Hor. **B. Meton.**: (*The title of a law; the rubric, because written in red*; hence) *A law*: Quint.; Pers. ¶ Hence, *fr. rubricæ*.

rūb-us, i, m. [*prob. rub-eo*] (*The red or ruddy-coloured thing*; hence) 1. *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush*: Virg. — 2. *A blackberry*: Prop.

rūc-to, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [*akin to Gr. i. e. pēry-omai*] **I. Neut.**: *To belch, eructate*: Cic.; Juv. **II. Act.**: *To belch up a thing, to void by belching*: *glandem*, Juv. ¶ Hence, *fr. rōter*.

rūc-tor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep.* [*id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To belch up a thing; to void by belching*: *aliquid*, Var. **II. Fig.**: *In a contemptuous sense*: *To belch out, give out, utter*: *versus*, Hor.

rūc-tus, ūs, m. [*for* *ruct-us*; fr. *ruct-o*] *A belching, eructation, rising of the stomach*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *fr. rōt*.
1. **rūd-ens**, entis, m. (*f. Plant.*) [*etym. dub.*; acc. to the ancients *fr. rud-o*, on account of the creaking or rattling] *A rope, line, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.*: Plur. collect. *the rigging, cordage*: Cic.; Virg.

2. **rūd-ens**, entis, *P. of* *rud-o*.
Rūdiæ, ārum, f. *Rudiae; a town of Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius*. — Hence, **Rūdiānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Rudiae, Rudian*.

rūdi-ānus, il, m. [*2. rudis, (uncontr. Gen.) rudi-is*] (*One pertaining to a rudis*; hence) *A gladiator presented with a rudis, i. e. who receives his discharge*: Suet.

rūd-imentum, i, n. [*akin to 1. rud-is*] (*That which is rudis*; hence) *A first attempt, trial, or essay; a beginning, commencement in anything*. **I. Gen.**: *regni*, Liv. **II. Esp.**: *Milit.* t. t. *belli*, Virg. — *Particular phrase*: *Adolescentiæ rudimentum ponere, To lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, of youth, to pass one's novitiate*: Liv. ¶ Hence, *fr. rudiment*.

1. **rūdis**, e, adj. [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: *Unworked, untitled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild*: *campna*, Virg.: *vestis, i. e. coarse*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Young, new*: *Amphitrita*

untried, not yet sailed on, Cat.: agna, Mart. **III.** Fig.: Rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; hence, with the Gen.: unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: discipulus, Cic.: rerum, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. rude.

2. rŭdis, is, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** A slender rod, to stir with in cooking; a spatula: Pl.—**2.** A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, answering to a quarter-staff; a foil: Liv.—**A.** gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (whence he was called rudiarus): Cic.—Particular phrase: Rude donato aliequem, To present one with a rudis; i. e. to give one an honourable discharge: Fig.: Hor.

rŭdo, ūi, ūm, ire (ſ, Pers. 3, 9), 3. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root rŭ, sonum edere, ululare] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: Neut.: **A.** To roar, to bellow: iraque leonum Vincia recusantū, et serā sub nocte rŭdentūm, Virg.—**B.** Of an ass: To bray: Pers. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: Act.: To roar, or bellow, out: Virg.—**B.** Of things: Neut.: To creak, groan, etc.: Virg.

rŭdus, ōris, n. [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: Stones broken small and mingled with lime for plastering walls, etc.: Hirt. **II.** Esp.: Old rubbish, of the stones, plaster, etc., of buildings: Tac.

Rŭfrē, ārum, f. *Rufre*; a town of Campania (now *Lacosta Rufaria*).

Rŭf-ŭli, ōrum, m. [2. *Ruf-ŭli*] (*Rufus*'s men—first named after a *Rutilius Rufus*) The *Rufuli*; military tribunes chosen by the general himself: Liv.

1. rŭf-us, a, um, adj. [akin to ruber] **I.** Gen.: Red, reddish, of all shades: sanguis, Cels.: (*Comp.*) siligo rufior, Pl. **II.** Esp.: Red-haired, red-headed: virgo, Ter.

2. Rŭfus, i, m. [1. *rufus*] (*Red-haired*) *Rufus*; a Roman name.

rŭga, ōis, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A crease in the face, a wrinkle: Cic.: Ov. **II.** Meton.: **A.** A crease, fold, etc.: Juv.—**B.** A wrinkle, corrugation, etc.: Juv.

Rugŭi, ōrum, m. The *Rugii*; a German people (who have given their name to the island *Rügen*).

rŭg-ōsus, a, um, adj. [*rug-a*] **I.** Prop.: Full of wrinkles or creases; wrinkled: (*Comp.*) rugosiorum quum geras stolā frontem, Mart.: rugosus frigore pagus (= pagani), Hor. **II.** Meton.: **A.** That causes, or produces, wrinkles in the face; wrinkling, sanna, Pers.—**B.** Wrinkled, corrugated, shrivelled: cortex, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. rugueux.

rŭ-ina, ōis, f. [*ru-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A rushing, or tumbling, down; a falling down; a fall: Hor., Liv. **B.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: A tumbling, or falling, down; ruin: Cæs.; Cic.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: Downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction: Cic.; Liv.; Tac. **III.** Meton.: **A.** That which tumbles,

or falls, down; a fall: Virg.—**B.** A building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: Liv.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ruine.

rŭin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [*ruin-a*] (Full of ruina; hence) **I.** Prop.: Falling, or tumbling, down; going to ruin; ruinous: edes, Cic. **II.** Meton.: That has already fallen, ruined, in ruins: domus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. ruineux.

rŭm-en, ūnis, n. [prob. akin to *ῥέπειν*-*ομαι*, Lat. *ructor*] (The belching thing; hence) The throat, gullet: Fest.

rŭmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [*rumin(a)-or*] **I.** Prop.: A chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: Pl. **II.** Fig.: A thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rumination.

rŭmīn-or, no perf., āri, i. v. dep. a. and n. [*rumen*, *rumīn-is*] (To bring up from the throat; hence) To chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate. **I.** Neut.: bubus, ovibus, omnibusque quæ ruminant, Pl. **II.** Act.: ruminat (sc. bos) herbas, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ruminer.

rŭmis, is, f. [etym. dub.] A breast that gives suck; a teat, etc.: Var. **P.** **rumo**, are=rumīnor, acc. to Fest.

rŭm-or, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] acc. to some, rum-o; and so, Prop.: A cheating over again; hence, Fig.: a repeated saying or telling:—acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root rŭ, sonum edere; and so the uttering a mere sound; hence] **1.** Common talk, authenticated report, hearsay, rumour: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Common or general opinion, current report, the popular voice: Cic.; Tac.—**3.** Fame, reputation: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. rumeur.

ru(m)p-o, ūpi, rŭptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [root rŭp, akin to Sanscrit root rŭp, to rend, burst, etc.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open, etc.: vincula, Cic.: rŭpit larbitam Timagenis amula lingua, Hor.—Particular phrases:

1. Rumpere viam, iter, etc., To burst, or force, a way, road, etc.: Liv.—**2.** Rumpere agmina, acies, etc., To burst, or break, through forces, troops, etc.: Liv.—**3.** Rumpere fontem, To break open a fountain; to cause a fountain to break, or burst forth: Ov.—**4.** Rumpere alicui reditum, To break, or cut, off one's return; to prevent one from returning: Hor. **B.** Esp.: With personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To burst, or split, one's self; to burst, split, etc.: Cic.; Hor.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt, etc.: fœdēra, Cic.: silentia sermone, Ov.—**B.** To cause to burst forth, send forth, utter, give vent to, etc.: tantos illa suo rumpēbat pectore questūs, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rompre.

rŭmus-cŭlus, i, m. dim. [for *rumor-culus*; fr. *rumor*] Idle talk, common gossip: Cic.

rŭna, ōis, f. A runa; a javelin, dart, etc.: Cic.

runco, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To weed

out, root up, to weed, clear of weeds. segetes, Var. **II.** Meton.: To pluck, deprive of hair: Pers.

rŭ-o, ūi, rŭtum, rūere [rŭrturus, a, um, Ov.], 3. v. n. and a. [root rŭ, prob. akin to Sanscrit root *srŭ*, *fluere*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: To fall with violence; to fall or rush down: ruere illa non possunt, Cic.: ruit æthere toto Turbidus imber aqua, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Æther*, etc., ruit, The sky is falling, i. e. it rains heavily, or there is a storm, etc.: Virg.—Prov.: Of anything very improbable: Caelum ruit, The sky is falling: Ter.—**2.** Esp.: Of buildings, etc.: To fall or tumble down; to fall, or go, to ruin: Liv.; Hor. **B.** Meton.: Of hasty or rapid movements: To hasten, hurry, run, etc.: ruere Pompeium nunciant, Cic.: de montibus, Virg. **C.** Fig.: **1.** To fall, fall, sink: nemo est quin intelligat ruere rempublicam, Cic.—**2.** To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run, etc.: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatum iuitis, Liv.: omnia fati in pejus ruere, Virg. **II.** Act.: **A.** Prop.: To cast down with violence; to dash down, hurt to the ground, prostrate: cumulosque ruit male pinguis ærenae, Virg. **B.** Meton.: To cast up from the bottom; to turn up, throw up: spumas salis ære rubeant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. ruér.

rŭp-es, is, f. [*ru(m)p-o*] (The broken or rent thing; hence) A cliff or steep rock: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. roche.

Rupilius, ūi, m. *Rupilius*; a Roman name.

rup-tor, ōris, m. [*ru(m)p-o*] A breaker, violator: fœderis, Liv.

rup-tus, a, um, P. of *ru(m)p-o*.

rŭr-i-cŭl-a, ōis, adj. gen. omn. [*rus*, rur-is; (i); col-o] **I.** That tilts the country or the ground: ruricolae boves, Ov.—As Subst.: *ruricola*, ō, m. A tiller of the soil: **A.** A countryman, rustic, husbandman: Col.—**B.** An ox or bull: Ov. **II.** Inhabiting, or dwelling, in the country; rural, rustic; Phryges, Ov.

rŭr-i-gēn-a, ōis, m. [*rus*, rur-is; (i); gen-o] One born in the country; a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rursus (-um), adv. [contr. from *reversus* or *reversum*] **I.** Prop.: Turned back or backwards; back, backwards: ne rursus cadas, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: **A.** On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: æquum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Cæs.; Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Back again, again, anew: ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.

rus, rŭris (in plur. only in the Nom. and Acc.), n. [etym. dub.] The country; lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Hor.

ruscum, i, n. Butcher's broom: Virg.

rus-sus, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. *ῥέπ-ος*; Lat. *rub-er*, *rub-er*] Red: vela, Lucr.: gingiva, Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. rous.

rustica, ōis, v. rusti-us

rustic-ānus, a, um, adj. [rustic-
ne] (*Of, or pertaining to, the rusticus;*
hence) *Rustic, country*: homines, Cic.

rusticā-tio, ōnis, f. [rustic(a)-or]
A living in the country, country-life: Cic.

rustic-e, adv. [rustic-us] In a
countryed manner, clownishly, boorish-
ly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic.: (Comp.)
rusticus, Hor.

rustic-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The*
vale, or quality, of the rusticus; hence)
The manners of the country, or of country
people; rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a
good or bad sense: Pl.; Ov. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *rusticité*.

rustic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.
n. [id.] To be a rustic, i. e. to live in
the country, to rusticate: Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. (old) *rustiquer*.

rustic-ius, i, m. [for rustico-
lus]: fr. 2. rusticus, (uncontr. Gen.)
rustico-i: A little countryman, a little
rustic: Cic.

rusticus, a, um, adj. [for
rur-ticus, fr. rus, rur-is] I. Prop.:
Of, or belonging to, the country; rural,
rustic, country: praedia, Cic.: opprobri-
a, Hor.—As Subst.: A rusticus,

1, m. (sc. homo) A countryman, rustic,
peasant: Cic.; Hor.—B. rustica, æ,
f.: 1. (sc. puella) A country girl: Ov.

—2. (sc. gallina) A heath-cock: Mart.

II. Meton.: A. In a good sense:
Country-like, countrified: mores, Cic.:
(Comp.) sinus hoc titulo rusticiore
contenti, Sen.—B. In a bad sense:
Plain, simple; rough, coarse, gross,
awkward, clownish, etc.: vox, Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. *rustique*.

2. rusticus, i, v. 1. rusticus.

1. ruta caesa, v. rutus.

2. rūta, a, f. = ῥύτη. I. Prop.:
(*The herb*) rue: Ov. II. Fig.: For
bitterness, disagreeableness, unpleasant-
ness: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. rue.

Rūtini (Ruth-), ōrum, m. *The*
Rutini or Rutheni; a people of Aquitanian
Gaul.

Rutilius, ii, m. Rutilius; a Roman
name.

rūt-il-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and
n. [rūt-il-us] I. Act.: To make red; to
colour or dye red, etc.: rutilatē comē,
Liv. II. Neut.: To be red, to have a
red glow, tint, or tinge: arma . . .
rutilare vident, Virg.

1. rūt-il-us, a, um [prob. akin to
rub-eo] Red (inclining to golden
yellow): fulgor, Cic.: ignis, Virg.

2. Rūtillus, i, m. [1. rutilus] Ruti-
lus; a Roman name.

rūt-trum, i, n. [ru-o] (*The accom-*
plish of throwing up; hence) A spade,
shovel.

Rūtūba, æ, m. Rutuba; the name
of a gladiator.

rūt-ilia, æ, f. dim. [2. rut-a] A
little (piece of) rue: Cic.

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. The Rutuli: an
ancient people of Latium, whose capital
was Ardea.—Sing.: Rutulus, i, m.
A Rutulian.—Hence, Rutul-us, a,
um, adj. Rutulian.

Rūtūp-inus, a, um, adj. *Of, or*
belonging to, Rutupia (a city and haven
of the Caverni, in Britain): Juv.

ru-tus, a, um: 1. P. of ru-o.—2.
Pa., found only in the phrase rūta et
caesa or rūta caesa: *Law 1. 4. Every-*
thing dug up (ruta) and cul down
(caesa) on an estate without being
wrought, and which is reserved by
the owner at a sale; the timber and
minerals: Cic.

S

S, s, indecl. n. or f. I. The nineteenth
letter of the Latin alphabet, corre-
sponding in form to the old Greek S
for Σ. II. As an initial and medial s
has a hard sound, and is therefore
joined only with the tenues (c, p, t).—
As a medial, also written double after
long vowels: caussa, cassus, divisiones
(so wrote, for instance, Cicero and
Virgil, acc. to Quint.). III. As a final,
s has a softer sound, and therefore
not only admitted the medial b before
it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs,
etc.), but often entirely disappeared.
So in the ante-classic poets down to
the early years of Cicero (and also in
his own poem, entitled Aratus, written
in his youth), before words beginning
with a consonant, to avoid position:
Ratu' Romulus, Fulvii' Nobilior, gravi'
Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperion' curs-
um, Virgine' nam sibi, etc.; less freq.
before words beginning with a vowel,
in which case, to avoid hiatus, the
vowel before s was also elided; vas'
argenteis for vasis argenteus.—Final s
is also elided (and the preceding vowel
either dropped with it or weakened)
in the forms sat from satis; mage
from magis: in the neut. forms of
adjectives of the 3d declension, acre,
agreste, facile; in the collateral forms
of the 2d Pers. Sing. Pass., fateri,
fatebare, etc.: in the Gen.
Sing. of the 1st, 2d, and 5th declension,
and in the Nom. Plur. of the 1st
and 2d declension (aurat for aura-is,
analog. to regis, etc.).—Lastly, s dis-
appears in the forms, abin', scin',
viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, vid-

esne, satisne, etc. IV. S appears as
an equivalent for the aspirate in many
words of Greek origin; semi-, serpo,
ser, super, corresp. to σμι-, ἑρπω-, ἑ-,
ὑπερ-, etc.—It is also prefixed to some
words obtained from Greek originals
which take the soft breathing: si (old
form sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ,
ἑρσι (whence εἶρω), ἑγέρτα.—Less
freq. in radical words beginning with
a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γαλψω;
scribo, to γράφω.—To soften the ter-
mination, s appears in abs = ab, and
ex corresp. to ἐκ.—Sometimes, on the
contrary, an initial s appears in
Greek, where the corresponding Latin
word has not taken the s: Lat. fallo,
Gr. σφάλω. V. S is interchanged:
A. Most freq. with r; see that letter,
no. II.—B. With d: Claudius, from
the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other
hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον.
—C. With t: tensus and lentus; resina
corresp. to ῥηῖν; and, on the con-
trary, merlare, pullare, for mersare,
pulsare. VI. S is assimilated before
f in the compounds of dis: differo,
difficilis, diffuso, etc.; v. 3. dis.—On
the other hand, it arises by assimilation
from d, in assum, assumo, cessi, for
adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from t in passus,
from fateri; from b in jussi, from
jubee; from m in pressi, from preno;
from r in gessi, from gero; and dossa-
rius, from dorsum. VII. As an
abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis,
sibi, suis; S. C., senatusconsultum;
S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus
Populusque Romanus, etc.

Sāba, æ, f., Σάβα. Saba; the largest

town in Arabia Felix, especially cele-
brated for its myrrh, frankincense, etc.
—Hence, Sāb-æus, a, um, adj.,
Σαβαῖος. Sabæan.—As Subst.: 1.
Sabæa, æ, f. (sc. terra) (*Prop.: The*
territory of Saba; Meton.: Arabia
Felix).—2. Sabæi, ōrum, m. (sc.
incolæ) The inhabitants of Arabia
Felix.

Sābāzius, ii, m. = Σαβάσιος. Sa-
bazius; a surname of Bacchus.—Hence,
Sābāzi-a, ōrum, n. The Sabazia; a
festival in honour of Sabazius or
Bacchus.

Sabbāta, ōrum, n. = σάββατα
[Orig. Hebr.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.:
The Jewish day of rest, the Sabbath
(considered by the Romans to have been
ordained as a fast-day): Just.—B.
Esp.: Saturday: Suet. II. Meton.:
Of other Jewish holidays: tricesima,
i. e. the new moon, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr.
Sabbat.

Sābel-li, ōrum, m. [prob. for
Sabin-li; fr. Sabin-i] The Sabelli
or Sabines.—Sing.: Sabellus, i, m.
The Sabellus or Sabine (i. e. Ilorace, as
the owner of an estate in the Sabine ter-
ritory).—Hence, Sabell-us (-icus),
a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the*
Sabelli; Sabellian, Sabine.

Sābina, æ, v. Sabini.

Sāb-ini, ōrum, m. [Sab-us] (*Those*
belonging to Sabus; hence) The Sabini
or Sabines; an ancient Italian people
adjoining the Latins, a part of whom,
as early as the time of Romulus, were
united with the Romans as one people,
under the name of Quirites.—Hence,
Sābin-us, a, um, adj. Sabine.—As

Subst.: 1. **Sābinus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *a Sabine*. — 2. **Sabina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A Sabine woman*. — 3. **Sabinum**, i, n.: a. (sc. vinum) *Sabine wine*: Hor. — b. (sc. prædium) *A Sabine estate*: Hor.

Sabis, is, m. *Sabis; a river of Gallia Belgica (now the Sambre)*.

Sabrina, æ, f. *The Sabrina; a river of Britain (now the Severn)*.

sāburra, æ, f. (etym. dub.) *Sand for ballast; ballast*: Virg.

Sābus, i, m. *Sabus; the progenitor and god of the Sabines*.

sacco-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i, v. a. [*sacc-us*] *To use a sacculus for anything; hence) To strain through a bag; to strain, filter*. I. Prop.: *aquam*, Sen. II. Meton.: *Of urine: sacculus humor corporis*, Lucr.

saccō-lus, i, m. dim. [*for sacculus; fr. sacculus, (unconstr. Gen.) sacco-i*] *A little sacculus; hence) 1. A little money-bag, a purse*: Cat. — 2. *A small bag (for filtering wine)*: Auct. ap. Cic.

saccus, i, m. = σακκος. I. Gen.: *A sack, bag*: Cic. II. Esp.: *A. A money-bag*: Hor. — B. *For straining liquids, etc.*: A. Bag: Pl. — C. *A beggar's wallet*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sac.

sācel-lum, i, m. dim. [*for sacer-lum; fr. sacerum, sac(e)r-i*] *A little sanctuary; a chapel*: Cic.

sāc-er, sāc-ra, sāc-rum, adj. [*root SAC; akin to ἅγιος, ἅγιος; Sanscrit root YAJ, to worship by sacrifices, to inaugurate*] I. Gen.: *A. Prop.*: *Dedicated or consecrated to a divinity; holy, sacred*: lapis, i. e. *a stone landmark or boundary-stone*, Liv.: (Sup.) *jura sacerrima lecti*, Ov.: (with Gen.) *terra . . . sacra deorum omnium est*, Cic.: (with Dat.; also, with Gr. Acc.) *laurus Sacra Jovi comam*, Virg. — As Subst.: **sacrum**, i, n.: 1. *A holy, or sacred, thing*: Hor. — 2. *A sacred building or edifice; a temple*: Cic. — 3. *A sacred vessel or utensil, etc.; a consecrated statue, etc.*: Cic. — 4. *A sacrifice*: Liv. — 5. *Plur.*: *Sacrificial gifts, offerings, etc.*: Cic. — 6. *A religious solemnity, rite, act, or ceremony*: Cic.; Hor. — 7. *Plur.*: *A. Prop.*: *Divine worship or religion in gen.; public religious solemnities, rites, festivals, etc.*: Cic. — B. *Meton.*: *Secrets, mysteries*: Tac. — 8. *The private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.*: Cic. — 9. *Plur.*: *Poems (as things sacred to the Muses)*: Ov. B. *Meton.*: *Holy, sacred, awful, venerable*: silentium, Hor. II. Esp.: *With bad accessory signification*: A. Prop.: 1. *Devoted to a divinity for destruction; forfeited*: caput Jovi sacrum, Liv. — 2. *Accursed, criminal, impious, wicked, etc.*: eum, qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. B. *Meton.*: *Accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*: auri sacra fames, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacre.

sāc-er-dō-s, dōtis, comm. [*for sacer-da-tis; fr. sacer; do*] *(One given, or giving himself, etc., to sacred things)*

1. Masc.: *A priest; do*: Virg. — 2. Fem.: *A priestess*: Cic.

sāc-er-dōt-ālis, e, adj. [*sacerdos, sacerdot-is; Of, or belonging to, a priest or priestess; priestly, sacerdotal*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdotal.

sāc-er-dōt-ium, ii, n. [*id.*] *The office of a sacerdos; hence) The priesthood; the sacerdotal office*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacerdoce.

sācōpēnum, ii, sāgāpēnum, i, n. = σακχαρνυον. *Sacopenum, or sagopenon; the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*: Pl.

sāc-rā-mentum, i, n. [*sacr(a)-o*] 1. *(The consecrated thing or thing set apart as sacred; hence) a. Prop.*: *Law i. t.*: *The sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the tresviri capitales; so called, either because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes; or, else, because the money was deposited in a sacred place*: Cic. — b. *Meton.*: *A cause, a civil suit or process*: Cic. — 2. *(The thing setting apart, or devoting, to anything; hence) a. Milit. t. t.*: *The preliminary engagement (entered into by newly-enlisted troops)*: Liv. — b. (a) *Prop.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *The military oath of allegiance*: Cæs.; Cic. — (b) *Meton.*: *An oath; a solemn obligation or engagement*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. serment; also (Eccl.) sacrament.

Sācrānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sacran, an ancient people of Latium*.

sāc-rā-tum, ii, n. [*sacr-um*] *(A thing pertaining to sacred; hence) I. Prop.*: *A place for the keeping of holy things; a shrine, sacristy; an oratory, chapel*: Cic.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: *A secret place*: Cic.

Sācrātor, ōris, m. *Sacrorator; a warrior mentioned in Virgil*.

sāc-rā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of *sacr(a)-o*. — 2. Pa.: *Hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred*: jura parentum, Ov. (Comp.) dies sacrorum, Mart.: (Sup.) numen sacratissimum, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacré.

sāc-r-i-cōl-a, æ, com. [*sacr-um*; (i); col-o] *One who conducted the sacra; a sacrificing priest or priestess*: Tac.

sāc-r-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [*sacr-um*; (i); fer-o] *Bearing sacred things*: Ov.

sāc-rificā-lis, e, adj. [*sacrific(a)-o*] *Of, or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial*: apparatus, Tac.

sāc-rificā-tio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *A sacrificing, sacrifice*: Cic.

sāc-rific-ium, ii, n. [*sacrific-o*] *A sacrifice*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifice.

sāc-r-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. and a. [*for sacr-i-fac-o*; fr. *sacr-um*; (i); fac-iō] I. Neut.: *To make, or offer, a sacrifice; to sacrifice*: in sacrificando, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) pure est caste a matronis sacrificatum, Virg. II. Act.: *To make a sacrifice of, to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice*: pecora, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrifier.

sāc-rific-ūlus, i, m. [*sacrific-o*] *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest*: Liv.

sāc-rific-us, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Of,*

or belonging to, sacrificing; sacrificial: Ov.

sāc-r-i-lōg-ium, ii, n. [*sacr-um*; (i); leg-o] I. Prop.: *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege*: Tac. II. Meton.: *Violation or profanation of sacred things, sacrilege*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

sāc-r-i-lōg-us, a, um, adj. [*id.*] I. Prop.: *That steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious*: manūs, Liv. — As Subst.: **sacrilegus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who robs or steals from a temple; one who commits sacrilege*: Cic.; Quint. II. Meton.: *That violates or profanes sacred things; sacrilegious, impious, profane*: (Sup.) ex e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. — As Subst.: **A sacrilegus**, i, m. (sc. vir) *An impious, wicked, or profane man; a violator, or breaker, of what is right, etc.*: Sall. — B. **sacrilega**, æ, f. (sc. femina) *An impious or wicked woman*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrilège.

sāc-r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. a. [*sacer, sacr-i*] I. Prop.: *A. In a good sense*: *To declare or set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate, or devote to a divinity*: mastaeque sacra vinctus aras, Virg. — B. *In a bad sense*: *To devote or doom to destruction, to declare accused, to condemn*: Liv. II. Meton.: *A. To set apart, consecrate, devote, give a thing to anyone; in a good or bad sense*: iniecere manum Parce, tellique sacrum Evandri, Virg. — B.: 1. *To render sacred or inviolable by consecration; to devote, hallow, consecrate*: foedus, Liv. — 2. *Of a deity*: *To hold sacred; to worship or honour as sacred*: Liv. — C. *To render imperishable, to immortalize*: miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sacrer, "to consecrate,"

sāc-r-o-sanctus (also sts. separately, sacro sanctus, and in tmesis, sacroque sanctum, Pl.), a, um, adj. [*sacr-um*; (o); sanc-iō] *(Inaugurated or consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence) 1. Fixed or decreed as inviolable; sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct*: possessiones, Cic. — 2. *Most holy, most sacred, venerable*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) sacrosaint.

sacrum, i, etc., v. sec.

sāp-e, adv. [*sap-iō*] *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently*: 1. Pos.: *quam saepe mecum ageres*, Cic. — Particular expression: *Sape numero, or, as one word, saepenumero*: *Oftentimes, over and over again*: Cæs. — 2. Comp.: *sepius, quam vellem*, Cic. — 3. Sup.: *de quo (sc. Homero) sepiissime vigilans (sc. Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui*, Cic.

sāp-ē-nūm-er-o, v. saepe.

sāp-es, is, etc., v. l. sep.

sāp-is, e, adj. *That happens often, frequent*. As an Adj. cited only once in the Comp., **sēpior**, by Prisc.; and once in the Sup.: *sepius maximam discordiam fuisse*, Auct. ap. Prisc.

sā-t-a, æ, etc., v. set.

sā-v-o, adv. [*sav-us*] *Fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously!*

sæve facere omnia, Luc. (Comp.) sævus, Ov. (Sup.) sævissime, Col.

sæv-i-dic-us, a, um, adj. [sæv-us; (i); dic-o] Spoken furiously or angrily: dicta, Ter.

sæv-i-o, ī, itum, ire [Imperf. sævibat, Lucr.], 4. v. n. [sæv-us] I. Prop.: Of animals: To be fierce or furious; to rage; to vent one's rage: sævit (sc. lupus) pariter rabieque famæque, Ov. II. Meton.: Of any strong, passionate excitement: To rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, etc., quum sævire ventus cœpisset, Cæs.: pater ardens Sævito, quod, etc., Hor.: (Imper. Pass.) sævitum esse, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévir*.

sæv-itia, æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the sævus; hence) I. Prop.: Of animals: A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity: Pl. II. Meton.: Of any violent, passionate excitement: Fierceness, savageness, cruelty, severity, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sévices*.

sæv-us, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to Sans. root *ṣṭ*, to incite] (Incited; hence) I. Prop.: Of animals: Roused to fierceness; raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious, etc.: belua, Hor.: (Sup.) animalia sævissima dentibus, Pl. II. Meton.: Of any vehement, passionate excitement: Fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous, etc.: nocere, Virg.: hiems nive sæva, Liv.: (Comp.) sævior ante alios, Sil.

sæga, æ, v. sâgins.

sâgac-itas, âtis, f. [sagax, sagacis] (The quality of the sagax; hence) 1. a. Keenness (of scent): Cic.; Pl.—b. Of the keenness, acuteness of the other senses: Sen.—2. Keenness of perception; acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagacité*, *sagesse*.

sâgac-iter, adv. [id.] (After the manner of the sagax; hence) 1. Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell: (Comp.) sagacius unus odor, Hor.: (Sup.) quam sagacissime, Cic.—2. Acutely, shrewdly, acutely, sagaciously: sagaciter pervestigare, Cic.

sâgâpênôn, i, v. sâcapenium. **Sâgâris**, i, m., or **Sângârîus**, ii, m. The Sagaris or Sangarius, a river of Phrygia and Bithynia, which falls into the Propontis (now the Sæcra).—Hence, **Sâgâr-itis**, idis, adj. f. Of Sagaris.

sâg-â-tus, a, um, adj. [sag-um] (Provided with a sagum; hence) Clothed in or having on a sagum: Cic.

sâg-ax, âcis, adj. [sag-io] I. Prop.: Of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious: A. Of the sense of smell: Keen-scented: canes, Cic.: (with Gerund in di) venandi sag-ax virtus, Ov.—B. Of other senses: (Comp.) canibus sagacior anser, Ov.: (Sup.) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Pl. II. Fig.: (Intellectually) quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: animal, Cic.: (with Gen.) nûllum reum, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagace*; also (subst.) *sage*.

sâg-ina, æ, f. [akin to *σάγ*, root

of *σάττω*, to stuff full, to cram] (The thing stuffing full, the cramming thing; hence) Food, nourishment: I. Prop.: Tac. II. Meton.: A. A stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, etc.: Cic.—B. A fattened animal: Plaut.—C. Fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: Just.

sâgîn-o, âvi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. [sagîn-a] I. Prop.: A. Of animals: To fatten, fat: glires fagi glande, Pl.—B. Of persons: To cram, stuff, feast: aliqueum, Liv. II. Fig.: To nourish, feed, enrich: rei publice sanguine saginari, Cic.

sâg-i-o, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.] To perceive quickly, acutely or keenly: Cic.

sâgitta, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An arrow, shaft, bolt: (sc. II. Meton.: A constellation, the *æ-row*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sagitte*, *sagette*, (mod.) *saelle*.

sâgitt-ârius, a, um, adj. [sagitt-a] Of, or belonging to, an arrow; arrow: I. Prop.: As Subst.: sagittarius, ii, m.: 1. Prop.: (sc. miles) An archer, bowman: Cass.; Tac.—2. Meton.: a. The constellation Sagittarius, or the Archer (otherwise called Arcitenens): Cic.—b. An assailant, assassin, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagittaire*.

sâgitt-i-fer, fêra, fêrum, adj. [sagitt-a; (i); fer-o] Arrow-bearing: Ov.

Sâgitt-i-pôtens, entis, m. [sagitt-a; (i); potens] (The one powerful with arrows) Sagittipotens = Sagittarius, or the constellation of the Archer: Ov.

sâgitt-o, no perf., âtum, âre, i. v. n. [sagitt-a] To discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows: Just.

sag-men, inis, n. [root *sag*; akin to Gr. root *ây*, whence *ây-ros*, etc.] (The sacred thing; hence) The tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the cladel by the consul or prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fœdles and ambassadors became inviolable: Liv.

Sagra, æ, m. Sagra; a river of Lower Italy.

sâgûl-â-tus, a, um, adj. [sagul-um] (Provided with a sagulum; hence) Clothed in, or wearing, a sagulum: comites, Suet.

sâgû-lum, i, n. dim. [for sagulum; fr. sagum, (uncontr. Gen.) sagio-I] A small military cloak: Cæs.

sâgum, i, n. = *σάγος* [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word] (hence the Eng. shag): 1. A coarse woollen blanket or mantle, e.g. of servants: Cato.—2. For soldiers: A military cloak: Cæs.—Particular phrases: a. Saga sumere, To assume the saga = to take up arms, prepare for battle: Cic.—b. Ad saga ire, To go to the saga = saga sumere: Cic.—c. In sagis esse, To be in saga, i.e. under arms: Cic.—d. Saga ponere, To lay down the saga, i.e. one's arms: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sagion*.

Sâguntum, i, n., -us (-os), i, f., Σάγουντον. Saguntum, Saguntus, or Saguntos; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond

the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war (now Murviedro).—Hence, **Sâgunt-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Saguntum; Saguntine.—As Subst.: Saguntini, ðrum, m. (sc. cives). The Saguntines.

sâg-us, a, um, adj. [prpe. sag-io] Presaging, predicting, prophetic: aves, Stat.—As Subst.: saga, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female diviner, a wise woman, a fortune-teller, soothsayer: Hor.

Sâis, is, f., Σαïs. Saïs; the capital of Lower Egypt.—Hence, **Sa-itæ**, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Saïs.

sâl, sâlis, m. (rarely n.) [akin to *sal*] I. Prop.: Salt: Cic.; Hor.; Vitruv. II. Meton.: The salt water, brine, sea: Virg. III. Fig.: A. Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm; a clever or witty saying: Cic.; Hor.—B. Good taste, elegance: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sal*, (mod.) *sel*.

sâl-âco, ðnis, m. = *σαλακων*. A swag-gerer, braggart: Cic.

Sâlâminis, is (Acc. Salamina, Hor.) (a Latinized collat. form, *Salamina*, æ), f., Σαλαμίνις: 1. Salamis or Salamina; an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis (now Coluri).—Hence, **Sâlâmin-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Salamis.—As Subst.: **Sâlâminii**, ðrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Salamis.—2. The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the Island of Salamis.—Hence, **Sâlâmin-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Salamis.

Sâlâpia (Salp.), æ, f. Salapia or Salpia; a city in Dauntian Apulia.—Hence, 1. **Sâlâp-inus** (Salp.), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Salapia; Salapian.—As Subst.: **Salâpini**, ðrum m. (sc. cives). The inhabitants of Salapia; the Salapians.—2. **Sâlâp-itâni**, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Salapia.

sâlâpû-tium, ii, n. A humorous appellation for A little, tiny man, a manikin, Lilliputian: Cat.

sâlâr-um, ii, v. salarius.

sâl-âri-us, a, um, adj. [sal] Of, or belonging to, salt; salt-: Annona, the yearly revenue from salt, Liv.—As Subst.: 1. **Salaria**, æ, f. (sc. via). The Salarian or Salt Road (beginning at the Porta Collina, and leading into the country of the Sabines)—so called because the Sabines used it when conveying salt from the sea: Cic.—2. **salâr-um**, ii, n. (sc. argentum) (Prop.: Money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money: Meton.) A pension, stipend, allowance, salary: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saiaire*.

sâl-ax, âcis, adj. [sal-io] I. Prop.: Fond of leaping, lustful, lecherous, salacious: aries, Ov.: (Comp.) salaciore animalia, Lact.: (Sup.) salacissimi mares, Col. II. Meton.: That provokes lust, provocative: herba, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saalce*.

sâl-êbra, æ, f., [sal-io] (That which brings about the leaping or springing

hence) **I. Prop.**: A jolting, rugged, uneven road: Prop.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: Of speech: Harshness, roughness, ruggedness: Cic.

Salēntini (Sall-), ōrum, m. **I. Prop.**: The Salentini or Salentinēs; a people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy.—Hence, **Salēntin-us** (Salentin-), a, um, adj. **Salentine**. **II. Meton.**: The country of the Salentinēs: Cic.

Sālernum, i, n. **Salernum**; a maritime town in the Picentine territory (now Salerno).

Sālī-āris, e, adj. [Sali-i] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, the Sali; Sallian; carmen, Hor.—Because splendid banquets were connected with the processions of the Sali, **II. Meton.**: Of banquets: Splendid, sumptuous; dapes, Hor.

sālīc-tum, i, n. [salix, salic-is] (A thing provided with salix; hence) A willow-bed: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saussaie*; also, *saulaie*.

Sālī-ēns, entis: **1. P.** of sali-o.—**2. As Subst.**: salientes, ūm, m. (sc. fontes) Springs, natural fountains: Cic. **sālīg-nus**, a, um, adj. [for salicinus; fr. salix, salic-is] **1. Of, or belonging to, willow; willow**: fronde saligna, Ov.—**2. Made of willow; willow**: fustis, Hor.

Sālī-l, ōrum, m. [2. sali-o] (The Leapers or Jumpers) **The Sali**: **1. A college of priests at Rome, dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.**—**2. In Tibur** such Sali were priests of Hercules: Virg.

sālī-lum, i, n. dim. [for salinum; fr. salin-um] A little saltcellar: Cat.

sālī-næ, ārum, f. plur. [sal] (Things pertaining to sal; hence) Salt-works, salt-pits: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saline*.

sālī-num, i, n. [id.] (A thing pertaining to sal; hence) A salt-cellar: Hor.

1. sāl-i-o (sall-), no perf., ūtum, ire, 4. v. a. [id.] To salt down, to salt: pisces, Cels.

2. sāl-i-o, ūi, tum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [akin to ἀλάωμαι] **I. Neut.**: To leap, spring, bound, jump, hop: **A. Prop.**: unctos salutare per utres, Virg. **B. Fig.**: Of things: aliena negotia centum Per caput, et circa saliant latius, Hor. **II. Act.**: Of animals: To leap, cover, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saillir*.

sālī-nuca, æ, f. The wild or Celtic nard: Virg.

sālī-va, æ, f. [akin to σάλιον] **I. Prop.**: Spittle, saliva, slaver: Lucr.; Cat. **II. Fig.**: Taste, flavour; longing, appetite: Sen.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salive*.

sālī-ix, icis, f. [prob. sal-i-o] (The springing up thing or tree; hence) A willow-tree, willow: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saule*.

Salustius (Salust-), ii, m. **Sal-**

ustius or **Salustius**, a Roman name.—Hence, **Salustī-ānus** (Salusti-), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Salust; Salustian.

Salluvī, ōrum, m. The Salluvii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

Salmācis, idis, f. **Salmacis**. **I. Prop.**: A very clear fountain in Caria; fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it. **II. Meton.**: A. Personified: The nymph of the fountain Salmacis (Voc.: Salmaci, Ov.).—**B. A weak effeminate person**: Enn. ap. Cic.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), ōs, m., Σαλμωνεύς, Salmoneus; a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.—Hence, **Salmōn-is**, idis, f., Σαλμωνίς, A daughter of Salmoneus, i. e. Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias.

Sālōnæ, ārum, -a, æ, f. **Salonæ** or **Salona**; a maritime town of Dalmatia.

salpa, æ, f. The salpa; a species of stock-fish: Ov.

Salpinātes, ūm, m. The Salpinates; a people of Etruria.

salsāment-ārius, a, um, adj. [salsament-um] Of, or belonging to, salted-fish: cadi, Pl.—**As Subst.**: **salsamentarius**, ii, m. (sc. negotiator) A dealer in salt-fish: Auct. Her.

sals-amentum, i, n. [sals-us] (A thing pertaining to salsus; hence) **1. Fish-pickle, brine**: Cic.—**2. Salted or pickled fish** (so usually in Plur.): Ter.

sals-e, adv. [2. sals-us] Wittingly, acutely, facetiously: dicere aliquid, Cic.: (Sup.) salissime, id.

sals-us, a, um, adj. [1. sali-o] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Salted, salt: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg.: (Sup.) salissimus sal, Pl. **B. Esp.**: Salt, bring; sudor, Virg. **II. Fig.**: Sharp, acute, witty, facetious: (Comp.) sales salesores quam illi Atticorum, Cic.—**As Subst.**: **sals-a**, ōrum, n. (sc. dicta) Sharp, witty, humorous sayings, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) (old) *sauce*, (mod.) *sauce*.

saltā-tio, ōnis, f. [salt(a)-o] A dancing; the act of dancing: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saltation*.

saltā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A dancer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *saltateur*, (mod.) *sauter*.

saltā-tōr-i-us, a, um, adj. [saltator] Of, or belonging to, a dancer: dancing: orbis, a dancing in a ring, Cic.

saltā-trix, icis, f. [salt(a)-o] A female dancer, a dancing girl: Cic.

saltā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] A religious dance: Liv.

saltem, adv. [perhaps contr. fr. saltem] (By a being saved or without violation; hence) At least, at the least, at all events, anyhow: Cic.—Particular combination: Non, neque (nec) saltem, Not at least, not even; nor even, nor (and not) at least, etc.: Liv.; Quint.; Pl.

sal-to, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. intens. n. and a. [2. sal-i-o] **I. Nent.**: **A. Prop.**: To dance: nisi saltare didic-

isset, Cic.: ad tibicinis modos, Liv. **B. Fig.**: Of an orator: To speak in a jerking manner (i. e. in little clauses): Cic. **II. Act.**: To dance, i. e. to represent by dancing and gesticulation to perform in pantomime a play or a part: Cyclops, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauter*.

saltū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. saltus, (uncontr. Gen.) saltu-is] (Full of saltus; hence) Full of woods or forests, well-wooded, woody: loca, Sal.

1. sal-tus, ūs, m. [2. sal-i-o] A leaping, leap, spring, bound: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sault*, (mod.) *saut*.

2. saltus, ūs, m. [akin to ἀλσος] **I. Gen.**: A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland; a forest: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: A forest-pass; a mountain-pass: Cæs.

sālū-bris, e (masc. collat. form, **salu-ber**, Ov.), adj. [for salubris; -ber]; fr. salus, salut-is] **1. (Bringing salus; hence) a. Prop.**: Health-bringing, health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious: annus, Cic.: diuvius, Virg.—**b. Fig.**: Salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial: Of things or persons: (Comp.) res salubrior, Liv.: (Sup.) saluberrima consilia, Tac.—**2. (Brought or produced by salus; hence) Health, sound, well, vigorous**: corpus, Sal. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubre*.

sālū-br-itās, ātis, f. [salubr-is] (The condition, or state, of the salubris; hence) **1. a. Prop.**: Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity: Cic.—**b. Fig.**: Of abstract things: Healthfulness: Cic.—**2. Health, soundness, vigour**: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salubrité*.

sālū-br-iter, adv. [id.] **1. Healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously**: (Comp.) refrigerari salubrius, Cic.—**2. a. Gen.**: Serviceably, advantageously, beneficially: (Sup.) quam saluberrime, Pl.—**b. Esp.**: To advantage, in purchasing, i. e. at a cheap rate: salubriter emere, Pl.

sālūm, i, n. = σάλος. **I. Prop.**: The open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep (only in Sing., and mostly in the Acc. and Abl.): Cic.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. The sea**: Hor.—**B. Sea-sickness**: Cæs.

sālū-s, ūtis, f. [for salu-t-s; fr. salu-ēo] (The being well; or in good health; hence) **I. Prop.**: A sound, or whole, condition; health: Ter.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. Welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance, etc.**: Cic.—**B. A wish for one's welfare** (verbal or written); a greeting, salute, salutation: Cic.—**C. Personified**: Salus or Safety; a deity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the Quirinalis: Cic.

sālūt-āris, e, adj. [salus, salut-is] (Of, or belonging to, salus; hence) **1. Healthful, healthy**: cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic.—**2. Of, or belonging to, one's welfare; salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous**: (Comp.) nihil est nobis salutaris, Cic.—**3. Of, or pertaining to, safety; saving, delivering, etc.**: litura, i. e. the letter A, writ.en

on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutare*.

salūtār-iter, adv. [salutar-is] Profitably, beneficially, salutarily: Cic. **salūtā-tio**, ōnis, f. [salut(a)-o] I. Gen.: A greeting, saluting, salutation whether personal or written: Cic. II. Esp.: A visit; a waiting upon one: Cic.—B. In the time of the emperors, of paying respects, paying court, to the emperor: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *salutation*.

salūtā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: One who greets; a greeter, saluter: Stat. II. Esp.: A. One who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to another; a visitor: Cic.—B. In the time of the emperors: A courtier: Suet.

salūtā-trix, icis, f. [id.] I. Gen.: She that salutes: pica, Mart. II. Esp.: She that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, i.e. the crowd of clients who came to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salūt-ifer, fera, fērum, adj. [salus, salut-is; (i); fer-o] Health-bringing, healing, salubrious: Ov.

salūt-o, āvi, atum, āre, i. v. a. [salus, salut-is] I. Gen.: To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute one: aliquem: Cic.: deos, id. II. Esp.: A. To bid farewell, to take leave: etiamnum saluto te, Plaut.—B. To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon a person: Cic.: Hor.—C. To greet one's visitors: Cic.—D. Under the emperors: To attend, or wait upon, at the morning levee: salutantium agminibus contendent, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saluer*, *sauver*.

1. **salv-e**, adv. [salv-us] Well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: Plaut.—So the ellipt. expression, *salvū salvē* (sc. agis? agitur? etc.) Is all well? all right? Liv. 2. **salve**, imperat., v. salveo.

salv-ō, no perf., nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [salv-us] I. Gen.: To be well or in good health: So only in a lusus verb. with no. II.: *salve*. St. satis mihi est tū salve: nihil moror, non salveo, Plaut. II. Esp.: As a term of salutation: A. *Salve*, *salveto*, *salvete*, Heaven keep you; how are you? I hope you are well;—*salvere* jubeo, I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome; also, *salvebis*, You will be greeted: Ter.: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.—B. *Sts.* like *ale*, in taking leave: Farewell, good-bye, adieu: Cic.—So in bidding farewell to the dead: *salve eternum mihi*, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Virg.

salv-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to Sanscrit *sar-a-* "omnis"; and Gr. *ὑα-ος*] (Whole, entire; hence) Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, etc.: ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic.: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut.—Particular combination: With a noun in the Abl. Abs.: Without violation of, saving: *salvā lege*, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Salvus*

sum, etc.: I, etc., am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties, etc.: Ter.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sauf*.

Sāmāritæ, ārum, m. The inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans.

Sāmārobri-væ, f. *Sāmarobriæ*; a town of Gallia Belgica (now, acc. to some, St. Quentin, acc. to others, Amiens).

sambūca, æ, f. = σαμβύκη. The sambuca; a triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sambucue*.

sambūci-strīa, æ, f. = σαμβυκιστρία. A woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

Sāme, ēs, -os, i, f., Σάμη, Σάμος. Same, or Samos; another name for the island Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea.

Samm-lum, li, n. [constr. fr. Sab-in-lum; fr. Sab-in-i] Samnium; an ancient country of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.—Hence, **Samm-is**, itis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Samnium; Samnite.—As Subst.: Samnites, lum (sc. homines), m. Samnites: I. Prop.: The inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites.—Collect.: Samnis, itis, m. The Samnite people, the Samnites.—Hence, **Samm-it-icus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Samnites; Samnitic: bellum, Suet.—2. Meton.: Of a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons.

Sāmos, i, v. Samus.
Sāmōthrāc-ia, æ (-e, es, -a, æ), f. (also Threicia Samos or Samus) Samothrace; an island off the coast of Thrace, famed for the mystic worship of the Cabiri.—Hence, **Sāmōthrāc-ius**, a, um (Samothrācēs, Samothracis), adj. Samothracian.—As Subst.: Samothracæ, um, m. (sc. dii) The Samothracian deities, i.e. the Cabiri: Juv.

Sāmus (-os), i, f., Σάμος. Samos or Samus: 1. An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it.—Hence, **Sām-lus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Samos; Samian.—As Subst.: a. Samius, li, m. (sc. homo) The Samian, i.e. Pythagoras. — b. Samia, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. vasa) Samian ware (the brilliancy of which was proverbial): Auct. Her.—c. Samii, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Samos, the Samians.—2. Another name of the island Cephalenia.

sānā-bilis, e, adj. [san(a)-o] That can be healed, curable, remediable: vulnus, Ov.: sanabiles (sc. iracundi, etc.), Cic.: (Comp.) sanabilior, Sen.

sānā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] A healing, curing: Cic.

sanc-i-o, sanxi, sanctum, sancire (Part. Perf., sanctum, Lucr.), 4. v. a. [SANC, a strengthened form of the root SAC; v. sacer init.] I. Prop.: To render sacred or inviolable by a religious act; to appoint as sacred or inviolable, mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings: to fix un-

alterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction: fœdus, Cic.: in nosmet legem, Hor.: angurem, Cic.: lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. II. Meton.: To forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: noli observantiam sancire penā, Cic.

sanc-t-e, ade, [sanc-t-us] Solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe: sancte colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.: (Comp.) sanctus, Mart.: (Sup.) . . . sanctissime, Cic.

sanc-t-imōn-ia, æ, f. [sanc-t-us] (A being sanctus; hence) Sanctness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctimonie*.

sanc-tio, ōnis, f. [sanc-i-o] A establishing, ordaining, or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; a decree, ordinance, sanction: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanction*.

sanc-t-it-as, atis, f. [sanc-t-us] (The condition, or quality, of the sanctus; hence) 1. Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity: Cic.; Tac.—2. Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honour, purity, chastity, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanctité*, (mod.) *sainteté*.

sanc-tor, ōris, m. [sanc-i-o] An establisher, ordainer: legum, Tac.

sanc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of sanc-i-o.—2. Pa.: A. Rendered sacred, established as inviolable, i.e. sacred, inviolable: societas, Cic.—b. Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy, innocent, pious, just: (Comp.) sanctior dies, Hor.: (Sup.) sanctissimi viri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sainct*, (mod.) *saint*.

Sanc-us, i, m. [sanc-i-o] (The Ratifier or Confirmer) Sancus; a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome.

sandāl-ār-ius, a, um, adj. [sandali-um] Of, or belonging to, sandals: Suet.

sandā-lum, li, n. = σαρδάλιον. A slipper, sandal: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sandale*.

sandā-pila, æ, f. [etym. dub.] A common kind of bier (for people of the lower classes): Juv.

sandix (-yx), icis, f. = σάνδις (σάνδις) Vermilion or a colour like vermilion: Virg.

sān-e, adv. [san-us] I. Prop.: Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly: (Comp.) non ego sanius Bacchabor Elenis, Hor. II. Meton.: A. Well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.—B. To be sure, indeed, certainly; however: Cic.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis init.
sanguin-ār-ius, a, um, adj. [sanguis, sanguin-is] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, blood; blood: herba, an herb that stanches blood, Col. II. Fig.: Bloodthirsty, bloody, sanguinary: juvenentis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguinaire*.
sanguin-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, sanguis; hence) I. Prop.: Of blood, bloody blood:

guttæ, Ov. **II**. Meton.: *Blood-coloured, blood-red*: *jubeæ anguinum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanguin*; also (subst.) *sanguine*, "a bloodstone."

sanguin-o, *no perf., nor sup.*, Ære, *l. v. n.* [id.] (Prop.: *To be bloody*; Virg.) *To be bloodthirsty, sanguinary*: *sanguinans eloquentia*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saigner*.

sanguin-olentus, *a, um, adj.*, [id.] **I**. Prop.: *Full of blood, bloody*: *soror*, Tib. **II**. Meton.: *Blood-red*: *color*, Ov. **III**. Fig.: *Full of blood, bloody, sanguinary*: *palma*, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *sanguinolent*, (mod.) *sanglant*.

sang-guis, *Inis, m.* (Neut. collat. form, *sanguen*, Lucr.) [akin to Sanscrit *asan*, "blood"] **I**. Prop.: *Blood* (only in Sing.): Cic.; Liv. **II**. Meton.: *Blood*, i. e.: **A**. *Conspicuity, descent, race, stock, family*: Cic.; Virg. — **B**. *Concr.*: *A descendant, offspring*: Hor. **III**. Fig.: **A**. Gen.: *Vigour, strength, force, spirit, life*: *civitatilis*, Cic. **B**. Esp.: *Of style*: *Vigour, force*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sang*.

sân-yes, *em, e, f.* [akin to *sanguis*] **I**. Prop.: *Diseased or corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies*: Virg. **II**. Meton.: *Of the slaver of a serpent, or of Cerberus*: Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanie*.

sân-itas, *âtis, f.* [san-us] (The condition or quality of the sanus; hence) **1.**: **a**. Prop.: *Soundness of body, health; healthy state or condition*: Cic. — **b**. Fig.: *A healthy state, soundness, etc.*: *victoriae*, Tac. — **2**. *Soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*: Cic. — **3**. *Of style*: *Soundness or correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.*: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sanlé*.

sanna, *æ, f.* [σάρνας] *A mimicking grimace*: Pers.

sann-io, *ônis, m.* [sann-a] (One having a *sanna*; hence) *One who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic.

sân-o, *âvi, âtum, Ære, l. v. a.* [san-us] **I**. Prop.: *To make sound; to heal, cure, restore to health*: *aliquem*, Cic.: *vomicam*, id. **II**. Fig.: *To heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.*: *incommodium*, Cic.

Sangu-âlis (-*gualis*), *e, adj.* [for Sano-âlis; fr. Sano-us] *Of, or belonging to, Saneus*: *avis*, a bird sacred to Saneus; the osprey. Pl.; Liv.

Santóni, *ôrum, m.* *The Sintoni; a people of Aquilania*—Hence, **Santôn-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Santon; Santonian*: *cucullus*, Juv.

sân-nus, *a, um* (san-un', for sanusne, Plaut.: *sanan' for sanane, id.*: *sanin' for sanine, id.*), *adj.* [akin to *sa-or, sâs*] **I**. Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Sound in body, whole, healthy, well*: *pars corporis*, Cic.: *sanum recteque valentem*, Hor.—**As Subst.**: **sânnum**, *i, m.* *Soundness, health, etc.*: Prop. **II**. Fig.: **A**. *Of things*: *Of, or in, sound condition; sound, whole, etc.*: *res publica*, Cic. — **B**. *Sound in mind, in*

one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet (Sup.) *quisquam sanissimus*, Cic.: *male sana Dido*, *l. e. raving*, Virg.: *male sani poetæ, i. e. inspired*, Hor. — **C**. *Of style*: *Sound, sensible, sober, chaste*: (Comp.) *oratores saniores*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sain*.

sâp-a, *æ, f.* [akin to *σω-ός* and Eng. sap] *Must; new wine boiled thick*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sape, seve*.

Sâpæi, *ôrum, m.*, *Σαπαίωι. The Sapei; a Thracian people*.

sâperda, *æ, m.* = *σαπέρδης. The sâperda; an inferior kind of salt-fish from the Black Sea; a kind of herring*: *sâperdam advehit Ponto, Pers.*

sâpi-ens, *entis, i. P.* of *sâpi-o*. — **2. Pa**: *a. Gen.*: *Wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious*: *Of living beings or things*: *excusatio*, Cic.: (Comp.) *aleator sapiensior*, Plaut.: (Sap.) *sapientissimus rex*, Cic. — **As Subst.**: **sâpiens**, *entis, m.* (sc. homo): (a) *A sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet, or judicious person*: Hor. — (b) *In a lusus verb.*, with the signif. of *sâpio*, *no. l.*: *A person of nice taste*: Hor. — **b. Esp.**: *Well acquainted with the true value of things, wise* (= σοφός): *quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant*, Cic.—**As Subst.**: (a) *A wise man, a sage*: Cic.—(b) *Plur.*: *The (seven) wise men or sages (of Greece)*: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savant*.

sâpien-ter, *adv.* [for *sâpiens-ter*; fr. *sâpiens*, *sâpiens-ia*] *Sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: *sâpienter videre*, Cic.: (Comp.) *sâpiëntius suadere*, id.: (Sup.) *sâpiëntissime retinere*, id.

sâpiënt-ia, *æ, f.* [fr. id.] **1. Good taste, i. e. good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence: Hor. — **2.**: **a**. Prop.: *Wisdom*. — **b**. *Of single departments of knowledge or wisdom*: *sâpiëntiæ professor*, *i. e. of mathematics*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sapience*.**

sâp-i-o, *ivi or ii, no sup.*, Ære, *3. v. n.* and *a*. [akin to *σω-ός, σαφ-ής, and σοφ-ός*] **I**. Prop.: **A**. *Of eatables or drinkables*: **1**. Neut.: *To taste, savour*: *nili rhombus, nil dama sapit*, Juv. — **2. Act.**: *To taste, smack, or savour, of; to have a taste, or flavour, of a thing*: *quis (sc. piscis) sâperet ipsum mare*, Sen. — **B**. *Of that which tastes*: *To have a taste or a sense of taste* (prps. so used for the sake of the play upon the signif. *no. II.*): *nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus*, Cic. **II**. Fig.: *To have good taste, i. e. To have sense, or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.*: **A**. Neut.: *qui (sc. puer) quum primum sapere cepit*, Cic.: *cui cor sapiat*, id. — **B**. Act.: *To know, understand a thing*: *te quicquam sapere corde*, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savoir*.

sapo, *ônis, m.* [German word] *Soap*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savon*.

sâp-or, *ôris, m.* [sâp-i-o] **I**. Prop.: *A taste, relish, flavour, savour inherent in a thing*: *Lucur*; Cic. **II**. Meton.: **A**. *A sense of taste, a taste which a person has of anything*: *Lucr.* — **B**. *That which tastes well; a dainty, delicacy*:

Tib.; Virg. **III**. Fig.: *Of style*: *Taste, elegance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *savoir*.

Sapph-o, *ûs, f.*, *Σαρφώ. Suppho; a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea.* — Hence, **Sapph-icus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Suppho*; *Sapphic*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sapphique*.

sarc-ina, *æ, f.* [sarc-io] **I**. Prop.: *A package, bundle, burden, load, pack*: — *Plur.*: *baggage*: *Cæs.*; Hor. **II**. Fig.: *A burden, weight of cares, etc.*: Ov.

sarcin-ârius, *a, um, adj.* [sarcin-a] *Of, or belonging to, burdens or baggage*: *pack-, baggage-*: *jumenta*, *Cæs.*

sarcin-ûla, *æ, f.* *dim.* [id.] *A little pack, bundle, or fardel*: Pl.; Juv.

sarc-io, *sarsi, sartum, sarcire, 4. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I**. Prop.: *To patch, patch, mend, repair, restore, etc.*: *incumbent* (sc. apes) *generis lapsi sarcire ruinas*, Virg. **II**. Fig.: *To make good, make amends for; to correct, repair*: *injuriarum honore*, Cic.

sarcophâgus, *a, um, adj.* = *σαρκοφάγος. Flesh-devouring*: *lapis*, a kind of limestone used for coffins (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Pl. — **As Subst.**: **sarcophagus**, *i, m.* *A grave, sepulchre*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sarcophage*.

sarc-cûlum, *a, n.* [for *sarr-enclum*; fr. *sarr-io*] (That which serves for hoeing; hence) *A light hoe*.

Sardânâpalus, *i, m.*, *Σαρδανάπαλος. Sardânapalus; an effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures*.

Sardes, *tum* (also *Nom. Sardis*, Hor.; and in the Acc. Cic.), *f.* *Σαρδεις. Sardis; the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Croesus (now Sart)*. — **As Subst.**: **Sard-iâni**, *ôrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians*.

Sardi, *ôrum, m.* (from *Σαρδῶ, Sardinia*) *The Sardi; the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia; the Sardinians*.

—Hence, **1. Sard-us** (-*ôus*), *a, um, adj.*, *Sardinian*. — **2. Sard-in-ia**, *æ, f.* *The island of Sardinia*. — Hence, **Sardini-ensis**, *e, adj.*, *Sardinian*.

sardonyx, *ÿchis, comm.* = *σαρδόνυξ. A sardonyx, a precious stone*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sardoine*.

sargus, *i, m.* = *σαργός. The sargus; a species of sea-fish*: Ov.

sârissa, *w, f.* = *σάρισσα. I. Prop.: *A long Macedonian lance*: Liv. **II**. Meton.: *Plur.*: *For Macedonians*: Auct. Her.*

sârissôphôros, *i, m.* = *σαρισσοφόρος. A sarissa-carrier; the name given to a Macedonian lancer*: Liv.

Sarmatæ (*Saurôm-*), *ârum, m.* *Σαρματᾶται. The Sarmatians; a great Slavonic people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don (in mod. Poland and Russia)*. — Sing. **Sarmâtâ** (*Saurômâtâ*), *-es*, *a, um, adj.*, *Sarmatian*. — **2. Sarmât-is**, *idib, adj. f.*, *Sarmatian*: *tellus*, Ov.

Sarmatic-e, adv. [Sarmatic-us] After the manner of the Sarmatians; as the Sarmatians do: loqui, Ov.

Sarmaticus, a, um, v. Sarmate. **sarmentum**, i, n. [for sarmentum; fr. sarp-o] (The thing topped or pruned; hence) A twig: Plur.: Twigs, light branches, brushwood; a faggot, fascine: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sarment, "a vine twig."

Sarnus, i, m. The Sarnus; a river of Campania, near Pompeii (now the Sarno).

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m., Σαρπηδών. Sarpēdon; a son of Jupiter and Europa; king of Lycia; killed by Patroclus before Troy.

sarp-o, sarpsi, sarptum, sarpere, 3. v. a. [akin to ἀρπ-άζω] Agricult. t. t.: To cut off, trim, prune, clean: Fest.

Sarra (Sara-), æ, f. Sarra or Sura; the city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye.—Hence, **Sarr-ānus**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Sarra; Meton.) Tyrian.

sarrācum, i, n. I. Prop.: A sarracum; a kind of weapon or cart: Juv. II. Meton.: Of the constellation of The Wain: Juv.

Sarrastes, um, m. The Sarrastes; a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.

sarr-i-o (sar-), ūi and iui, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] Agricult. t. t.: To hoe the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; to weed: Plant.; Col.; Mart.

sarri-tor (sari-, sar-), ōris, m. [sarri-o] A hoer, weeder. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: scelerum, Plant.

sartāgo, iuis, f. [etym. dub.] A frying-pan. I. Prop.: Juv. II. Fig.: sartago loquendi, a hotch-potch, mixture, medley, Pers.

sar-tus (for sarc-tus), a, um: 1. P. of sarc-i-o.—2. P.: Mended, repaired, put in order, only in the phrase sartus tectus, adj.; or more freq. substat. in Neut. Mar., sarta tecta, Buildings in good repair: Prop. and Fig.: Cic. sat, v. satis.

sā-tā, ōrum, n. plur. [l. se-ro, through root SA] (Thang-sown; hence) Standing corn, crops: Virg.

sātāgto, are, sātāgo, ēre, v. satis.

sātelles, Itis, comm. gen. I. Prop.: An attendant upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince; a life-guard.—Plur.: Attendants, escort, train, retinue: Hor.; Liv. II. Meton.: Of an attendant analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satellites, i. e. the eagle, Cic.: Orcl, i. e. Charon, Hor. III. Fig.: A. In a good sense: An attendant, etc.: Hor.—B. In a bad sense: An assistant in crime; an accomplice, partner, abettor, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satellite.

sātīa-s, tis, f. [for satia-t-s; fr. sati(a)-o; t, euphonic; nominative case-ending s] (The satisfying thing; hence) I. Gen.: A sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness: Plant.; Lucr. II. Esp.: Satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust: Ter.; Tac.

Sātīcūla, æ, f. Saticula; a token of Campania.—Hence, I. **Sātīcūl-anus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Saticula.—As Subst.: **Saticulanī**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The Saticulans.—2. **Sātīcūl-us**, i, m. A Saticulan.

sātī-lōtas, ātis, f. [sat-is (in adjectival force)] (The state, or quality, of satis; hence) 1. A sufficiency, abundance: Plaut.—2. The state of being glutted or sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety. a. Prop.: Of food, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satiété.

sātīn', sātīne, v. satis.

1. **sāt-i-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [root SAT, akin to Gr. root sāt, whence ἀσ-άω, he sated.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate: stīim, Mart.: animo quieto satiare desideria naturæ, i. e. appease: Cic. B. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To fill or satisfy one's self, etc.: Ov.; Pl. II. Meton.: To fill sufficiently: fretum aquis, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate a desire, in good or bad sense: animum, Cic.: (with Gen.) quum satiata ferine Dextera cœdis erat, Ov. B. Esp.: 1. To satisfy, etc., one's self: Lucr.—2. To overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust: novitate anrem, Quint.: (without Object) numerus satiati, Cic.—3. Pass.: To be cloyed, disgusted, wearied with a thing: Cic.

2. **sāt-iō**, ōnis, f. [l. se-ro; through root SA] A sowing, a planting: Cic.; Virg.

sātira, æ, v. satur.

sāt-is, and in a pure form, sāt (satin', contr. for satisme, Plant.), adv. [root SAT; v. satio init.] I. Adjectively: A. Pos.: enough, sufficient, satisfactory: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, glorie, Cic.: (with Dat.) legioni sat, Plant.: (with Gen.) satis nivas atque diræ Grandinis, Hor.—B. Comp.: Satius: (Prop.: More satisfying, etc.; Meton.) Beter, more serviceable, filter, preferable: repetus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. II. Adverbially: A. Gen.: Enough, sufficiently: istuc satis scio, Ter.: sat prata biberunt, Virg.: satis multa, Cic.—Particular expression: Satis superque, Enough and more (than enough): satis superque dictum est, Cic. B. Esp.: Enough; i. e. tolerably, moderately, passably: satis literatus, Cic.: satis honeste, id.: satis bene, well enough, i. e. tolerably, moderately, pretty well: Cic.—Particular combinations, etc.: 1. Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled: Plant.—2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago), a. Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, pay a creditor: Plant.—b. To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble: Cic.; Hirt.—3. Satis accipio, or do: Mercantile t. t.: To take, or give, sufficient bail or security: Cic.—Particular expression: Satisdato, By giving bail

or security: Cic.—4. Satisfacio, or, in one word, satisfacio: a. Gen.: To give satisfaction; to satisfy, content: Cic.—b. Esp.: (a) Mercantile t. t.: To satisfy, content, by payment or security; to pay or secure a creditor: Cæs.; Cic.—(b) To give satisfaction by word or deed; to make amends or reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize to a person offended, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.—(c) To satisfy by proving, to prove sufficiently: Nep.

sātīs-dā-tio (or, separately, satis datio), ōnis, f. [satis; d(a)-o; v. satis] A giving of bail or security: Cic.

satisdato, satisdo, sātīsfācio, v. satis.

sātīsfac-tio, ōnis, f. [satisfac-io] Satisfaction, i. e. amends, reparation, excuse, apology, etc., given to a person offended, insulted, injured, etc.: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satisfaction.

sati-us, v. satis.

sāt-or, ōris, m. [l. se-ro; through root SA] 1. A begger, father, creator: Virg.—2. a. Prop.: A sower, planter: Cic.—b. Fig.: A sower, promoter, author: Itis, Liv.

Sātīrāpēs (-a), æ; also, Sātīraps, is, m., σατράπης [orig. a Persian word] A governor of a province, a viceroys among the Persians; a satrap: Pl.; Nep.; Curt.—Hence, **Sātīrāpīa** (-ēa), æ, f., σατραπεία. The office or province of a satrap; a satrapy: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. satrape.

Sātīricum, i, n. Satricum; an ancient town of Latium, on the Appian Way.—Hence, **Sātīrī-āni**, ōrum, m. The Satricians.

sāt-ur, ūra, ōrum, adj. [root SAT; v. satis init.] I. Prop.: Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: pulli, Cic.: conviva, Hor.: (with Gen.) omnium rerum, Ter. II. Meton.: Of things: A. Of colour: Full, deep, strong, rich (Comp.) quo melior satiriorque est (sc. purpura, Sen.—B. Well filled, full: præsepia, Virg.—Hence, **sāt-ūra**, æ, f. (sc. lanx) (Prop.: A dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; also, food composed of various ingredients; a mixture, medley, olio, etc.—both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians—hence; Meton.) 1. Per saturam, In the gross, or in the lump, i. e. without order or distinctness, confusedly: Sati—2. **sātūra** (-īra), æ, f. A satire (a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans): Hor.—C. Rich, abundant, fertile: Tarentum, Virg. III. Fig.: Of speech or speaker: Rich, fruitful: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. satire.

Sātūrē palus. The marsh of Satura; a marsh in Latium, now unknown; prps. a part of the Pontine Marshes.

sātūrēia, ōrum, n. plur. Satura; the name of a plant; prps. savory: Ov.

Sātūrēiānus, a, um, adj. (Prop.: Satureian; the appellation of a region in Apulia; Meton.) Apulian.

sätür-itas, *ätis*, *f.* [satur] (*The state, or quality, of the satur; hence*)
I. Prop.: Fullness, repletion, satiety:
Plaut.—2. Fullness, plenty, abundance:
Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *saturid*.

Sätürnälä, *lum*, etc., *v.* Saturnus.
Sätürnus, *i*, *m.* [2. sat-*us*] (*The one belonging to satur;—The Soverer*)
I. Prop.: Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture, and of civilisation in general; early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks.—Hence, **A. Sätürn-*ius***, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*—As *Subst.*: **I. Sätürn-*ius***, *ii*, *m.* (sc. filius) *A son of Saturn: a. Jupiter:* *Ov.*—**b. Pluto: *Ov.*—2. **Sätürn-*ia***, *æ*, *f.* *a.* (sc. filia) *A daughter of Saturn; i. e. Juno:* *Virg.*—**b.** (sc. urbs) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill (the fabled beginning of Rome):* *Virg.*—**B. Sätürn-*alis***, *c*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Saturn; Saturnian.*—As *Subst.*: **Sätürnälä**, *lum* and *örum*, *n.* (sc. festa) *The Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days.* **II. Meton.**: *The planet Saturn:* *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *Saturne*; also, *Saturnales*.**

sätür-o, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i*, *v. a.* [satur] (*To make satur; hence*)
I. Prop.: *To fill, glut, cloy, satiate:* ubertate mammarum saturatur, *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with a thing:* nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, *Virg.* **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *I. Gen.*: *To fill, satisfy, content, sate:* crudelitatem, *Cic.* (*Pass.* with *Gr. Acc.*) *nequum antiquum saturata dolorem, Virg.*—2. *Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To fill, satisfy, etc., one's self:* saturavit se sanguine civium, *Cic.*—**B.**: *To cause to loathe, to make weary of, or disgusted with, a thing:* hæc res vitæ me saturant, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *saturer*.

I. sätur, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *i. se-ro*, through root *sa*.]

2. sätur, *us*, *m.* [1. se-ro, through root *sa*] *I. A begetting, producing; origin, stock, race:* *Cic.*—2. **a.** *A sowing, planting:* *Cic.*—**b.** *Fig.*: *Of abstract things:* *Seed:* philosophia preparat animos ad satüs accipiendos, *Cic.*

Sätüriscus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* Σατύρισκος. *A little Satyr:* *Cic.*

sätürus, *i*, *m.* = σάτυρος: **I.**: *A satyr; a species of ape:* *Pl.*—2. **a.** (a) *Prop.*: *A Satyr; a wood-deity, resembling an ape; with two goat's feet, and very lascivious:* *Hor.*—(b) *Meton.*: *A statue of a Satyr:* *Cic.*—**b.** *Plur.*: Σατύροι: *Greek satiric plays:* *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *satyre*.

sautür-ö, *önis*, *f.* [saut(a)-o] *A wound:* *Cic.*

sautür-o, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, *i*, *v. a.* [saut(a)-us] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To wound, hurt:* *Of persons or things:* aliquem, *Cic.*; *genas ungues, Ov.* **B. Esp.**: *To kill:* quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *To dig*

into, tear, etc., the ground: *Ov.* **III. Fig.**: *To hurt, wound, injure, destroy:* famam, *Plaut.*

sautürus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *Wounded, hurt:* videmus ac acie effertur sæpe saucios, *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered, etc.*: gladiator, *Cic.*; *malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor.*: *fato saucia, Prop.* **III. Fig.**: **A.**: *Wounded, smitten by love:* ipse a nostro igne, *Ov.*—**B.**: *Wounded, hurt, offended, injured in any way:* animus, *Cic.*

Saurömätæ, etc., *v.* Sarmatæ.
säviu, etc., *v.* suav.

sax-ätis, *e*, *adj.* [sax-um] (*Of, or belonging to, saxum; hence*) **1.**: *That dwells, or is found, among rocks:* pisces, *that frequent rocks, Col.*—2. *That takes place among rocks:* piscatus, *Plaut.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *saxatile*.

sax-ätum, *i*, *n.* [id.] (*A place provided, or furnished, with saxum; hence*) **A rocky place: *Cic.***

sax-äus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or pertaining to, saxum; hence*) **1.**: **a.** *Prop.*: *Consisting of made of rock or stone; rocky, stony:* mater ad auditus stupuit cœnæ voces, *Ov.*—**b.** *Fig.*: *Stony, i. e. hard, unfeeling, obdurate:* saxeus ferreusque scs, *Pl.*—2. *Caused, or given, by rocks:* umbra, *Virg.*

sax-i-fic-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for sax-i-fac-us; fr. sax-um; (i); fac-i-o] *That turns into stone, petrifying:* Medusa, *Virg.*

sax-i-fräg-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sax-um; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* *Pööt*, *ap. Cic.*

sax-ösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sax-um] *Full of rocks or stones; rocky, stony; montes, Virg.*

saxü-lum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for saxolum; fr. saxum, (uncontr. Gen.) saxo-] *A little rock:* *Cic.*

saxum, *i*, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Gen.**: *A large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock in general:* *Cæs.*; *Cic.*—*Prov.*: *Saxum volvere, To roll a rock, i. e. (alluding to Sisyphus) to strive or endeavour in vain:* *Ter.* **II. Esp.**: *The Tarpeian Rock:* *Lucr.*; *Hor.*

scaß-ellum (-illum), *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for scamn-ellum] **I. Prop.**: *A low stool, foot-stool:* *Var.* **II. Meton.**: *An instrument of the nature of the cast-net, played on by the foot:* *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *escabeau; scabellon*.

scaß-er, *ra*, *rum*, *adj.* [scaß-o] (*Scratched; hence*) **I.**: *Rough, scurfy, scabrous:* homo, *Hor.* (*Comp.*) *arbor myrrhæ scabrior junipero, Pl.*—2. *Scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, *Cato.*

scaß-tes, *em*, *e*, *f.* [id.] (*A scratching; hence*) **1.**: *A roughness, scurf:* *Virg.*—2. **a.**: *As a disease of persons, animals, or plants:* *The scab, mange, itch:* *Hor.*; *Virg.*; *Pl.*—**b.** *Fig.*: *An itching, longing, prurieny:* *Cic.*; *Hor.*

scaßbillum, *i*, *v.* scabellum.

scaßi-ösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scaßi-es] (*Full of scabies; hence*) **1.**: *Rough, scurfy:* coralium, *Pl.*—2. *Scabby, mangy:* boves, *Col.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scabieux*.

scaß-o, *i*, *no sup.*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [prob. akin to skán-*tw*] *To scratch, to scrape:* caput, *Hor.*

Scaæ porta, *æ*, *f.*, Σκαία πύλη. *The Scaean (western, σκαίος) gate of Troy:* *Virg.*

1. scaæva, *æ*, *v.* scaævus.

2. Scaæv-a, *æ*, *m.* [scaæv-us] (*A left-handed person*) *Scaeva; a Roman name.*

Scaæv-öla, *m.* [prob. a *dim.* of 2. Scaæv-a, the left-handed] *Scaevola: 1.* *A cognomen of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and on being discovered, burned off his own right hand.*—2. *Q. Mucius Scaevola, an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time.*

scaæv-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [σκαί-*for*] *Left, that is on the left, towards the left side:* itenera portarum, i. e. running from right to left, *Vitr.*—As *Subst.*: **scaæva**, *æ*, *f.* *A sign or token in the sky (observed by a Roman on his left), an omen:* canina scaeva, taken from the barking of a dog, *Plaut.*

sca-la, *æ*, *f.* (mostly plur.) [for scand-la; fr. scand-o] (*The mounting thing; i. e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **1.**: *A ladder, scaling-ladder:* *Virg.*—2. *A flight of steps or stairs:* a staircase: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *scalle*, (mod.) *échelle*.

Scaldis, *is*, *m.* *The Scaldis; a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Scheldt).*

scalminus, *i*, *m.* = σκαλμός. *A peg to which an ear was strapped; a thole, thole-pin:* *Cic.*

scalpel-lum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [for scalpel-*rum*; fr. scalprum, scalpel(e)-*r*] *A small surgical knife; a scalpel, lancet:* *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scalpel*.

scalp-o, *si*, *tum*, *äre*, *3. v. a.* [with an initial sibilant from γλαφ-*ω*, like the kindr. scalp-i from γαλφ-*ω*] **1.** *Prop.*: *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave:* sepulchro querelam, *Hor.* (*with-out object*) *ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic.* **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *To scratch caput digito, Juv.*—**B.**: *Of the ground as object:* *To scratch, i. e. to make a slight impression in, etc.*: terram unguibus, *Hor.* **III. Fig.**: *To tickle:* tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, *Pers.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scalper*.

scalp-rum, *i*, *n.* [scalp-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) **I. Gen.**: *A sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife:* *Liv.* **II. Esp.**: **A.**: *A pen-knife:* *Tac.*—**B.**: *A surgeon's knife; a scalpel:* *Cels.*

scalp-tūra, *æ*, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, carving, or graving in stone:* *Suet.*

Scämunder, *dri*, *m.*, Σκάμανδρος. *Scamander; a river of Troas.*

scambus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = σκαμβός. *Bow-legged, bandy-legged:* *Suet.*

scammönea (-ia), *æ*, *f.* = σκαμμόνια; -eum (-ium), *i*, *n.* *Scammöney:* *Cic.*; *Cato*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scammönée*.

scam-num, *i*, *n.* [for scand-nun] (*The mounting thing; i. e. that serves for mounting; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A step, stool for stepping:* *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: **A.**: *A bench for sitting:* *Ov.*—**B.**: *Of horizontal branches of trees serving as seats:* *Pl.*

scand-o, scandi, scansum, scandère, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root *skand*, to leap upwards; to mount;—in Latin and Greek the root appears to be *skad*, *skadō*; cf. *scat-o*, and *skadō*=*skadō*] I. Act. A. Prop.: To climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend: malos, Cic. B. Fig.: To mount, ascend, etc.: scandit æratas vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. II. Neut.: To mount, rise, arise, ascend: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: in aggerem, Liv.: ad nidum volucris, Phaed. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: arx, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scander*.

scāpha, æ, f. = *σκάφη* (A dig-out). A light boat, a skiff: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esquif*.

scāphum, n. = *σκαφίον* (A small dig-out). I. Gen.: A vessel or basin in the form of a boat: Lucr. II. Esp.: A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat: Cic.

scāpulae, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The shoulder-blades (of men or animals): Ov. II. Meton.: The shoulders, back: Plaut.

scāpus, i, m. = *σκάπος* (Doric for *σκήπτρον*): 1. A shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.—2. A cylinder (on which paper or books were rolled): Pl.—3. A weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr.—4. The Shank of a candlestick: Pl.

scārus, i, m. = *σκαρος*. The scarus; a species of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans: Hor.

scātō-bra, æ, f. [scate-o] (The thing effecting the bubbling-up; hence) Bubbling or gushing water: Virg.

scāt-ō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. (also acc. to 3. conj. scatit, Lucr.: and scato, Poet. ap. Cic.) [akin to *scando*; cf. *scando* init.] I. Prop.: To bubble, gush, well, spring, or flow forth: fons scatit, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. To be plentiful; to swarm, abound: cuniculi scatent in Hispaniā, Pl.—B. To gush forth with, i. e. to be full of; to swarm or abound with, be rich in; or crowded with anything, etc.: arx (sc. Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. (with Gen.) terra ferarum scatit, Lucr.

scātō, ēre, v. scatoe init.

scātūri-ginos, um, f. [scatūri-o] (That which produces bubbling-up; hence) Gushing or bubbling waters; a spring, spring-water: Liv.

scāt-ūrio, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 4. v. n. [scat-ō] I. Prop.: To stream, flow, or gush, out: aqua, Pall. II. Meton.: To be full of, or with, a thing: Col. III. Fig.: To be full of, abound in: totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, he is all possessed with it, Script. ap. Cic.

scaurus, a, um, adj. = *σκαίρος*. With large and swollen ankles: Hor.

scēlērāt-e, adv. [scelerat-us] Impiously, wickedly, nefariously: scelerate feci, Cic. (Sup.) sceleratissime, id.

scēlērāt-us, a, um, 1. P. of sceler(a)-o.—2. P. A. Prop.: Polluted, profaned by crime: terra, Virg.—b. Meton.: (a) Bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious: (Comp.) ego sim scelerator illo,

Ov.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) hominum omnium sceleratissimus, Sall.—As Subst.: sceleratus, i, m. A bad, impious, or vicious person; a wicked wretch; a miscreant: Cic.—(b) Of, or for, guilt or crime: pena, Virg.—Particular expression: Sceleratæ sedes, The Abodes for Guilt, i. e. of the guilty; the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ov.—called also sceleratum limen, Virg.—(c) Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, etc.: frigus, Virg.—Particular expressions: (a) Scelerata Porta, The Unfortunate Gate (also called Porta Carmentalis); i. e. the gate through which the three hundred Fabii marched on their fatal expedition: Flor.—(β) Scelerata Castra, The Unfortunate Camp; i. e. the camp in which D. Drusus died: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scélérat*.

scēlēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [scelus, sceler-is] To pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate: pias manūs, Virg.

scēlēr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: Ter.

scēlēt-o, adv. [scelēt-us] I. Prop.: Wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably: Liv. II. Fig.: Roguistly: Cic.

scēlēt-us, a, um, adj. [for sceleratus, fr. *scelus*, *sceler-is*] (Having scelus; hence) I. Prop.: Wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish: Hor.: facinus, Cic. (Sup.) sceleratissimum to arbitror, Plaut.—As Subst.: sceleratus, i, m. A wicked person; a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant: Hor. II. Meton.: Bateful, calamitous, unlucky: (Comp.) scelerator annus, Plaut.

scēlus, ēris, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: An evil deed; a wicked, heinous, or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Of animals or things: A bad quality; a vice, fault: Pl.—B. Rascal, scoundrel, villain; and of women, drab, baggage, etc.: Plaut.; Ter.—With Masc. pron.: scelus quoniam hic laudat? what knave! Ter.—C. A mishap, misfortune, calamity: so, only prps. in Plaut.; Ter.; Mart.—D. Of poison: An accursed thing; a thing by which guilt is wrought: Pl.

scēna (scēn-), æ, f. = *σκήνη*. I. Prop.: The stage, scene of a theatre: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A wide place, like a stage scene: Virg.—B. Of a school of rhetoric, as a Scene for the display of eloquence: Tac. III. Fig.: A. The public stage, the public: Cic.; Hor.—B. Outward show, parade, pretext: Script. ap. Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scène*.

scēnicus, a, um, adj. = *σκηνηκός*. I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the stage; scenic, dramatic, theatrical: artifices, players, actors, Cic.—As Subst.: scēnicus, i, m. (sc. vir) A player, actor: Cic. II. Meton.: Fictitious, pretended: rex, Flor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scénique*, *sceptra-fer*, fēra, fērum, adj.

[sceptra-um; (i); fer-o] *Sceptre-bearing*: manū, Ov.

scēptrum, i, n. = *σκήπτρον*. I. Prop.: A royal staff, a sceptre: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Plur.: Kingdom, rule dominion, authority: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sceptre*.

scēptūchus, i, m. = *σκηπτούχος*. A sceptre-bearer (a high officer of state in the East): Tac.

schēda (scīda, Cic.), f. = *σχῆδη* (σχῆδη) I. Prop.: A strip of papyrus-bark: Pl. II. Meton.: A leaf of paper: Cic.

schēd-ūla (scīd-, schīd-), æ, f. dim. [scēd-a or scīd-a] A small leaf of paper: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *schédule*.

schēma, a, f. = *σχῆμα*. I. Gen.: A shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc.: Plaut.; Suet. II. Esp.: A figure of speech, rhetorical figure (pure Lat. figura): Quint.

Schœneus, el, m., Σχοινεύς (Rushman). Schœneus; a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta.—Hence, 1. Schœneūs, idis, f. The daughter of Schœneus, i. e. Atalanta.—2. Schœn-ēius, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Schœneus; Schœneian: virgo, i. e. Atalanta, Ov.—As Subst.: Schœneia, æ, f. (sc. virgo) The Schœneian, i. e. Atalanta: Ov.

schœnōbātes, æ, m. = *σχοινοβάτης*. A rope-dancer: Juv.

schœnus, i, m. = *σχοίνος*, ὁ. A. A rush, of an aromatic kind: Cato.—B. A measure of distance among the Persians: Pl.

schōla, æ, f. = *σχολή* (spare time, leisure; hence) I. Prop.: Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation or debate; a disputation, lecture, dissertation, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: A. A place for learned conversation or instruction; a place of learning; a school: Cic.—B. The disciples or followers of a teacher; a school, sect: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *école*.

schōlasticus, a, um, adj. = *σχολαστικός*. Of, or belonging to, a school; scholastic: controversia, Quint.—As Subst.: 1. scholasticus, ōrum, n. School-exercises: Quint.—2. schōlasticus, i, m. One who teaches or studies rhetoric; a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *scholastique* (scō-).

Sciāthos (-us), i, f., Σκιᾶθος. Sciathos or Sciathus; an island in the Sinus Thermaicus.

scīda, æ, v. schēda.

scī-ens, entis, 1. P. of scī-o.—2. Pa.: (Knowing, i. e.) a. Knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally, etc.: me oblinam sciens, Cic.—b. Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert in anything: (Comp.) scientior venefica, Hor.: (Sup.) scientissimus gubernator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old subst.) *scient*.

scīen-ter, adv. [for scient-ter; fr. sciens, sciens-i] Knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly, etc.: scienter dicere, Cic.: (Comp.) eo scientius, Cæs.: (Sup.) scientissimus, Cic.

scient-ia, *n. f.* [fr. id.] *A knowing, or being skilled in, anything; knowledge, science, skill, expertness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. science.*

sci-licet, *adv.* [contr. from *scire licet*, which is frequently used interchangeably with *scilicet* in Lucret. and in ancient lang. in Liv., and occurs several times in Cels.] *(It is permitted to know or understand; you may know; hence)* I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *It is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly:* (with *Objective clause* on account of *scire*) neque illa ulli homini nntet, nictet, annuat, etc. *Di. Optumumst: Ita sci-licet facturam, very good; of course she will do so, Plaut:* (as simple *Adv.*) a te literas expectabam: nondum sci-licet; nam has mane rescribendam, not yet to be sure, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is meant: scilicet is superis labor est, Virg. II. Meton:* As an expletory or explanatory particle: *Namely, to wit, that is to say:* Suet.

scilla (*squill*), *n. f.* = σκίλλα: **1.** *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill:* Pl.—**2.** *A small fish of the lobster kind:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scille, squille.*

scin' for **scisno**, *v. sci. ino*.
sci(n)-o, *scidi, scissum, scindere*, **3. v. a.** [root *scin*, akin to Sanscrit root *TSIH*, Gr. *σχίζω* in *σχίζω*] I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, tear, rend, or break asunder; to split, to divide or separate by force, etc.: epistolam, Cic: lignum cuneis, Virg: (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) scissusque capillos, Ov.—Particular expression:* Scindere penulam alicui, *To tear off one's travelling coat, i. e. to urge, press, solicit one to stay:* Cic. **B.** Esp.: *With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To divide, separate, part asunder, etc.: Lucr.: Ov.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. To tear, or rend, open; to renew grief, etc.: dolorem, Cic.—B. To tear, rend, harass, vex, disturb, agitate, etc.: aliquem turpitudine, Lucr.—C.: 1. Gen.: To sunder, separate, divide, etc.: necessitudines, Pl.—2. Esp.: With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To separate itself, etc.: to separate, divide, part, etc.: Quint.; Virg.—D. To interrupt, break off, hinder, etc.: verba fletu, Ov.—E. With Personal pron.: To divide, branch off, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (oid) scinder.**

scintilla, *n. f. dim.* [sp. *scintilla* = *fr. σπινθήρ*] I. Prop.: *A spark:* Virg.; Liv. **II. Fig.: A spark, glimmer, faint trace: belli, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (cid) scintille, (mod.) étincelle.***

scintill-o, *avi, atum, are, 1. v. n.* [scintilla] *To sparkle, glitter, gleam, glow, flush:* testā quum ardente vident. Scintillare oleum, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scintiller.*

scintill-ula, *n. f. dim.* [id.] *A little spark:* Fig.: virtutum, Cic.

scio, *scivi or scil, scitum, scire (Imperf.), scisbam, Plaut:* —*Paul. scibo, Plaut:* —*Pass:* scibitur, Plaut.—*Scin'*

for *scisno*, Ter.: —*Perf. Sync:* scisti, Ov.; so regularly, *Inf.*, scisse, Cic.), **4. v. a.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: To know, in the widest signif. of the world; to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of, or skill in, anything, etc.: nescire fas est omnia, Hor: Id de Marcello aut certe do Postumii scripi potest, can be learned from Marcellus, etc., Cic: (used parenthetically) quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, id.—Particular phrases:** **A.** Scin' quomodo? *do you know how (I shall serve you)?* a threatening phrase in Plaut.—**B.** Quod or quantum sciam, *For aught I know, as far as I know:* Cic.; Quint. **II. Meton:** *Politice. t. t. Of the people: To ordain, decree, appoint anything after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret, sciretque plebs, uti, etc., Liv.*

1. scipio, *ōnis, m.* [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκήπτρον] *A staff carried by persons of distinction, etc.: eburneus, Liv.*

2. Scipio, *ōnis, m.* [1. scipio] (*Staff*) *Scipio: the name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.—Hence, Scipiadēs, m.* (contr. fr. Scipion-ades) *One of the Scipio family, a Scipiad.*

Sciron, *ōnis, m.*, Σκίρων (Prop.: *The Iliad One. Sciron: a noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus.*

scirp-ūs (*scirp*), *a, um, adj.* [scirp-us] *Of rushes, rush-: ratis, Plaut.—As Subst.: scirpea* (*scirp*), *n. f.* *Basket-cork of rushes (to form the body of a waggon): Ov.*

scirpus (*scirp*), *i, m.* *A rush, bulrush:* Plaut.—*Prov:* Nodum in scirpo querere, *To seek a knot in a bulrush, i. e. to find a difficulty where there is none:* Ter.

scisc-itor, *ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a.* [scisc-o] *To inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: (without *Object*) de victoria sciscitantes, id.

sci-sco, *scivi, scitum, sciscō, 3. v. a. inch.* [sci-o] **I. Prop.: To seek to know; to search, inquire: ocyus accorro, ut sciscam, quid velit, Plaut. **II. Meton:** *A. Politice. t. t. of the people; after inquiry or examination: 1. To accept, approve, assent to something proposed; and hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain: quae scisceret plebes, Cic: Athenienses sciscerunt, ut, Eginetis . . . pollices preciderentur, id.—2. To approve, assent to, vote for anything: primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., Cic.—B. To learn, ascertain, know: id factum, Plaut.***

sci-sūra, *n. f.* [for *sci-sura*; fr. sci(n)-o] *A tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft:* Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scissure.*

sci-sus (for *sci-sus*), *a, um, 1. P. of sci(n)-o*.—**2. Pa.: a. Prop.:**

Split, cleft, divided, etc.: scisse aurea, Pl.—b. Fig.: Hurst, grating, cracked, etc.: genus vocum, Cic.

scit-e, *adv.* [scit-us] *Shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly:* scite facta, Cic.: (Comp.) scitius, Gell.: (Sup.) scitissime, Plaut.

scit-ior, *tātus sum, tāri (Inf., scit-ator, Ov.), 1. v. dep. a. intens.* [sci-o] *To seek to know; to ask, inquire, inquire of, consult, etc.: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi Mitimus, Virg.*

scit-um, *i, n.* [sci-sco] **I. Prop.: An ordinance, statute, decree:** **A.** Gen.: *Liv. B. Esp.: In connection with plebs (plebel), or, in one word, plebs-citum and plebscitum: An ordinance or decree of the people or of the citizens (when the decrees of foreign nations are mentioned populi is employed instead of plebs; yet Tacitus uses populi in decrees of the Roman people): Cic. II. Meton:* *A maxim, tenet, dogma:* Sen.

1. sci-tus, *a, um: 1. P. of sci-o and sci-sco*.—**2. Pa.: a. Prop.:** (a. Of persons: In reflexive force: *(That has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence) Knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit, etc.: (Comp.) non sum scitior, quæ has rogem, etc., Plaut: (with Gen.) Nessus scitus vadorum, acquiescent with, Ov.—(b. Of things: Fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: scitum est, quod Carneades noster dicere solebat, Cic: (Sup.) oratio scitissima, Plaut.—b. Meton:* *Beautiful, elegant, fine, etc.: scitum filum mulieris, Plaut.*

2. sci-tus, *ūs, m.* [sci-sco] *with plebs, for the more usual plebscitum. A decree, or ordinance, of the people:* Cic.

sci-us, *a, um, adj.* [sci-o] *Knowing.*

Petr.
scōb-is, *is, f.* [for *scab-is*; fr. scab-o] *(The scratched thing; hence) Powder, or dust, produced by saving, etc.; saw dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor.*

scomber, *bri, m.* = σκόμβρος. *A species of tunny; a mackerel:* Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. scombre.*

scōp-æ, *ārum, f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: Thin branches, twigs, shoots: Hirt.—**II. Meton:** *A broom, besom made of twigs:* Hor.—*Prov:* Scōpæ dissolvere, *To untie a broom, i. e. to throw anything into disorder or confusion:* Cic.**

Scōp-æ, *n. m.*, Σκόπας. *Scopas: a Greek sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 9th and 105th Olympiads.*

scōp-ros, *i, m.* = σκοπός. *(A seen or observed thing) A mark, aim at which one shoots:* Suet.

scōpūl-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [scopulus] *Full of rocks, rocky, shelving, craggy:* mare, Cic.

scōpūl-us, *i, m.* = σκόπελος. *(A look-out place) I. Prop.: A projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock, shelf, ledge in the sea: Cæs.; Hor.; Ov. II. Fig.: A rock; i. e. a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: Cic.*

Scordisci, ōrum, *m.* *The Scordisci; a people on the borders of Illyria.*

Scordus (Scodrus), *i, m.* *Scordus or Scodrus; a mountain of Illyria.*

scorpio, ōnis, -ius (-ios), *li, m.* = *σκορπιον, σκορπιος*. *I. Prop.*: A scorpion; *Pl.*; *Ov.* **II. Meton.**: *A. The Scorpion*; one of the signs of the zodiac; *Hor.*—**B.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish*; *Ov.*—**C.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles; a scorpion*; *Caes.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scorpion.*

scortā-tor, ōris, *m.* [scort(a)-or] *A fornicator*; *Hor.*

scort-ūs (-ius), *a, um, adj.* [scort-um] (*Of, or pertaining to, scortum*, hence) *Made of hides or leather, leathern*; *pulvinus, Cels.*—*As Subst.*: **scort-ia** (-ēa), ōrum, *m.* (*sc. indumenta*) *Garments of skins or leather*; *Ov.*

scort-illum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *A little or young harlot*; *Cat.*

scort-or, ōrum, *li, m.* *A. v. dep.* *n.* [id.] *To whore*; *Ter.*

scortum, *i, n.* [a sibilated collat. form of *corium*, from *χοριον*] **I. Prop.**: *A skin, hide*; *Var.* **II. Meton.**: *A prostitute*; *Hor.*

scrēā-tor, ōris, *m.* [scrē(a)-o] *One who hawks or hems*; *Plaut.*

scrēā-tus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hawking, hemming*; *Ter.*

scrēō, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *l. v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To hawk, hem*; *Plaut.*

scrib-a, æ, *m.* [scrib-o] (*One who writes*; hence) *A public or official writer; a clerk, secretary, scribe*; *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scribe.*

scribita (-ilita), æ, *f.* *A kind of tart*; *Mart.*; *Plaut.*

scrib-o, scripsi, scriptum, scribere (*Perf. Sync.* scripsi, *Plaut.*), *3. v. a.* [akin to *γράφω*] (*To scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *A. Prop.*: *To write, draw, or otherwise make lines, letters, figures, etc.*; *liras, Plaut.* **B. Fig.**: *dicta in animo, Ter.* **II. Esp.**: *A. With the accessory idea of intellectual action: To write, write down, compose; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing*; *historiam, Cic.*; *liras ad aliquem, id.* (*Impers. Pass.*) *Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.*—*Particular phrases*: *1. Scribere salutem, To send a greeting, etc.*; *Plaut.*—*2. Scribere aliquem: A. To write one down*; *Plaut.*—*b. To depict, describe, or represent one*; *Hor.*—*B.*: *1. Politic. t. t.*: *To draw up, draught a law, decree, treaty, etc.*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*Particular phrase*: *Senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, To witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it*; *Cic.*—*2.*: *a. Prop.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *To enlist, enrol, levy*; *militēs, Sall.*; *supplementum legionibus, Cic.*—*b. Poet.*: *Fig.*: *To enrol, etc.*: *scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him among your retainers, Hor.*—*3. Law t. t.*: *a. Prop.*: *(a) Dicam scribere (alicui), To bring an action in writing against*

anyone; *Cic.*—*(b) Of a lawyer: To draw up legal instruments; testamentum, Cic.*—*b. Meton.*: *To appoint or designate one as heir, etc.* (*with second Acc. of further definition*) *aliquem heredem, Cic.*—*4. Commercial t. t.*: *Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.*: *To write a note of hand, etc.*: *pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut.*—*Particular phrase*: *Scribere tabulam, etc.*: *To give a note or bond*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. écrire.*

scri-nium, *li, n.* [for scrib-nium; *fr. scrib-o*] (*The thing pertaining to a scriba*; hence) *A cylindrical case, chest, or box for keeping books, papers, letters; a book-box, letter-case, escrutoir*; *Hor.*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) scrin*, (*mod.* *écrin*).

scrip-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for scrib-tio; *fr. scrib-o*] **I. The act of writing; *Cic.*—**2. A composing in writing, composition; *Cic.*****

scrip-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a. intens.* [scribo, through obsol. *freq. scrip-to*] **I. To write often**; *Pl. li.*: *A. To write, compose, etc.*; *M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, Cic.*—**B.**: *To write a letter, etc.*: *hæc ad me scribas velim, vel potius scripsit, Cic.*

scrip-tor, ōris, *m.* [for scrib-tor; *fr. scrib-o*] **I. A writer, scribe, secretary**; *Cic.*; *Hor.*—**2. One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator, etc.; *Cic.*—**3. Politic. and Law t. t.**: *A drawer up, draughter of legal instruments, etc.*; *Cic.*; *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) scripteur.***

scriptū-la, ōrum, *n. dim.* [for scripto-la; *fr. scriptum, (unconfr. Gen.) scripto-i*] *The lines (on the draught-board in the game of duodecimscripta)*; *Ov.*

scrip-tum, *i, n.* [for scrib-tum; *fr. scrib-o*] **I. A line**; so only, *duodecim scripta, a game played on a draught-board marked into squares by twelve lines*; *Cic.*—**2. A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work, etc.; *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*Particular phrase*: *Scriptum, etc., in scriptis relinquere, etc.*: *To leave something written or in writing; to speak of something in one's writings, etc.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. écrit.***

scrip-tūra, æ, *f.* [for scrib-tura; *fr. scrib-o*] **I. A writing, written characters**; *Cic.*—**2.**: *a. (a) Prop.*: *A writing, composing, composition*; *Cic.*—*(b) Meton.*: *Something written, a writing*; *Ter.*; *Tac.*—*b. A tax (paid on public pastures)*; *Cic.*—*c. A written law*; *Suet.*—**3. Law t. t.**: *A testamentary provision*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. écriture.*

scrip-tus, *a, um, p.* of scrib-o.
scrōb-is, *is, m.* (*less freq.* *f.*) [etym. dub.; prob. from same root as *scrofa*] (*The scraped or scooped thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A ditch, dike, trench*; *Ov.*; *Tac.* **II. Meton.**: *A grave*; *Tac.*
scrōf-a, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.]; *prps.* akin to *γράφω* in the force of "to grave, scrape," etc.] (*The scraping or grubbing animal*; hence) *A breeding-*
sow; *Juv.*

scrūp-ūs, *a, um, adj.* [scrup-ua] (*Of, or belonging to, scrupus*; hence) *Consisting of pointed, or sharp, stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged*; *spelunca, Virg.*

scrūp-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] (*Full of scrupus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Full of sharp, or rough, stones; jagged, rough, rugged*; *via, Plaut.* **II. Fig.**: *Rough, hard, arduous*; *ratio, Lucr.*

scrūpūl-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [scrup-ul-us] (*Full of scrupulus*; hence) **I. Full of small sharp, or pointed, stones; rough, rugged, jagged; *cotes, Cic.*—**2. Very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous (*Comp.*) *scrupulosior ratio ventorum, Pl.* (*Sup.*) *scrupulosissimus cultus deorum, App.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scrupuleux.*****

scrūpūl-um, *i, v.* *scrupulus, no. II.*
scrūpūl-us, *i, m. dim.* [for scrupulus; *fr. scrupus, (unconfr. Gen.) scrupo-i*] (*A small scrupus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A small sharp, or pointed, stone*; *Sol.* **II. Meton.**: *Metic. t. t.*: *The smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple*; in this signification there is (*prps.* on account of pondus) *a neut. collat. form, scrupulum (scrip-)*; *i. Cic.*; *Vitr.* **III. Fig.**: *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scrupule.*

scrūpus, *i, m.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A rough or sharp stone*; *Petr.* **II. Fig.**: *Anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness*; *Cic.*

scrūt-a, æ, ōrum, *n.* [akin to *γράφω*] *Old or broken stuff, trash, frumpery, trumpery*; *Hor.*

scrūtā-tor, ōris, *m.* [scrut(a)-or] *A searcher, examiner*; *Suet.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scrutateur.*

scrūt-or, ōrum, *li, m.* *A. v. dep.* *a. [scrut-a]* (*To search even to the rags*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Of things or persons as objects: To search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore a thing; to search, examine a person: occulta saltum, Tac.* **II. Meton.**: *To seek for, search out*; *abditos, Tac.* **III. Fig.**: *A. To examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate: desinamus aliquando ac scrutari, quæ sunt inania, Cic.*—**B.**: *To search into; to search out, find out a thing: fibras inspicimus, Montesque dehinc scrutantur in illis, Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. scruteur.*

sculp-o, si, tum, ēre, *3. v. a.* [akin to *γλύφω*] **I. Prop.**: *To carve, cut, grave, chisel in stone, brass, wood, etc.*; *to form, fashion, or produce by carving, graving, etc.*: *non est ex saxo sculptus, Cic.* **II. Fig.**: *dicet . . . sculpta, things wrought out, elaborated*; *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sculpteur.*

sculp-tilis, *e, adj.* [sculp-o] *Formed, or produced, by carving, graving, etc.*; *opus, Ov.*

sculp-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts, carves, or engraves in stone, wood, etc.*; *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor*; *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sculpteur.*

sculp-tūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A cutting out or carving in stone, wood, etc.*; *sculpture*; *Quint.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sculpture.*

sculp-tus, a, um, *P.* of sculp-o.
scurr-, æ, *m.* [prps. akin to the Greek σκαίρω, to skip, dance] (Prop.: *The skipper*; Meton.) 1. *An elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy*; Plaut.—2. *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite); Plaut.; Cic.

scurr-ilis, e, adj. [scurr-a] (*Pertaining to a scurra*; hence) *Buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous*; jocus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *scurrie*.

scurril-litas, ætis, *f.* [scurril-lis] (*The quality of the scurrilis*; hence) *Buffoonery, scurrility*; Tac.

scurr-or, no perf., æri, l. v. n. dep. [scurr-a] *To act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon*; Hor.

scūt-ale, is, n. [scut-um] (*A thing pertaining to a scutum*; hence, in reference to its shape) *Prob.*: *The lower part of a sling, in which the stone is placed*; Liv.

scūt-atus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Provided or armed with a scutum or long shield*: cohortes, Cæs.—As *Subst.* **scutati**, -orum, *m.* (sc. pedites) *Troops bearing shields*; Liv.

scūt-el-la, æ, *f.* dim. [for scutella; fr. l. scutella] *A salver, or waiter, of a nearly square form*; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *écuelle*.

scūt-ica, æ, *f.* [akin to σκῦρ-ος] *A lash, whip*; Hor.

1. **scūtūla**, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A little dish or platter of a nearly square form*; Mart. *II. Meton.*: *A diamond, rhomb, or lozenge-shaped piece*; Tac.

2. **scūtūla** (scūtāla, scūtāle), æ, *f.* = σκῦτάλη (a staff, stick). *I. Prop.*: *A wooden roller or cylinder*; Cæs. *II. Meton.*: *A secret writing, secret letter among the Lacedæmonians* (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκῦτάλη); Nep.

scūtū-lum, l, n. dim. [for scutulum; fr. scutum, (uncont. Gen.) scuto-] *A small shield*; Cic.

scūt-um, i, n. [Sans. root sku, to cover] (*The covering thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *An oblong shield, a buckler*; Cic.; Liv. *II. Fig.*: *A defence, protection*; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *écu*.

Scylāceum (-lum), i, n., Σκυλακίον. *Scylaceum or Scylacium*; a town on the coast of Bruttium (now Scyllace).—Hence, **Scylāce-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scylaceum*; Scylacean.

Scylla, æ, *f.*, Σκύλλα. *Scylla*. *I. A. Prop.*: *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis*. *B. Meton.*: *The daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches*.—Hence, **Scyll-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scylla*; Scyllæan. *II. The daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris*.

scymnus, i, m. = σκύμνος. *A young animal; a cub, whelp*; Lucr.

scýphus, i, m. = σκύφος. *A cup, goblet*; Cic.; Virg.

Scýros (-us), i, f., Σκῦρος. *Scyros or Scyrus*; one of the Sporadic Islands, opposite Eubœa, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes.—Hence, 1. **Scýr-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scyros*; Scyrian.—2. **Scýr-las**, ætis, adj. *fr. Scyrian*: puella, i. e. *Deidamia*, Ov.

Scýthæ, ærum, m., Σκύθæ. *The Scythians*; a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.—Sing.: **Scýthes**, æ. *A Scythian*.—Hence, 1. **Scýth-la**, æ, *f.* *The country of the Scythians*; Scythia.—2. **Scýth-icus**, a, um, adj. *Scythian*: annis, i. e. the Tanais, Hor.—3. **Scýth-is**, idis, *f.* *A Scythian woman*; Ov.—4. **Scýth-issa**, æ, *f.* *A Scythian woman*; Nep.

1. **sc**, v. sui.
2. **sc** (séd): 1. *Præp.*, v. sine init.—2. *Inseparable particle*: a. *For sine*, Without: securus (=sine curâ).—b. *Aside, by itself*: sepono, to lay aside.—3. = semi. *Half*: selibra, semodius.—4. = sex: semestris.

Sēbēthos (-tos), i, m. *Sebethos or Sebetos*; a small stream in Campania.—Hence, **Sēbēth-is** (Sebet-), idis, adj. *f.* *Of, or belonging to, Sebethos*; Sebethian.

sēbum (sev-), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Tallow, suet, grease*; Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *suif*.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: 1. *Of living subjects*: *To go apart, go away, separate, withdraw*: secedant improbi, Cic.—2. *Of inanimate subjects*: *To remove, withdraw*; in Perf., *To be distant*: tantum secessit ab imis Terris, Ov. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To go aside, withdraw, retire*: in abdita partem ædium, Sall.: ab urbe, Suet.—2. *Politically*: *To separate one's self by rebellion, to revolt, secede*: in Sacrum montem, Liv. *II. Fig.*: *To withdraw, retire*: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat.

sē-cerno, cerni, cernum, cernere (*Inf.* Pass., cernere, Lucr.), 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To put apart; to sunder, sever, separate*: terras et Mare, Lucr.: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chor Scernunt populo, Hor. *B. Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To separate one's self, to withdraw, etc.*; Cic.; Liv. *II. Fig.*: *To separate, disjoin, dissociate*: to distinguish, discern: blandum amicum a vero, Cic.: sacra profanis, Hor.

sēces-sio, ōnis, *f.* [for seced-sio; fr. seced-o] 1. *A going aside*; Cic.—2. *A political insurrectionary withdrawal or separation*: a schism, secession: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—Particular phrase: *Secessionem facere, etc.*, *To secede, etc.*; Cæs.; Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *sécession*.

sēces-sus, ūs, *m.* [for seced-sus; fr. id.] 1. *A going away, departure, separation*; Gell.—2. *A. Prop.*: *Retirement, solitude*; Tac.; Ov.—b. *Meton.*: *A retreat, recess, etc.*; Virg.—3. *A political secession*; Pl.

sēclus, adv. v. sēcus.

sē-clūdo, clāsi, clāsum, clādēre, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To shut off, shut in a separate place, shut up, seclude*: seclusa aliqua aquila, Cic.

B. Esp.: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To shut one's self off, etc.*; Pl. *II. Meton.*: *To separate, sunder*: Cæsar munitione flumen a monte seclust, Cæs.

III. Fig.: *A. To shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, Cic.—*B. To shut out, exclude*: curas, Virg.

seclum, i, v. seclum.

sēclū-sus (for seclud-sus), a, um: 1. *P.* of seclud-o.—2. *Pa.*: *Sundered, separated, remote, secluded*: nemus, Virg.

1. **sēc-o**, ūi, tum, ære, l. v. a. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To cut, cut off, cut up*: cape cultum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.

B. Esp.: *Medic. t. t.*: *To cut surgically: to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.*: id urli secarique patimur, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: alii tibi ne teneras glacies secat aspera plantas, Virg.—*B.*: 1. *To divide, cleave, separate*: medlos agros (Tiberis), Pl.—2. *To cut through, i. e. To run, sail, fly, swim, etc., through*: cornus auras Certas secat, Virg.—3. *Of a road*: *To take one's way along, to travel, etc.*; Virg. *III. Fig.*: *A. To cut up, lash in speaking, i. e. to censure, satirize*: secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers.—*B.* *To gnaw with pain; to torment, afflict, etc.*: si quem podagra secat, Cat.—*C.*: 1. *To divide*: causas in plura genera secerunt, Cic.—2. *Of disputes*: *To cut off, i. e. to decide*: lites, Hor.—*D.* *Of hope*: *To follow, or entertain* (once in Virg.); Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *scier*.

2. **sēco**, ēre, fundamental form of sequor, inseco, insece, inexit, etc. (Freund).

sēcōrdia, æ, v. socordia *init.*

sēc-rē-tio, ōnis, *f.* [secerno, through root SECR-] *A dividing, sundering, separation*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *sécre-tion*.

sēc-rēt-o, adv. [secret-us] 1. *By itself, separately*: Col.—2. *In secret, secretly*: audire, Cic.: loqui, Hor.: (Comp.) secretus, Sen.

secretum, i, v. secretus.

sēc-rē-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of secerno, through root SECR.—2. *Pa.*: *a. Gen.*: *Severed, separated*; hence, *separate, apart*: imperium, Liv.: arva, Virg.—*b. Esp.*: (a) *Of things, or places pertaining to them*: *Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: Hor.; Tac.—(b) *Of persons and transactions*: *Private, secret*: (Sup.) *Invidit secretissimos tumultus*, Sen.—As *Subst.*: (aa) **secretum**, i, n. *Retirement, solitude, secrecy*; also, *a solitude, solitary place, retreat*: Virg.; Pl.—(bb) **secretiora**, um, n. (sc. loca) *More secret places; more remote parts*: Germanie, Tac.—(b) *Hidden, concealed, secret*: (Comp.) *ex secretioribus ministeriis*, Tac.—As *Subst.*: **secretum**, i, n. *Something secret*: (a) *Secret*

conversation, doing, feeling, etc.: Tac.; Suet. — (8) *A secret*: Tac. — (9) *A mysterious being*: Tac. — (10) *Plur. Of a deity*: *Mysteries*: Ov. — (11) *Plur. Secret papers or private correspondence*: Suet. — (12) *Wanting, deprived of, or wanting something*: *secretus cib*, Lucr.: (with *Gen.*) *teporis*, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. secret*.

sec-ta, e, f. [sec-o] (Prop.: *A trodden, or beaten way; a path; foot-steps*; hence, *Fig.*) *I. Gen.*: A prescribed way, mode, manner, method of conduct or procedure: Cic. *II. Esp.*: In philosoph. lang.: *Doctrines, school, sect*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. secte*.

sec-ta-tor, ōris, m. [2. sect(n)-or] *I. Gen.*: *A follower, attendant, adherent*; — *Plur.*, *a train, retinue, suite*: Cic.; Tac. *II. Esp.*: *A follower, adherent of a leader or sect*: Tac.; Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sectateur*.

sec-tilis, e, adj. [sec-o] *1. Cut, cleft, divided, etc.*: *ebur*, Ov.—*2. That may be cut, etc.*: *lapides*, Pl.

sec-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *1. A cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: Pl.—*2. Politic. t. t.*: *A dividing, parceling out, or distribution by auction of captured or confiscated goods, etc.*: *Cæs.*; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. section*.

1. sec-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *I. Prop.*: *One who cuts or cuts off; a cutter*: Cic. *II. Meton.*: *Polit. t. t.*: *A bidder, purchaser at the public sale of goods captured, or confiscated, by the State*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. secteur*, “a sector.”

2. soc-tor, ātus sum, āri [*Inf.*, *sectator*, *Plant.*; *Hor.*], *1. v. dep. inens. a.* [for *sequ-tor*; *fr. sequ-or*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *To follow continually or eagerly, in a good or bad sense; to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue*: *ejusmodi est, ut enim pueri sententur*, Cic.: *ne sentia dignum horribili sectore flagello*, *Hor.* *B. Esp.*: *To pursue, chase, hunt animals*: *apros*, *Virg.* *II. Fig.*: *To follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly*: *eminentes virtutes*, *Tac.*

sec-tūra, e, f. [sec-o] *I. Prop.*: *A cutting, cut*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *Plur.*: *Diggings, mines*: *Cæs.*

sec-tus, a, um, P. of *sec-o*. **secūb-itus, ūs, m.** [secūb-o] *A lying or sleeping alone*: *Cat.*

sec-ūbo, cūbū, n. sup., cūbāre, 1. v. n. *I. Prop.*: *To lie alone, sleep by one's self or without a bedfellow*: *in vacuo toro*, Ov.: *per aliquot noctes*, *Liv.* *II. Meton.*: *To live alone or in solitude*: *Prop.*

secūl-āris (sæc-), e, adj. [secul-um] *Of, or belonging to, a seculum*: *ludi, secular games, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of a hundred and ten years), and continuing three days and three nights*: *Suet.*: *carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games*, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. séculaire*.

sec-ūlum (sæc-, -clum), 1. n. dim. [prps. akin to root *SEC=SEQV*] (*The following thing*; — *in fig. sen-* hence) *I. Prop.*: *A race brought*

forth; a breed, generation: *Lucr.* *II. Meton.*: *A. 1. A lifetime, generation, age (of 33½ years)*: *Cic.*—*2. Of the human race living in a particular age; A generation; an age; the times*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*—*3. The spirit of the age or times*: *Tac.*—*B. 1. Of the utmost lifetime of man: A period of a hundred years, a century*: *Var.*; *Hor.*—*2. Of an indefinitely long period: An age*: *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. siècle*.

secūm, v. 1. cum. **secūnd-āni, ōrum, m.** [secund-us] (*Persons belonging to secunda legio*) *Soldiers of the second legion*: *Liv.*

secūnd-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, secundus*; hence) *Of the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior*: *status*, *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. secondeaire*.

1. secūnd-o, adv. [id.] *1. Secondly*: *Cic.*—*2. For the second time*: *Hirt.* **2. secūnd-o, no perf. nor sup.**, *āre, 1. v. a.* [id.] *I. To direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: *tempus ei rei secundes*, *Plant.* *II. To favour, further, second*: *di nostra lupecta secundent*, *Virg.* (*without object*) *secundante vento, the wind proving favourable*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. second*.

secūnd-um, adv. and præp. [id.] *I. Adv.*: *For the after, behind*: *Plant.*—*B. For the second time*: *Liv.* *II. Præp. c. Acc.*: *A. Prop.*: *1. In space*: *a. Following after, i. e. after, behind*: *secundum me*, *Plant.*—*b. Following an extension in place, i. e. By, along*: *secundum mare*, *Cic.*—*2. In time or succession*: *Immediately after, after, next to*: *secundum ludos*, *Plant.*; *secundum deos*, *Cic.* *B. Fig.*: *1. Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to*: *secundum naturam*, *Cic.*—*2. According to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: *de absente secundum præsentem judicare*, *Cic.*

secūnd-us, a, um, adj. [for *sequ-undus*; *fr. sequ-or*] (*Following*; hence) *1. a. Prop.*: *The following in time or order; the next, the second*: *annus*, *Cic.*—*As Subst.*: *secundæ, ærum, f.* (*sc. partes*) *The second, or inferior, parts*: *Hor.*—*b. Fig.*: *(a) Following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*: *nec vitæ quicquam simile aut secundum*, *Hor.*—*(b) Secondary, subordinate, inferior*: *haud ulli veterum virtute secundus*, *Virg.*—*2. a. Prop.*: *Of the water, wind, etc.*: *Favourable, fair*: (*Sup.*) *secundissimus ventus*, *Cic.*—*b. Fig.*: *Favourable, propitious, fortunate*: *secundo populo aliquid facere, i. e. with the consent of the people*, *Cic.*; *res, id.* (*Comp.*) *reliqua milita secundiore famâ fuit*, *Suet.*—*As Subst.*: *secundæ, ærum, f.* (*sc. res*) *Good fortune*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. second*.

secūr-ē, adv. [secur-us] *1. Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: *aliquid ferre*, *Suet.* (*Comp.*) *securus*, *Sen.*—*2. Safely, securely*: *Pl. Ep.*

secūr-ē-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [secur-us]; (*i*); (*fer-o*) *Axe-bearing*: *Pyrramon, i. e. armed with a battle-axe*, *Ov.*

secūr-I-ger, gēra, gērum, adj. [secur-is]; (*i*); (*ger-o*) *Axe-bearing*: *puellæ, i. e. Amazons armed with battle-axes*: *Ov.*

sec-ūris, is, f. [sec-o] (*The cutting thing*; hence) *1. a. Gen.*: *An axe or hatchet with a broad edge*: *Cat.*; *Hor.*—*2. Esp.*: *a. Prop.*: *An executioner's axe, for beheading criminals*: *Cic.*; *Liv.*—*b. Fig.*: *(a) A blow, death-blow, etc.*: *Cic.*—*(b) With reference to the axe in the fasces: Authority, dominion, sovereignty*: *Tac.*—*B. The cutting edge of a vine-dresser's bill*: *Col.*

secūr-itas, ātis, f. [secur-us] (*The state of the securus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A. In a good sense: Freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: *Cic.*; *Pl.*—*B. In a bad sense: Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: *Vell.*; *Quint.* *II. Meton.*: *A. Freedom from danger, safety, security*: *Tac.*—*B. Personified: Securitas, the tutelary goddess of the Roman State*: *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sécurité*.

sēc-ūr-us, a, um, adj. [2. se; cur-a] *I. Prop.*: *A. In a good sense*: *1. Of living beings: Free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed*: *securus* *Hernulpius* *Tennum proficiscitur*, *Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *de lingua Latinâ securi es animi, id.* (*Comp.*) *securior ab Samnitibus*, *Liv.*—*2. Of things*: *a. Free from care, untroubled, safe, serene, cheerful, bright*: *ævum*, *Lucr.*—*b. That frees from care or anxiety*: *latices*, *Virg.*—*B. In a bad sense: Careless, reckless, heedless, negligent*: *castrensia iurisdictione*, *Tac.* *II. Meton.*: *Of a thing or place: That is not to be feared, free from danger, safe, secure*: *locus*, *Liv.*: (*Sup.*) *Tripolim securissimum reddidit*, *Spart.* (with *Gen.*) *loca securâ ejusmodi casum, secure from such accidents*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sûr*.

1. sēcus, v. sexus. **2. sēcus (Comp.)**: *sēcus* (with *e* long), *sēcūlus* (prob. for *sequ-us*; *fr. sequ-or*) *I. Ade.* (*Following, later in rank or order, i. e. less than something mentioned before*; hence) *A. Gen.*: *1. Affirmatively: Otherwise, differently, not so*: *recte an sociis*, *Cic.* (*Comp.*) *quo sēcus feratur lex*, *Auct. Her.*—*2. With a negative: Not (nec) secus or haud secus, etc.*: *Not otherwise, i. e. even so, just so, etc.*: *æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem*; *non secus in bonis*, *Hor.*: *non multo secus*, *Cic.*: *non secus atque*, *Virg.* *B. Esp.*: *1. Pos.*: *Not well, ill, badly*: *sēcus loqui de aliquo*, *Tac.*—*2. Comp.*: *Non, nec, haud nihil socius, None, or not the less: just as much, not otherwise, nevertheless, even so, etc.*: *Cæs.*; *Virg.* *II. Prop.* *c. Acc.*: *Dy. beside, along, on*: *secus fluvijs*, *Pl.*—*Particular combination*: *Admixed to a pron.*: *Side*: *al-trinsecus, on the other side*: *utrinsecus, on both sides*; *so, circumsecus, on all sides, round about*.

sec-ūtor (sequ-), ōris, m. [sec-u-or] *A pursuer, or chaser (a name given to*

the gladiator who fought with the ret-
lari): Juv.

1. **sēd** (also old form **set**), conj. [the same word as **sed** = **sine**; v. **sine** init.] (*Apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.*; hence) 1. *But, yet*: **scio** tibi ita placere; **sed** tamen velim scire, etc.: **Cic.**—2. After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement: **a.** In simple opposition: *But, on the contrary*; and in ascending signification: *but also, but even, but in fact*, etc.: non ego herus tibi, **sed** servus sum, Plaut. nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non parat; **sed** suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, **Cic.**—**b.** In a climax: (**a.**) Non modo (solum, etc.) . . . **sed** or **sed** etiam (et, quoque), *Not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed*: **Cic.**—(**b.**) Non modo (solum) non . . . **sed**, **sed** etiam; **sed** ne . . . quidem, *Not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc.: **Cic.**—3. After purely affirmative clauses: *But, but in fact, but also*: Voluimus, certum hominem, **sed** mirifice etiam abstinentem, misit in Cyprum, **Cic.**

2. **sēd** = **sine**, v. **sine**.

sēdāt-o, adv. [**sedat-us**] *Calmly, tranquilly, sedately*: ferre, **Cic.** (**Comp.**) exercitu **sedatius** procedente, **Ambr.**

sēdā-tio, ōnis, f. [**sed**(a)-o] *An allaying, assuaging, calming of the passions*: **Cic.**

sēdā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of **sed**(a)-o.—2. **Pa.**: *Composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate*: amnis, **Cic.** (**Comp.**) in ipse numeris **sedator**, **id.** (**Sup.**) **sedatissima** vox, Auct. Her.

sē-dēcim (**sēd-**), num. adv. [for **sēd-decim**] *Sixteen*: **Cæs.**; **Liv.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **seize**.

sēdē-clia, ae, f. dim. [**sedes**, (**un-** **contr.** **Gen.**) **sede-is**] *A little seat, a low stool*: **Cic.**

sēd-eo, **sēdi**, **sessum**, **sēdere**, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root **SAD**, Gr. **ἴδω**, **ἴδω**] 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To sit*: **sedens** **is** assensu, **Cic.**: post aliquem, **Hor.** **B. Esp.**: 1. *To sit in court, or on the bench*: Of magistrates, judges, advocates, witnesses, etc.: **lis** dem consiliis **sedentibus**, **Cic.**—2. *To continue sitting, to sit still*: *to continue, remain, tarry in a place*; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idle, be inactive*; *to linger, loiter*, etc.: meliora deos **sedet** omnia poscens, **Virg.**—3. *To sit, i.e. to remain encamped, to keep the field before an enemy's army*, etc.: **sedendo** expugnare urbem, **Liv.**: circum castra, **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To sink or settle down, to subside*: **sedisse** immensos montes, **Tac.**: **memor** illius **esae**, **Quæ** simplex olim tibi **sedet**, **at well upon your stomach**, i.e. *agreed well with you*, **Hor.**—**B.** *To sit, sit close or tight*; *to hold or hang fast*; *to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable*: in liquido **sederunt** ossa cerebri, **stuck fast**, **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To be settled, fixed, established, etc.*, in the mind, determination, etc.: **Idque** pio **sedet** **Æneæ**,

Virg.—**B.** *To sit, etc.*: **quam** bene humeris tuis **sederet** imperium, **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **seoir**.

sēd-es, **is** (**Gen. plur.**, **sedum**, **Cic.**: **sedium**, **Liv.**), f. [**sed-eo**] 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: (*That on which one sits*; hence) *A bench, chair, throne*, etc.: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: Of the human body: *The seat, fundament*: **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** *seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode* (in plur. usually of the dwellings of several): **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**B.** *A seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom*, etc.: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **siège**.

sēd-ile, **is**, n. [**sed-eo**] (*A thing pertaining to a sitting*; hence) *A seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc.: 1. **Gen.**: **Virg.** **II. Esp.**: **A.** Of a seat in a theatre, etc.: **Hor.**—**B.** A rower's bank or bench in a vessel: **Virg.**

sēd-it-ō, ōnis, f. [acc. to some, **sed** = **sine**; 1, root of **eo**; and so, *a going apart*;—acc. to others, **se** = **sine**; 3, *d-o*, *a putting apart, a separating*] (*A going aside, going apart*; hence) 1. Prop.: *An insurrectionary separation, political or military; dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II. Fig.**: *Sedition, insurrection*: animi, **Cic.** **III. Meton.**: **A.** *Dissension, discord, strife, quarrel*: **Liv.**; **Suet.**—**B.** *Personified*: *Sedition*; *one of the attendants of Fame*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **sédition**.

sēditōs-e, adv. [**seditōs-us**] *Seditiously*: **Cic.** (**Comp.**) **seditiosius**, **Tac.** (**Sup.**) **seditiosissime**, **Cic.**

sēdit-ōsus, a, um, adv. [for **sedition-ōsus**; fr. **seditio**, **sedition-is**] 1. Of persons or things: *Full of civil discord, factions, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: civis, **Cic.** (**Sup.**) **triumviri** **seditiosissimi**, **id.**—2. *Quarrelsome*: ea **est** **seditiosa**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **séditieux**. **sēd-o**, avi, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [akin to **sed-eo**] (*To cause to sit, to seat*; hence) 1. **Gen.**: *To allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay*, etc.: **controversiam**, **Cic.**: **juventutem**, **Liv.** **II. Esp.**: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To subside, abate, lull*, etc.: **Cic.**

sē-dūco, duxi, **ductum**, **dūcōre**, 3. v. a. 1. Prop.: *To lead aside or apart*; *to draw aside*; *to lead away, carry off*; *to set aside, put by*, etc.: With Persons or things: **aliquem** manu, **Virg.**: **aliquem** a peste, **Cic.** **II. Fig.**: *To remove, separate*: **consilia** **seducta** a plurium conscientia, **Liv.** **III. Meton.**: *To put asunder, separate, divide*: **seducit** terras **haec** **brevis** **unda** **duas**, **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **séduire**.

sēduc-tio, ōnis, f. [**seduc-o**] *A leading or drawing aside*: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **séduction**.

sēduc-tus, a, um: 1. P. of **seduc-o**.—2. **Pa.**: **a.** *Remote, distant*: alto **seductas** aethere longe **Despectat** terras, **Virg.**—**b.** *Retired; living at a distance from men, or in solitude*: **Pl.**

sēdūt-ilas, **ātis**, f. [**sedūt-ilus**] (*The quality of the sedulous*; hence) 1. In a good sense: *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity*:

Cic.—2. In a bad sense: *Officiousness, obtrusiveness*: **Hor.**

sēdūt-il-o, adv. [**id.**] 1. **Gen.**: *Busily, diligently, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously*: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **II. Esp.**: With implication of design: *On purpose, designedly, intentionally*: **Plaut.**; **Liv.**

sēd-ulus, a, um, adv. [**sēdeo**; the e long, as in **sēdo** and **sēdes**] (*Sitting fast, persisting in some course of action*; hence) 1. In a good sense: *Busy, diligent, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—2. In a bad sense: *Officious, obtrusive*: **Hor.**; **Virg.**

Sēdūnī, ōrum, m. *The Seduni; a people of Helvetia* (in the region of the mod. **Sion** or **Sitten**).

Sēdusiī, ōrum, m. *The Sedusii; a people of Germany*: **Cæs.**

sē-gēs, **ētis**, f. [se-ro; cf. **stra-gēs**] (*The sown thing or place*; hence) 1. Prop.: *A corn-field*: **Cic.**; **Virg.**; **Hor.** **II. Meton.**: *The standing corn, growing corn, crop in a field*: **Cæs.**; **Virg.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** *A field, ground, soil*: **glorie**, **Cic.**—**B.**: 1. *A crop, fruit, produce*: **Juv.**—2. *A multitude of things crowded together*: *A crop*: **Virg.**

Sēgēsta, ae, f. [sibilated from ***Ἐγεστα**] *Segesta; an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*.—Hence, **Sēgēs-tānus**, a, um, adv. *Of, or belonging to, Segesta*; **Segestan**.

sēges-tro, **is**, n. [for **seget-tro**; fr. **seges**, **seget-is**] (*A thing made from standing corn or straw*; hence) *A covering, wrapper of straw*: **Suet.**

segment-ātus, a, um, adv. [**segment-um**] *Provided, or ornamented, with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, founced*, etc.: **cuane**, **Juv.**

segment-um, i, n. [for **se-mentum**; fr. **sec-o**] (*The thing cut off*; hence) 1. **Gen.**: **A. Prop.**: *A cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice*: **Pl.** **B. Meton.**: *A strip, zone, segment of the earth*: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: **Plur.**: *Strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.*; *trimmings, bands, founces*, etc.: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** **segment**.

segn-e, adv. [**segn-is**] *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily*: **haud** **segnē**, **Liv.** (**Comp.**) **segnius** **feri**, **Tac.**—Particular combinations with the **Comp.**: **Non**, **haud**, **nec**, **neque**, **nihilō**, **segnius** (for which, in the **MSS.**, **sequius** or **seclius** is freq. interchanged): *None the slower, not the less actively, earnestly, or zealously, with the same activity or earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: **Sall.**; **Virg.**; **Tac.**; **Pl.**

Segni, ōrum, m. *The Segni; a people of Gallia Belgica*.

segn-i-pes, **ēdis**, m. [**segn-is**; (i); pes] *Slow-foot*: a poet. designation of a worn-out horse: **Juv.**

segnis, e, adv. [**etym. dub.**] *Slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, lazy*: **obsoles**, **Liv.** (**Comp.**) **segniores** **ad** **imperandum**, **Cic.** (**Sup.**) **segnissimum** **corpus**, **App.**

segn-iter, adv. [segn-is] *Slowly, sluggishly, stolidly, lazily*. Liv.

segn-ilia, æ (less freq. -es, em, e), f. [id.] *Slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Cic.: Liv.

Segontiaci, ðrum, m. *The Segontiaci; a British people (acc. to Reichard, in the mod. Carnarvon in Wales)*.

sē-grōg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. (in mēs, seque gregari, Lucr.) [2. se; greg, greg-is] I. Prop.: *To set apart, or separate, from the flock*: oves, Phæd.

II. Meton.: *To set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate*: aliquem a numero civium, Cic.

III. Fig.: A. *To divide, separate, cause to cease, put a stop to*: pugnari, Liv.—B. *To separate, keep asunder, remove away from*: publicam causam a privatorum culpa, Liv.

Sēgustāni (Sec-), ðrum, m. *The Segustiani or Secusiani; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis*.

sē-jūgā-tus, a, um, adj. [2. se; jug(a)-o] *Disjoined, separated*: Cic.

sē-jūg-is, e, adj. [sex; ju(n)g-o] *Haring, or with, six animals joined or yoked together; drawn, etc., by six horses*: sejuges currūs, App.—As Subst.: sejugis, is, m. (sc. currus) *A team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

sējunc-tim, adv. [for sejung-tim; fr. sejung-o] *Disjunctly, separately*: Tib.

sējunc-tio, ōnis, f. [for sejung-tio; fr. id.] *A disjunction, separation, division*: Cic.: Flor.

sējunc-tus (for sejung-tus), a, um, P. of sejung-o.

sē-jungo, junxi, junctum, jung-ere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To disunite, disjoin; to part, sever, separate*: sejunge te aliquando ab his, cum quibus, etc., Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To separate, part, sever, etc.*: quam (sc. Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejungit, Cic. B. Esp.: *With Personal pron.*: *To separate one's self, stand aloof, etc.*: Cic.

Sejus (Sei-), i, m. *Sejus or Seius; a Roman name*.—Hence, **Sej-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sejus*: **Sejan-**.—As Subst.: **Sejanus**, i, m. *Sejanus (L. Ælius), the son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful Præfectus prætorii of Tiberius*.

sēlec-tio, ōnis, f. [for seleg-tio; fr. SELEG, true root of selig-o] *A choosing out, choice, selection*: Cic.

sēlec-tus (for seleg-tus), a, um, P. of selig-o, through true, root SELEG.

Sēleucia (-cea), æ, f. *Sēleucia. Seleucia or Seleucia: 1. A city of Syria, on the Orontes (now Kēpe).—2. The capital of the Parthians*.

Sēleucus, i, m. *Sēleukos, Seleucus: 1. The name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.—2. Name of a player on the cithern*.

sē-libra (r short, Mart.), æ, f. *A half-pound*: farris, Liv.

sē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, ligere, 3. v. a. [for se-lego] *To separate by cutting out; to choose out, cull, select*: omnia expendet et seliget, Cic.

Sēlinus, untis, f., Σελίνους. *Selinus: 1. A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum (now Selinotto).—2. A town on the coast of Cilicia (now Selenti).—3. A river near Selinus, no. 2*.

sel-la, æ, f. [for sed-la; fr. sed-o] *The sitting thing, the thing for sitting upon; hence* I. Gen.: *A seat, settle, chair, stool*: Cic. II. Esp.: A. A mechanics' work-stool: Cic.—B. A teacher's chair: Cic.—C. A portable chair or sedan: Suet.—D. A close stool: Var.—E. A magistrate's seat or chair: ¶ Hence, Fr. selle.

sell-i-stern-ia, ðrum, n. [sell-a; (i); stern-o] *(Spreading of seats; hence) Religious banquets offered to female deities*: Tac.

sell-ilia, æ, f. dim. [sell-a] *A little sedan*: Tac.

sellul-arius, a, um, adj. [sellul-a, as dim. of sella] *Of, or belonging to, a little seat or chair*: Gell.—As Subst.: **sellularius**, il, m. (sc. homo) *A mechanic*: Liv.

semanimis, e, v. semianimis.

sēm-el, adv. num. [prob. akin to Sanscrit sam-a, Gr. ὁμο-, ἁμα] I. *Once, a single time*: quem (sc. Crassum) semel alit in vitā risisse Lucilius, Cic.—2. *a. No more than once, but once, but a single time, once for all*: nullā reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov.—b. *Of speech*: At once for all, in a word, briefly: Cic.—3. *In a series of numbers*: The first time, first: semel profecti sunt, Cæs.—4. *Once, ever, at some time, at any time*: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said, Plaut.

Sēmēle, ēs (in oblique cases sometimes formed as from a pure Latin form -a), f., Σεμῆλη. *Semele; a daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*.—Hence, **Sēmēl-ēius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Semele*: proles, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

sēm-en, inis, n. [for sa-men; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] 1. *The sown thing; hence* A. Prop.: *Seed*: Cic.: Ov.—B. Meton.: (a) *The elements of fire, water, etc.*: Virg.—(b) *A stock, race*: Liv.—(c) *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child*: Ov.—C. Fig.: *Seed, i. e. origin, occasion, ground, cause*: of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: semen malorum omnium, Cic.—2. *(The planted thing; hence) A shoot used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*: Virg.

sēmēt-inus, a, um, adj. [sēmētis] = sementivus: Ov.

sēmēt-is, is (Acc., sementim, Cato: sementem, Cic.: Abl., semente, Cic.: sementi, Col.), f. [for sēmētis; fr. sēm-in-o] I. Prop.: *A sowing, sowing*: Cæs.; Cic.—Prov.: Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, As you sow, so will you reap: Cic. II. Fig.: *A sowing*: malorum, Cic. III. Meton.: A. *Seed-time*: Cato.—B. *Seed-corn, seed sown*: Col.—C. Plur.: The

growing crops, young crops, young corn: Ov.

sēmēt-ivus, a, um, adj. [sēmēt-is] *Of, or belonging to, seeding or sowing*: dies, Ov.

sēm-es-tris, e, adj. [for se-mens-tris; fr. se = sex; mens-is] *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual*: Cic.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. semestre.

sēm-ē-sus (-iesus), (in poetry by synecresis, sēm-j-) a, um, adj. [for sēm-ed-sus; fr. sēm-i; ed-o] *Half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed*: pisces, Hor.

sēm-et, v. sui.

sēm-i- (sometimes before vowels, merely sēm-; and before libra, and modius, sē), an inseparable particle [Sans. sāmī; Gr. ἡμι] I. Prop.: *Half-, demi-, semi-*: sementus, half-eaten: semideus, demi-god. II. Meton.: *For small, thin, light, etc.*: semincinctum. ¶ Hence, Fr. semi-

sēm-i-ādāper-tus (in poetry by synecresis, sēm-j-), a, um, adj. [sēm-i; adaper-to] *Half-opened*: janua, Ov.

sēm-i-ambur-tus (in poetry by synecresis, sēm-j-), a, um, adj. [for sēm-i-ambur-tus; fr. sēm-i; ambur-o] *Half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet.

sēm-i-ānim-is, e, -us, a, um (in poetry by synecresis, sēm-jan-, and sometimes written sēm-an-), adj. [sēm-i; anim-us] *Half-alive, half-dead*: Virg.; Liv.

sēm-i-āper-tus, a, um, adj. [sēm-i; aper-to] *Half-opened, half-open*: Liv.

sēm-i-barbārus, a, um, adj. *Half-barbarian, semi-barbarous*: Suet.

sēm-i-bos, bōvis, m. adj. *Half-ox*: vir, Ov.

sēm-i-cāper, pri, m. adj. *Half-goat*: Faunus, Ov.

sēm-i-cinc-tum, il, m. [for sēm-incing-tum; fr. sēm-i; cing-o] *(The small surrounding thing; hence) A semi-girdle, a narrow girdle, or apron*: Mart.

sēm-i-crēmā-tus, a, um, adj. [sēm-i; crem(a)-o] *Half-burned*: Ov.

sēm-i-crēm-us, a, um, adj. [sēm-i; crem-o] *Half-burned*: Ov.

sēm-i-crūdus, a, um, adj. *Half-raw*: exta, Suet.

sēm-i-cūbītālis, e, adj. *Pertaining to a half-cubit; a half-cubit long*: Liv.

sēm-i-dēus, a, um, adj. *Half-divine*: Dryades, Ov.—As Subst.: **semideus**, i, m. *A demi-god*: Ov.

sēm-i-doctus, a, um, adj. *Half-taught, half-learned*: Cic.

sēm-i-ermis (sēm-), e, adj. [for sēm-i-ermis; fr. sēm-i; arm-a] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed*: Liv.

sēm-i-ermus (sēm-), a, um, adj. [for sēm-i-ermus; fr. id.] *Half-armed; badly, or indifferently, armed*: Tac.

sēm-i-fus, a, um, v. sēmesus.

sēm-i-factus, a, um, adj. *Half-made, half-finished*: Tac.

sēm-i-fur, fers, fērum, adj. [sēm-i; fer-us] 1. *Half-a-wild-animal; half-man and half-beast*: semifero sub pectore, Virg.—As Subst.: **semifer**,

fēri, *m.* The half-beast; i. e. Chiron: *Ōv.*—*2.* Half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, Virg.

semī-germānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-German, semi-German: Liv.

semī-græcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-Greek, semi-Grecian: Flor.

semī-grāvis, *e*, *adj.* Half-heavy, i. e. half-drunk: Liv.

semī-hians, *antis*, *adj.* Half-opened, half-open: Cat.

semī-hōmo, *inis* (in oblique cases in poetry, by *synæresis*, *semj*), *n*, *adj.* I. Prop.: A half-man, i. e. half-man and half beast: Centauri, *Ōv.*

II. Fig.: Half-human, i. e. half-wild, half-savage: Cacus, Virg.

semī-hōra, *æ*, *f.* A half-hour, half an hour: Cic.

semī-lācer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* Half-lacerated, half-mangled: *Ōv.*

semī-lautus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-washed: crura, Cat.

semī-liber, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* Half-free: Cic.

semī-lixā, *æ*, *m.* Half a suttler, one little better than a suttler (as a term of reproach): Liv.

semī-mārīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half in the sea: Lucr.

semī-mas, *āris*, *m.* I. Prop.: A half-male, hermaphrodite: *Ōv.* II. Meton.: Adj.: Gelded, castrated: *Ōv.*

semī-mortuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-dead: membra, Cat.

semīn-ārīus, *ī*, *um*, *adj.* [semin, semīn-is] *Ōf*, or belonging to, seed: pilum, for bruising seed, Cato.—As Subst.: seminarium, *īl*, *n.* A nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary: I. Prop.: Cato.—*2.* Fig.: Iurphorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seminaire*.

semīnā-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [semin(a)-o] An originator, producer, author: I. Prop.: omnium rerum, Cic. II. Fig.: omnium malorum, Cic.

semī-nec-is (*Nom.* does not occur), *is*, *adj.* [semi; nex, nec-is] Half-dead: Virg.; Liv.

semīn-īum, *ī*, *n.* [semin-o] (Prop.: A procreating; Meton.) A race, stock, breed of animals: Lucr.

semīn-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*, *v. a.* [semen, semīn-is] *To sow*. I. Prop.: triticum, Col. II. Meton.: *A. To beget, engender, procreate*: puer seminat, Plaut.—*B.* *Of plants: To bring forth, produce*: viscum quod non sua seminat arbor, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *semer*.

semī-nūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-naked: consules, Liv.

semī-pāgānus, *i*, *m.* A half-rustic, half a clown: Pers.

semī-perfectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-finished: Suet.

semī-plācentinus, *i*, *m.* A half Placentine, half a Placentine: Cic.

semī-plēnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-full: naves, Cic.

semī-pūtā-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi; put(a)-o] Half-pruned: vitis, Virg.

Sēmīrāmis, *is* or *Idis*, *f.* *Sēpīraquī*. Semiramis; the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of

Ninus.—Hence, *Sēmīr-āmis*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ōf*, or belonging to, Semiramis.

semī-rā-sus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for semi-rā-sus; fr. semi; rad-o] Half-shaven: utor, Cat.

semī-reduc-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi; reduc-o] Half bent back: *Ōv.*

semī-rēfec-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for semi-rēfec-tus; fr. semi; REFAO, true root of refic-io] Half-repatred: classis, *Ōv.*

semī-rū-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi; ru-o] Half-pulled down, half-over-thrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined: vallum, Tac.—As Subst.: *semirutā*, *ōrum*, *n.* plur. (sc. loca) Half-demolished places or parts: Liv.

sem-is, *issis*, *m.* [for sem-as; fr. semi; is] I. Gen.: A half, half-unity, semi-unit: Suet.; Pl. II. Esp.: *A.* As a coin: Half an as, a semi-as: Cic.—*B.* As a rate of interest: One half per cent. a month, or acc. to our mode of computation, six per cent. a year: Cic.—*C.* As a measure of dimension: Half a juger of land: Liv.

semī-sēpul-tus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi; sepelio, through root SEPUL] Half-buried: *Ōv.*

semī-somn-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy: Cic.

semī-sūpin-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half bent backward, half-supine: *Ōv.*

se-mī-ta, *tæ*, *f.* [for se-mē-ta; fr. 2, se; me-o] (Th it which goes into; hence) I. Prop.: A by-way; a path, foot-path, narrow way, lane, etc.: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A path, way: vitæ, Hor.

semīt-ārīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semit-a] *Ōf*, or belonging to, lanes or by-ways: Cat.

semī-ustūlo (sēmūs-, -llo), *no* *perf.*, *ātum*, *āre* (perhaps only in Part. *Perf.* and *Fut.*), *i. v. a.* *To half burn*: Cic.; Suet.

semī-ustus (sēmūs-, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for semi-ur-tus; fr. semi; ur-o] Half-burned: Virg.; Liv.

semī-vir, *īrī*, *m.*, *adj.* I. Prop.: Half-man: bos, i. e. the Minotaur, *Ōv.*—As Subst.: An hermaphrodite: *Ōv.* II. Meton.: Gelded, castrated, emasculated: Juv. III. Fig.: Unmanly, womanish, effeminate: comitatus, Virg.

semī-vivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-alive, half-dead, almost dead: Cic.

Sēmōnes (Seno-), *um*, *m.* The Semnones or Senones, a people of Northern Germany, in the territory of the modern Brandenburg.

Sē-mo, *ōnis*, *m.* [for Sa-mo; fr. SA, true root of se-ro] (The Sover) Semo; an ancient god that presided over the crops; an epithet of Sancus.

sē-mōdus, *ī*, *m.* A half-peck: Juv.

sēmō-tus (for semov-tus), *a*, *um*: I. P. of semov-eo.—*2.* Pa.: Remote, distant, far removed: A. Prop.: partes, Hirt.—*b.* Fig.: dictio, Tac.

sēmōvē, *ōmō*, *mōtūm*, *mōvēre*, *2. v. a.* *To move apart, put aside, separate*. I. Prop.: a liberis semoveri,

Auct. Har. Resp. II. Fig.: voluptas semovenda, Cic.

sem-per, *adv.* [prob. akin to semel] Ever, always, at all times, for ever: impendere, Cic.: avida, Liv.: auctor, id.

sempiternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [fr. semper; but it is doubtful whether it is to be regarded as a contraction fr. *semper-i-ternus*, or whether it springs from an obsolete form *semptēr*] Ever lasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal: vita, Ter.; amicitia, Cic.

Semprōnīus, *ī*, *m.*; -*a*, *æ*, *f.* *Sempronius* and *Sempronia*: Roman names.—Hence, *Semprōnī-us* (-ānus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ōf*, or belonging to, a Sempronius; Sempronian.

semūnciā, *æ*, *f.* [sem-i; unciā] (A half-uncia; i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as; hence) 1. *A. Prop.*: A twenty-fourth part of any whole: Cic.—*b.* Meton.: For Atrify: Pers.—*2.* *Ōf* weight: The twenty-fourth of a pound: Liv.

semūnci-ārīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semūnci-a] *Ōf*, or belonging to, a semuncia; i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as: Liv.

Sēmustus, *a*, *um*, *v.* semiustus.

Sēna, *æ*, *f.* *Sena*: 1. A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator (547 A. U. C. (now Sinigaglia).—Hence, *Sēn-ensis*, *e*, *adj.* *Ōf*, or belonging to, Sena.—*2.* A river near no. 1.

senāriō-*lūs*, *i*, *m.* [senarius, (uncontr. Gen.) senario-*l*] A little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet: Cic.

sen-ārīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sen-i] (*Ōf*, or pertaining to, seni; hence) Consisting of six each: versus, A verse consisting of six feet, Quint.—As Subst.: *senarius*, *ī*, *m.* (sc. versus)=versus *senarius*: Cic.

sen-ātor, *ōris*, *m.* [senex, sen-is] (One who has become senex; hence) A member of the Senate, a senator, whether in Rome or in other places: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senateur*.

senātor-i-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [senator] *Ōf*, or belonging to, a senator; senatorial: gradus, Cic.

sen-ātus, *ūs* (Gen., senati, Plant.), *m.* [senex, sen-is] (The office of a senex; hence) I. Prop.: The council of the elders, the Senate, whether at Rome or in other places: Cic.; Cæs. II. Fig.: A council, i. e. consultation: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *senat*.

senātusconsultum, *i*, *v.* consultum.

Sēnēc-a, *æ*, *m.* [for Senio-a; fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-is] (Old Man). Seneca (L. Annaeus); a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.

senecta, *æ*, *v.* 1. senectus.

1. *senec-tus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [for senio-tus; fr. senex, (old form of Gen.) senec-is] (Having that which is senex; hence) Aged, very old: ætas, Plaut.; membra, Lucr.—As Subst.: *senecta*, *æ*, *f.* (sc. ætas) Old age, extreme old age, senility: Virg.; Tac.

2. *senec-tus*, *ūtis*, *f.* [id.] (The

state, or condition, of the senex; hence) **I. Prop.**: Old age, extreme age, of persons or things: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: A. Personified: *Senectus*; the goddess of old age; Old Age: Virg.—B. An old, or aged, person: Juv.

sen-ſo, no perf. nor sup., ſcēre, 2. v. n. [ſv-ſo, old] To be old: Cat.

senſeſco, ſcēdī, no sup., ſenſeſcēre, 3. v. n. inch. [ſene-o] **I. Prop.**: To grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: *ſenſim atque ſenecit*, Cic.; *taciturne ſenſcimus annis*, Ov. **II. Meton.**: To decay or diminish in strength; to grow weak, feeble, or powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline, etc.: Of living beings or things as subjects: *hiems ſenſcens*, i. e. drawing to a close, Cic.; *amore ſenecit habendi*, Hor.

sen-ex, ſēnis (Nom. and Acc. of the *ſenex*, Plur. in the Pos., and of the *ſenex*, Sing. in the Comp. do not occur: —orig. Gen., ſenſicis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc.), adj. [ſen-co] Old, aged, advanced in years: *nec faciunt cervos cornua iacta ſenes*, Ov. (Comp.) *Cato*, quo erat nemo fere ſenior temporibus illis, Cic.—As Subst.: A. *Senex*, An aged person, an old man, old woman (usually considered as a term applicable from the close of the 40th year of a person's life: acc. to some, *senex* was a person turned 60 years of age, while *ſenior* denoted one between 45 and 60 years of age): Cic.; Hor.—B. *Senior*, An elder, elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for *senex*, an aged person: Cic.; Liv.

sen-i, ſē, a (Gen. Plur. *ſenūm*, Cms.), num. distrib. adj. [for *sex-ni*, fr. *sex*] (Belonging to sex; hence) **I. Prop.**: Six each: *ſenis horis ſuccedere praelio*, Liv.—as one word, *tribuni ſenideni*, id. **II. Meton.**: *ſenis*: naturalibus ſenis, Ov.

ſenideni, v. ſenl.
ſenſenſis, ſē, a (Gen. Plur. *ſenſenſis*; a town of Etruria (now Siena).

sen-ilis, e, adj. [ſenex, ſen-is] (Of, or pertaining to, a senex; hence) (Of, or belonging to, old people; aged, senile: prudentia, Cic.; *genae*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſenile*.)

seni-o, ōnis, m. [ſen-i] (The thing having ſeni; hence) The number six, a six upon dice: Pers.

senior, ōris, v. ſenex. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſenieur*, *ſieur*, *seigneur*.

sen-ium, ſi, n. [ſen-co] (A becoming old; hence) **I. Prop.**: The feebleness of age; decline, decay, debility: Cic.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction produced by decay: Cic.; Hor.

ſenōnes (ſēnō-), um, m. The Senones: 1. A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum (now Sens)—Sing.: *ſeno*, ōnis, m. One of the Senones.—2. A people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the above.

ſen-ſa, ōrum, n. plur. [for *ſent-i-a*; fr. *ſent-i-o*] (Things thought, etc.);

hence) *Thoughts, notions, ideas, opinions*: Cic.

ſens-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [2. *ſens-us*; (1); *fer-o*] Producing sensation: *motus*, Lucr.

ſens-ilis, e, adj. [2. *ſens-us*] (Of, or belonging to, *ſensus*; hence) Sensitive, sensible, i. e. endowed with sensation: *ex inſenſilibus ne credas ſenſile gigni*, Lucr.

ſen-sim, adv. [for *ſent-sim*; fr. *ſent-i-o*] (Sensibly, i. e. perceptibly, observably, visibly; hence, opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden) Slowly, gently, softly, gradually: Cic.

1. **ſen-sus** (for *ſent-sus*), a, um, P. of *ſent-i-o*.

2. **ſen-sus**, ſus, m. [for *ſent-sus*; fr. *ſent-i-o*] 1. Corporeal: Perception, feeling, sensation, sense: Cic.—2. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: Mental: Feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humour, inclination, disposition, frame of mind, etc.: Cic.—(b) Esp.: With or without communis: The common feelings of humanity, etc.: Plaut.—b. Meton.: (a) Of the thinking faculty: Sense, understanding, mind, reason: Hor.—(b) Of discourse: Sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification: Hor.; Phaed.—(c) A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Quint.—Hence, communis ſensus (corresp. with loci), common places, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſens*.

ſentent-ia, ſē, f. [for *ſentent-i-a*; fr. *ſentens*, *ſentent-i-s*] (A thinking, etc.; hence) **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: A way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision: Ter.; Cic.—Prov.: Quot homines, tot ſententiae, As many men, so many minds: Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. *ſententia eſt*, It is my, etc., opinion, purpose, will, resolve, etc.: Cic.—2. *ſtat ſententia*, It is my fixed resolve, purpose, intention, will, etc.: Ov.—3. *De ſententia*, According to one's wish; as suits one, etc.: Cic.—4. *Mea ſententia*, In my opinion or judgment; according to my view: Cic.—5. *Ex mea (tua, etc.) ſententia*, According to my (your, etc.) wish: Plaut.—6. *Ex ſententia*, To one's mind or liking: Cic.—7. *Præter ſententiam*, Contrary to the feeling, etc.: Plaut. **B. Esp.**: 1. Politic. and Law t. t.: a. An official determination; a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.—b. Of the role of judges: Cic.—2. Knowledge, belief: In the formula of an oath, or in a corroborative expression: *Ex animi (mei, etc.) ſententia*, To the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience, etc.: Cic.; Sall. **II. Meton.**: Of discourse: A. Sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion, etc.: Cic.—B. Concr.: 1. A thought expressed in words; a sentence, period: Cic.; Hor.—2. A philosophical proposition; an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentence*.

ſententi-ſſa, ſē, f. dim. [ſentent-i-a] A short or little sentence: Cic.

ſententi-ſſe, adv. [ſententi-ſſe] Sententiously: Cic.

ſententi-ſſus, a, um, adj. [ſententi-a] Full of meaning, pithy, sententious: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentencieux*.

ſentina, ſē, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: The filthy, stinking water that collects in the bottom of a ship; bilgewater: Cic. **II. Meton.**: The lower part, or hold, of a ship: Sall. **III. Fig.**: The lowest of the people; the dregs, refuse, rabble of a state, city, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentine*.

ſentin-aſ, ſē, f. [etym. dub.] (Of, or belonging to, *ſentinus*; a town of Umbria).

ſen-tio, ſi, sum, tire (Perf. *ſync.*, *ſenſi*, Ter.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Physically**: A. Gen.: To discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: *ſuavitatem cibi*, Cic. (without object) *ut vicini quidem ſentiant*, id. **B. Esp.**: To perceive the effects (esp. the ill effects) of anything; to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: *tecum Philippos*, Hor.; *ſentit in hac urbe ſenes vigilantes conſules*, Cic. **II. Mentally**: A. Prop.: To feel, perceive, observe, notice: *quod quidem ſenſerim*, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) *te dominum*, Hor. **B. Meton.**: 1. To think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose: *nos quidem hoc ſentimus*, Cic. (without object) *mirabiliter de te ſentunt*, id.—2. Polit. and Law t. t.: To give one's opinion concerning anything; to vote, declare, decide: *omnia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſentir*.

ſentis, ſi, m. (ſem. prps. on acc. of the preced. arbores, Ov. de Nuce, 113) [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A thorn, thorn-bush, briar, bramble (mostly plur.): Cæs.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of the thief's hands: Plaut.

ſenti-sco, no perf. nor sup., ſcēre, 3. v. a. inch. [ſenti-o] To perceive, note, observe: Lucr.

ſent-us, a, um, adj. [ſent-is] (Having ſentis; hence) **I. Prop.**: Thorny, rough, rugged: *loca ſenta ſitu*, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Bristly; or prps. bony, gaunt: homo, Ter.

ſēors-um (-us) (in poets sometimes dissyll.), adv. [ſeors-us] *Aunder, separately, apart*: *ſeorsum eunt*, Cic.

1. **ſē-orsus**, a, um, adj. [confr. fr. *ſe*; versus=versus] Sundered, separate, apart: *vocabulum*, Cato.

2. **ſeorsus**, v. *ſeorsum*.

ſēpārā-bilis, e, adj. [ſepar(a)-o] That may be separated, separable: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſéparable*.

ſēpārā-tim, adv. [ſepar(a)-o] *Aunder, apart, separately*: Cic.

ſēpārā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *Aundering, severing, separation*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ſéparation*.

ſēpārāt-i-us, comp. adv. [ſeparat-us] *More separately or apart*: Cic.

ſēpārāt-us, a, um: 1. P. of *ſepar(a)-o*.—2. Pa.: Separated, separate, distinct, particular, different: *ſeparatim volumen*, Cic.

ſē-pāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (To put *aunder*; hence) **I. Prop.**: To disjoin, sever, part, separate: *ſeſto*

abydēnā separat urbe fretum, Ov.: aequum inagno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. II. Fig.: *To treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: utilitatem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *separer, seer*.

sepēlī-bilis, e, adj. [sepeli-o] (Prop.: *That may be buried*; Fig.: *That may be hidden or concealed: stultitia, Plaut.*

sep-ēlī-o, pōlivi or pēlī, pultum, pēlire (Perf., sepeli, Pers.), 4. v. a. [etym. dub.; but perhaps, se; PSL or PUL, root of pel-lo] (*To cause to go apart from one; i. e. to put away from one; hence, with special reference to the dead*) I. Prop.: *To bury, inter: Tarquinio sepulto*, Cic. II. Fig.: *A. To bury, i. e. to put an end to, destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultum patriam*, Cic.—B. Part. Perf.: *Buried: 1. Of deep sleep: Lullate to sleep, slumbering heavily: paulum sepulta distat inertia Celata virtus*, Hor.—2. *Overpowered: assiduo lingua sepulta mero*, Prop.

sepēs (sep-), is, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A hedge, fence: Cæs.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of any inclosure: Ov. sepia, æ, f. = ὀπρία. The sepia or cuttle-fish (having a black, inkly liquid): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sepia.*

sepī-mentum (sepī-), i, n. [sepī-o] (*That which hedges in, etc.; hence: A hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.*

sep-ī-o (sep-), ā, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [sep-es] I. Prop.: *To surround with a hedge; to hedge in, fence in, inclose: septum undique sepulchrum*, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To inclose, surround, encircle, etc.: urbem mœnibus*, Cic.—B. *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up: Venus obscuro gradientes acce sepit*, Virg. III. Fig.: *To surround, inclose, encompass, etc.: omnia pudore*, Liv.

Sēplasia, æ, f. *Sēplasia; a street in Capua, where unguents were sold: Cic.*

sep-pōno, pōsū, pōstūm, pōnere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *A. Gen.: To lay apart or aside; to put by, separate, pick out: aliquid habere sepositum*, Cic.: *primitias Jovi*, Ov. B. Esp.: *1. Pass. in reflexive force: To withdraw one's self; to place one's self, or take one's station, at a distance, or apart: Tac.—2. To send into banishment; to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis*, Tac. II. Fig.: *A. To set, or lay, aside; to set apart; to specially select, or choose: ut alius aliam sibi partem seponeret*, Cic.—B. *To reserve, keep, etc.: principatum Nervæ . . . senectuti seposui*, Tac.—C. *To fix: tempus*, Cic.—D. *To discard, throw aside: curas*, Ov.—E. *To separate: a ceteris dictionibus am partem dicendi*, Cic.—F. *To distinguish or discern between: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto*, Hor.

sepōs-itus, a, um: 1. P. of sepō(s)it-o.—2. Pat.: *A. Distant, remote: fons*, Prop.—B. *Select, choice: vestis grex*, Tib.

uo-pse, pron. reflex. fem. [se; pro-

nominal suffix pse] *One's self: quæ (sc. virtus) omnes magis quam sepe diligat*, Cic.

sep-tem, num. adj. indecl. [ēnt-ā] *Seven: dis, quibus septem plures colles*, Hor.—As Subst.: *of the sages of Greece: The seven: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sept.*

Septem-ber, bris, m. [septem; Sanscrit, dvā; Persian, bdr, "time"] (*Seven-time; hence: September: the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March: Aus.—As Adj.: September (-bris), bris. Of September, September: mense Septembri*, Cic.: *Septembribus horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. Septembre.*

septemdecim, v. septendecim.
septem-flū-us, a, um, adj. [septem; flu-o] *Seven-fold-flowing, with seven streams: Nilus*, Ov.

septem-gē-minus, a, um, adj. [for septem-gen-minus; fr. septem; gen-o] *Seven-fold: Nilus*, Cat.

septem-plex, icis, adj. [= septem-plic-s; fr. septem; plic-o] *Seven-fold: clipeus (i. e. consisting of ox-lutes placed seven times one over the other): Virg. Nilus, i. e. having seven mouths*, Ov.

septemtrī-onis, v. septentriones.
septemvir, i, v. septemviri.

septemvir-ālis, e, adj. [septemvir-i] *Of, or belonging to, the septemviri; septemviral: auctoritas*, Cic.—As Subst.: *septemvirāles*, ium, m. *The septemviri: Cic.*

septemvir-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] *The office of the septemviri, the septemvirate: Cic.*

septem-vīri, ōrum, m. plur. *A board or college of seven men: the septemviri: Cic.; Tac.—Sing.: septemvir, īri, m. One of the septemviri, a septemvir: Cic.*

septēn-ārtus, a, um, adj. [septēn-i] *Of, or belonging to, septēni; hence: Containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, Pl.—As Subst.: septēnārtus*, ūs, m. *(sc. versus) A verse consisting of seven feet: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. septenaire.*

septēn-dēcim (septem-), num. adj. [for septem-decem] *Seventeen: dies*, Cic.

sept-ēni, æ, a (Gen. Plur. sept-entūm, Cic.), num. distrib. adj. [sept-ēn-i] *Of, or belonging to, septem; hence: I. Prop.: Seven each: libri*, Liv.: *anni*, Cic. II. Meton.: *Seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis*, Ov.

septentrīōn-ālis, e, adj. [septentrīōn-es] *Of, or belonging to, the north; northern, north-: oceanus*, Pl.—As Subst.: *septentrionalia*, ium, n. *(sc. loca) The northern parts: Tac.*

septentrīōnes (septemp-), nm (sing. and in thesis, v. in the follg.), m. plur. [septem; triō] (*The seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation*) I. Prop.: *The seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great and Little Bear): Ov.—Sing.: Septentrio*, ōnis, major, the Great Bear: Vitruvius, minor, the Little Bear, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. The northern*

regions, the north: Cic.—Sing.: Virg.—B. The north wind: Cic.—Sing.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. septentrion.

sept-ies, num. adv. [sept-em] *Seven times: Cic.*

septim-ānus, a, um, adj. [foi septem-ānus; fr. septem] *Of, or belonging to, the number seven: Nonæ, falling on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October): Var.—As Subst.: septimani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) Soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac. ¶ Hence (subst., in late Latin meaning of "a week"), Fr. semaine.*

Septimius, ūs, m. *Septimius; a Roman name.*

septim-um, adv. [septim-us] *For the seventh time: Cic.*

1. **sept-imus** (-umus), a, um (old Abl. Sing.: septimi, Plaut.), num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *The seventh: annus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. septième.

2. **septim-us**, a, um; **dēcim-us**, a, um. *The seventeenth: sententia*, Cic. **septingent-ēsimus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [septingent-i] *The seven hundredth: annus*, Liv.

septingent-ī, æ, a, num. adj. [for septem-cent-ī; fr. sept-em; cent-um] *Seven hundred: anni*, Cic.

sept-ī-rēm-is, i, f. [sept-em; (1); rem-us] *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars: Curt.*

septuāg-ēsimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [contr. fr. septuagint-ēsimus; fr. septuagint-a] *The seventieth: annus*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Septuagésime; "Septuagesima Sunday."

septuā-ginta, num. adj. [sept-em; (ua); ginta = kōvta = ten] *Seven tens; hence: Seventy: Cic.*

sep-tus (sep-), i, n. [sep-i-o] (*That which fences; hence: I. Prop.: A fence, inclosure, wall, etc.: Cic.; Lucr. II. Meton.: A. 1. Gen.: Any inclosed place, an inclosure: Var.—2. Esp.: a. A fold for cattle: Virg.—B. Plur.: A large inclosed space in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops: Cic.—B. A palisade, stake, pale: Cic.*

sept-unx, unxis, m. [= sept-unco; fr. sept-em; unc-la] *Seven-twelfths of a whole: auri, seven ounces: Liv.*

sep-tus (sep-), a, um, P. of sep-i-o.
sepulcr-ālis (sepulchr-), e, adj. [sepulcr-um] *Of, or belonging to, a tomb; sepulchral: fax, a funeral torch*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulcral.

sepulcr-ētum (sepulchr-), i, n. [id.] *(A thing provided with sepulcrum; hence) A burial-place, cemetery: Cat.*

sepulcr-um (-chrum), i, n. [sepulcr-; through root SEPUL] (*That which serves for burying; hence: I. Prop.: A burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre: Cic. II. Fig.: Of an old person, etc.: Tomb, grave: Plaut.; Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulture.*

sepul-tūra, æ, f. [id.] *A burying, burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sépulture.*

sepul-tus, a, um, P. of sepulcr-; through root SEPUL.

Séquana, æ, f. *The Sequana; one of the principal rivers of Gallia (now the Seine).*

séqu-āx, ācis, adj. [sequ-or] **I. Gen.**: A. Prop.: *Following or seeking after, pursuing*: capreae, Virg. **B. Fig.**: *Following, pursuing*: curae, Lucr. **II. Esp.**: Of materials, in working: *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible*: (Comp.) nec est alia nunc materia squacior (sc. vitro), Pl.

séqu-ester, tris and (anciently) tri, m. [id.] (*One who follows*; hence) **I. Prop.**: (with reference to one who follows the award of a judge) *Law*: A. *depository, trustee*, in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: Plant. **II. Meton.**: In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc.: *An agent, or go-between, with whom the money promised was deposited*: Cic.

séqu-estra, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: A female depository or trustee; Meton.) A mediatrix: pace sequestrā... Erravere jugis, i. e. under the protection of the truce, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. séquestre.

séqu-ior, ius, comp. adj. [sequ-or] (*Following after*; hence) *Inferior, worse, or bad*: quod sequius sit, Liv.

séqu-or, sēcutus or sēquutus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [akin to Sanscrit root SACH; Gr. ἑ-ω-κα, to follow, 1. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To follow*; to come or go after; to follow after, attend persons or things: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To follow in a hostile manner*; to chase, pursue: hostes, Cæs.: (without Object) finem sequendi facere, id.—2. *To follow in time or order*; to succeed, come after, etc.: lacrymæ sunt verba secute, Ov.—3. *Of a possession, inheritance, etc.*: To follow, i. e. to fall to the share of anyone: Liv.; Hor.—4. *To go towards*: o a place: Formas, Cic.—5. *To follow the hand in plucking or pulling*; to come away or come out; to come easily, come of itself: Ipse (sc. ramus) volens facillique sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Virg. **II. Fig.**: **A. To follow, succeed to, result, ensue**: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, should befall, Cæs.: (without Object) modo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, should ensue, Cic.—**B.**: 1. *To follow an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.*; to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to: Cæs.; Cic.—2. *To follow or pursue an end or object*; to strive for, aim at, seek to attain, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—3. In discourse: *To follow in order or sequence*; to come next in order, to succeed: Cic.—4. In logical conclusions: *To follow, ensue*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. suivre.

sēr-a, æ, f. [2. ser-o] (*The thing binding or fastening together*; hence) A (moveable) bar for fastening doors: Ov.

sērēn-itas, ātis, f. [seren-us] (*The state, or condition, of the sereneus*; hence) **I. Prop.**: Of the weather: *Clear, fair, or serene weather*; clearness, calmness, serenity: Cic.; Liv. **II.**

Fig.: *Fairness, serenity of fortune, of disposition, etc.*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sérénité.

sērēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To make clear, fair, or serene*; to clear up: **I. Prop.**: vultu, quo celum tempestates serenat, Virg. **II. Fig.**: spem fronte, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. rassérénér.

sēr-enus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root sur, to glitter] **I. Prop.**: *Clear, fair, bright, serene*: nox, Cic.: (Comp.) caelo perfruitur sereneiore, Mart.—As Subst.: **serenum**, i, n. (sc. celum) *A clear, bright, or serene sky*; fair weather: Virg.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: Of a wind: *That clears the sky, that brings fair weather*: unde serenae Ventus agit nubes, Virg. **III. Fig.**: *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene*: frons, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sérén.

Sēres, um, m., Sēpes, The Sēres; a people of Eastern Asia (the mod. Chinese), celebrated for their silken fabrics.—Hence, **Sēr-icus**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, the Sēres*: *Seric*.—**2. Meton.**: *Silken*: vestis, Tac.—As Subst.: **sērica**, ōrum, m. plur. (sc. vestimenta) *Silken garments or dresses*; silks: Prop.

sērē-sco, no perf. nor sup., sēre, 3. v. n. incho. [for seren-sco; fr. seren-us] *To grow dry*: vestes, Lucr.

Sērgestus, i, m. *Sērgestus*; a steersman among the followers of Æneās. **Sērgius**, ūi, m. *Sērgius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Sērgi-us**, a, um, adj. *Sērgian*.

sēria, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, provisions, etc.; a large jar*: Cic.

sērica, ōrum, v. Sēres. **sēric-ātus**, a, um, adj. [seric-a] (*Provided with serica*; hence) *Clothed or dressed in silks*: Suet.

sēric-ōus, a, um [id.] *Of silk*: vexilla, Flor.

sēr-Ies, em, e, f. [2. ser-o] **I. Gen.**: (*A joining or binding together*; hence) *A row, succession, series*; a chain of things fastened or holding together: **A. Prop.**: Tib.; Curt. **B. Fig.**: Cic.; Hor. **II. Esp.**: *An unbroken line of descent, lineage*: Ov.

sērī-o, adv. [seri-us] *In earnest, seriously*: Liv.

sērī-ōla, æ, f. dim. [seri-a] *A small jar*: Pers.

Sērīphus (-os), i, f., Σέριφος. *Sērīphus*; a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea (now Serfo or Serfanto).—Hence, **Sērīph-us**, a, um, adj. *Sērīphian*.—As Subst.: **Sērīphus**, ūi, m. (sc. incola) *A man of Sērīphos*.

1. sēr-Ius, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to severus; cf. severus init.] *Grave, earnest, serious*: res, Cic.—As Subst.: **serium**, ūi, n. *Earnestness, seriousness*; serious matters or discourse: Cic.; Hor.

2. sērīus, comp. of 3. sero.

ser-mo, ōnis, m. [commonly referred to 2. ser-o] (*The connected thing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A speaking or talking with anyone*; talk. con-

versation, discourse: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: 1. *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion*: Cic.—2. *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation*: Cic.; Hor.—3. *Common talk respecting anything, report, rumour*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction, etc.**: Cic.; Hor.—**B. A satire**: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sermon.

sermocin-ātio, ōnis, f. [sermocin(a)-or] *A conversation, disputation, discussion*: Auct. Her.

sermō-cīnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [for sermon-cīnor; fr. sermo, sermon-is] **I. To talk with anyone, to parley, converse, commune, discourse about anything; consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. **II. To hold a literary conversation; to dispute, discuss: Suet.****

sermon-cūlus, i, m. dim. [for sermon-cūlus; fr. id.] *Common talk, little-tattle, report, rumour*: Cic.; Pl.

1. ser-o, sēvi, sātum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for sa-ro; fr. root sa, akin to Sanscrit root su, generare, producere] **I. Prop.**: *To beget, bring forth, produce*: —in Part. Perf.: Begotten, sprung forth, born, etc.: genus humanum, Cic.: sate sanguine divum, Virg.—Particular expression: *Satus* (sata) aliquo, for *A son* (or daughter) of anyone: Virg.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *To sow, plant*; jugera, Cic.: arborem, Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. 1. To propagate, occasion, produce, excite**: causam discordiarum, Suet.—**2. To found, establish**: rempublicam, Cic.: mores, id.—**B. 1. To sow the seed of anything**: discordias, Liv.—**2. To spread abroad, scatter, disseminate, etc.**: rumores, Virg.—**3. To scatter about in all directions**: vulnura, Lucr.

2. sēr-o (ui), tum, ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root sir, ligare; whence also Gr. ἑρ-ω, εἰρ-ω] **I. Prop.**: *To join, or bind, together, to plait, interweave, entwine, etc.*: pro sertis (sc. loriciis) atque aneis linteas dedit, Nep. **II. Fig.**: *To join, connect, interweave*: causam, Cic.: fabulam, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. serrer.

3. sēr-o, adv. [ser-us] **1. a. Late**, at a late hour of the day or night: Cic.—**b. Late**, at a late period of time: (Comp.) omnium Versatur umāserius oculus Sors exitura, later (or) earlier (or, as we say, inverting the order, sooner or later), Hor.: (Sup.) quam serissime, Cæs.—**2. Too late**: Cic.

serp-ens, entis, P. of serp-o.—As Subst.: (*Gen. Plur.*: serpentum, Ov.: serpentium, Sall.), f. (sc. bestia) or (of a snake), m. (sc. draco) *A creeping thing; a creeper, a crawler*: **I. Prop.**: *A snake, serpent*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: *The serpent*: as a constellation: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. serpent.

serpent-i-gēn-a, æ, m. [serpens, serpent-is; (1); gen-o] *One who is serpent-born, i. e. sprung from a serpent*: Ov.

serpent-i-pes, pēdis, adj. m.

[serp-ens, serpent-is; (l); pes] *Serpent-footed*: Ov.

serpēstra (serp-), ōrum, n. [etym. dub.] *Knee-spins, or kneebandages*, for straightening the crooked legs of children. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: Of officers who hold the soldiers in check: Cic.

serpillum, i. v. serpyllum.

serp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *śarp* or *SARP*, *īre*; Gr. *ἑρπ-ω*; rep-o; I. Prop.: To creep, crawl: Only of animals: *serpere* anguiculos, nare anaticulas, etc., Cic. II. Meton.: Of things that move slowly, or imperceptibly: To creep along; to make way slowly, or gradually; to proceed by degrees: *liber per colla*, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Gen.: To creep, crawl; to extend gradually, or imperceptibly; to spread, or increase: in urbe malum, Cic. B. Esp.: Of a low, grovelling poetic style: To crawl, creep: *serpīt* (sc. poeta) humi tutus, Hor.

serpyllum (serpill-), i. n. [ἑρπύλλω] *Thyme, wild thyme*: Virg.

ser-ra, æ, f. [for ser-ra; fr. soc-o] (*The cutting thing*; hence) A *saw*: Cic.

Serrānus (Sara-), i. m. *Serranus* or *Saranus*; an agnomen of C. Attilius *Regulus* (who was summoned from the plough to the consulship; and after him, of other Attili).

ser-rātus, a, um, adj. [serr-a] (*Provided with a saw*; hence) *Saw-shaped, serrated*: *numi, notched on the edge*, Tac.

ser-rūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A *small saw*: Cic.

Sertōrius, ii, m. *Sertorius* (Q.); a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perpenna.—Hence, **Sertōri-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sertorius; Sertorian.

ser-tum, i. n. [2. ser-o] (*The entwined or plaited thing*; hence) A *wreath of flowers*, a *garland*: Cic; Virg.

ser-tus, a, um, P. of 2. ser-o.

sērum, i. n. [prob. ὁπός] I. Prop.: *The watery part of curdled milk*; whey: Virg. II. Meton.: *The watery parts, serum*, of other things: Pl.; Cat.

sērus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: A. *Late*, that is *late*: *gratulation*, Cic. (Comp.) *serius bellum*, Liv. (Sup. with *Partitive Gen.*) *serissima omnium* (pirorum) *Amerina*, etc., ripening the latest, Pl.—A *verbal* expression: *Serum, Late*: Virg.—As *Subst.*: **serum**, i. n. (sc. tempus) *Late time, late hour* (of the day or night): Liv.; Suet.—B. *Late*, i. e. at a *late time* or *season*: *serus in coelum redeas*, Hor. (with *Gen.*) o! *seri studiorum*, id.—A *verbal* expression: *Sera, Late*, at a *late season*: Virg. II. Esp.: *Too late*: *serā opē vincere fata Nititur*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *ser*.

ser-v-a, æ [ἐρῶ-ω] (*She who is dragged away, or taken captive*; hence) A

female slave; a *waiting-woman*, a *maid-servant*: Liv.; Hor.

servā-bilis, e, adj. [serv(a)-o] (*That can be saved or rescued*: *caput nulli*, Ov.

serva-ns, ntis: 1. P. of serv(a)-o.—2. Pu.: *Observant; careful of, or for; keeping*: (with *Gen.*) (Sup.) *Rhepeus . . . servatissimus equi*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servant*.

servā-tor, ōris, m. [serv(a)-o] 1. A *preserver, deliverer, saviour*: Cic; Liv.—2.: a. *One who gives attention to anything*; a *watcher, observer*: Olympi, Luc.—b. *An observer, fulfiller of any obligation, etc.*: *fœderis, Claud.*

servā-trix, icis, f. [id.] *She that keeps or preserves*; a *female deliverer*: Ter.

serv-ilis, e, adj. [serv-us] Of, or belonging to, a *slave*; *slavish, servile*: *tumultus, the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servile*.

servil-iter, adv. [servil-is] *After the manner of a slave, servilely, slavishly*: *facere*, Cic.

Servilius, i, m., -a, æ, f. *Servilius* and *Servilia*; Roman names.—Hence, **Servili-us** (-ānus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a *Servilius*; *Servilian*.

serv-lo, ivi or li, itum, ire (*Imperv*), servibas, Plant.; —*Fut.*, servibo, id.), 4. v. n. [serv-us] I. Prop.: To be a *slave*; to *serve*, be in *service*: *servit hostis vetus Cantaber*, Hor. (Impers. Pass.) ubi alteri *serviendum* sit, Cic. II. Fig.: A. To be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to *serve for*, be fit or useful for; to do a *service* to, to comply with, gratify, humour, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard or care for; to consult, aim at; to accommodate one's self to, etc.: *tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii*, Plant. (Impers. Pass.) ubi communi utilitati *serviatur*, Cic.—B. Law t. t.: of buildings, lands, etc.: To be subject to a *servitude*: *prædia, quæ serviebant*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servir*.

serv-ītum, ii, n. [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a servus*; hence) I. Prop.: *The condition of a slave or servant; slavery, servitude*: Sall.; Virg. II. Fig.: *Servitude or subjection of any kind*: corporis, Sall. III. Meton.: *Servants, slaves*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *service*.

serv-ītudo, inis, f. [id.] (*The state or condition of the servus*; hence) *Slavery, servitude*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *servitude*.

serv-ītus, ūtis, f. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: *Slavery, serfdom, service, servitude*: Plaut.; Cic. II. Fig.: A. *Servitude, subjection*: officii, Cic.—B. Law t. t.: Of buildings, lands, etc.: A *liability* resting upon them; a *servitude*: Cic.—C. Of lovers: *Slaves, servants*: Hor.

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre (*Fut. Perf.*, servat), Plant.; i. v. a. [ἐρῶ-ω, ἐρῶμαι] (*To drag away, rescue from the power of an enemy*; hence) I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To *save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*: *impedimenta*

cohortesque, Cæs.: (with *secunda Acc.* of further definition) *urbem et civis integros incolomesque*, Cic. B. Esp.:

1. To keep, lay up, preserve, reserve: *Cæcuba centum clavibus*, Hor.—2. With Personal pron.: To reserve one's self: Cic. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Gen.: To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe, anything: *iter alucius*, Cæs.: *servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus*, Ov.: (without Object) *serva, look out*, Plant.—2. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: To observe an omen: *avem . . . genus altivolantum*, Enn.: (without Object) *de cælo servare*, Cic.—B. To keep to, remain in a place (i. e. to keep watch there); to dwell in, inhabit a place: *centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant* (sc. nymphæ), Virg.

serv-ūla, æ, f. dim. [serv-a] A *servant-girl, maid-servant*: Cic.

servūlus (servo-), i, m. [for servo-lus; fr. servus, (uncontr. Gen.) servo-i] A *young slave, servant-lad*: Cic.

1. **serv-us** (-os), i, m. f. [ἐρῶ-ω] (*One dragged away, taken captive*; hence) A *slave, servant, serf, serving-man*. I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: Of the passions, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *serf*.

2. **serv-us**, a, um, adj. [1. serv-us] 2. Prop.: *Slavish, servile, subject*: o imitators, *servum pecus*! Hor. II. Meton.: Law t. t.: Of buildings, lands, etc.: *Liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude*: *prædia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *serve*.

sescenti, æ, a, v. *sexcenti*.

sescuplex, icis, v. *sesquiple*.

se-se, v. *sui*.

sēsēlis, is, f. = *σέσελις*; -i, is, n. = *σέσελι*. *Sisels* or *seseli*: the plant *meadow saxifrage*, hartwort: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *séseli*.

Sēsōstris, i, -ōsis, Idis, m., Σέσωστρις. *Sesostris* or *Sesosis*; a celebrated king of Egypt.

ses-qui, num. adv. [prps. contr. from semis; qui] *One half more, more by a half*: 1. As a separate word it occurs, perhaps, only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut æqualem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic.—2. Freq. joined in one word, with designations of number or quantity, with the signifi. of *once* and a *half*.—3. Joined with numerals (*octavus* and *tertius*), to denote an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesqui-alter, æra, ærum, adj. *Once and a half*: pars, Cic.

sesqui-mōdus, ii, m. A *peck and a half*: Cic.

sesqui-octāvus, a, um, num. adj. *Containing nine eighths, or one and an eighth*; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: *intervallum*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sesqui-octave*.

sesqui-pēd-ālis, e, adj. [sesqui; pes, ped-is] I. Prop.: Of a *foot* and a *half*; *one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter: *stigna*, Cæs. II. Fig.: To denote excessive length:

Half a yard long: verba, Hor. ¶ Hence, *fr. sesquipedal*. **sesqui-plāga**, æ, f. *A blow and a half, a stroke and a half:* Tac. **sesqui-plex** (sescu-), leia, adj. [= sesqui-plex-s; *fr. sesqui; plic-o*] *Taken once and a half; one and a half as much:* Cic.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, num. adj. *Containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three:* intervalum, Cic. **sess-ilis**, a, adj. [*sedeo, (Supine) sess-um*] *Of, or belonging to, sitting; sit for sitting upon:* tergum (sc. equi), Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sessile*.

ses-sio, ōnis, f. [*for sed-sio; fr. sed-oo*] I. Gen.: A. Prop.: *A sitting:* Cic. B. Meton.: *A seat, sitting-place:* Cic. II. Esp.: A. *A sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying in a place:* Cic.—B. *A sitting, session for discussion:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. session*.

sess-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. intens. [*sedeo, through obsol. freq. sess-o*] *To sit much, or long:* Cic.

sessi-um-cūlia, æ, f. dim. [*for session-cūlia; fr. sessio, session-is*] (Prop.): *A little sitting, or session;* Meton.: *A little group, meeting, company, assembled for amusement:* Cic.

ses-sor, ōris, m. [*for sed-sor; fr. sed-oo*] I. Gen.: *One who sits in a place, a sifter:* Hor. II. Esp.: *One who tarries, or duels, in a place, an inhabitant, resident:* Nep.

sestertium, ī, v. sestertius.

ses-tertius, a, um, adj. [*confr. from semis-tertius*] *Two and a half; containing two and a half (so, prys. only with nummus):* Cic.—As Subst.: *sestertius* (written also with the characters IIS. i. e. II. and Semis), ī, m. (sc. nummus) *A sesterce (a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17s. 1d. sterling):* Cic.—The frequent use of the genitive form, *sestertium*, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned *sestertium* to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, *sestertia*, but *sestertium* itself was declined as a singular: *sesterti, sestertio*. *Sestertium* (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of a thousand sesterti; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, *decies*, *centies*, etc. (*centena millia* being omitted), a sum of a hundred thousand sesterti; thus, *decies sestertium*, a million; *centies sestertium*, ten millions, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sesterce*.

Sestius (Sext-), ī, m. *Sestius or Sextius; a Roman name.*—Hence, **Sesti-us** (Sext-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sestius (Sextius); Sextian (Sextian).*

Sēstos (-us), i, f., Σηστός (Sifter). *Sestos or Sestus; a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Ilero.*—Hence, **Sest-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sestos; Sestian:* puella, i. e. Hero, Ov.

Sesuvii, ōrum, m. *The Sesuvii; a people of Celtic Gaul.*

set, v. sei init.

Sēta (sæ-), æ, f. [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *A thick stiff hair on an animal; a bristle:* Cic.; Prop. II. Meton.: *Of stiff, bristly, human hair:* Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soie*.

Sētābis (Sæt-), is, f. *Setabis or Setabis; a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax (now Jativa).*—Hence, **Sētāb-us** (Sæt-ab-), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setabis.*

Sētia, æ, f. *Setia; an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine (now Sesse or Sezze).*—Hence, **Sēt-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setia; Setian.*—As Subst.: **Setini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Setians.*

sēt-iger (sæti-), gēra, gērum, adj. [*set-a; (i); ger-o*] *Bristle-bearing, having coarse hair or bristles, bristly, setaceous:* sus, Virg.—As Subst.: **set-iger**, gēri, m. (sc. ferus) *The bristle-bearing; bristler, i. e. a boar:* Ov.

sēt-ōsus (sæt-), a, um, adj. [*set-a*] *Full of coarse hairs or bristles; bristly:* apule, Virg.

seu, v. sive.

sēvēr-o, adv. [*sever-us*] *Gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely: modo severe, modo familiariter,* Cic.: (Comp.) *severius scribere,* Cæs.: (*Sup.*) *severissime,* Cic.

sēvēr-it-as, ātis, f. [*id.*] *The quality of the severus; hence) Seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity, in a good and bad sense:* Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sévère*.

I. **sēv-ērus**, a, um, adj. [*akin to Sanscrit root sev, venerari, whence Gr. σεβόμενος*] *Of persons and things: (Reverenced or respected; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons: A. In a good sense: Serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic.: (Sup.) auctor severissimus, Pl.—B. In a bad sense: Harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe: Eumenidum turba, Prop. II. Fig.: Of things: A. In a good sense: Severe, austere, etc.: (Comp.) vultus severior, Cic.—As Subst.: severa, ōrum, m. plur. *Severe pursuits:* Hor.—B. In a bad sense: Severe, dreadful, etc.: annem severum Cocyt metuet, Virg.—As Subst.: severa, ōrum, m. plur. *Hardships, perils, etc.: pelagi severa,* Lucr. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sévère*.*

2. **Sēvēr-us**, i, m. [*i. severus*] *Severus: 1. Of persons: esp.: a. Septimius Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 193–211. — b. Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 222–235. — 2. A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Apennines (now Fissio).*

sē-vōco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, i. v. a. I. Prop.: *To call apart or aside, to call away:* plebem in Aventinum,

Cic. II. Fig.: *To call off, separate, withdraw, remove:* animum associatē corporis, Cic.

sēv-um, i, v. sebum.

sex, num. adj. [ξξ] *Six:* Cic.; Ov.

¶ Hence, *Fr. six*.

sexāgēn-āri-us, a, um, adj. [*sexagen-i*] (*Pertaining to sexageni; hence*) *Sixty years old, sexagenary:* aliquis, Quint.—As Subst.: **sexagenarius**, ī, m. (sc. homo) *A man of sixty: a sexagenarian:* Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sexagenaire*.

sexāg-ēni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [*confr. fr. sexagint-eni; fr. sexagint-a*] I. Prop.: *Sixty each:* milites, Liv. II. Meton.: *Sixty:* millia, Cic.

sexāg-ēs-imus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [*confr. fr. sexagint-esimus; fr. id.*] *The sixtieth:* dies, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (subst.) sexagésime, "Sexagesima Sunday."*

sexāg-ies, num. adv. [*for sexagint-ies; fr. id.*] *Sixty times:* Cic.

sex-a-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [sex; (a); ginta = κοινά = ten] (*Six tens; hence*) *Sixty:* anni, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soixante*.

sex-angūl-us, a, um, adj. [sex; angul-us] *Having, or with, six angles; hexagonal:* cera, Ov.

sexcēn-āri-us, a, um, adj. [*sexcent-i*] (*Pertaining to sexcenti; hence*) *Consisting of six hundred:* cohortes, Cæs.

sexcent-ēni (sexcēni, sescenti), æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [*sexcent-i*] *Six hundred each:* Cic.

sexcent-ēs-imus (sescent-), a, um, num. ord. adj. [*id.*] *The six hundredth:* annus, Cic.

sex-cent-i (ses-), æ, a, num. adj. [sex; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Six hundred:* anni, Cic. II. Meton.: *Very many, very numerous; an immense number or amount of, etc.: epistolæ,* Cic.—As Subst.: **sexcenta**, ōrum, m. plur. *An immense number of things:* Cic.

sexcent-ies (sescent-), num. adv. [*sexcent-i*] *Six hundred times:* Cic.

sexdecim, v. sedecim.

sex-enn-is, e, adj. [*for sex-ann-is; fr. sex; ann-us*] *Of six years, six years old:* Plaut.

sexenn-ium, ī, n. [*sexenn-is*] (*A thing pertaining to the sexennis; hence*) *A period of six years, six years:* Cic.

sex-ies (-iens), num. adv. [sex] *Six times:* Liv.

sex-primi (also separately, *sex primi*), ōrum, m. plur. [sex; primus] *The sex-primi, or first six men; a board or college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members:* Cic.

sexta-dēcīm-āni, ōrum, m. [*sexta-decim-a* (sc. legio)] (*Persons belonging to the sexta-decima (legio); hence*) *The soldiers of the sixteenth legion:* Tac.

sext-ans, antis, m. [sex-us] I. Gen.: *A sixth part of an as or unit:* Liv. II. Esp.: A. *As a coin:* Liv.—B. *In weighing:* Ov.

sext-āri-us, ī, m. [sex-us] (*A thing pertaining to sextus; hence*) I. Gen.: *The sixth part of a measure,*

weight, etc.: Pl. II. Esp.: As a liquid measure: *The sixth part of a congius (= a pint)*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *saier*.

Sexit-ilis, is, m. [id.] (Of, or pertaining to, sextus; hence) *Sextile* or *sixth*: mensis, the *Sextile* or *sixth month* acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called *Augustus*: Hor.—As *Subst.*: **Sextilis**, is, m. (sc. mensis) *The month Sextilis or August*: Cic.—As *Adj.*: **Sextilis**, e, Of, or belonging to, *Sextilis*, or *August*: Calende, Liv.

sext-ūla, ae, f. dim. [sext-us] (*A little sexta*; hence) *The sixth part of an uncia*, and, accordingly, the *seventy-second part of an as*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sextule*.

sex-tus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [sex] *The sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. **sextus-decimus**, sexta-decima, sextum-decimum (also written separately), num. ord. adj. *The sixteenth*: Cic.

sex-us, ūs, m., sēc-us, n. indecl. [akin to τέκος] *A sex, male or female*: Plant.; Pl.—Particular expression: *Virile* (muliebre) *socus* (as limiting *soc*, = Gen. or Abl. of quality) *Of the male* (female, etc.) *sex*: multitudo obscuro omnino etatis, virile ac muliebre socus, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sece*.

si (orig. but obsol. form, *seī*), conj. [ei] I. Gen.: *If*: si nihil est contra naturam, Cic.: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, etc., id.—Particular expressions: *A*. Quod si, *And if, but if, if however*, cf. Cic.—*B*. In the expression of a wish: *O, si* or simply *si*, *O! if*: *if (= would that)*: Virg.—*C*. Si quidem (mostly as one word; and in poets siquidem): *I*. Prop.: *If indeed, if at least, if forsooth*: Cic.; Ov.—*2*. Meton.: *A*. Although: Plant.—*b*. Inasmuch as, since, because: Cæs. II. Esp.: *A*. (In Virg. with access. notion of time): *When*: præterea, si nona diem mortalius alumnus Aurora extulerit, Virg.—*B*. In dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt: *If, whether, if perchance*: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *si*.

sibil-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. and a. [sibil-us] I. Nent.: *To hiss, to whistle*: sibilat (sc. serpens) ore, Virg. II. Act.: *To hiss, i.e. to hiss at, hiss down a person*: populus me sibilat, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siffler*.

1. sibilus, 1, m. (freq. in poets, *sibila*, ōrum, n. plur.) (*a natural sound*) I. Gen.: *A hissing, a whistling*: Of persons, living creatures, or things: Liv.; Virg.; Ov. II. Esp.: *A contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off*: Cic.

2. sibil-us, a, um, adj. [1. sibil-us] *Hissing, whistling* (poet.): occurring only in the form *sibila*: colla, Virg. **Sibuzātes**, um, m. *The Sibuzates; a people of Aquitania*.

Sibylla, ae, f., Σιβυλλα [acc. to old etymology, a corruption of Σιὸς βοῦλλα, *Loric for Διὸς βοῦλλα, Jove's counsel*]

A Sibyl; a female soothsayer; a prophesier: Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—Hence, **Sibyll-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Sibyl*: Sibylline: libri, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sibylle, Sibyllin*.

sic (lengthened form, *sicce*, Plant.), adv. [apocopated from sic-; and akin to hic, and ita] I. Gen.: *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: sic satis velat maternā tempora myrto, Virg.: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. II. Esp.: *A*. Denoting: *1*. A high degree: *So, so much, to such a degree*: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic.—*2*. A low degree: *So, so-so, tolerably, etc.*: sub altā vel platano vel has Pini jacentes sic temere, Hor.—*B*. Denoting quality: *So, of such sort, such*: sic vita hominum est, ut, etc., Cic.—*C*. Denoting assent: *Just so, precisely, yes*: sic plane judico, Ter.—*D*. Denoting conditions: *On these conditions, thus*: ea prima piacula sunt. Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia visis Aspicies, Virg.—*E*. In oaths, asseverations, or wishes: *So, so truly, so surely, etc.*: sic te diva potens Cyprī, . . . Ventorumque regat pater, Hor.

sic-a, ae, f. [perhaps for sec-a; fr. sec-o] (*The cutting thing; hence*) I. Prop.: *A curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Of the edge of a boar's tusk*: Pl.

Sicambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sicāni, ōrum, m., Σικάνοι. *The Sicani; a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily*.—Hence, *1*. **Sicān-us** (-us), a, um, adj.: *a*. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Sicani*; *Sicanian*.—*b*. Meton.: *Sicilian*.—As *Subst.*: **Sicān-ia**, ae, f. (sc. insula) *Sicily*.—*2*. **Sicān-is**, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Sicanian*; *Meton.*) *Sicilian*.

sic-āri-us, ūs, m. [sic-a] (*One pertaining to a sica; hence*) I. Prop.: *An assassin, murderer*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *An assassin, i.e. a villain, scoundrel*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sicaire*.

Sicca, ae, f. *Sicca; a border-town on the east of Numidia, with a temple of Venus* (now Kef).—Hence, **Sicc-ones**, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Sicca*.

1. sic-ce, adv. *Thus*: Plant.

2. sic-ce, adv. [sic-us] *Firmly, solidly*: dicere, Cic.

sicci-ne, ade, [for sicce-ne] *Thus? so? Cat.*

sicc-itas, ātis, f. [sic-us] (*The state, or quality, of the siccus; hence*) *1*. Dryness, siccit: Cæs.; Cic.—*2*. Of the weather: *Dryness, drought*: Cic.—*3*. Of the human body: *Dryness, siccit* as a state of health; *freedom from gross humours; firmness, solidity*: Cic.—*4*. Of speech, etc.: *Dryness, jejune, want of ornament, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siccité*.

sicc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: *To make dry, to dry, to dry up*: laurinas, Prop.: ipece aries etiam

nuno vellera siccāt, Virg. II. Esp.: *To dry; i.e. to drain, to milk or suck dry*: capreoli . . . bina die siccant ovis ubera, Virg.—*B*. Of the soil, marshes, etc.: *To drain up, to dry up*: Cic.—*C*. Of goblets, etc.: *To dry, drain, empty, etc.*: Hor.—*D*. Of the effects of thirst: *Pass. To be dried or parched*: Ov.—*E*. *To dry up, heal up, remove an unwholesome humour; or, to heal up, free some part of the body from an unwholesome humour*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sécher*.

sicc-us, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit root CUSH, *siccari*] I. Prop.: *A*. Gen.: *Dry*: glebe, Hor.: vox, dried up, husky, Ov.: (Sup.) horreum siccissimum, Col.—As *Subst.*: **siccum**, 1, n. *Dry land, a dry place*: Liv. *B*. Esp.: *1*. Of the weather, etc.: *Dry, without rain*: Hor.; Ov.—*2*. Of human bodies: *Dry, as a healthy state, etc.*: *firm, solid, vigorous*: (Comp.) corpora gracilliora siccioraque, Pl.—*3*. *Dry, thirsty*: quum labor extulerit fastidia, siccus, etc.: Hor. II. Meton.: *Abstemious, temperate, sober*: consilia sicciorum, Cic. III. Fig.: *A*. *Dry; withered up, cold, devoid of love*: puella, Ov.—*B*. *Firm, solid*: sani duntaxat et siccī habeantur (sc. Attici), Cic.—*C*. Of speech, etc.: *Dry, insipid, jejune*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sec*.

Sichæus (Sych-), 1, m. *Sichæus or Sycheus; the husband of Dido*.—Hence, **Sich-æ-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sichæus; Sichæan*.

Sicilia, ae, v. Siculi.

Sicūlus, ūs, m. *Sicinius; a Roman name*.

Sicōris, is, m. *The Sicoris, a tributary of the Iberus, near Illeiria, in Ilypsia Tarraconensis* (now Seyre).

si-cūbi, ade. [si; cubi=ubi] *If in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever*: Cic.; Virg.

sic-ūla, ae, f. dim. [sic-a] *A little dagger*: Cat.

Siculi, ōrum, m., Σικελοί: *1*. *The Siculi or Sicilians; an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*.—*2*. *The Siculi, or inhabitants of Sicily*.—Sing. **Sicul-us**, 1, m. *A Sicilian*.—Hence, *a*. **Sicil-ŭs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian*.—Hence, **Sicil-ēnsis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian*.—*3*. **Sicil-ŭs**, idis, adj. f., Σικελίς. *Sicilian*.—As *Subst.*: *A Sicilian maiden or woman*.

si-cunde, adv. [si; cunde=unde] *If from anywhere*: Att.

sic-ut (-ūtī), adv. I. Gen.: *So as, just as, as*: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat, in simili causā autē factum, delinde Aventinum (sc. occupasse), Cic.: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditī solent appellare sapientem, id.: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. II. Esp.: *A*. With an accessory notion of cause: *Inasmuch as*: Plant.—*B*. With parenthetical clauses which confirm a former

proposition. *As indeed, as really:* sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.—C. For introducing a term of comparison: *As it were:* ut esse splendore animi et vitæ suæ sicut speculum præbeat civibus, Cic.—D. For introducing an example: *As, as for instance:* quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa Curii, etc., Cic.—E. *As if, just as if:* sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. sicuti, v. sicut.

Sicyon, ōnis, f., Σικυών. *Sicyon;* the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus (sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia), abounding in olive-trees.—Hence, **Sicyōn-i-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicyon; Sicyonian.*—As Subst.: 1. **Sicyōnii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Sicyonians*.—2. **Sicyōnia**, ōrum, n. (sc. calciamenta) *Sicyonian shoes*.

Sida, æ, -e, ēs, f., Σίδη. *Sida* or *Side;* a town of Pamphylia (now Eski).—Hence, **Sid-ætæ**, ōrum, m., Σιδῆται. *The inhabitants of Sida; the Sidetæ.*

sider-ūs, a, um, adj. [sidus, sider-is] I. Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the constellations or to the stars; starry;* colula, Ov. II. Meton.: *Bright, glittering, shining, excellent, etc.:* clipeus, Virg.

Sidicini, ōrum, m. *The Sidicini;* a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.—Hence, **Sidicin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sidicini; Sidician.*

sido-o, sidi, n. sup., sidēre, 3. v. n. [sī-ō] I. Gen.: *A.* Of living subjects: *To seat one's self, sit down:* to settle, delight: super arbore sidim (sc. columbæ), Virg.—*B.* Of things as subjects: *To sink down, settle:* prius celum sidit infernis mari. Quam, etc., Hor. II. Esp.: *A.*: 1. *To sit, or be set, fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed:* tum quorū in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop.—2. *Naut. t. t.* Of a vessel: *To stick fast on shallows:* navis cœpit sidere, Nep.—*B.* *To sink down, to sink out of sight:* 1. Prop.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop.—2. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, Tac.

Sidon, ōnis, f., Σιδών, ὄρος and ὄνος. *Sidon;* a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre (now Saida).—Hence, 1. **Sidōn-i-us** (-ſeus), a, um, adj.: *a.* Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.*—As Subst.: 1. **Sidonii**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Sidonians*.—(b) **Sidon-ia**, ōe, f. (sc. urbs) *The city of Sidon; Sidon.—b. Meton.: (a) *Phœnician.*—As Subst.: **Sidonii**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The Phœnicians*.—(b) Because Thebes in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus: *Theban*.—2. **Sidōn-is**, idis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Sidonian;* Meton.: *Phœnician.*—As Subst.: *A Sidonian, or Phœnician, woman.**

sidus, ēris, n. [ēidos] (*Shape, form, figure;* hence) I. Prop.: *A.* Plur.: *Stars united in a figure; a group of stars, a constellation, heavenly body, planet, etc.:* Cic.; Virg.; Liv.—*B.*

Sing. *A constellation, heavenly body, star, etc.:* Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A.* *A star, as a comparison for anything bright, beautiful, etc.:* Prop.—*B.* *Ornament, pride, glory:* Ov.—*C.* As a term of endearment: *My star, etc.:* Suet. III. Meton.: *A.* *The sky, the heavens.* Ov.—*B.* *Season of the year:* Tac.—*C.* *Climate, weather:* Virg.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum init. **sifo** (sifon), v. siphō.

Sigambri (Sic-, Syg-, Sug-), ōrum, m. *The Sigambri, Sicanbri, Sygambri, or Sugambri;* a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe (the mod. Cleve, Berg, and Recklingshausen).—Hence, **Sigamb-er**, ra, rum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sigambri; Sigambrian.*—As Subst.: **Sigambra**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) *A Sigambrian woman*.

Signum, i, n., Σῆγμα. *Signum;* a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried (now Yenishir).—Hence, **Sigē-us** (-ētus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Signum; Sigean:* Ov.

sigil-la, ōrum, n. dim. [for sigilla; fr. signum, sig(ill)-i] 1. *Little figures or images:* Cic.—2. *The figures on seal-rings:* Cic.—b. *A seal:* Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sceau, scel, sceill.* **sigill-ātus**, a, um, adj. [sigill-a] *Furnished or adorned with little images or figures:* Cic.

signā-tor, ōris, m. [sign(a)-o] (*A sealer, signer;* i. e.) 1. *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will:* Sall.—2. *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract; a witness to a marriage:* Juv.

signā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of sign(a)-o.—2. Pa.: (Prop.: *Sealed;* Fig.) *Shut up, guarded, preserved:* lumina, Prop. 1. **sign-i-fer**, fera, fērum, adj. [sign-um; (i); fer-o] *Bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry:* æther, Lucr.; orbis, Cic.

2. **sign-i-fer**, fēri, m. [id.] I. Prop.: *A standard-bearer, ensign, etc.:* Cæs. II. Fig.: *Leader, head, chief:* Cic.

significā-tus, ntis, 1. P. of signific(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Rhetorical t. t.* *Full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* Of speech, orators, etc.: Atticos esse significantes, Quint.: (Comp.) nihil significantius, id.: (Sup.) significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. ¶ Hence, *Fr. significatif.*

significā-ter, adv. [for significant-ter; fr. significans, significant-] *Clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* protulisse, Quint.: (Comp.) significantius dignitatem defendere Cic.: (Sup.) significantissime, Quint.

significā-tio, ōnis, f. [signific(a)-o] I. Gen.: *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token:* Cic. II. Esp.: *A.* *A sign or token of assent; an expression of approbation; applause:* Cic.—*B.*: *Rhet. t. t.* *Significance, emphasis:* Auct. Her.—*C.* *Gramm. t. t.*

Meaning, sense, import, signification of a phrase, word, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. signification.*

sign-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sign-i-fac-o; fr. sign-um; (i); fac-iō] I. Gen.: *To show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify:* stultitiam, Cic.: nutu mihi significat, quid velit, Ov. II. Esp.: *A.* *To betoken, fore-show, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.—*B.* *Of words:* To mean, import, signify: "carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis," Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. signifier.*

sign-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sign-um] I.: *A.* Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To set a mark upon; to mark, mark out:* cœli regionem in cortice signant, Virg.—2. Esp.: *Of money:* To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: argentum signatum, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. *To point out, signify, indicate, designate, express:* nomen (sc. Caieta) signat ossa, Virg.—2. To mark, remark, note, observe, find out, discover: ora sono discordia signant, Virg. C. Meton.: 1. *To sign, settle, establish:* jura, Prop.—2. *To imprint, impress, stamp:* signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov.—3. *To distinguish, adorn, render conspicuous or beautiful:* cœlum coronā, Claud. II. *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to a thing:* libellum, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. signer.*

signum, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A mark, token, sign:* Cic.; Nep. II. Esp.: *A.* Milit. t. t.: 1. *A military standard, ensign* (including the aquila) of a division of the army: Cæs.; Liv.—Particular phrases: a. *Signa subsequi, To follow the standards, to keep in order of battle:* Cæs.—b. *Ab signis discedere, To desert the standards, leave the ranks:* Cæs.—c. *Signa relinquere, To leave the standards, i. e. to desert:* Sall.—d. *Signa ferre, or tollere, To carry on, to take up the standards, i. e. to break up the camp:* Cæs.; Hirt.—e. *Signa convertere, or vertere, To turn the standards, i. e. to wheel, turn, or face about:* Cæs.; Liv.—f. *Signa inferre* (in alquem), *To carry forward the standards against one, i. e. advance to the attack, make an assault:* Cæs.—g. *Signa conferre cum aliquo, To bring the standards together with some one, i. e. to engage in close fight:* Cic.—h. *Conferre signa:* (a) *To bring the standards together, i. e. to come to close quarters or fighting:* Liv.—(b) *To bring the standards together* (to one place): Cæs.—j. *Sub signis legiones ducere, ire, esse, etc., To lead the legions, or the legions to go, be, etc., under their standards, i. e. together, in order, in rank and file:* Lucr.; Cic.; Liv., Tac.—2. *A.* Prop.: *The standard, or ensign, of a single cohort or manipulus:* Cic.—b. Meton.: *A cohort, a manipulus, etc.:* Sall.—3. *A sign, signal; a watch-word, pass-word, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.:* Cæs.; Virg.—*B.* *A sign, or token, of anything to come; a prognostic,*

symptom. Cic.; Virg.—**C.** *An image, as a work of art; a figure, statue, picture, etc.* Cic.; Virg.—**D.** *An image, or device, on a seal-ring; a seal, signet:* Cic.; Hor.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens; a constellation:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *signe, seing.*

Sila, æ, f. *Sila; a large forest in the country of the Brutii, which yielded great quantities of pitch.*

1. Silānus, i, m. *Silanus; a Roman name.*

2. silānus, i, m. = Σιλῆνός, Doric Σιλανός. *A fountain, or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus):* Lucr.

Silārus, i, m., Σίλαρις. *Silarus; a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania (now Sele).*

sile-na, ntis: **1.** P. of sile-o.—**2.** Pa.: *Still, calm, quiet, silent:* umbræ silentes, i. e. the dead, Virg.—As Subst.: **silentes**, lum, m. (sc. homines) *The silent ones, i. e. a. The dead: Ov.—b. The Pythagoreans (who were called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras):* Ov.

silent-ium, il, n. [silens, silent-is] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *A being still or silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence:* Cic.; Tac.—**2.** Of the stillness, silence, dead of night: Cæs.—**3.** The stillness, quietness of the fields: Ov. B. Esp.: l. t. in augury: *Freedom from disturbance; hence, faultlessness, perfectness in the taking of auspices:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A standstill; cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity:* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silence.*

Silenus, i, m., Σειληνός. *Silenus: 1. The tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus: 2. A Greek historian.*

sile-o, ū, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To be noiseless, still, or silent; to keep silence:* ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. (Impers. Pass.) de jurgio siletur, Ter. B. Meton.: *To be still or quiet (opp. to being in action); to remain inactive; to rest, cease:* silent leges inter arma, Cic. II. Act.: *Not to speak of a thing; to keep silent respecting a thing:* Of persons or things as objects: tu hoc silebis, Cic.: si chartæ silent quod bene feceris, Hor.

siler, ōris, n. *An osier or brook-willow:* mollis, Virg.

sile-sco, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [sile-o] *To become still, silent, calm, or quiet:* Virg.

silex, icis, m. (f., Virg.; Ov.) I. Prop.: *Any hard stone found in fields; a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* Cic.; Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: **A.** *A rock, crag:* Virg.—**B.** *For lime-stone:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silex.*

silicernium, il, n. [etym. dub.] *A funeral feast:* Fig.: As a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter.

siligo, inis, f. I. Prop.: *Siligo; a species of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Pl. II. Meton.: *Fine wheaten flour:* Juv.

siliqua, æ, f. I. Prop.: *A pod or husk of leguminous plants:* Virg. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Pulse:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silique.*

Silurus, il, m. *Silurus; a Roman name.*

silurus, i, m. = σῖλλος. *A lampoon, satire:* Cic.

sillybus, i, m. = σῖλλυβος. *A strip of parchment attached to a book-roll, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name:* Cic.

silua, æ, v. silva inil.

Silures, um, m., Σίλυρες. *The Silures; a people of Britain, in South Wales, Herefordshire, and the western part of Worcestershire.*

silurus, i, m. = σῖλινυρος. *The silurus; a river-fish, prod. the sheat-fish:* Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silure.*

silus, a, um, adj. [akin to σῖμός] *Having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed:* Cic.

silva (sy-, less correctly), æ (old Gen., silvæ; as trisyll.; silua, Hor.), f. [ἄλφ] I. Prop.: *A wood, forest, woodland:* Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove:* Cic.; Hor.—**2.** *A growth or crop of plants, etc.:* Virg.—**B.** *A tree:* Virg.—**C.** *Foliage, leaves:* Ov.—**D.** *As the title of a book:* Quint. II. Fig.: *A crowded mass, abundance or quantity:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *silve.*

Silvānus (Sylv-), i, m. [silv-a] (One pertaining to a silva) *Silvanus or Sylvanus: 1. A deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars.—2. Plur.: The Silvani, i. e. the gods of woods and fields;ylvan deities; syl-vans.*

silv-esco (sylv-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. incl. [id.] *Of the grape-vine: To grow or run wild, to run to wood:* Cic.

silv-estris (sylv-), e, adj. [id.] *(Of, or belonging to, a silva; hence) 1. Of places: Overgrown with woods, wooded, woody: locus, Cic.—2. a. Prop.: Living or being in the woods: homines, Hor.—b. Meton.: (a) Of animals: Wild: tauri, Pl.—(b) Of plants, etc.: Growing wild, wild: (Comp.) silvestriora omnia tardiora, Pl.—(c) Sylvan, rural, pastoral: Musa, Virg.*

silv-i-cōl-a (sylv-), æ, adj. comm. gen. [silv-a; (i); col-o] *Inhabiting woods,ylvan:* Faunus, Virg.

silv-i-cul-trix (sylv-), icis, adj. f. [for silv-i-cul-trix; fr. silv-a; (i); col-o] *Living in the woods: cerva, Cat.*

silv-i-frāg-us (sylv-), a, um, adj. [silv-a; (i); fra(n)g-o] *Breaking or crushing woods: venti, Lucr.*

Silvius, il, m. *Silvius; the name of several kings of Alba Longa.*

silv-ōsus, a, um, adj. [silv-a] *Full of woods, woody: saltus, Liv.*

sim-la, æ, f.; -lus, il, m. [sim-us] (One having a flat nose; hence) *An ape:* I. Prop.: Cic. II. Fig.: *As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the max.):* Script. ap. Cic.; Ilor.

sim-ilis, e, (nusc., simil'est=sim-

ilis est, Plaut.), adj. [akin to Sanscrit sam-a; Gr. ἄμ-α, ὁμ-ός, ὁμο-οιός] *(Of a common or corresponding nature; hence) Like, resembling, similar: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. (Comp.; also, with Gen.) Rhodii Atticorum similiores, id.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) puro simillimus amni, Hor.: (with Abl.) similes moribus, Cic.: (with atque or ac si) aliquid simile in astimatione, atque, etc., id.: vultus similis, ac si, etc., id.: (with ut si) similes sunt, ut si, etc., id.: (with tanquam si) similes sunt dii, tanquam si Pœni, etc., id.*

simil-iter, adv. [simil-is] *In like manner, similarly: (Comp.) similius imitari, Phaed.: (Sup.) simillime, v. e. just so, Cic.: similiter his, Pl.: atque, Cic.: similiter facis, ac si, etc., id.: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautæ certant, id.*

simil-itudo, inis, f. [id.] *(The quality or condition of the similis; hence) I. Gen.: Likeness, resemblance, similitude: homini cum deo similitudo, Cic. II. Esp.: Rhetor. l. t.: A comparison, simile, similitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. similitude.*

simiō-lus, i, m. dim. [simius, (uncontr. Gen.) simio-i] *A little ape:* Fig.: Cic.

simius, il, v. simia.

Sim-o, ōnis, m. [sim-us] *(The one with a simus) Simo; a proper name.*

Simōis, entis, m., Σιμωνίης. *A small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander (now Mendes).*

Simon, ōnis, m., Σίμων. *Simon; a man's name.*

Simōnides, is, m., Σιμωνίδης. *Simonides; a Greek lyric poet of Cos:* Cic.—Hence, **Simōnid-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Simonides.*

sim-plex, icis (Abl. regular, simplicis; simplex, Lucr.), adj. [simplex-s, for sem-pl-ic; fr. sem, in sem-el; plic-o] I. Prop.: *Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed: simplex est natura animantis, Cic. II. Fig.: In a moral sense: Simple, without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, etc.: (Comp.) simplicior quis, too straightforward, too blunt, Hor.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen.*

simplic-itas, ātis, f. [simplex, simplic-is] *(The state, or quality, of the simplex; hence) 1. Simplicity, simplicity: Lucr.—2. Plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. simplicité.*

simplic-iter, adv. [id.] **1.** *Simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly: primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic.—2. Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly: (Comp.) simulates simplices nutrire, Tac.: (Sup.) simplicissime loqui, id.*

sim-pl-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for sem-pl-us; tr. sem in sem-el; pl-o;]

cf. duplus] (Once filled; hence) Simple; as an adj. only post-class.: mors, Prud.—As Subst.: 1. **simulūm**, i, n. That which is single or simple; the simple sum or number: Cic.—2. **simpla**, æ, f. (sc. pecunia) The simple purchase-money: Var. ¶ Hence, Fr. simple.

simulūm, i, n. [etym. dub.] A small ladle: Fest.—Prov.: Excitare fluctus in simulo, To stir up waves in a ladle, i.e. to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot: Cic.

simulvūm, ū, n. [etym. dub.] A vessel for offering liquids, esp. wine, in sacrifices; a sacrificial bowl.

simul, adv. [Sanskrit sam-a; Gr. σύν, σύν-a; whence, also, Latin semel] Together, at once, at the same time, in company: cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. Simul . . . simul: As well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . and partly: Cæs.—2. Simul atque (ac); (also, strengthened by primum): also as one word, simulatque (simulac); simul ut; also, simply simul: As soon as: Cic.

simulāc, v. simul.
simulācrum, i, n. [simul(a)-o] (That which is made like, or formed in the likeness of, any object; hence) 1. Of things formed by art: An image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—2. An image, form, shade, phantom seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.: Ov.—3. The form or image of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a representation, idea, conception: Lucr.—4. A mnemonic sign, type, or emblem: Cic.—5. Of a description, a portraiture of character: Liv.—6. Of mere imitation: A shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simulacre, sinagré.

simulā-men, inis, n. [id.] (That which copies; hence) A copy, an imitation: Ov.

simulā-ns, ntis, 1. P. of simul(a)-o.—2. Pa.: Imitating: (Comp.: also, with Gen.) non fuit in terris vocum simulatior ales (sc. psittaco), Ov.
simulāt-e, adv. [simulat-us] Feignedly, pretentively, in appearance: Cic.: (Comp.) simulatus, Petr.

simulā-tio, ōnis, f. [simul(a)-o] (A feigning; hence) A falsely assumed appearance; a false show, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simulation.

simulā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A copier, imitator: Ov.—2. A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator, etc.: Cic.; Sall.

simulatque, v. simul.
simul-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for simul-o; fr. simul-is] I. Gen.: To make a thing like another; to imitate, copy, represent a thing: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. II. Esp.: To represent a thing as being which has no existence; to feign a thing to be what it is not; to assume the appearance of a thing; to feign, pretend, counterfeit,

simulate something: nec . . . quicquam simulabit, ad dissimulabit, vir bonus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. simuler, sembler.

simul-tas, ātis (Gen. Plur., simul-tatium, most freq. in Liv.), f. [simul] (A coming together, encounter of two persons or parties; hence) In a bad sense: A hostile encounter of two persons or parties, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity: Cic.; Cæs.

simul-us, a, um, adj. dim. [for simolus; fr. simus, (uncontr. Gen.) simo-i] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed: Lucr.

simus, a, um, adj. = σίμος. Flat-nosed, snub-nosed: capellæ, Virg.

si-n, conj. [apocop. from si; ne] If however, if on the contrary, but if: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; si falsus, ut, etc., Cic.: ne me attrahat. So. Si ne amo? Plaut.

sināpi, is, n.; -is, is, f. = σινάπι. Mustard: Cels.; Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sinévé.

sincēr-e, adv. [sincer-us] Uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: pronunciare, Cæs.: (Comp.) sincerius, Gell.: (Sup.) sincerissime, Aug.

sincēr-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality, or condition, of the sincerus; hence) Cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness. I. Prop.: Pl. II. Fig.: Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. sincérité.

sin-cēr-us, a, um, adj. [eis, ēv-ōs; cer-a] (Having one-cera; hence) Clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere. I. Prop.: simulata a sinceris internoscere, Cic.: (Comp.) sincerus corporculum, Gell.: (Sup.) quod est sincerissimum, Sen. II. Fig.: iudicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic.: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov.—Adverbial expression: Sincerus, Purely, clearly, etc., Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. sincère.

sin-ciput, cipitis, n. [etym. dub.: acc. to some for sem-caput; sem-i; caput; and so, a half-head; acc. to others, for ēv-caput; fr. eis, ēv-ōs; caput; one (part of the head)] I. Prop.: Half-a-head: Pl.; Juv. II. Meton.: Of the Brain: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. sinciput.

si-ne (primary form sē or sēd: Fest.), prap. c. Abl. I. Without: sine ullo certo exemplari formāque rei publice, Cic.: sine sanguine, bloodless, Ov. II. In composition: sē, or before a vowel sēd, denotes a going or taking aside; a departing, separating, etc.: secodo, secorno, segrego, etc. ¶ Hence, Fr. sans.

singill-ātim, adv. [singulus; through obsol. dim. singill-us] One by one, singly: singillatim potius quam generatim, Cic.

singul-āris, e, adj. [singul-i] (Of, or belonging to, singuli; hence) I. Prop.: One by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind: non singulare nec solivagum genus, Cic. II. Fig.: Singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable: ingenium, Cic.: turpitudō, id.—As Subst.: Singulāres, ium, m. (sc. equites) The Singulares, or elite corps

of horsemen (selected from various barbarous nations): Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. singulier.

singulār-iter (contr. singlār-, Lucr.), adv. [singulār-is] 1. One by one, singly, separately: Lucr.—2. Particularly, exceedingly: Cic.

sin-gūli, æ, a (in the Sing. rare), num. distrib. adj. [prob. fr. eis, ēv-ōs] I. Prop.: One to each, separate, single: describere censorios binos in singulas civitates, Cic. II. Meton.: Single, separate, individual: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) single.

singul-tim, adv. [singul-us] = singillatim: singultim pauca locutus, Hor.

singult-ō, no perf., nor sup., Ire, 4. v. n. [singult-us] I. To hiccup: Cels. II. A. Prop.: To sob: App. B. Fig.: To throb with pleasure: vena, Pers.

singult-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To hiccup; to sob: Quint. B. Meton.: To bubble forth, etc.: truncumque relinquat Sanguine singultantem, Virg. II. Act.: To breathe out with sobs; to gasp away: animam, Ov.

singul-tus, ūs, m. [singul-i] (An uttering of single sounds) I. Prop.: A. A sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs: Cic.; Hor.—B. The hiccups: Pl. II. Meton.: A. A gasping: Virg.—B. Of the gurgling of water: Pl.

Sinis, is, m., Zivus. Sinis; a robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who was killed by Theseus.

sinister, tra, trum, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Left, on the left, on the left hand or side: ripa, Hor.: (Comp.) sinisterius brachium, Suet.—As Subst.: A. sinisterum, i, n. The left side, the left: Quint.—B. sinistra, æ, f.: 1. (sc. manus) The left hand: a. Prop.: Ov.—b. Fig.: Of a thief's accomplice: Cic.—2. (sc. pars) The left side, the left: Cic. II. Fig.: A. A backward, wrong, perverse, improper: mores, Virg.—B. Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavourable, ill, bad: interpretatio.—As Subst.: sinisterum, i, n. That which is evil, evil: Ov.—C. With respect to auspices and divination: 1. Acc. to the Roman notions, Lucky, favourable, auspicious (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right): Cic.—2. In the Greek sense: Unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. sinistre.

sinistra, æ, v. sinister.
sinistr-o, ō, v. [sinister, sinister-i] Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely: Hor.

sinistr-orsus (-orsum, -oversus), adv. [contr. fr. sinistro-versus, fr. sinister, sinister-i; versus] Towards the left side, to the left: Cæs.; Hor.; Suet.

si-no, sivi, sītum, sinēre (old Subj. Pres.: sinīt, Virg.:—Perf.: sīit, Tex.

Syn. sista, Auct. ap. Cic. — *Subj.*: *sistris*, Enn. ap. Cic. *sistris*, Liv.: *sistris*, Plaut.: *sistris*, id. — *Purper.*: *sisset*, Liv.: *sisset*, Cic.), 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some akin to *se-ro*] (Prop.: *To let, put, lay, or set down*; found so only in the *Pa.*, *siste*; Meton.: *To let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave*: Cato *concionatus est, se comitia haberi non sistrum*, Cic.: *siste instaurata revissam Proelia*, Virg.

Sinon, *ónis*, m. *Sinon*: a son of *Æsimus* (or, acc. to some, of *Sisypus*), through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinope, *ēs* and *ē*, f., *Σινώπη*, 1. A town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates (now *Sinub.*). — Hence, **Sinopenses**, *lum*, m. *The inhabitants of Sinope*. II. An earlier name for the town of Sinuessa.

Sinti (-*ii*) *órum*, m. *The Sinti* or *Sintii*; a people of Macedonia.

Sinuessa, *ē*, f. *Sinuessa*: a colony of the Latins, formerly called *Sinope*, in Campania (now the ruins near *Monodragone*). — Hence, **Sinuessanus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sinuessa*.

sinum, i, n. [prps. akin to *divos*] A large, round, drinking vessel, with swelling sides: Virg.

sinu-o, *avi*, *atum*, *äre*, 1. v. a. [sinus, (unconfr. Gen.) *sinu-is*] (*To make something like or into a sinus*; hence) *To bend, wind, curve; to bow, swell out in curves*: *sinuatque immensa volumine terga*, Virg.

sinu-ösus, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: *Full of bendings, windings, or curves*; *full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous*: *anguis*, Virg. II. Fig.: *Of the depths of the breast*: *innost, interior*: *pectus*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sinueux*.

sinus, *üs*, m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *(A bent surface, raised or depressed; a curve; hence) A. A fold or hollow formed by anything*: Liv. — B. *The fold, coil, etc., of a snake*: Ov. — C. *Of the bend or belly of a sail swollen by the wind*: Virg. — D. *A curl, ringlet of hair*: Ov. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, about the breast; the bosom of a garment*: Cic.; Hor. — 2. Meton.: *A. The bosom of a person*: Ter.; Liv. — b. = uterus, Ov. — C. *The purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga*: Prop. — d. *A garment in the toga*: Ov. — 3. Fig.: *A. The bosom, i. e. love, protection, care, etc.*: Cic.; Tac. — b. *The interior, the inmost part of a thing*: Sall. — c. *A hiding-place, place of concealment*: Cic. — B. 1. Prop.: *A bay, bight, gulf*: Cic.; Virg. — 2. Meton.: *The land lying on a gulf; a point of land that helps to form it*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sein*.

siparum, *ii*, n. [akin to *supparum*, from *σπάρω*] (*A little sail*; hence) *The smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a com-*

edy; different from aulæum, the main curtain: Cic.

sipho (*sifo*), *ónis*, m. = σίφων (a small pipe). A siphon: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *siphon*.

Sipylus, i, m., *Σίπυλος*. *Sipylus*; a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.

Sipontum, i, n., *Σιπόντις*. *Sipontum*; an important maritime town in Apulia (now *Maria di Siponto*). — Hence, **Sipontinus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sipontum*: *Sipontian*.

Sipus, *untis*, f. *Sipus*; another name for *Sipontum*.

si-quando (also written separately), *adv.* *If ever, if at any time*: Cic.; Virg.

si-quisdem, v. si.

si-quis or *siquis*, *siqua*, *siquid* or *siquod* (or separately, *si quis*, etc.), *indef. pron.* *If any, if anyone*: *si quis recte tractaret*, Ter.: *si qui* (sc. *filius*) *natus esset*, Cic.: *si qua tui Corydonia habet te cura*, Virg. — A verbal expression: 1. *Si qui* and *si qua*, *if in any way, if by any means*: Liv.; Virg. — 2. *Si quo*, *if anywhere*: Cic.: also, *if for any purpose*: Liv. — 3. *Si qui*, *if at all*: Virg.

Sirēnes, *um*, f. plur., *Σειρῆνες*. *Sirens*. I. Prop.: *Birds with the faces of virgins. They were found on the southern coast of Italy, where, by their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them*. I. Fig.: *Sing.*: A *Siren*: *Siren Desidia*, *allurer, seducer*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sirène*; also, *serin*, “a canary.”

siris, *sirir*, etc., v. *sino* *int*.

Sirius, i, m. = Σείριος. *Sirius*, or the dog-star: Virg. — As Masc. Adj., *Of Sirius*: *ardor*, Virg.

sir: 1. 2. pers. *Sing. Subj. pres.* of *sum*. — 2. Contr. from *si vis*; v. *volo*.

Sisenna, *ē*, m. *Sisenna*: a notorious slanderer in Rome.

sist-o, *stēti* (collat. form *stēti*), *stātum*, *sistere*, 3. v. a. and n. [σίστημι] I. Act.: A. Gen.: *To cause to stand, i. e. to stand, set, put, place a thing anywhere*: *monstrum infelix (=equum ligneum) sacrata sistimus aequa*, Virg. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: *Law 4.4. (a) To present (a person) or cause (a person) to appear, in court*: *quin ducat puellam, sistendamque in adventum ejus, qui, etc.*, Liv. — (b) *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To present one's self, or appear, in court*: Plaut.; Cic. — (c) *Of bail*: *To surrender to*: Cic. — b. Meton.: *With Personal pron.*: *To show one's self, to appear, to be present or at hand*: Cic. — 2. *To make stand still, i. e. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest*: *sistere aquam fluvii, et vertere sidera retro*, Virg. — 3. *To make stand firm, to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, stay, support that which is unsteady or falling*: *dentis*, Pl.: *rem Romanam*, Virg. — 4. *To set, establish, fix definitely, decide upon a thing*: *status dies, the day of trial appointed, fixed, or agreed upon with a peregrinus*: Plaut. — 5. *Of*

edifices, monuments, etc.: *To set up, build, erect*: Tac. II. Neut.: A. Gen.: *To set, place, or put one's self; to stand*: *capite sistere, to stand on one's head*, Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. *To present one's self, to appear before a court on the appointed day*: Cic. — 2. *To stand still; to stop, stay, remain*: *sistunt amnes, Virg.* — 3. *Of anything unsteady, not firm*: *To stand fast; last, endure*: *qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi, etc.*, Cic.

sistrum, i, n. = σείστρον (*The shaken thing*). A *sistrum*; a metallic rattle, used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis, and in other festivals: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sistre*.

sisymbrium, i, n. = σισύμβριον. *Sisymbrium*; a fragrant herb sacred to Venus, prps. *with thyme*, or *mint*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sisymbre*.

Sisyphus, i, m. = Σίσυφος. *Sisyphus*: 1. Son of *Æolus*, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by *Theseus*. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again. — Hence, a. **Sisyphus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sisyphus*. — b. **Sisyphides**, *ēs*, m. *Offspring of Sisyphus*; i. e. *Ulysses*. — 2. A dwarf of *M. Antony* (so named by him because of his shrewdness).

sitel-la, *ē*, f. dim. [for *situl-a*; fr. *situl-a*] A (kind of) urn used in drawing lots: Liv.

Sithonii, *órum*, m., *Σιθωνιοί*. I. Prop.: *The Sithonii*; a Thracian people. II. Meton.: *The Thracians*. — Hence, a. **Sithonius**, a, um, adj. *Thracian*. — B. **Sithon**, *ónis*, adj. *Thracian*. — C. **Sithonis**, *idis*, adj. *f. Thracian*. — As Subst.: (sc. *puella* or *mulier*) *A Thracian woman*.

siticul-ösus, a, um, adj. [sitis through obsol. *siticul-a*] (*Full of sitis or siticula*; hence) *Very dry, parched, arid*: Apollonia, Hor.

siti-ens, *entis*: 1. P. of *siti-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: a. *Thirsting, thirsty, thirsty*: *Tantalus*, Hor. — b. *Of places, plants, etc.*: *Dry, parched, arid, without moisture*: *hortus*, Ov. — 3. *Thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy*: *avidus sitiensque*, Ov.: (with Gen.) *sitiens virtutis*, Cic.

siti-en-ter, *adv.* [for *siti-en-ter*, fr. *sitiens*, *sitiens*, *sitiens*] *Thirstily, eagerly, greedily*: *expetere*, Cic.

sit-o, *ivi* or *ii*, n. *sup.*, *ire*, 4. v. n. and a. [sit-is] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *To thirst, be thirsty*: *ego esurio et sitio*, Plaut.: *mediis in undis*, Ov. B. Meton.: *Of things (the earth, plants, etc.)*: *To be dried up, or parched, to want moisture*: *ipsi fontes jam sitiunt*, Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To thirst after a thing*: *sitiuntur aquae*, Ov. B. Fig.: *To long for, thirst for, desire eagerly*, *coret*: *honores*, Cic.

sitis, *is* (Acc. *Sing.*: *sitim*; Abl.: *siti*), f. [Sana. *KSRI*, *to become exhausted*] (*Exhaustion*; hence) I. Prop.: *Thirst*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Dryness, drought*: Virg. III. Fig.: *Strong, or ardent, desire*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sif*, *situla*, *ē*, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.:

A bucket for drawing water: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *An urn; used in drawing lots:* Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seau*.

si-stus, a, um: 1. *P. of si-no*.—**2. Pa.**: a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Placed, set, lying, situate:* Of things or persons: in ore sita lingua est, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of places: *Lying, situate:* locus in mediâ insulâ, Cic.—(b) Of the dead: *Lying, laid, buried, interred:* situs est (sc. *Æneas*) super Nuncium flumen, Liv.—(c) In Tacitus: *Built, founded:* ara Druso sita, Tac.—b. Fig.: *Placed, etc.*: assensio quæ est in nostrâ potestate sita, Cic.

si-tus, ūs, m. [sino, through root si] 1. *(A being laid or placed: a lying; hence) a. Prop.: The manner of lying; the situation, local position, site of a thing:* Cic.; Liv.—b. Meton.: (a) *A quarter of the world, region:* Pl.—(b) *Rust, mould, mustiness, filth, etc. (that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place):* Virg.—(c) *Filthiness of the body:* Ov.—c. Fig.: *A rusting, moulding, wasting away; dullness:* Virg.; Liv.—2. (Prop.): *A building; Meton.: A structure, erection:* Ilr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sile*.

si-ve (and hence, by apocope, *seu*), conj. 1. *Or if:* turdus, Sive aliud primum dabitur tibi, deolet illic, Hor.: si omnes atomi declinabunt... sive aliæ declinabunt, etc., Cic.—2. *Sive... sive; sive... seu; seu... seu; seu sive (If this, or if that, be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality; hence), Be it that... or that; if... or if; whether... or:* sive deæ seu sint diræ volucres, Virg.—In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one sive, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: seu turbidus imber Proluit (sc. saxum) aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg.—3. *Or, or if you will: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, or whoever else said it, Cic.*

smāragdus (zm-), i, comm. = σμαράγδος. *A smaragdus; a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *émeraude*.

smāris, īlis, f. = σμαρίς. *The smar-is; a small inferior fish:* Ov.

smilax, ācis, f. = σμίλαξ. *Smilax. I. Prop.: Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *Personified: A maiden who was changed into the herb smilax:* Ov.

Smintheus (dissyll.), ēi, m., Σμινθεύς. *Smintheus; an epithet of Apollo (from the little town Σμινθη in the Trojan territory).*

1. smyrna, æ, f. = σμύρνα. *Myrrh:* Lucr.

2. Smyrna, æ, f., Σμύρνη (Myrrh). *Smyrna or Zmyrna; a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer (still called Smyrna).*—Hence, **Smyrn-æi**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives). *The inhabitants of Smyrna.*

sōbōles, is, etc., v. subol.

sōbrī-e, adv. [sobri-us] 1. *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* Cic.—2. *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly:* Plaut.

sōbrīnus, i, m. -a, æ, f. [confr. for sororinus from soror] (*One pertaining to a mother's sister; hence) A cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side:* Cic.

sō-brīus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; usually referred to se; ebrīus] 1. *Not drunk, sober:* a. Prop.: Of persons: vinolenti... sobrii, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of things: nox, in which there is no drinking, Prop.—2.: a. Prop.: *Sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* caret invidiā Sobrius aulā, Hor.—b. Fig.: *Sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious:* homines, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobre*.

soccū-lus, i, m. dim. [for socco-lus; fr. soccus, unconfr. Gen.] socco-l] *A small soccus:* Pl.; Sen.

soccus, i, m. I. Prop.: *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe; a slipper, sock:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Because worn by comic actors:* Comedy: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soque*, soc.

sōcer (Nom., sōcērus, Plant.), ēri, m. [akin to socrus; cf. socrus init.] I. Prop.: *A father-in-law:* Cic.; Hor.—b. Plur.: *Parents-in-law:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A son's father-in-law:* Ter. **sōci-a**, æ, f. [akin to soci-us] *A female partner, companion, associate, etc.*: Sall.; Cic.

sōciā-bilis, e, adj. [soci(a)-o] *That may be easily united or joined together, sociable:* natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sociable*.

sōci-ālis, e, adj. [soci-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a socius; hence*) 1. *Companionable, sociable, social:* homo sociale animal, Sen.—2. *Of, or belonging to, allies, or confederates; allied, confederate:* exercitus, i.e. of the allies, Liv.—3. *Of marriage, conjugal, nuptial:* amor, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *social*.

sōciāl-iter, adv. [social-is] *Socially:* Hor.

sōci-ētās, ātis, f. [soci-us] (*The state, or condition, of the socius; hence*) 1. Gen.: *Fellowship, association, union, community, society:* generis humani, Cic.—2.: a. Prop.: *A copartnership, association for trading purposes:* Cic.—b. Meton.: *A company or society of the farmers of the public revenue:* Bithynica, Cic.—3. *A political league, an alliance, confederacy:* Cæs.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *société*.

sōci-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Gen.: *To join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share a thing with another, etc.*: regnum suum cum illorum rege sociavit, Cic.: verba loquor socianda choridis, Hor. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To join or unite one's self:* Liv.

1. sōciūs, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit sakhi, amicus] I. Gen.: *A fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate:* Plaut.; Cic. **II.** Esp.: *A. Mercantile:* 1. *A copartner, partner in business:* Cic.—2. Plur.: *The farmers or company of farmers (of the public*

revenue): Cic.—b. Polit. *i. i.*: 1. *A ally, confederate:* Sall.; Cæs.—2.: a. In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome: *The Italian allies:* Sall.; Liv.—b. The socii Latini nominis, etc., on the other hand, are simply *The Latin allies, the Latins:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *soc*.

2. sōci-us, a, um, adj. [i. soci-us] 1. *Shared with another; joint, common, united, associated:* auni, i.e. wedded fathers, Ov.—2. *Leagued, allied, confederate:* agmina, Virg.

sōciord-i-a (sēcōrd), æ, f. [socors, socord-is] (*The state or quality of the socors; hence*) 1. *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity:* Suet.; Tac.—2. *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity (only in sing.):* Ter.; Tac.

sōciord-ius, comp. adv. [id.] *More negligently or slothfully:* Liv.

sō-cor-s, ordis, adv. [for sō-cord-s; fr. se; cor, cord-is] (*Without mind or judgment; i.e. mentally dull:* hence) 1. *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless:* natura, Cic.: (Sup.) apud socordissimos Scythas, App.—2. *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive:* (with Gen.) miles futuri socors, Tac.

Sōcrātes, is, m., Σωκράτης. Prop.: *Socrates; a celebrated Greek philosopher.*—Hence, **Sōcrāt-icus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Socrates; Socratic.*—As Subst.: **Socrāticī**, ōrum, m. (sc. discipuli) *The followers or disciples of Socrates.*

sōcrus, ūs, f. orig. comm. [akin to Sanscrit sragra, Gr. *εὐκρῶς*] 1. *A father-in-law:* Enn. ap. Cic.—2. *A mother-in-law:* Ter.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *socre*.

sōdāl-icūs (-ītūs), a, um, adj. [sodal-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a sodalis; hence*) *Of, or belonging to, a fellow or companion:* jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov.—As Subst.: **sodaliciūm** (-tium), ū, n.: 1. Prop.: *A fellowship, friendly intercourse or intimacy, companionship, etc.*: Cat.—2. Meton.: a. *A company assembled for feasting; a banqueting-club:* Auct. Her.—b. In a bad sense: *An unlawful secret society:* Cic.

sōdālis, is (Abl., regularly, sodali; sodale, Pl.), comm. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion:* A. Prop.: Of persons: Cic.—As Adj.: *Of friends, comrades, etc.*: turba sodalis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Of things:* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *A member (of a college of priests):* Cic.—b. In a bad sense: *A participator, accomplice:* Cic.

sōdāl-itas, ātis, f. [sodal-is] (*The condition, or state, of the sodalis; hence*) I. Prop.: *Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Concor:* A. *A fellowship, brotherhood, etc.*: Plaut.—b. *A society or association of any*

kind, esp. for religious purposes : Cic. —C. A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club : Cic. —D. In a bad sense : An unlawful secret society : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sodalité*.

sodes, adv. [contr. from *si audes* for *audies*] (If you will hear; hence) If you will, if you please, with your leave, *prithes*, pray (mostly, with Imperative) : Plaut.; Cat.; Hor.

soli, solis, m. [acc. to Benfey and Fick akin to Sanscrit *svar*, Greek *ἥλιος*] I. Prop.: The sun : Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Personified: The Sun-god, Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks : Cic.; Ov.—B. Sun, i.e. sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc. : Cic.—C. For day : Virg. III. Fig.: A sun, as an appellation of an extraordinary person : Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

solā-men, inis, n. [sol(a)-or] A comfort, relief, solace, consolation : Virg. **sol-aris**, e, adj. [sol] Of, or belonging to, the sun; sun-, solar : lumen, Ov. **sol-arius**, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, the sun; sun- : horologi-um, Pl.—As Subst.: **solarium**, ii, n. : 1. (sc. horologi-um) a. Prop.: A sundial : Plaut. —B. Meton.: (a) Ad solarium, "At the sun-dial;" a much-frequented place in the forum where the sun-dial stood : Cic.—(b) A clock (even a water-clock) : Cic.—2. (sc. tectum) A flat house-top, a terrace, balcony (as being exposed to the sun) : Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

solātō-lum, i, n. dim. [solatium, (uncontr. Gen.) solatio-l] A little comfort or solace : Cat.

solā-tum, ii, n. [sol(a)-or] I. Prop.: A soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace : Cæs.; Cic. II. Meton.: A consoler, comforter : Ov.

solā-ter, ōris, m. [id.] A comforter, consoler : Tib.

soldarius, ii, m. [Celtic word] A retainer of a chieftain; a soldier : Cæs.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus init.

sol-ēa, æ, f. [sol-um] (A thing pertaining to the sole of the foot; hence) I. Prop.: A covering for the foot; a sole fastened on by a strap across the instep; a sandal : Ov.; Hor. II. Meton.: Of things of a like shape : A. A kind of felter : Cic.—B. For animals : A (kind of) shoe (not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed) : Cat.—C. A sole (fish) : Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sole*.

solē-ātus, a, um, adj. [sole-a] Provided with sandals, wearing sandals : Cic.

sollemnis (—ennis), e, etc., v. sollemnis.

sol-ēs, ntis, P. of sole-o.

solē-no, itus sumi, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.; perhaps root *sol*=root *sed* in *sed-eo*] (To sit down to a thing; hence) To use, be wont, be accustomed; qui mentiri solet, peccare consuevit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old), *soloire*.

sōlers, artis, etc., v. soll.

sōlīcīto, are, etc., v. soll.

sōlīd-itas, ātis, f. [solid-us] (The condition or quality of the solidus; hence) Solidness, solidity : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solidité*.

sōlīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] To make firm, dense, or solid; to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together : solidati muri, Tac.; cretā solidanda (sc. area), Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souder*.

sōlīd-us (—dus, Hor.), a, um, adj. [usually referred to sol-nm; but rather akin to *ōl-ōs*, sol-lus] I. Prop.: Whole, complete, entire : viscera, Virg.: partem solidō demere de die, Hor.—As Subst.: A. solidum, i, n. The whole sum : Cic.—B. solidus, i, m. (sc. numus) A solidus (a gold coin, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one-half in value) : Hor. II. Meton.: Firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid : (Comp.) solidior casus factus, Col.: Sup.) solidissima tellus, Ov.—As Subst.: solidum, i, n.: A. A solid thing or body; a solid : Cic.—B. Solidity, firmness : Cic.—C. The solid ground : Liv. III. Fig.: Sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real : gloria, Cic.; mens, Hor.—Particular phrase : In solidio, In safety : Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solide*; also (subst.) *solide*, sol, sou.

sōlīfferrūm, i, v. solliferreum.

sōlīstīmum, tripudium, in augural lang. A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground : Cic.

sōlītārius, a, um, adj. [sol-us] (Of, or belonging to, the solus; hence) Alone, by itself, lonely, solitary : natura solitaria nihil amat, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solaire*.

solita, aurilla, v. suovetaurilla.

solītūdo, inis, f. [sol-us] (The state, or condition, of the solus; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: A being alone or solitary; loneliness, solitariness, solitude : Cic. B. Meton.: A lonely place, desert, wilderness : Cic.; Cæs. II. Esp.: A being left alone or deserted; a state of want; destitution, deprivation : Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solitude*.

solīt-us, a, um : 1. P. of sol-eo.—2. Pa.: (Which one is used to, or which usually happens; hence) Wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary : ad solitum risticus ibit opus, Ov.—As Subst.: solitum, i, n. That which is usual or customary; a usual thing : Liv.

sol-ium, ii, n. [perhaps root *sol*; cf. *soleo* init.] (A sitting down; hence) 1. A seat, chair of state, throne : Cic.; Virg.—2. A tub, esp. for bathing : Liv.—3. A stone coffin, a sarcophagus : Suet.

sol-ī-vāg-us, a, um, adj. [sol-us; (l); vag-or] I. Prop.: Wandering, or roving, alone : genus hoc (sc. hominum), Cic. II. Meton.: Alone, by itself, single, solitary : cœlum, Cic.

soll-enn-is (soll-ennis, soll-ennis, soll-ennis), e, adj. [for soll-ann-is; fr. soll-us; ann-us] (That takes place when the year is complete; hence)

I. Prop.: Stated, established, appointed : sollenne sacrificium, Cic. II. Meton.: A. With the idea of its religious character predominating : Religious, festive, solemn : precatio comitiorum, Cic. : (Sup.) sollennissimæ preces, App.—As Subst.: sollenne, is, n. (sc. sacrum) A religious or solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice; solemn games; a festival, solemnity, etc. : Liv.; Virg.—B. With the idea of its stated, regular character predominant : Wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary : socer arma Latini habeto, Imperium sollenne socer, Virg. A verbal expression : Sollennia, In the common or usual way : Hor. As Subst.: 1. sollenne, is, n. A custom, practice, usage, etc. : Cic.; Liv.—2. sollennia, lum, n. Customary avocations, or pursuits : Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solennel*.

sollenn-iter, adv. [sollenn-is] 1. In a religious or solemn manner, solemnly : Liv.—2. According to custom, in the usual or customary manner, regularly, formally : Pl.

soller-s (soll-er), tis (Abl. regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov.), adj. [for soll-art-s; fr. soll-us; ars, art-is] (Having all art; hence) I. Prop.: Of persons : Skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert : (Comp.) sollertior et ingensior, Cic. : (with Gen.) sollers lyra, Hor. II. Meton.: Of things : Ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive : opera providæ sollertisque nature, Cic. : (Sup.) fundus sollertissimus = most creative, i.e. most productive, fruitful, Cato.

soller-ter (soll-er), adv. [for sollert-ter, fr. sollers, sollert-is] Skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously : aliquid consequi, Cic. : (Comp.) sollertius, Ov. : (Sup.) sollertissime, Cic.

sollert-ia (sollert-), æ, f. [id.] (The quality of the sollers; hence) Skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness : Cæs.; Cic.

sollīcītā-tio (sollīcīt-), ōnis, f. [sollīcīt(a)-o] An inciting, instigating, instigation : Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sollīcī-tation*.

sollīcīt-e, adv. [sollīcīt-us] (Anziously, i.e.) 1. With concern or solicitude : Sil.—2. Carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently : (Comp.) sollīcītus custodiendus est honor, Pl. : (Sup.) sollīcītissime agere, Suet.

sollīcīt-o (sollīcīt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb : sollīcītanda tamen tellus, Virg. : (without Object) quas (sc. herbas) nullo sollīcītante dabat, i.e. without ploughing, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, vex, molest : multa sunt quæ me sollīcītant, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In a bad sense : To stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate one to do anything bad; to tamper with : per eas se credebant posse servitia urbana sollīcītare, Sall. : servum ad

venenum dandum sollicitare cepit, Cic.—2. Without an evil purpose: *To urge, endeavour to persuade, solicit*: me multa sollicitant, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soliciter*.

sollicitudo (sōlīcī-), *inis, f.* [for *sollicitudo*; fr. *sollicitus*] (*The state, or quality, of the sollicitus*; hence) *Uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude*: neque Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solicitude*.

sollicitus (sol-), *a, um, adj.* [sol-; (i); ci, root of ci-eo] (*Prop.: Wholly, i.e. violently moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed*: mare, Virg.: rates, tossed about, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Of persons: *Uneasy, troubled, or agitated, in mind; disquieted, anxious, sollicitous*: sollicita civitas (=cives) suspicione, Cic.—B. Of things: *Full of anxiety, anxious, troubled, sollicitous*: animus, Cic. (Sup.) *sollicitissima etas*, Sen.: (Comp.) *sollicitior lei familiaris diligentia*, about, Quint.—C. Of animals: *Uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitūs, Liv. III. Meton.: Of things: *Causing disquietude, care, anxiety, or alarm*: opes, Hor.

sol-l-ferr-um (sol-), *i, n.* [sol-; (i); ferr-um] (*A thing wholly of iron*; hence) *An iron javelin*: Liv. **sollus**, *a, um, adj.* = totus: Fest. **sollecismus**, *i, m.* = σολεκισμός. *A grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence*; a *sollecism*: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solécisme*.

Sōlon (-o), *ōnis, m.*, Σόλων. *Solon or Solo*; a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece.

Soloniūm, *ii, n.* *Solonium*; a district near Lanuvium.—Hence, **Soloniū**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Solonium*.

sōlor, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.] 1. With personal objects: *To comfort, console, solace*: inopem solatur et egrum, Hor.—2. With things as objects: *To soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: laborem cantu, Virg.

solstiti-ālis, *e, adj.* [solstiti-um] 1. *Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the summer-solstice*: solstitia: dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.: tempus, the shortest day, Ov. II. Meton.: A. *Of, or belonging to, midsummer or summer-heat*: tempus, Liv.—B. *Of, or belonging to, the sun*: solar: orbis, a solar revolution, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solstiticil*.

sol-sti-tium, *i, n.* [for sol-station; fr. sol; st(a)-o] (*A standing still of the sun*; hence) 1. Gen.: *The solstice*: Pl. II. Esp.: A. *Prop.: The summer-solstice, the longest day of the year*: Cic. B. Meton.: *Summer-time, the heat of summer*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solstice*.

sōl-u-, *i, n.* [prob. root sol; cf. sol-eo init.] (*That on which anything is seated, placed, etc.*; hence, the lowest part of, or under, a thing; hence) 1.

The floor or pavement of a room, building, etc.: Cic.—2. *The bottom of a ditch, trench, pool, etc.*: Cæs.—3. a. *Prop.: The foundation of a building*: Liv.—b. Fig.: *Base, basis, foundation*: Cic.—4. a. *Prop.*: (a) Gen.: *The ground; earth, land, the soil, whether cultivated or not*: Cat.—(b) Esp.: *Law t. t.*: *Land, and all that stands upon it, real estate*: Sen.—b. Meton.: *Soil, land, country*: Cic.; Ov.—Particular expressions: *Solum vertere*, mutare, or mutatione vertere, *To change, etc., one's land, i.e. to leave one's country* (mostly said of those going into exile): Cic.—5. *The sole of a foot, shoe, etc.*: Cic.; Var.; Plaut.—6. *The foundation or groundwork of anything*: Virg.—7. *Of the sea: The water beneath a vessel, as that which supports it, or on which it rests*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sol, seuil*.

sōl-um, *adv.* [sol-us] *Alone, only, merely, barely*: Cic.—Sometimes with modo as one word: Pl.—Particular combinations: *Non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., Not only (not merely), not alone, or not barely . . . but also*: Cic.; Hor.

sōlummōdo, *v. 2. solum*. 1. **sōlus**, *a, um* (Gen. regular, sol-us)—*Dat., soli*—*Dat. f., solae*, Plaut.; Ter.; *adj.* [etym. dub.] 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: *Alone, only, single, sole*: cum omnibus potius, quam soli, perire vulnerat, Cic. B. Esp.: *Alone, lonely, solitary, deserted*; i.e. without relatives, friends, etc.: Ter.; Sall. II. Meton.: *Of places: Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*: Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *seul*.

2. **Sōlus**, *untis, f.*, Σολοῦς. *Solus*; a town on the northern coast of Sicily (now Castello di Solano).—Hence, **Solutinus**, *i, m.* *A Soluntine*. **sōlūt-e**, *adv.* [solūt-us] 1. a. *Freely, without hindrance*: Cic.—b. *Of speech: Easily, fluently, freely*: (Comp.) solutus eloqui, Tac.—2. *Negligently, heedlessly, carelessly*: Cic.

sōlū-tis, *e, adj.* [for solv-tis; fr. solv-o] (*That is easily loosed or taken apart*: navis, Suet.

sōlū-tio, *ōnis, f.* [for solv-tio; fr. id.] 1. *A loosing, unloosing*: Cic.—2. *Looseness, weakness*: Pl.—3. *Payment*: Cæs.; Cic.—4. *A solution, explanation*: Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. *solution*.

sōlū-tus (for solv-tus), *a, um*: 1. *P. of solv-o*—2. *Pa.*: a. *Prop.*: *Unbound, loose*: solum, Pl.—b. Fig.: (a) *In a good sense*: (aa) *Free or exempt*: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic. (with Gen.) cum famulis operum soluti, Hor.—(ββ) *Free, not bound, unshackled, unhindered, unfettered*: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.—(γγ) *Free from anxiety or care, cheerful, merry*: in paupertate solutus, Hor.—(δ) *In a bad sense*: (aa) *Uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, licentious*: (Comp.) libido solutus, Liv.—(ββ) *Relaxed or loose in morals*: pueri, Quint.—(γγ) *Loose, negligent, heedless, careless, etc.*:

in gestu, Cic.—(δδ) *Remiss, slack*: cura, Liv.—(b) *Of style, etc.*: (a) *Without metre, in prose*: oratio, Cic.—(β) *Loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed*: verba, Cic.

solvo, *lvi, lātum, lvēre* (Perf., solvi, Cat.), 3. v. a. [for se-luo] 1. *Prop.*: A. Gen.: *To loose, loosen, untie, unbind, etc.*: fasciculum, Cic.: solvunt a stipula funem, Ov.: (without Object) nullo solvente, id.—Particular phrases: *Naut. t. t.*: 1. *Solvere navem, ancoram, funem, etc.*; or simply *solvere*: *To loose, or let go, the ship, etc.*; i.e. *To set sail, sail away, weigh anchor, put to sea, etc.*: Cæs.; Cic.; Prop.—2. *Solvere vela, To loose or unfurl the sails*: i.e. *to put to sea, etc.*: Prop.—3. *With navis, etc.*, as subject: *To sail, sail away*: Cæs. B. Esp.: 1. *Of a prison, etc.*: *To open, set open*: Script. ap. Cic.—2. *Of a chest, etc.*: *To unseal, open*: Plaut.—3. *Of a letter: To break the seal of, undo, open*: Cic.—4. *Of cattle: To unharness*: equum, Hor.—5. *Of reins: To relax, loosen, not draw tight, slacken*: Phaed.—6. *Of a bridge, etc.*: *To destroy, break down*: Tac.—7. *Of a ship: To break up, dash in pieces*: Ov.—8. *To dissolve, to melt*: nivem, Ov.—9. *Of the mouth: To open*; i.e. *to begin to speak*: Ov.—10. *Of the tongue: To set loose; to give loose to*: Ov.—11. *Of an assembly: To dismiss, break up*: Ov.—12. *Of the effects of sleep, cold, etc.*: *To relax, render powerless, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.—13. *Of disease, etc.*: *To render powerless*: medium solvor et inter opus, Ov.—14. *To part, separate, etc.*: agmina terni Diductis solvere choris, Virg.—15. *Mercantile t. t.*: *To release from obligation*; hence: a. *With money, etc.*, as object: *To pay a sum due*: Cic.; Liv.—Particular ph ase: *Solvendo ere alieno non esse, olvendo non esse*, *To be unable to pay one's debts, to be insolvent*: Cic.; Liv.—b. *With personal object: To pay a person*: militem, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. *To solve, explain, unfold, unravel*: quā viā captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.—B. *Of friends, etc.*: *To part, separate, sever*: Prop.—C. *Of a verse: To break up, i.e. change into prose*: non si solvas; Postquam discordia tetra, etc., Hor.—D. *Of a custm, etc.*: *To break, cease to observe, set at naught, dispense with, etc.*: Liv.—E. *To banish, disperse, expel, etc.*: solvite corde metum, Virg.—F. *To free, release, exempt, deliver, excuse*: ne tener solvet vitulus, Hor.—G. *To pay, satisfy, discharge*: omnia justa paterno funeri, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *solver, soudre*.

Sōlymus (-im-us), *i, m.* *Solymsus or Solimus*; a Trojan, the founder of Salmo.

somnificū-sus, *a, um, adj.* [somm-; through obsol. dimin. *commiculus*] (*Full of somnibus*; hence) *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful*: sonectus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *sommeil*.

somnifer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [somm-; (i); fer-o] *Sleep-bringing,*

soporific, somniferous: *virga* (sc. *Mercurii*), *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. somniferere*.
somni-o, *ivi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.*
[somni-um] I. Prop.: To dream; to dream of, or see in a dream: *aliquid*, *Cic. II. Fig.*: To dream, i.e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: *Trojanum praeclium somniaveram*, *Cic.* (without *Object*) *philosophi somniantes*, *id.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. songer*.
somn-ium, *ii, n.* [*somni-us*] (*That which pertains to somnus*; hence) *I. Prop.*: A dream: *Cic.*; *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: Personified: *Plur.*: Dreams, as divinities: *Cic. III. Fig.*: A dream, an idle whim or fancy, stuff, nonsense: *Hor.*; *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. songe*.
somnus, *i, m.* [akin to Sanscrit *śvapna*, from the Sanscrit root *śvap*, "to sleep"; also to the Gr. *σνῆς*] *I. Prop.*: Sleep: *Cic.*; *Cæs.* *II. Meton.*: A. Personified: *Somnus* or *Sleep*, as a deity: *the son of Erebus and Nox*: *Ov.*—B. For night: *Virg. III. Fig.*: Sleep: For Death: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. somme*.
sōnā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*son(a)-o*] *Sounding, noisy*: *sistrum*, *Ov.*
sōna-nis, *ntis*: *I. P.* of *son(a)-o*.—
 2. *Pa.*: Noisy, sounding, sonorous: (*Comp.*) *meatus animae sonantior*, *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonnant*.
sōn-ax, *ācis, adj.* [*son-o*] *Sounding, noisy*: *concha*, *Ov.*
sōn-i-pes, *pēdis, adj.* [*son-us*; (*i*); *pes*] *With sounding feet, noisy-footed*: *turba*, *Grat.*—As *Subst.*: *sonipes*, *ēdis, m.* (sc. *equus*) *A noisy-foot, i.e. a prancer, steed*: *Virg.*
sōn-itus, *ūs* (old *Gen.*, *soniti*), *m.* [*son-c*] *A noise, sound, din*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*
sōn-i-vi-us, *a, um, adj.* [*son-us*; (*i*); *vi-a*] *Sounding on the way or road*; noisy; only in the phrase *sonivium tripudium*, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: *Cic.*
sōn-o, *ti, itum, āre* (*Part. Fut.* *sonaturum*, *Hor.*—*Inf. acc.* to 3. *Conj.*, *sonēre*, *Lucr.*), *i. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *śvan*, to sound] *I. Neut.*: A. *Gen.*: To make a noise; to sound, resound: *tympana sonuerunt*, *Cæs.*: *humida circum Stagna sonat* (sc. *hirundo*), *Virg.* B. *Esp.*: Of money: To chink, ring: *dicta non sonant, i.e. are not money*, *Plaut. II. Act.*: To sound forth: A. Of living subjects: 1. *Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: To utter, speak, give utterance to: *sonare subagreste quiddam*, *Cic.*—b. *Esp.*: (a) To cry out, call out: *tale sonat populus*, *Ov.*—(b) To talk loudly, or boastfully, of: *to vaunt of*: *atavos et avorum antiqua*... *Nomina*, *Virg.*—(c) To sing, pour forth: *dura fugae mala, dura belli*, *Hor.*—(d) To sing, extol, celebrate: *magno nobis ore sonandus eris*, *Ov.*—2. *Meton.*: To betray by a sound: *furem sonuere juveni*, *Prop.*—B. Of things as subjects: 1. To give forth the sound of anything: *nec vox hominem sonat, i.e. sound like that of a human being*, *Virg.*—2. Of a musical instrument: To sound forth, pour

forth, etc.: *carmen*, *Hor.*—3. Of poetry, etc.: To sound forth, sing aloud, extol, praise, celebrate, etc.: to *carmina nostra sonabant*, *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonner*.
sōn-or, *ōris, m.* [*son-o*] *A noise, sound, din*: *Virg.*; *Tac.*
sōnōr-us, *a, um, adj.* [*sonor*] *Noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous*: *tempestates*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sonore*.
sons, *sontis, adj.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: *Hurtful, noxious*: *Fest.* *II. Meton.*: Guilty, criminal: *anima*, *Virg.*—As *Subst.*: *m.* (sc. *homo*): A guilty person; an offender, malefactor, criminal: *Liv.*—B. *One that gives offence by his conduct, etc.*: *Sall.*
son-ticus, *a, um, adj.* [*sons, sontis*] (*Hurtful*; hence) *I. Prop.*: Dangerous, serious, in the connection, morbus *sonticus*, of a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.: *Gell.* *II. Meton.*: Serious, weighty, important: *causa, i.e. arising from a morbus sonticus*, *Tib.*
sōn-us, *i* (old *Abd.* *sonu*), *m.* [*son-o*] *A noise, sound*: *Cic.*; *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. son*.
sōphistes, *ē, m.* = σοφιστής. A sophist: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sophiste*.
Sōphōcles, *i* (*Voc.* *Sophocle*, *Cic.*), *m.*, Σοφοκλῆς. *Sophocles*; a celebrated Greek tragic poet.—Hence, **Sōphōcl-ēus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Sophocles*.
Sophonisba, *ē, f.* *Sophonisba*; the wife of *Syphax*, and daughter of *Hasdrubal*.
sōphos (-*us*), *i, m.* = σοφός. A wise man, sage: *Mart.*—As *Adj.*: Wise, shrewd: *victor*, *Phaed.*
sōp-to, *ivi* or *ii, itum, īre, 4. v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root *śvap*, dormire] *I. Prop.*: To put, or lull, to sleep; to make, or cause, to sleep: *herbis sopire draconem*, *Ov.* *II. Meton.*: A. To reduce to a state, or condition, of torpor; to deprive of feeling, or sense: to render senseless, unconscious, etc.: *impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur*, *Liv.*—B. *Part. Perf.*: Of sleep: *Deep, sound, etc.*: *Liv.*—C. *Pass.*: To be laid to rest, i.e. to perish, die: *sopitu quiete est*, *Lucr.* *III. Fig.*: Of things: To lull to sleep, lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet: *sopitus suscitatus ignes*, *Virg.*: *sopita vitula*, *Cic.*
sōp-or, *ōris, m.* [*sop-i-o*] *I. Prop.*: A. *Gen.*: Sleep: *Virg.*—B. *Esp.*: A heavy sleep, lethargy, stupefaction: *Pl. II. Fig.*: Of the sleep of death: *death*: *Hor.* *III. Meton.*: A. Personified: = *Somnus*: *Virg.*—B. Sleepiness, laziness, indifference: *Tac.*
sōpōr-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [*sop-or*; (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy*: *papaver*, *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. soporifere*.
sōpōr-o, *no perf.*, *ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [*sopar*] *I. A. Prop.*: To lay asleep, to cast into sleep: *soporatus invadere hostes*, *Ov.* B. *Meton.*: To deprive of sense or feeling; to stupefy: *serpentes*, *Pl.* C. *Fig.*: Of things:

To lay at rest; to still, quiet, allay: *soporatus dolor*, *Curt.* *II. To render soporific*: *soporatus* (*ramus*), *Virg.*
sōpōr-us, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] (*Of, or belonging to, sopor*; hence) *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep*: *Virg.*
Sōra, *ē, f.* *Sora*; a Roman colony near *Arpinum*, on the *Liris*.—Hence, **Sōr-ānus**, *a, um, adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Sora*; *Soran*.
Sōracte, *is, n.*; *Soractes*, *is, m.* *Sorace*, or *Soraces*; a high mountain in *Etruria*, on which was a temple of *Apollo* (now *Monte di S. Silvestro*).
sorb-ō, *ti* (*sorpsi*, *acc.* to *Grammarians*), *no sup.*, *ēre, 2. v. a.* [*sibillat* and transposed from *sorb-ēre*] *I. Prop.*: To sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow: *margaritae acetio liquefactas*, *Suet.* *II. Meton.*: To suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb: *flumina sorbentur*, *Ov.* *III. Fig.*: (To swallow down; i.e.) A. Of hatred: To suppress, check, etc.: *Cic.*—B. Of the mind, etc.: To imbibe, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) sorbir*.
sorb-illo, *perfi.* and *sup. prps.* not found, *ēre, i. v. a. dim.* [*sorb-ēo*] *To sip*: *cyathos*, *Ter.*
sorb-ītio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] (*Prop.*: A supping up; *Meton.*) *A drink, draught, potion*: *broth*: *liquida*, *Phaed.*
sorb-um, *i, n.* [*sorb-us*] *The fruit of the sorbus, a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*: *Virg.*
sorbus, *i, f.* *The sorb- or service-tree*: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. sorbe*.
sord-ō, *perfi.* and *sup. prps.* not found, *ēre, 2. v. n.* [*etym. dub.*] *I. Prop.*: To be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty: *lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videtur?* *Plaut.* *II. Fig.*: To be mean, base, low, or sordid: *haud sordere visus est Festus dies*, *Plaut.* *III. Meton.*: To seem base or paltry; to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: *cunctane prae campo sordent?* *Hor.*
sord-es, *is, f.* [*sord-eo*] *I. Prop.*: Dirty, filthy, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor: *Cic.*; *Ov.*; *Hor.* *II. Fig.*: A. Looseness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness of behaviour or disposition: *Cic.*—B. Meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness: *Cic.*; *Tac.* *III. Meton.*: A mourning garment (because usually soiled or dirty); and hence, mourning in gen.: *Cic.*—B. The dregs (of the people); the mob, rabble: *Cic.*
sorde-sco, *sordidi*, *no sup.*, *sordescere*, *3. v. n. incho.* [*sord-eo*] *To become dirty, grow filthy or sorry*: *Hor.*
sordid-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [*sordid-us*] *In dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed, whether from poverty or as a token of mourning, etc.*: *Cic.*
sordid-e, *adv.* [*id.*] *1. Meanly, basely*: (*Comp.*) *sordidius nati*, *Tac.*—2. *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: *Cic.*—3. *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: *Cic.*
sordidū-lus, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [*for sordido-lus*; *fr. sordidus*, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *sordido-i*] *Souled*: *toga*, *Juv.*
sord-idus, *a, um, adj.* [*sord-eo*]

I. Prop.: Dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid: (Comp.) sordidior multo post hoc toga, Mart. II. Fig.: **A.** Low, base, mean, in birth, rank, etc.; homo, Cic.: loco sordido natus, Liv.—**B.** Of things: Poor, humble, small, paltry, etc.: rura, Virg.—**C.** In character, etc.: Low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: virtus repulsa nescia sordida, Hor.: (Sup. with Partitive Gen.) iste omnium sordidissimus, Cic.—**D.** Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sordide; also (subst.) ordure.

sorex, icis, m. [ὑρᾶς] A shrew-mouse: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. souris.

sorites, æ, m. = σωρίτης. A sorites; a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sorité.

soror, ōris, f. [akin to Sanscrit *sarasyā*] **I. Prop.**: A sister: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: For A female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. sœur.

soror-icid-a, æ, m. [for soror-icid-a; fr. soror, soror-is: (i); cid-o] The murderer of a sister: Cic.

soror-i-us, a, um, adj. [soror] Of, or belonging to, a sister: Cic.; Ov.

sors, tis (Nom.), sortis, Plant.:—**Abl.**, sorti, Virg.), f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A lot (i.e. anything used to determine chances): Cic.; Liv. **B. Esp.**: Of a chance or ticket in a lottery: Suet. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic.—**B.** An oracular response; oracle (which was often written on a little tablet or lot): a prophetic: Cic.; Virg.—**C.** Lot, for fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition: Liv.; Virg.—**D.** A sort or kind: Ov.—**E.** Part, share: Liv.—**F.** Mercantile f.t.: Capital bearing interest, principal: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sort.

sort-icūla, æ, f. dim. [sors, sort-is] A little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

sort-i-lōg-us, a, um, adj. [sors, sort-is: (i); leg-o] Oracle-speaking, foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.—**As Subst.**: sortilegus, i, m. (sc. homo) A fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortilège.

sort-i-o, prps. no perf., itum, tre, 4. v. n. and a. [sors, sort-is] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: Plant. **II. Act.**: **A.** To divide by lot: urbem et agros, Enn.—**B. Pass.**: To draw by lot, to allot: consilia, quæ erant sortita inter singulos candidatos, Cic.

sort-i-r, itus sum, tri, 4. v. dep. n. and a. [id.] **I. Neut.**: To cast or draw lots: quum prætores designati sortirentur, Cic. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To draw or cast lots for; to fix, assign, or appoint by lot; to allot; also, in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: tribūs, Cic.: regna vita talis, Hor. **B. Meton.**: **1.** To share, divide, distribute an action or undertaking: laborem, Virg.—**2.** To choose, select: subolem armento sortire quotannis, Virg.—**3.** To obtain, receive a thing:

gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sortir.

sortis, is, v. sors init. **sort-i-ti-o**, ōnis, f. [sorti-or] A casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic.

sortit-o, adv. [1. sortit-us] **I. Prop.**: By lot or lots: Cic. **II. Meton.**: By fate, destiny, etc.: Plant.

1. sortit-us, a, um, P. of sorti-or. **2. sortit-us**, ōis, m. [sorti-or] A casting or drawing of lots: Cic.; Virg.

Sōstus, li, m. Sosius; a Roman name.

sos-pes, itis (fem. collat. form, **sospita**, æ), adj. [for sos-pet-s; fr. sos; pet-o] **1.** (Seeking in order to save; hence) **a. Prop.**: Saving, delivering: templum Junonis Sospitæ, Cic.—**As Subst.**: Sospita, æ, f. (sc. dea) The delivering goddess; the deliverer or preserver; an epithet of Juno: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: Favourable, auspicious: cursus, Hor.—**2.** (Sought in order to be saved; hence) Saved, safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured: virginum mater juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor.: fortuna ... Sospes ab incursu est, Ov.

sospit-o, no perf. nor sup. found, are, i. v. a. [sospes, sospit-is] To keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper: progeniem, Liv.

Sōter, ōris, m. = Σωτήρ. A deliverer, preserver: Cic.

Sotiates, um, m. The Sotiates; a people in Gallia Aquitania.

spādix, icis, comm. = σπάδις. **I. Prop.**: A palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: Gell. **II. Meton.**: (as in Greek) (as adj.) Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown: equi, Virg.

spād-ō, ōnis, m. = σπάδων. **I. Prop.**: A castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: Of an unfruitful, or seedless, plant: Pl.

sparg-o, sparsi, spatsum, spargere (Inf. Pass., spargier, Hor.), 3. v. a. [root *srāp*, whence *σπρίω*] **I. Prop.**: **A.** Of solids: **1. Gen.**: To scatter, cast, or throw, about; streu, cast, or throw, here and there: sparge rosas, Hor.: semen manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: Of weapons: To scatter, cast, hurl, throw, about in all directions: Virg.; Ov.—**B.** Of liquids: To scatter, or throw, about; to sprinkle: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** To bestrew, streu: humum foliis, Virg.—**2.** To sprinkle, wet, bedew, moisten, etc.: lacrimā favillam, Hor.—**3.** Part. Perf. Pass.: **a. Gen.**: Spotted, covered, covered over, etc.: with anything, as if by sprinkling: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, Liv.—**b. Esp.**: Covered with spots or freckles; spotted, freckled, etc.: sparso ore, Ter.—**B.**: **1. Gen.**: To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out, etc.: ille (sc. aper) ruit spargitque canes, Ov.: exercitum per provincias, Tac.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron. plur.: To scatter, disperse, divide, etc.: Liv.—**b.** Of money, property, etc.: To scatter, squander, waste, etc.: Hor. **III. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: To dis-

tribute, spread abroad, spread, extend; sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Thecos, Ov. **B. Esp.**: **1.** To intersperse, interpose, insert a word etc.: ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam, etc? unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem? Sparge subinde, break in with, Hor.—**2.** Of a report or rumour: To spread, or noise, abroad; to circulate, report: Virg.; Tac.

spars-us (for sparg-sus), a, um: **1. P.** of sparg-o.—**2. Pa.**: Spread open or out: (Comp.) sparsior racemus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. épars.

Sparta, æ, -e, ēs, f., Σπάρτη. **Sparta** or **Spartē**: the capital of Lacedæmon (now Mistra).—Hence, **1. Spart-ānus**, a, um, Spartan.—**As Subst.**: **Spartānus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A Spartan.—**2. Spartiātes**, æ, m. A Spartan.

Spartācus, i, m. **Spartacus**. **I. Prop.**: A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans. **II. Meton.**: An epithet of Mark Antony.

spartum, i, n. = σπάρον. **I. Prop.**: Spanish broom: Liv. **II. Meton.**: A rope made of broom: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparke.

spārū-lus, i, m. dim. [for sparolus; fr. 2. sparus, (uncontr. Gen.) spar-o] A broom: Ov.

1. spārus, i, m. A small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall.

2. spārus, i, m. The gill-head, gill-bream: Cels. ¶ Hence, Fr. sparke.

spāth-a, æ, f. = σπάθη. (A broad blade or anything drawn out into breadth; hence) **1.** A broad, flat, wooden instrument for stirring a liquid; a spatula, spatula: Cels.—**2.** A broad, two-edged sword without a point: Tac.—**3.** A spathe of a palm-tree: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. spathe, épe.

spāti-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [spati-um] **1.**: **A. Gen.**: To take a walk, walk about, promenade: in xysto, Cic.: sub umbrā, Ov. **B. Esp.**: To walk about or along; to go, proceed: ante ora dædum pingues spatiatur (sc. Dido) ad aras, Virg. **II.** To go into space; i. e. to spread out, expand: spatiantia passim Brachia composit, Ov.

spātiōs-e, adv. [spatios-us] **I. Gen.**: Widely, greatly, extensively: **Pl.** **II. Esp.**: Long: (Comp.) spatiosius, Prop.

spāti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [spati-um] (Full of spatium; hence) **1.** Full of room, roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious: (Comp.) quid erat spatiosius illis, Ov.: (Sup.) spatiosissima sedes, Pl.—**2.** Full of size or length; hence, Large, long, broad: taurus, Ov.—**3.** Long, long-continuing, prolonged: nox, Ov.—**4.** Great, comprehensive: spatiosa res est sapientia, Sen. ¶ Hence, Fr. spacieux.

spātium, ii, n. = σπάδιον, ἔολιο for σπαδων. **I. Prop.**: A race-course: decurso spatio, a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: Room, a space: ἀνά-

patet. cœli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.—2. Esp.: a. Room or space in a building: interior, Ov.—b. A limited space, distance, interval: via, Ov.—c. Size, bulk: Ov.—d. Length: trahit aures in spatium, i. e. lengthens them out, Ov.—B. A walk, promenade.—C. The action of walking; a walk, turn: Cic. **III.** Fig.: A. Of time: I. Gen.: A space of time, interval, period: Cic.; Cæs.—2. Esp.: A. Of a portion of time in which to do anything: Space, time, leisure, opportunity: Cic.; Cæs.—b. Metrical time, measure, quantity: Cic.—B. A path, course, race, track: majorum, of one's ancestors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espace, pièce*.

spēci-es, ēi (Gen. and Dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time), f. [speci-o] 1. A seeing, sight, look, view: Lucr.—2. (That which is seen in a thing, i. e.) a. Prop.: The outward appearance, outside, exterior: shape, form, figure, etc.: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) That which is discerned by the mind: An idea, notion: Cic.; Hor.—(b) (a) A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, colour: Cic.; Liv.—(B) Show, i. e. ornament, display, splendour, beauty: Cic.—c. Meton.: (a) An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition: Liv.; Ov.—(B) A likeness, image, statue: Cic.—(b) A particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. Hence, Fr. *espèce, espèce*.

spēcil-lum, i, n. dim. [for speculum; fr. specul-um] a small thing for examining objects; hence) A surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body: Cic.

spēcī-men, inis, n. [speci-o] (That which serves for seeing, knowing, or recognising a thing; hence) I. Prop.: A mark, token, proof, example, sample, instance, specimen: Cic. **II.** Meton.: A pattern, model, example, ideal: Cic.

spēcī-o, spēcī, spectum, spēcēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *SPAC*, *videre*] To look, look at, behold, see, etc.: nunc specimen spectatur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut.

spēcī-os-e, ade. [speciosus-us] Showily, handsomely, splendidly. I. Prop.: vehi, i. e. in a painted or ornamented vessel, Pl.: (Comp.) speciosus arma Non est qui tractet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: (Sup.) speciosissimus usus, Quint.

spēcī-osus, a, um, adj. [speci-es] (Full of species; hence) Full of beauty, display, etc.; good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant. I. Prop.: speciosus pelle decorat, Hor. **II.** Fig.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, well-sounding, plausible, specious: Cic. (Comp.) quum speciosus quid dicendum est, Quint.: (Sup.) speciosissimum genus orationis, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spécieux*.

spēcā-bilis, e, adj. [spect(a)-o] I. Prop.: That may be or is seen; visible: campus, i. e. open, Ov. **II.** Meton.: That is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable: victoria, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spectable*.

spēcā-cūlum (-clum, Prop.), i, n. [spect(s)-o] (That which is made for

beholding; hence) I. Gen.: A show, sight, spectacle: Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. Prop.: In the theatre, circus, etc.: A public sight or show; a stage-play, spectacle: Cic.; Liv. **B.** Meton.: The place where plays, etc., are performed; the theatre or amphitheatre: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectacle*.

spēcā-tio, ōnis, f. [spect(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A looking, beholding, contemplation of a thing; a sight, view: Cic.—b. Fig.: Respect, regard, consideration: Flor.—2. A. An examining, proving, testing of money: Cic.

spēcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] 1. a. Gen.: A looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator.—b. Esp.: A spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Plaut.—2. An examiner, judge, critic: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectateur*.

spēcā-trix, tris, f. [id.] She that looks at or observes a thing: Ov.

spēcā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of spect(a)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Tried, tested, proved: homo, Cic. (Sup.) aliquid spectatissimum, Liv.—b. Meton.: Looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent: (Comp.) quo non spectator alter, Sil.

spēc-tio, ōnis, f. [spec-io] (A beholding; hence) Augural t. t.: An observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them (which belonged to the magistrates): Cic.

spēc-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Act.: To look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe: quisquis ingentes oculo irretito Spectat acervos, Hor.—2. Neut.: To look direct or direct the looks; to look, turn the attention: domus spectat in nos solos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. Of a play, games, etc.: 1. Act.: To look at or see; to look on: Plaut.; Hor.—b. Neut.: To look on, to be a spectator: Plaut.—2. a. Act.: Of localities: To look, face, lie, be situated towards any quarter: Acarnania solem occidentem spectat, Liv.—b. Neut.: To look, lie, face, be situated, etc.: quæ (sc. pars) ad fretum spectat, Cic.: Belgæ spectant in septentrionis et orientem solem, Cæs.—3. To examine, try, test: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: A. Act.: 1. a. Gen.: To look at, behold, see: impunitatem spectate ancule, Ter.—b. Esp.: To look to a thing, as to an end or guide of action, etc.; to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer,ertain, or have regard to a thing: nihil spectat, nisi futurum, Cic.—2. To judge of, try, test: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, Cic.—B. Neut.: To look; to have regard or reference: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

spēc-trum, i, n. [id.] (That which brings about the looking; hence) An appearance, form, image of a thing; an apparition, spectre: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spectre*.

1. **spēc-ūla**, æ, f. [id.] (The beholding thing, i. e. a thing or place from which one looks out; hence) I. Prop.: A look-out, watch-tower: Cic. **II.** Fig.: A watch-tower: amicitia, Pl. **III.**

Meton.: A high place, height, eminence: Virg.

2. **spēc-ūla**, æ, f. dim. [spes, spe-i] A slight hope: Cic.

spēcūla-bundus, a, um, adj. [specul(a)-or] On the look-out, on the watch; watching for anything: ubi speculabundus substatet, Tac. (in verbal force, with Acc.) rupem, Suet.

spēcūla-tor, ōris, m. [id.] I. Gen.: A searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp Milit. t. t.: A looker-out, spy, scout, explorer: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculeur*.

spēcūlātōr-ius, a, um, adj. [speculator] Of, or belonging to, spies or scouts: navigia, spy-bouts, vessels of observation, Cæs.—As Subst.: **speculatoria**, æ, f. (sc. navis) A spy-bout, etc.: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spécultaire*. **spēcūla-trix**, tris, f. [specul(a)-or] She that observes or watches; a (female) watcher, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculatrice*.

spēcūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a, and n. [1. specul-a] To spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore: I. Act.: vacuo latam (sc. avem) cælo speculatur, Virg. **II.** Neut.: montis sublimis cacumen Occupat, undecumque partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spéculer*.

spēc-ūlum, i, n. [spec-io] (The beholding thing; i. e. the thing in which one beholds one's self; hence) I. P. o. p.: A. A looking-glass, mirror (usually made of polished metal): Cic.; Hor.—B. Of water: The reflecting surface, or mirror: Phæd. **II.** Fig.: A mirror, copy, imitation: naturæ, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *speculum*.

spēcūs, ūs (i), gen. omn. [akin to σπῆος] I. Prop.: A cave, cavern, grotto; a cavity, chasm, natural or artificial; of the latter kind, a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, a pit in mines, etc.: paucos specūs, Cic.: specum quandam, Gell.: specus horrendum, Virg. **II.** Meton.: A hollow, cavity of any kind: vulneris, Virg.

spēcūl-um (-eum), i, n. = σπήλαιον. A cave, cavern, den: Virg.

spēcūlna, æ, f. = σπήλυνξ. A cave, cavern, den: Cic.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *spélonque*.

Sperchēos (-ius), ēi or īi, m., Σπερχείος. Spercheus or Sperchius: a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus.—Hence, 1. **Sperchē-is**, idis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, the Spercheus.—2. **Sperchī-ōnides**, æ, m. A dweller by the Spercheus.

Sperchiæ, ārum, f. *Sperchiæ*; a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheus.

spēr-no, spēvī, spētrum, spērnēre, 3. v. a. [root *SPER* or *SPRN*, akin to Sanscrit root *SPHR*, to destroy; Gr. σπαρ-άσσω] I. Prop.: To tear apart, sever, separate, remove: nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: To despise, condemn, reject, scorn, spurn: quod petit, spernit, Hor.

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [prob. akin to Sanscrit root *SPRN*; CC

desiderare, optare] **I. Prop.**: **A.** *Neut.*: To hope; to entertain, or cherish, a hope; to promise or flatter one's self: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic.: spero fore ut contingat id nobis, id.—**B. Act.**: 1. To hope for; to entertain or cherish a hope for; to expect; to trust, flatter one's self, or promise one's self that something is, etc.: spero meliora, Cic.: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, Virg.—2. With Personal objects: To hope or trust in: deos, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: **A. Neut.**: To entertain an expectation, apprehension, or fear of something undesired: moneo ego te te desereret ille ætate et satietate, Ph. Non spero, Plaut.—**B. Act.**: To look for, expect, apprehend that which is undesired: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *espérer*.

spe-s, spoi (*Nom.* and *Acc. Plur.*, *speres*, *Enn.*:—*Gen. Plur.*, *sperum*; and *Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*, *spebus*, only post-class.), *f.* [for *sper-s*; fr. *sper-o*]; the old form of inflection seems to have belonged to 3rd. declension.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: Hope: Cic. **B. Esp.**: The hope (of being appointed heir): Hor.; Tac. **II. Fig.**: As a term of endearment: Hope: Plaut. **III. Meton.**: **A. Personified**: *Spes* or *Hope*; a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome: Cic.; Liv.—**B. Concr.**: Hope: Of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for: gemellos, *Spem gregis*, *ahi silice* in nudâ connixa reliquit, Virg.—**C. An anticipation or apprehension of something not desired**: Sall.

sphæra, æ, f. = *σφαῖρα*. **I. Gen.**: A ball, globe, sphere: Cic. **II. Esp.**: A globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sphère*.

Sphinx, ngis (*Acc.*, *Sphinga*, Plaut.), *f.*, *Σφίγξ* [prob. Throtter]. *Sphinx*; a fabulous monster near Thebes, that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them: Plaut.; Suet.

spica, æ, f. (*-um, i, n.*, Cic. poet.). [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A point; hence, in partic., of grain, an ear, spike: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: Of things in the shape of a spica: **A.** A top, tuft, head of other plants: Ov.—**B.** The brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet.—**C.** An arrow, dart: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spica*, *spic*, *pice*, *épique*.

spic-ëus, a, um, adj. [spic-a] *Of, or pertaining to, ears of corn*: corona, Tib.: messis, i. e. of grain, Virg.

spicû-lum, i, n. dim. [for *spicolum*; fr. *spicium*, (*unconstr. Gen.*) *spico*—] (*A small spiculum*; hence) **1.**: **a. Gen.**: A little sharp point or sting: Virg.—**b. Esp.**: The point or head of a missile weapon: Cic.—2. A small dart, javelin, arrow, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épingie*.

spicuum, i, v. spica nit.
spic-na, æ, f. [for *spic-na*; fr. *spica*] (*A thing belonging to a spica*; hence)

I. Prop.: A thorn: Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things in the shape of a spina: **A.** A prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.): Cic.—**B.** Of fishes: A bone: Quint.—**C.**: 1. The back-bone, spine: Cels.—2. The back: Ov. **III. Fig.**: Plur.: (*Thorns, i.e.*) **A.** Difficulties, subtleties, perplexities in speaking and debating: Cic.—**B.** Cares: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épine*.

spin-ëtum, i, n. [spin-a] (*A thing provided with spina*; hence) **A thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns**: Virg.

spin-ëus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, thorns*; thorny: Ov.

spin-i-fer, fëra, fërum, adj. [spin-a; (i); fer-o] *Thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: Cic.

spin-ösus, a, um, adj. [spin-a] **I. Prop.**: Full of thorns, or prickles; thorny, prickly: (*Comp.*) *spinosior arbor*, Pl. **II. Fig.**: (*Thorny, i.e.*) **A.** Of speech: Harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed: Cic.—**B.** Of cares: Stinging, galling, irritating: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épineux*.

spinther, ëris, n. [prob. from *σπινθήρ*, a tight-binder] *A kind of bracelet (which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity)*: Plaut.

spin-us, i, f. [spin-a] (*The thing having a spina*; hence) **A black-thorn, sloe-tree**: Virg.

Spio, is, f., *Σπειώ*. *Spio*; a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

spira, æ, f., *σπειρα*. **I. Prop.**: That which is wound, wreathed, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The base of a column: Pl.—**B.** A twisted tie (for fastening the hat under the chin): Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spire*.

spirâ-bilis, e, adj. [spir(a)-o] **1.**: **a. Prop.**: That may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable: Cic.—**b. Meton.**: That serves to sustain life, vital: cœli spirabile lumen, Virg.—2. That can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory: viscera, Pl.

spirâ-cûlum, i, n. [id.] (*That which serves for breathing*; hence) **A breathing-hole, vent, spiracle**: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *spiracule*.

spirâ-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*The thing which serves for breathing*; hence) **I. Prop.**: A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle: Ov.; Virg. **II. Fig.**: A breathing; i. e. a brief pause, or interval; an instant: Tac.

spir-itus, us, m. [spir-o] **I. Prop.**: A breathing or blowing: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of the wind or air: A breath, breeze: Virg.; Pl.—**B.** An exhalation, odour, etc.: Lucr.—**C.** Of that which is breathed: **1. Gen.**: The air: Cic.—2. Esp.: **a.** Breathed air, breath: Cic.—**b.** The breath of life, life: Cic.; Virg.—**D. Poet.**: A sigh: Prop. **III. Fig.**: **A.** A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance; also, spirit, high spirit, energy, courage: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.**: 1. Spirit, soul, mind: Liv.; Tac.—2. Soul, i. e. a beloved object: Vell.—**C.**: 1. Gen.: Inspiration:

Cic.—2. Esp.: Poetic inspiration; a poetic spirit: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *esprit*.

spir-o, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. n. and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Gen.: To breathe, blow, etc.: letiferis calidi spirarunt flatibus Austri, Ov.—2. Esp.: To breathe, draw breath, respire dum spirare potero, Cic. **B. Meton.**: 1.: **a.** To burst forth as if by breathing; emit ex oculis spiratque e pectore flamma, Ov.—**b.** To emit a scent or exhalation: gravior spirantis copia thymbræ, i. e. strong-scented, Virg.—**c.** To heave, boil, rage, etc.: fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, Virg.—2.: **a.** To breathe, for to live, be alive: Cic.; Sall.—**b.** Of parts of the body: To pant, palpitate, etc.: spirantia consult exta, still panting, Virg. **C. Fig.**: 1. To be favourable, to favour: alicui, Prop.—2. To breathe, live, be alive: **a.** Of the mind, passions, etc.: spirat alius amor, Hor.—**b.** Of life-like representations by sculpture, etc.: spirantia æra, Virg.—3. To possess a poetic spirit: quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tum est, Hor.—4. To be puffed up, proud, or arrogant: spirantibus altius Pœnis, Flor. **II. Act.**: **A.** Prop.: To breathe or blow out, blow forth: flammâs, Liv. **B. Meton.**: To exhale, emit, give forth: odorem, Virg. **C. Fig.**: 1. To breathe forth: mendacia, Juv.—2. Like the Eng. To breathe, = To be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend a thing: tributatum, Liv.

spiss-e, adv. [spiss-us] **1.** Thickly, closely: (*Comp.*) *spissius*, Pl.—2. Slowly: Cic.

spiss-esc-o, no perf. nor sup., *esc-ëre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [id.] To become thick, to thicken, condense: nubes, Lucr.

spiss-o, avi, âtum, âre, i. v. a. [id.] To thicken, make thick or close; condense: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.

spissus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Thick, crowded, close, compact, dense: arena, Virg.: (*Sup.*) *spississima arbor*, Pl. **II. Meton.**: Of time: Slow, tardy, late: Cic. **III. Fig.**: Hard, difficult: spissum id erit spissius, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épais*.

splen, ënis, m. = *σπλῆν*. The mill or spleen: Pers.

splend-ëo, ïi, no sup., *ëre*, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet focus, Hor. **II. Fig.**: To shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus splendet per se semper, Cic.

splende-sco, dîi, no sup., *desc-ëre*, 3. v. *inch.* n. [splende-o] To become bright or shining, to derive lustre from a thing. **I. Prop.**: incipiat sulco atritus splendescere vomer, Virg. **II. Fig.**: oratione, Cic.

splendid-e, adv. [splendid-us] **I. Prop.**: Brightly, brilliantly: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: acta *rebus* splendide, honourably, with distinction, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *splendidius*, Hirt.: (*Sup.*) *splendidissime natus*, of very high birth, Sen.

splend-idus, a, um, adj. [splend-
eo] I. Prop.: *Bright, shining, glitter-
ing, brilliant*, etc.: (Comp.) *fonspend-
idior vitro*, Hor. II. Meton.: Of
style of living, dress, etc.: *Brilliant,
splendid, magnificent, sumptuous*: quo-
rum in villā nihil splendidum fuit
præter ipsos, Cic. III. Fig.: A.
Gen.: *Brilliant, illustrious, distin-
guished, noble*: (Sup.) *officium splen-
didissimum*, Cic. B. Esp.: *Showy,
fine, specious*: prætendens culpæ
splendida verba tuæ, Ov. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *splendide*.

splend-or, ōris, m. [splend-
eo] I. Prop.: *Sheen, brightness, brilliancy,
lustre, splendour*: Plaut.; Hor. II.
Meton.: Of style of living, etc.:
*Splendour, magnificence, sumptuous-
ness*: Cic. III. Fig.: A. *Lustre,
splendour, honour, dignity, excellence*,
etc.: Cic.—B. Of the voice: *Clear-
ness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *splendeur*.

Spolētium, ii, -tūm, i, n. *Spoletum*
or *Spoletum*; a city of Umbria
(now *Spoleto*).—Hence, **Spolēt-inus**,
a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Spoletum*.
—As Subst.: *Spoletini*, ōrum,
m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Spoletum*.

spoliā-tio, ōnis, f. [spoli(a)-o] A
pillaging, robbing, plundering, spolia-
tion. I. Prop.: *omnium rerum*, Cic.
II. Fig.: *consulatus*, Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *spoliation*.

spoliā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A robber,
pillager, plunderer, spoiler: Cic.; Juv.
¶ Hence, Fr. *spoliateur*.

spoliā-trix, tris, f. [id.] She that
robs, pillages, or spoils: Cic.

spoliā-tus, a, um, i, P. of spoli(a)-
o.—2. *Pa.*: *Plundered, despoiled*:
(Comp.) *nihil illo regno spoliatus*,
Cic.

spoli-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.
[spoli-um] I. Gen.: *To strip; to de-
prive of covering, rob of clothing*, etc.:
Gallum torque, Liv. II. Esp.: *To rob,
plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive,
despoil; to deprive or rob one of*: *iana
sociorum*, Cic.: *aliquem argento*, id.:
(*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *hiems spoliata
capillis, stripped of his locks*, Ov. ¶
Hence, Fr. *spolier*.

spoli-um, ii, n. [prob. root σκῦλ,
whence σκῦλ-λω, *to strip, flay*; σκῦλ-
α] (That which is stripped off; hence)
1. Of an animal: *The skin or hide
stripped off*: Lucr.; Ov.—2. *A*.
Prop.: *The arms, armour, or clothing
(stripped from a defeated enemy)*; also
booty, prey, spoil: Cic.; Virg.—b.
Meton.: *Arms, weapons*: Ov.—c.
Fig.: *Plunder, spoil*, etc.: Cic.; Ov.
sponda, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I.
Prop.: *The frame of a bedstead, sofa*,
etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: *A bed, couch*,
etc.: Ov.

spond-ā-lum (—**a-lum**), ii, n.
[prob. σπονδῖ; ἀνός] A sacrificial
hymn, accompanied by the flute: Cic.

spond-ēo, spondendi, sponsum,
spondere, 2. v. a. [spond-ēo, “to pour
out or make a libation”] I. Prop.:
Law and mercantile t.t., in bargains,
covenants, treaties, etc.: *To promise*

*solemnly; to bind, engage, or pledge
one's self*: si quis, quod spondidit, etc.,
Cic.: (without Object) quis spondidisse
me dicit? id. II. Meton.: Of per-
sonal subjects: *To promise sacredly,
to vow; aliquid*, Cic.: (without Object)
si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondet, Virg.
III. Fig.: Of things as subject: *To
promise, forebode*, etc.: nec quicquam
placidum spondentia (sc. sidera), Ov.

spondēus (incorrectly —**æus**), i,
m. = σπονδεῖος (of, or belonging to,
libations; hence, on account of its
prolonged, solemn character), A
spondee (—): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.
sponde.

spong-ia (—**ða**), æ, f. = σπογγία. I.
Prop.: A sponge: Cic.; Lucr. II.
Meton.: *An open-worked coat of mail*:
Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *éponge*.

spon-sa, æ, f. [for spond-sa; fr.
spond-ēo] (She who is promised; hence)
A betrothed, a bride: Cic.; Hor. ¶
Hence, Fr. *épouse*.

spons-ālis, e, adj. [2. spons-us]
Of, or belonging to, betrothal or espous-
al; sponsal: Var.—As Subst.: **spons-
ālia**, ium (Gen., sponsaliorum, Suet.),
n.: 1. A betrothal, espousal: Cic.—2.
A betrothal feast: Cic.

spon-sio, ōnis, f. [for spond-sio;
fr. spond-ēo] I. Gen.: Law and Polit.
t.t.: *A solemn promise or engagement
to some performance (in bargains,
covenants, treaties, etc.)*; a promise,
guarantee, security: Cic.; Liv. II.
Esp.: In civil suits: *A mutual agree-
ment or stipulation (of the parties, that
he who loses should pay a certain sum
to him who gains the cause)*: Cic.

spon-sor, ōris, m. [for spond-sor;
fr. id.] (One who promises solemnly for
another; hence) A bondsman, surety:
Cic.; Ov.

spon-sum, i [for spond-sum; fr.
id.] A covenant, agreement, engage-
ment: Cic.

1. **spon-sus** (for spond-sus), a,
um, P. of spond-ēo.

2. **spon-sus**, i, m. [for spond-sus;
fr. spond-ēo] I. Prop.: A betrothed,
a bridegroom: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.:
A wooer, suitor: Hor. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *époux*.

3. **spon-sus**, ūs, m. [id.] *Bail,
suretyship*: Cic.

spon-te, Abl., and **spontis**, Gen.,
of a noun spons, of which no other
cases occur [for spond-te; fr. spond-
ēo] (A pledging of one's self to a thing;
hence) 1. Sponte: a. Prop.: *Of free
will, of one's own accord, of one's self,
freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontane-
ously*: exsul Sponte erat, Ov.—b.
Meton.: (a) Of living beings: *By
one's self, without the aid of others,
alone*: Plaut.; Cic.—(b) Of things:
Of its, etc., self; spontaneously: Cic.;
Hor.—2. Spontis: only in the phrase,
Sue spontis (esse): a. *To be one's own
master, at one's own disposal*: Var.;
Cels.—b. In Columella, of things=—
suā sponte: *Of itself, spontaneously*:
Col.

spontis, v. sponte.

spor-ta, æ, f. [σπαρ, root of

σπερ-ω = εἶπ-ω, *to tie, fasten, plait*,
etc.] (The plaited thing; hence) A
plaited basket or hamper: Pl.

sportel-la, æ, f. dim. [for sportu-
la; fr. sportul-a] A little basket, a
fruit-basket: Cic.

sport-ilia, æ, f. dim. [sport-a]
I. Prop.: A little basket; esp. one in
which a great man distributed presents
of food or money to his clients, etc.:
Juv. II. Meton.: A gift, present.
Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sportule*.

spr-ētio, ōnis, f. [sperno, through
root SPNR] A despising; disdain, scorn,
contempt: Liv.

spr-ētor, ōris, m. [id.] A despirer,
disdainer, scorner: Ov.

spr-ētus, a, um, P. of sperno,
through root SPNR.

spū-ma, æ, f. [spu-o] (That which
is spit, etc.; hence) *Foam, froth, scum,
spume* from the mouth, of the sea, in
boiling, etc.: Cic.; Ov.; Virg. ¶ Hence,
Fr. *écume*.

spū-mesco, no perf. nor sup.,
escēre, 3. v. n. inch. [spum-a] *To grow
foamy, to begin to foam*: æquora reno,
Ov.

spū-m-ūs, a, um, adj. [id.] (Of,
or belonging to, spuma; hence) *Foam-
ing, frothy*: Virg.

spū-m-ifer, fēra, fērum, adj.
[spum-a; i]; fer-o] *Foam-bearing,
foaming*: annis, Ov.

spū-m-iger, gēra, gērum, adj.
[spum-a; i]; ger-o] *Foam-bearing,
foaming*: snus, Lucr.; fons, Ov.

spū-m-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n.
and a. [spum-a] I. Neut.: *To foam,
froth*: pocula bina novo spumantia
lacte, Virg. II. Act.: *To cause to
foam; to foam forth, cover with foam*:
A. Prop.: *saxa salis niveo spumata
liquo*, Cic. poet. B. Fig.: iste
spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. ¶
Hence, Fr. *écumer*.

spū-m-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] I.
Prop.: *Full of foam, foaming*: undæ,
Ov.: (Comp.) spumosior Addua, Claud.
II. Fig.: Of poetry, etc.: *Frothy, bom-
bastic*: carmen, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr.
spumeux, écumeux.

spūo, spili, spūtum, spūtere, 3. v. n.
and a. [spūo] I. Neut.: *To spit, to spit
out, spew*: Pl. II. Act.: *To spit upon
territory*, Virg.

spurc-e, adv. [spurc-us] 1. *Filthy,
dirty*: Col.—2. *Basely, meanly,
villainously*: (Comp.) spurcius, Cato:
(Sup.) spurcissime, Cic.—3. *Impurity,
filthiness*: Cic.

spurc-itia, æ (Nom. collat. form,
-ities, Lucr.), f. [id.] (The quality or
condition of the spurcius; hence) *Filth,
dirt*: snum, Pl.

spurc-o, no perf., ātum, āre, i.
v. a. [id.] *To make filthy; to befoul,
defile*: I. Prop.: Plaut. II. Fig.:
senectus Spurcata impuris moribus,
Cat.

spurcus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]
I. Prop.: *Filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean,
impure*: res, Lucr. II. Fig.: *Foul,
base, low, mean, common*: (Comp.)
nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart.: (Sup.)
homo spurcissimus, Cic.

Spurinna, æ, m. [Etruscan] *Spurinna*; the haruspex who warned *Cæsar* to beware of the *Idea* of *March*.

spûr-jus, ii, m. [prob. from same root as *sperno*] *An illegitimate or spurious child; a natural child; a bastard*: Just.

spû-to, perf. and sup. prps. not found, *ære*, 1. v. a. intens. [spu-o] *To spit, spit out*: *sarguinem*, Plaut.

spû-tum, i, n. [id.] *Spit, spittle*: *Cels*; Lucr.

squāl-ēo, ūi, no sup., *ēre*, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to σκέλ-ω, "to make dry" or "stiff"] *I. Gen.*: To be stiff or rough with anything, etc.: *squales* infodæ conchas, i. e. rough, Virg. *II. Esp.*: A. *To be filthy, neglected, squalid*: *squalebant corpora tabo*, Ov.

—B. *To mourn in filthy or squalid garments*: *squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste*, Cic.

squālīd-o, adv. [squalid-us] *Without ornament, rudely*: *dicere*, Cic.

squālīd-us, a, um, adj. [squal-eo] *1. Stiff, rough*: *corpora*, Lucr.—2. a.: (a) Prop.: *Stiff with dirt; dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, neglected, squalid*: homo, Plaut.—(b) Fig.: Of style: *Rude, unadorned* (Comp.) *suā sponte squalidiora sunt*, Cic.—b. Of accused persons, etc.: *Dressed in filthy garments or mourning*: *reus*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squalide*.

squāl-or, ōris, m. [id.] *1. Stiffness, roughness*: Lucr.—2. a. *Stiffness from dirt; dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor*: Cic.; Tac.—b. Of the *filth*, etc., on garments, as a sign of mourning: *squalor sordisque sociorum*, Cic.

squālus, i, m. *The squalus or dog-fish*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squale*.

squā-ma, æ, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *TSHAD*, *legere*] *(The covering thing)* *I. Prop.*: A scale of a fish, serpent, etc.: Cic.; Virg.; Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. A fish: *Juv.*—B. *Scale-armour*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squame* (—*mme*).

squām-ēus, a, um, adj. [squam-a] *(Pertaining to squama; hence) Scaly*: *anguis*, Virg.

squām-ī-ger, gēra, gērūm, adj. [squam-a; (i); ger-o] *Scale-bearing, scaly*: *ceruices* (sc. *anguis*), Ov.—As Subst.: *squamigeri*, ōrum, m. (sc. *piscēs*) *The scale-bearers, i. e. fishes*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squamigère*.

squām-ōsus, a, um, adj. [squam-a] *(Full of squama; hence) Scaly*: *draco*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *squaméux* (squam-m).

squillā, æ, v. scilla.

st. interj. *Hist! hush!* Cic.

Stāb-æ, ārum, f. *Stabie; a small town on the coast of Campania*.

stābīlī-men, inis, n. [stabili-o] *(That which makes firm, etc.; hence) A stay, support*: *regni*, Cic. poet.

stābīlī-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) *A stay, support, stabiliment*: Plaut.; Pl.

stābīlī-to, ivi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [stabil-is] *To make firm, steadfast, or stable; to fix, stay, establish*. *I. Prop.*: aliquid, Pl.: (without Object) *stabilendi causā*, Cæs. *II. Fig.*: rein-

publicam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *établir, étayer*, (old) *stabler*.

stābīlis, e, adj. [st(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: (That stands; hence) *That stands fast, firm, or immovable*: *firm, steadfast, steady, stable*: *via*, Cic.; domus, id. *II. Fig.*: *Firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unchanging; steadfast, intrepid*: *amici*, Cic. (Comp.) *imperium stabilis*, Ter.: (Sup.) *questus stabilissimus*, Cato. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stable*.

stābīl-itas, ātis, f. [stabil-is] *(The quality of the stabilis; hence) A standing fast or firm; steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability*. *I. Prop.*: Cæs.; Cic. *II. Fig.*: Of abstract things: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stabilité*.

stābīl-iter, adv. [id.] *Firmly, durably, permanently*: *Vitr.*: (Comp.) *stabilis*, Suet.

stābūl-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., *āre*, 1. v. n. and a. [stabul-um] *I. Neut.*: (To have a habitation; hence) *To have an abode, stable, stall, etc.*: *centauri in foribus stabulant*, Virg. *II. Act.*: (To place in a stabulum; hence) *To stable, house, pen, etc.*: *pecus*, Var.

stābūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [id.] *(To have a stabulum; hence) Of animals*: *To have a stable, stall, etc.*: *to stand in a stable; to abide, dwell, etc.*: Ov.

stābūlum, i, n. [st(a)-o] *(That which serves for standing in; hence) I. Gen.*: A standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling: Plaut. *II. Esp.*: A. For animals: A stall, stable, inclosure of any kind: Virg.—B. For persons: A low public house, pot-house, tavern, hostelry, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stalle, étable*.

stādium, ii, n. = στάδιον *(That which stands fast; hence, as being a fixed standard of length.) I. Prop.*: A stude, stadium (a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarius, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile): Cic. *II. Meton.*: A racecourse for foot-racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): Cic. *III. Fig.*: A contest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stade*.

Stāgira, ōrum, n., Στάγαιρα. *Stagira; a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle*.—Hence, **Stāgīr-ites**, æ, m. *The Stagīrites, i. e. Aristotles*.

1. stagn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [stagn-um] *I. Neut.*: A. Prop.: *To form a pool of standing water; to stagnate, be stagnant*: *stagnans Nilus*, Virg. *B. Meton.*: Of places which lie under water: *To be overflooded or inundated*: *orbis paludibus*, Ov. *II. Act.*: A. Prop.: *To cause to stand, to make stagnant*: *bitumine aqua Maris Mortui stagnatur*, Just. *B. Meton.*: *To cover with water; to overflow, to inundate a place*: *Tiberis plana Urbs stagnaverat*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *stagner* (mod.) *éclancher*.

2. stagn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.

[2. *stagnum* = *stannum*] (Prop.: *To overlay or plumb with stannum*; Fig.) *To make fast, strengthen, fortify*: se adversus insidias, Just.

1. sta-gnum, i, n. [st(a)-o] *(That which is produced by standing still; hence) I. Prop.*: A piece of standing water whether permanent or temporary: a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc.: Virg.; Liv. *II. Meton.*: For *Waters* in gen.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étang*.

2. stagnum, i, v. *stannum*. **stā-mēn**, inis, n. [st(a)-o] *(The standing thing; hence) I. Prop.*: The warp (in the upright loom of the ancients): Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. A thread (hanging from the distaff): Ov.—B. Of threads of other sorts: Ov.; Pl.—C. (A cloth made of threads; hence) 1. The fillets of priests: Prop.—2. A garment: Claud. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *estame, estamine, estamène*, (mod.) *élamine, tams*.

stāmīn-ēus, a, um, adj. [stamen, stamin-is] *Of, or belonging to, thread-like things; thready*: *rota rhombi*, Prop.

stannēus (*stagneus*), a, um, adj. [stannum] *Of, or belonging to, stannum; made of stannum*: *pyxia*, Pl.

stannum (prps. also *stagnum*), i, n. [etym. dub.] *Stannum, an alloy of silver and lead; tin*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étain, tain*.

stāt-ārius, a, um, adj. [2. stat us] *I. Prop.*: *Of, or belonging to, standing fast or firm; stationary, steady*: miles, Liv.: *comedia a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers*, Ter.—As Subst.: **statarii**, ōrum, m. (sc. ludii) *The actors in the comedia stataria*, Cic. *II. Meton.*: Of an orator: *Calm, tranquil*: Cic.

stātēra, æ, f. [prps. akin to στά-μ, a rule] *1. A steelyard; also, a balance*: Suet.—2. A (goldsmith's) scales: Cic.

Statielli, ōrum, m. *The Statielli, a people of Liguria*.

Stātīlius, ii, m. *Statilius; a Roman name*.

stā-tim, adv. [st(a)-o] *I. Prop.*: *In standing firmly, steadily, steadfastly*: Plaut. *II. Meton.*: *Forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly*: Cic.; Pl.; Suet.

stā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *I. Prop.*: A standing, a standing still: Lucr.: Ov. *II. Meton.*: A. Gen.: 1. A station, post; an abode, residence: Cic.; Virg.—2. Of things: Place, position, etc.: Ov. *B. Esp.*: 1. A public place: Suet; Pl.—2. Milit. t. t.: a. A post, station: Cæs.—b. Plur., or Sing. in collective force: (a) *Sentries, sentinels, outposts*: Cæs.; Suet.—(b) A body-guard, life-guard: Suet.—3. Nautical t. t.: An anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet: Cæs.; Virg. *III. Fig.*: Of things: A post, station, etc.: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *station*.

stā-tivus, a, um, adj. [st(a)-o] *I. Gen.*: *Standing still, stationary*: *aquæ*,

Var. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Of, or belonging to, posts, stations, or quarters*: Cic.; Cass. — *As Subst.*: **stativa**, grum, *n.* (*sc.* castra) *A stationary camp*: Liv.

1. stā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] (*A stander*; hence) *A waiter, servant, attendant, messenger*: Cic.

2. Stā-tor, ōris, m. [*id.*] (*In a causative force*; *One who causes to stand*; hence) **1.** *A supporter, preserver, etc.*: Cic. — **2.** *The stopper, i. e. he who causes men to cease their flight*: an epithet of Jove: Liv.

stātū-a, æ, f. [*statu-o*] (*The thing set up*; hence) *An image, statue*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. statue*.

stātū-men, inis, n. [*statu-o*] (*The thing causing to stand*; hence) **1.** *That upon which anything rests*; *a support, stay, prop*: Pl. — **2.** *A rib of a ship*: Cass.

stātū-o, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūēre, 3. v. a. [*2. status, (uncontr. Gen.) statutus*] (*In a causative force*: *To make, or cause, to stand*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put, place, set, etc.*: crateras magnos, Virg.: patrem ante oculos, Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up in position*; *to station*: mediā portā robora legionum statuit, Liv. — **2.** *With the accessory notion of preparing*: *a. To set up, erect, rear, build, etc.*: tropæum, Cic. — **b.** *Of a tent, etc.*: *To rear, pitch*: Cass. — **c.** *Of a tree*: *To set, plant, etc.*: Hor. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To set down as certain in one's mind*; *to hold for certain*; *to think, believe, consider, suppose*: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. (with second Acc. of further definition) voluptatem summum bonum, id. (without Object) ut ego mihi statum, id. — **2.** *To appoint one as (something)*; *to make one to be (something)*: (with second Acc. of further definition) arbitrum me statuebat, Cic. — **B.** *To lay down a thing as settled or decided*; *to fix, settle, dispose, ordain*; *to decide, conclude, determine, etc.*: res, Cic.: modum diuturnitatis imperii, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. statuer*.

stā-tūra, æ, f. [*st(a)-o*] (*A standing upright, an upright posture*; hence) *Of persons*: *Height, or size, of the body*; *stature*: Cass.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stature*.

1. stā-tus, a, um, adj. [*root stā, in causal force as in sisto*] (*Made to stand*; hence) *Set, fixed, appointed, stated*; *certain as to time*: Cic.: statidies, Tac.

2. stā-tus, ūs, m. [*st(a)-o*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A standing, position*: Plant.; Cic. **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A position, posture, attitude of a combatant*: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc.*: Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *A firm or secure position*; *a favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.*: Tac. — **2.** *Civil rank; condition, station*: Cic. — **3.** *Rhet. t. t.*: *The state of the question, state of the case*: Cic. — **4.** *Position, attitude*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stat.*

stātū-tus, a, um, 1. P. of statu-o. — **2. Pa.**: *Tall, slender, lank*: senex, Plaut.

stel-la, æ, f. [*for ster-la*; fr. *ster-no*] (*The strecher of light*; hence) **1.** **a.** Prop.: *A star* (whereas *sidus* denotes a group of stars, a constellation). — **b.** Meton.: *A figure of a star*: Suet. — **2.** *A constellation*: Virg. — **3.** *Of the sun*: Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. étoile*.

Stellātis Ager or Campus. *The Stellatis District or Plain*; *a district in Southern Campania, near Cales*. — Hence, **Stellāt-inus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, the Stellatis District*.

stellā-tus, a, um, adj. [*stell-a*] (*Provided with stella*; hence) **I.** *Stell, filled, or covered with stars*; *starry, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Studded with eyes like stars*: Argus, Ov. — **B.** *Studded or set as it were with stars*: stellatus Iaspide fulvā Ensis, Virg.

stell-t-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [*stell-a*; (*1*); fer-o] *Star-bearing, starry*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stellifere*.

stell-io, ōnis, m. [*stell-a*] (*The one having stella*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A new, stellion*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *A crafty, knavish person*: Pl.

stell-o, no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and *a.* [*stell-a*] **I.** Nunt.: *(To be set with stars*; — only in Part. Pres.) **A.** Prop.: *Set or covered with stars*, *starry*: cœlum, Virg. **B.** Meton.: *Glittering, shining, or gleaming as a star*: gemmæ, Ov. **II.** Act.: *(To set, or cover, with stars*; hence) *To stud as with stars*: stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellatarum (*sc.* gemmæ), Pl.

stemma, ātis, n. = *στέμμα* (*The crowning thing*) **I.** Prop.: *A crown, wreath or garland*; esp. hung round ancestral images: Sen. **II.** Meton.: *A pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*: Juv.

Stēna, grum, n., *Στένα* (*The Narrows*). *Stēna*; *a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia*.

Sten-tor, ōris, m., *Στέντωρ* [*Sanscrit root STAN, tonare*] (*The Thunderer*). *Stentor*; *a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs*.

stercō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*stercus, stercor-is*] *To dung, manure with dung*; *to muck*: loca, Var. (without Object) utilitas stercorandi, Cic.

Sterco-ūlus, i, m. [*for Sterg-ulus*; fr. *στεργ-ανος = κοπος*] (*The Dungy One*) *Sterculus*; *the god of dung-heaps or of manuring*.

sterc-us, ōris, n. [*for sterg-us*; fr. *id.*] *Dung, excrements, ordure*. **I.** Prop.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of abuse*: Cic.

stēr-ilis, e (*Neut. Plur.*), *sterila, Lucr.*, *adj.* [*akin to στερος, stēr-eōs*] **I.** Prop.: *Unfruitful, barren, sterile*: viri, i. e. eunuchs, Cat.: avenæ, Virg.: (*Comp.*) galli steriliores, Var. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of things*: *Producing, or causing, or productive of, unfruitfulness or sterility*: rubigo, Hor. — **B.**

Barren, bare, empty: corpora sonitu, that yield no sound, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *Unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain*: Februarius, Cic. (with Gen.) virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stérile*.

stēr-il-itas, ātis, f. [*steril-is*] (*The quality of the sterilis*; hence) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*: Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stérilité*.

stern-ax, ācis, adj. [*stern-o*] *That throws to the ground*: equus, that throws his rider, Virg.

stern-no, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. [*root STAR, or by transposition STRA*; akin to Sanscrit root STAR or STRI; Gr. *στροφ-εῖν*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, spread abroad*; *to stretch out, extend*; *to streu, scatter*: fessi sternunt corpora, Liv. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *With Acc. of personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force*: *a.* *Of living subjects*: *To stretch one's, etc., self out*: Virg.; Sil. — **b.** *Of places, etc.*, as subjects: *To stretch, stretch out, extend*: Pl. — **c.** *Perf. Part. Pass.*: *Stretched out, lying down, prostrate*: ad pedes strati, Cic. — **2.** *To spread a thing out flat*; *to smooth, level*: placidi straverunt aquora venti, Virg. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To spread, arrange, prepare a bed, etc.*: Cic.; Pl. — **B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To cover, cover over by spreading something out*: lectum textili stragulo, Cic. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of roads, etc.*, *To pave*: semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. — **b.** *To bestrew, streu over, cover by streuing*: algā litus, Hor. — **c.** *Of a horse*: *To cover with housings, etc.*; *to saddle*: Liv. — **C.**: **1.** *Of personal objects*: *To stretch out by flinging down*; *to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: viros cadē, Virg. — **2.** *With things as objects*: *To overthrow, demolish*: mœnia, Ov. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To calm, still, moderate*: stratis militum odiis, Tac. — **B.** *To cast down, prostrate*: deorum plagā percussī afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.

stern-ūo, ūi, no sup., ūēre, 3. v. n. and *a.* [*akin to στερν-ναι*] **I.** Nunt.: **A.** Prop.: *To sneeze*: Pl. **B.** Meton.: *Of a light*: *To sputter, crackle*: Ov. **II.** Act.: *To sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop.

sternūtā-mentum, i, n. [*sternut(a)-o*, *to sneeze*] *A sneeze, a sneezing*: Cic.

Stērōpe, ēs, f., *Στερόπη* (*Lightning*). *Sterope*; *one of the Pleiades*.

Stērōpes, is, m., *Στερόπης* (*Lightner*). *Steropes*; *a Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*.

stergū-inum, i, (-inūm, ī), n. [= *stercul-inum*; fr. *stercul-us*] (*A thing belonging to Sterculus*; hence) *A dung-pit, laystall, mizen*. **I.** Prop.: Phaed.; Cat. **II.** Fig.: *As a term of reproach*: Plant.

Stertinūus, ī, m. *Stertinius*; *a Stoic philosopher*. — Hence, **Sertini-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Sertinius*.

stert-o, ūi (*acc. to Prisc.*), *no sup.,*

ère, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to *δαρδ-άνω*]
To snore: diem totum stertebat, Hor.

Stēsichōrus, i, m., Στήσιχος (Chorus exhibitor or leader). *Stēsichorus*, a Greek lyric poet of Iliera, whose real name was *Tisias*.

Stēnēlus, i, m., Στένελος (Strong or Mighty One). *Stēnēlus*, 1. King of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.—Hence, **Stēnēl-ēlus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Stēnēlus*; *Stēnēlus*: hostis, i. e. Eurystheus, Ov.—2. King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus.—Hence, **Stēnēl-ēlus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Stēnēlus*; *Stēnēl-ēlus*.—b. **Stēnēl-ēis**, idis, adj. f. Of, or belonging to, *Stēnēlus*: volucris, i. e. Cycnus, Ov.—3. One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.—4. A Rutulian, slain by *Pallas*.

Stictē, ēs, f. [στικτός, spotted] *Stictē*; one of *Actaeon's* hounds: Ov.

stigma, ātis, n.=στίγμα (a prick, puncture). I. Prop.: A mark burned in, a brand (impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace): Suet. II. Fig.: A mark of disgrace, a stigma: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stigmatē*.

stigmātias, æ, m.=στιγματίας. One who is branded: Cic.

stir-la, æ, f. [for stir-la; akin to stir-la] A drop (a dense, viscous drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop): Cic.

still-y-cid-ium, ī, n. [for still-i-cad-ium; fr. still-a; (i); cad-o] (A drop-falling; hence) I. Gen.: A liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: Lucr. II. Esp.: Falling rain, rain-water (falling from the eaves of houses): Cic.

still-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [still-a] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: Of liquids: To drop, drip, trickle, distil: sparsos stillanti rore capillos, Ov. B. Meton.: To drop or drip with a liquid: stillantem præ se pugionem tuit, Cic. II. Act.: To cause to drop, let fall in drops; to drop, distil: ex oculis rorem, Hor.

stilus (**sty-**), i, m.=στυλος. (An upright, pointed body; hence) I. Gen.: A stake, pale: Hirt. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: A style (used by the Romans for writing on wax-tablets; pointed, and usually made of iron): stilum vertere, to turn the style, i. e. to erase what one has written, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. A setting down in writing; a composing, composition; manner of writing, mode of composition, style in writing: Cic.—2. A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: Pl.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. styli*.

stimūla-tio, ōnis, f. [stimul(a)-o] A pricking on; incitement, stimulation: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimulation*.

stimūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [stimul-us] I. Prop.: To prick with anything sharp: equos, Val. Max. II. Fig.: A. To goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: te conscientia stimulant malefactorum tuorum, Cic.—B.

To rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate, etc.: Of persons or things: injuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stimuler*.

stimūlus, i, m. [for stig-mulus; fr. *stiv*, root of *στίζω*, to prick] (The pricking thing; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.: Cic.; Tib.—b. Prop.: Advorsum stimulum calcare, To kick against the pricks: Ter.—b. Fig.: a. A sting, torment: Cic.—(b) A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus: Cic.—2. Milit. t.: A pointed stake (concealed beneath the surface of the ground to repel hostile troops): Cæs. **sting**-u-o, perf. and sup. not found, *uero*, 3. v. a. [id.] (Prop.: To prick or scratch out a thing; Meton.): To quench, extinguish: ignes, Lucr.

stipā-tio, ōnis, f. [stip(a)-o] 1. a. Prop.: A crowding or pressing together: Pl.—b. Meton.: Of things: A dense mass, etc.: Sen.—2. a. Prop.: A crowding around, or a closely surrounding, a person: Cic.—b. Meton.: A crowd, multitude, throng: Pl.

stipā-tor, ōris, m. [stip(a)-o] 1. An attendant of a nobleman, etc.: Hor.—2. Plur.: a. Attendants, train, suite, retinue, etc.: Cic.—b. Body-guards: Just.

stipend-i-ārius, a, um, adj. [stipendi-um] 1. Of, or belonging to, tribute; liable to impose or contribution; tributary: civitas, Cæs.—As Subst.: **stipendiarii**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Tributaries* (in money; but vectigales in kind): Cic.—2. Milit. t.: Receiving pay, serving for pay, hired, stipendiary: Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipendiaire*.

stipend-ium, ī, n. [for stipend-ium; fr. stipis, stip-is; pend-o] (A paying stipis; hence) I. Polit. t.: A. Prop.: A tax, impost, tribute, contribution (payable in money; but vectigal in kind): Cæs. B. Meton.: Tribute, dues: Cat.; Hor. II. Milit. t.: A. Prop.: Pay, stipend: Liv. B. Meton.: 1. a. Gen.: Military service: Cic.; Tac.—b. Esp.: Military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign: Hirt.; Tac.—2. In civil matters: Service: Sen.

stipes, itis, m. [akin to *στύπος*] I. Prop.: A log, stock, post, trunk of a tree: Cæs. II. Fig.: As a term of contempt: Log, stock, post: Cic. III. Meton.: A tree: Ov.

stip-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to *στειβ-ω*, "to tread down," "stamp tight;" hence] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To crowd together, press together, compress: liquentia mella Stipant (sc. apes), Virg. B. Esp.: With Acc. of personal pron., and Abl. of thing: To surround one's self closely with anything: custodum gregibus seu quum se stipat (sc. mulier) euntem, Prop. II. Meton.: A. To press, cram, stuff, or fill full of a thing: curia quam Patribus fuerit stipata verendis, Ov.—B. With persons as objects: To surround, encompass, environ; to attend or accompany in large numbers: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. (with-

out Object) magnā stipante catervā, Virg. III. Fig.: To surround, etc.: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, Cic. **stip-s**, stipis (Nom. does not occur, although *stips* is assumed by Var.), f. [akin to stip-o] (The thing pressed together; hence) A gift, donation, contribution, given in small coin: Cic.

stipul-a, æ, f. dim. [stipul-us, firm, strong] (The firm thing; hence) An (upright) stalk, stem, blade, haulm of corn, reeds, etc.: Virg.; Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipule*.

stipulā-tio, ōnis, f. [stipul(a)-or] Law t.: A covenanting; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipulation*.

stipulātūm-cūla, æ, f. dim. [for stipulation-cula; fr. stipulatio, stipulation-is] A little, insignificant promise or stipulation: Cic.

stipulor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. [etym. dub.] Law t.: To demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate: Cic. K. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Promised: pecunia, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stipuler*.

stir-la, æ, f. [prob. akin to Gr. *στερ-ός*, *στρογγύς*] (The firm, hard, or fixed, thing; hence) A frozen drop; an icedrop, icicle: Virg.

stirp-itus, adv. [stirpis, stirp-is] (Prop.: From the root; Fig.) Utterly: errorum stirpit extrahere, Cic.

stirps, pis, f. (sometimes, but rarely, m.) [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk; a root: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. Of vegetables: 1. A plant, shrub: Cic.—2. A shoot, sprout: Lucr.—B. Of persons: 1. A stem, stock, race, family, lineage: Cic.—2. Like Eng. *scion*=Offspring, descendant, progeny: Liv.; Virg. III. Fig.: Source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause, etc.: Cic.

st-iva, æ, f. [akin to st-o] (The standing, or erect, thing; hence) A plough-handle: Virg.

stloppus, i, m. [onomatop.] A slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers.

st-o, stēti, stātum, stāre (Perf., stēterunt, Virg.), i. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *stHā*; Gr. *στᾶν*, *στέμναι*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To stand; to stand still, remain standing: noli stare, Plaut.: quæ (sc. signa) multos annos ad valvas Junonis steterunt, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) quid agitur? Pa. Statur, Ter. B. Esp.: 1. To stand firm; to last, remain, continue: stantibus Hierosolymis, Cic.—2. To remain, tarry, linger anywhere: stat cito cuius mercabillis are, Ov.—3. Milit. t.: a. To stand in the ranks or under arms; to fight: in acie, Hirt.—b. To stand firm in fight, stand one's ground, maintain the contest: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—4. Nautical t.: To be, lie, or ride at anchor: Virg.; Liv.—5. Of servants: To stand, wait, attend: Ter.; Suet.—6. Of buildings, etc.: To stand finished, be built: Ov.—7. To stand up, stand upright; to stick up, bristle up, etc.: stet-

erunt comæ, Virg.—8. *To stand out with, be thick with, full of anything*: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. **II.** Meton.: Of a battle, etc.: *To last, hold out, continue*: Liv. **III.** Fig.: A. Gen.: *To stand*: utinam res publica stisset, quo cæperat, statim, Cic.—Particular phrase: *Stare per aliquem or aliquid, To stand to one's account; to be chargeable or owing to anyone; to lie at one's door or be one's fault*: Ter.; Cæs.; Suet. **B.** Esp.: 1. *To stand one's ground, stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist*: mstante, Cic.—Particular expression: Stat, etc., sententia, aliquid, or simply stat, etc. (aliquid). *The determination stands or holds good*, I (thou, he, etc.), am determined: Cic.; Liv.—2. *To maintain the contest*: Cic.—3. *Dramatic t.t.*: *To stand, i.e. to please, take*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor.—4. *Of time*: *To stand still, stop*: Ov.—5. *To stand by, adhere to, a person or thing*: Cic.; Liv.—6. *Of price*: *To stand one in, to come to, to cost*: Liv.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ester, être, (old) ster.

Stoic-e, adv. [Stoic-us] Like a Stoic, Stoically: agere, Cic.

Stoic-ida, æ, m. [id.] (Son of a Stoic) Stoicida; a nickname of a voluptuary, who gave himself out for a Stoic: Juv.

Stoicus, a, um, adj., Στωικός. Of, or belonging to, the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics; Stoic: libelli, Hor.—As Subst.: Stoicus, i, m. (sc. philosophus) A Stoic philosopher; a Stoic: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. Stoiqûe.

stōla, æ, f. = στολή: 1. A long female upper garment, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles; a robe, gown, stole: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of a voluptuary: For men: A dress: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. étole.

stōl-ātus, a, um, adj. [stol-a] (Provided with a stola; hence) Dressed in or wearing a stola: Script. ap. Suet.

stōl-id-e, ade. [stōl-id-us] Stupidly, stolidly: stolidè creditur, Liv. (Comp.) stolidus, Amm.

stōl-id-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the stolidus; hence) Dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity: Flor.

stōl-id-us, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]; but prob. akin to Sanscrit root STHAL = STILA, stare] (Standing still; hence) 1. Mentally: Dull, senseless, doltish, obtuse, stupid, stolid: andacia, Tac.: (Sup.) vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov.—2. Ineffective, inoperative: (Comp.) nihil est stolidius, Plaut.

stōm-āch-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [stomach-us] 1. Neut.: *To be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry or out of humour; to fume, fret*: quum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. **II.** Act.: *To be angry or vexed at*: stomachor omnia, Cic.

stōm-āch-ōs-i-us, comp. adv. [stomach-os-us] More or very angrily, peevishly: Cic.

stōm-āch-ōs-us, a, um, adj. [stomach-us] (Full of stomachus; hence)

Wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humoured, peevish, pettish, choleric: eques, Hor.: (Comp.) stomachosiores literæ, Cic.

stōm-āch-us, i, m. = στόμαχος. **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus*: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach*: Cic. **III.** Fig.: A. In a good sense: *Taste, liking*: Cic.—B. In a bad sense: *Dislike, dislike to anything; displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning anything: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) stomach, (mod.) estomac.

stōr-ēa, æ, f. [etym. dub.]; prps. akin to στρο-έννυμι, to spread out] A mat or covering made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Cæs.

strābo, ōnis, m. = στραβών. That has oblique, distorted eyes, i.e. one who squints strongly, a squinter: Cic.

strā-g-es, is, f. [STRA, root of sterno; v. sterno tūc.] **I.** Prop.: A. Gen.: A throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: Virg.; Liv. **B.** Esp.: A mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage: Cic.; Virg. **II.** Fig.: Overthrow, destruction, etc.: Cic.

strā-gū-lus, a, um, adj. [id.] Covering, covering over: vestis, a bed- or couch-covering; a bed- or couch-hanging; a coverlet, rug, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: strāgū-lum, i, n. (sc. vesti-mentum): 1. A bed- or couch-covering, coverlet: Cic.—2. A covering for a corpse: Suet.

strā-men, inis, n. [id.] (The thing spread out; hence) Straw, litter: Ov.

strām-ent-ic-us (-ītus), a, um, adj. [strament-um] Of straw, straw-: Hirt.

strā-ment-um, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] 1. (The thing spread out; hence) Straw, litter: Cæs.—2. (The covering thing; hence) For animals: A cloth, cover, rug, housing, etc.: Cæs. **strām-in-ūs**, a, um, adj. [strament, stramin-is] Of, or belonging to, straw; made of straw, straw-: Ov.

strangū-l-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. = στραγγαλ-ῶ. **I.** Prop.: *To throttle, choke, suffocate, strangle, etc.*: patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *To torment, torture*: strangulat inclusus dolor atque exæstuat intus, Ov.

strangūr-ia, æ, f. = στραγγουρία. A painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. strangurie.

strā-t-a, æ, f. [STRA, root of sterno] (The paved thing; hence) A paved route: Entr.

strātēgē-ma, ātis, n. = στρατήγημα. A piece of generalship, stratagem: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. stratagème.

strā-tum, i, n. [STRA, root of sterno] 1. (The thing spread, arranged, or prepared; hence) A bed, couch: Liv.; Virg.—2. (The covering thing; hence) a. A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster; also, collectively, bedding: Lucr.; Suet.—b. A pavement: Lucr.—c. A housing, saddle, cloth for horses, etc.: Liv.

strā-tūra, æ, f. [id.] A paving, pavement: Suet.

strā-tus, a, um, P. of ster-no, through root STRA.

strē-na, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: A sign, prognostic, omen, etc.: Plaut. **II.** Meton.: A gift, or present, given as a new year's gift: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. étrenne.

strēnū-e, adv. [strenu-us] Briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously arma capere, Cic.: (Sup.) strenuissime, Veg.

strēnū-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the strenuus; hence) Nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity: Ov.

strēn-ū-us, a, um, adj. [akin to στρον-ῖς] 1. In a good sense: Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous, vivacious, etc.: homo, Cic.: (Comp.) strenuior, Plaut.: (Sup.) strenuissimus quisque, Sall.: (with Gen.) strenuus militiæ, Tac.—2. In a bad sense: Turbulent, restless, pushing forward: mali et strenui, Tac.

strēp-it-o, perf. and sup. prps. not found, āre, i. v. n. intens. [strep-o] To make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc.: inter se foliis strepitant (sc. corvi), Virg.

strēp-it-us, ūs, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: A clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.; a noise, din, etc.: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Meton.: A (measured regular) sound: citharæ, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) strépîle.

strēp-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Neut.: To make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc.: Virg. **II.** Act.: To cry or call out aloud; to bawl, vociferate: hæc quum sub ipso vallo portique streperet, Liv.

stric-tim, adv. [for strig-tim; fr. strig(n)-o] **I.** Prop.: Straitly, closely, strictim attondere, i.e. close to the skin, Plaut. **II.** Fig.: A. Gen.: Slightly, superficially: aspiciere, Cic. **B.** Esp.: Of speech: Brevity, cursorily, summarily: dicere, Cic.

stric-tūra, æ, f. [for strig-tura; fr. id.] (Prop.: A contracting, contraction; Meton.) 1. A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron: Pl.—2. A mass of red-hot iron: Virg.

stric-tus (for strig-tus), a, um: 1. P. of strig(n)-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.: (Sup.) strictissima janua, Ov.—b. Meton.: Of the atmosphere: Severe, cold: (Comp.) strictior aura, Aus.—c. Fig.: Of language: Brief, concise, terse: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) stret: (mod.) strict, étiqué, étroit.

strid-eo, i, no sup., ēre, 2.; and **strid-o**, di, no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. (both forms equally in use) [akin to τριζω] To make or utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating, or creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, buzz: stridentia tingunt Æra lacu, Virg.: bellua horrendum stridentis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. strider.

strid-or, ōris, m. [strid-eo] A harsh, shrill, hissing, grating, or creaking sound: a creaking, hissing, buzzing.

whizzing, whistling, etc.: Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence, Fr. *striduler*.

strid-ulus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Creaking, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous*: cornus (i. e. hasta), Virg.

strig-ilis, is, f. [stri(n)-g-] *A scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin; a *strigit*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strigille, étrille*.

strig-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. strig-, strig-is] (Full of, or abounding in, strig; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lean, lank, thin, meagre*: (Comp.) *strigiosores equi*, Liv.: (Sup.) *strigosissimus corpus*, Col. **II.** Fig.: Of an orator: *Ménagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic.

strin(g)-o, strinx-, strictum, string-ere, 3. v. a. [akin to στρίγγω] **I.** Prop.: To draw tight, to bind or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, etc.: *stricta matutino frigore vulnera*, Liv. **II.** Meton. **A.** To touch, touch upon; to touch lightly or slightly; to graze: *metas rotā*, Ov.—**B.** To pull or strip off; to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune, etc.: *folia ex arboribus*, Cæs.—**C.** Of a sword, etc.: To unsheath, draw from the sheath or scabbard, bare, etc.: Liv.; Virg. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: To compress, abridge: Quint.—**B.** 1. Gen.: To touch, move, affect: *animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago*, Virg.—**2.** Esp.: To affect painfully; to wound, pain: *pectora*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étrindre*.

string-or, ōris, m. [string-o] *A touching, touch, shock*: aqua!, Lucr.

1. strix, strigis, f. = στρίγξ: The screecher, a screech-owl: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *strige*.

2. strix, igris, f. [etym. dub.] *A furrow, channel, groove, ruts*: Vitr. **strōpha**, æ, f. = στρόφη (a turning; hence) *A trick, artifice*: Pl.; Phaed.

Strōphādes, um, f., Στροφάδες (The turning things). *Strōphades*; two islands off the coast of Messenia, the fabled residence of the Harpies (now *Strophadia* or *Strivati*).

strōphum, ū, n. = στρόφιον (a twisted thing). *A band, breastband, stay*: Cat.

struc-ta, ōrum, n. [struo, through root STRUC] *Buildings, erections, constructions*: Lucr.

struc-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** *A builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic.—**2.** *One who spreads the table or serves up food and carves; a server, carver*: Juv.

struc-tūra, æ, f. [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: Pl. **B.** Esp.: *An architectural fitting together; a building or erecting; mode of building; construction*: Cæs.; Liv. **II.** Meton.: *A building, erection, structure*: Cæs. **III.** Fig.: Of language: *An arrangement, order, structure*: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *structure*.

struc-tus, a, um, P. of struo, through root STRUC.

strū-es, is, f. [stru-o] **I.** Gen.: *A heap, pile, of things put together*:

Cic.; Liv. **II.** Esp.: *Relig. t. t. : A heap of little offering-cakes*: Ov.

strū-ma, æ, f. [id.] (The piled up, or raised, thing; hence) *A scrofulous tumour, struma*: Cels.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumes*.

strūm-ōsus, a, um, adj. [strum-a] Full of, or abounding in, struma; having a struma; scrofulous; strumous: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *strumeux*.

strū-o, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. [root STRUC, akin to Sanscrit root srgi sternere; Gr. στρογγύω] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: To place one thing by or upon another in regular order; to pile up, etc.: *frugum ordine*, Cic.: *ad sidera montes*, Ov. **B.** Esp.: **1.** (To make by joining together; hence) **A.** To build, erect, construct: *domos*, Hor.—**b.** To fabricate, make, construct, manufacture, etc.: *tubas*, Prop.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating: **A.** Of meals, banquets, etc.: To set in order, arrange: Tac.—**b.** Of troops, etc.: (As) To arrange, draw up, form, etc.: Cæs.; Virg.—**(b)** Pass. in reflexive force: To draw itself, etc., up; to take its, etc., station: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To join together; compound, compose: Quint.—**B.** To prepare something detrimental: To cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc.: *odium in alios*, Cic.—**C.** To order, arrange, dispose, regulate: *verba*, Cic.

Strymon, ōnis, m., Στρυμών. **I.** Prop.: *The Strymon; a river of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia (now Struma)*.—Hence, **Strýmōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Strymon; Strymonian. **II.** Meton.: *Thrace*: Stat.—Hence, **A.** **Strýmōn-ius**, a, um, adj. Thracian.—**B.** **Strýmōn-is**, ūdis, f. *A Thracian woman*.

stīd-ō, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to σπουδ-η, σπουδ-άζω, to speed, haste; hence] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Gen.: To be eager or zealous; to take pains, busy one's self, or strive; to apply one's self to or pursue some course of action, etc.: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic. (with Gen.) qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, troubles himself about you, Script. ap. Cic. **B.** Esp.: **1.** To be zealous for anyone; to be friendly, attached, or favourable to; to favour: ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic.—**2.** To apply one's self to learning; to study: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. **II.** Act.: To be eager, zealous, or take pains about a thing; to busy one's self with, to strive after: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étudier*.

stīdīōs-e, adv. [studios-us] *Eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously*: curare, Cic. (Comp.) studiosius, id. (Sup.) studiosissime, id.

stīdī-ōsus, a, um, adj. [studi-um] (Full of studium; hence) **1.** Full of, or abounding in, zeal; eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after anything; fond, or studious, of anything: homo valde studiosus, Cic. (with Gen., or Gerund in di) venandi aut pilæ, id.;

(Comp.) studiosiores, Var.—**2.** Zealous for anyone; partial, friendly, attached, devoted to, etc.: (Sup.) extimatiois mee studiosissimus, Cic.—**3.** Devoted to study or learning, learned, studious: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *studieux*.

stīd-um, ū, n. [stud-e] **1.** Gen.: *A busy one's self about, or application to, a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavour, study*: Cic.; Hor. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Zeal for anyone; good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favour, kindness, etc.: Cic.—**B.** Application to learning or studying, study: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *étude*.

stult-e, ade. [stult-us] *Foolishly, silly*: facere, Plaut. (Comp.) stultus, Liv.: (Sup.) stultissime, Cic.

stult-itia, æ, f. [stult-us] (The quality of the stultus; hence) *Folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sottise*.

stul-tus, a, um, adj. [akin to stolidus] *Foolish, simple, silly, fatuous, etc.* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: auditor, Cic. (Comp. and Sup.) nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut.—As Subst.: stultus, l. m. (sc. homo) *A foolish person a fool*: Ter. **II.** Fig.: Of things: facinus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stol*.

stūpa, æ, v. stuppa.

stūp-ē-fācio, feci, factum, facere, 3. v. a.—Pass.: **stup-e-o** (e)lo, factus sum, fieri [stup-eo] (e)lo; facio) To make stupid or senseless; to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupéfier*.

stup-e-o, ūi, n. sup., ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to στύψ-ος, a stump, block] **I.** Neut.: (To become a stump or block; hence) **A.** Prop.: To be struck senseless; to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck agast; to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied, etc.: dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno, Virg. **B.** Meton.: Of things: To be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a standstill, to stop: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov.—**C.** Fig.: To be brought to a standstill, to stop: stupeuit ita seditione, Liv. **II.** Act.: (To become a stump or block, at something; hence) To be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at anything: pars stupet innoxæ donum extitiale Minervæ, Virg.

stup-e-sco, n. perf. grow up, scēre, 3. v. n. incho. [stup-e-o] To grow astonished, become amazed: Cic.

stūpēsus, a, um, v. stuppensus. **stūpīd-itas**, ātis, f. [stupid-us] (The quality of the stupidus; hence) *Senselessness, dullness, stupidity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupidité*.

stūp-īdus, a, um, adj. [stup-e-o] *Struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid*: Ter.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *stupide*.

stūp-or, ōris, m. [id.] **1.**: **a.** *Astonishment, amazement, wonder, wonderment*: Claud.: Just.—**b.** *Stupor, stupefaction in mind, feeling, etc.*: Cic.—**c.**: (a) Prop.: *Dullness, insensibility*:

ity, stupidity: Cic.—(b) Meton.: *A dull, stupid person; a simpleton, noodle, fool*: Cat.—2. *Numbness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. stupeur*.

stūppa (stūpa), *æ, f.* = στύπη (στύπη). *The coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oakum*: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) stoupe*; (mod.) *étoupe*.

stūpp-ēus (stūp-), *a, um, adj.* [stūpp-a] *Made or consisting of tow; vincula*, Virg.

stūprā-tor, *ōris, m.* [stūpr(a)-o] *A defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Suet.

stūpr-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [stūpr-um] *I. Gen.: To defile; pulvinar*, Cic. *II. Esp.: To dishonour by unchastity; to debauch*: Cic.

stūprum, *i, n.* [etym. dub.] *I. Gen.: Defilement, dishonour*: Fest. *II. Esp.: A Prop.: Dishonour, disgrace by unchastity of any sort; debauchery, violation*: Cic.; Hor. *B. Meton.: A paramour, etc.*: Prop.

¶ Hence, *Fr. stupre*.

stūlus, *i, v. stilus*.

Stymphālus, *i, m.; -um, i, n.*, Στυμφάλος, *Stymphalus or Stymphalum*: *a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of certain odious birds of prey, which were finally destroyed by Hercules*.—Hence, *1. Stymphāl-ius* (-Ieus), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Stymphalus; Stymphalian*.—2. *Stymphāl-is*, *īdis, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Stymphalus; Stymphalian*: unde, *Ov.*

Styx, Stýgis and Stýgos, *f.*, Στῆξ (*The hateful or detested thing*). *Styx*: 1. *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death*.—2. *A Prop.: A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore*.—Hence, *Stýg-ius*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian*.—b. *Meton.: (a) The infernal regions, the lower world*: Virg.—Hence, *Styg-ius*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the lower world; infernal*.—(b) *Death, destruction, by means of anything; poison*: Sen.—Hence, *Styg-ius*, *a, um, adj.* *Deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful, etc.*: vis, Virg.

Suād-a, *æ, f.* [suād-eo] (*Persuader*) *Suado or Persuasion; a goddess*.

suādē-lia, *æ, f.* [suadeo] *I. Prop.: Exhortation, suasion, persuasion*: Plaut.

II. Meton.: Personified: Suadela or Persuasion; as a goddess.

suād-ō, *suāsī, suāsūm, suādēre* (scanned as a trisyll., stādēt, Lucr.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [from same root as suavis; cf. suavis init.] *I. Gen.: To advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade*: A. Prop.: 1. *Neut.*: non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic.; aliquid, id.—2. *Act.*: pacem, Cic.; Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri Suavi, Virg. *B. Fig.*: Of things: 1. *Neut.*: suadet fames, Virg.—2. *Act.*: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. *II. Esp.*: Polit. *t.t.*: *To recommend, advocate, support, speak in favour of a proposed law or bill*: rogationem, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) suader*.

suā-sio, *ōnis, f.* [for suad-sio; fr. suad-eo] *I. Gen.: A counselling, ad-*

vice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion: Gell. *II. Esp.*: A. Politic. *t.t.*: *A recommending, advocacy of a proposed law*: Cic.—B. Rhetor. *t.t.*: *The suatory species of eloquence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) suasion*.

suā-sor, *ōris, m.* [for suad-sor; fr. id.] *I. Gen.: One who exhorts, advises, or persuades; an adviser, counsellor, persuader*: Cic. *II. Esp.*: Politic. *t.t.*: *One who recommends or advocates a proposed law*: Cic.

suā-sus (for suad-sus), *a, um, P.* of suad-eo.

suāv-ē-ōl-ens (also written separately), *entis, adj.* [suav-is; (e); ol-eo] *Sweet-smelling, fragrant*: amaracus, Cat.

suāv-i-dīc-us, *a, um, adj.* [suavis; (i); dic-o] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

suāv-i-lōquēnt-ia, *æ, f.* [suavis; (i); loquens, loquent-is] *Sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suāv-i-lōqu-us, *a, um, adj.* [suavis; (i); loqu-or] *Sweet-spoken*: Lucr.

suāv-ō-lum (sāvio-), *i, n. dim.* [suaviūm, (unconfr. Gen.) suavio-i] *A little kiss*: Cat.

suāv-i-or (sāvi-), *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a.* [suavi-um] *To kiss*: Cic.

suā-vis, *e, adj.* [for suad-vis; akin to Sanscrit svād-u, from the Sanscrit root svAD, "gustare," "delibare," i.e. also akin to Gr. ἡδ-υς, ἡδ-υς] *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful*: odor, Cic.; amicitia, id. (*Comp.*) suavior, Plaut. (*Sup.*) suavissimus gustus, Pl.—*Adverbial expression*: Suave, Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. suave*.

suāv-itas, *ātis, f.* [suavis] (*The quality of the suavis; hence*) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. suavité*.

suāv-iter, *adv.* [id.] *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: blandiri, Cic. (*Sup.*) literæ suavisime scriptæ, id.

suāv-ītudo, *inis, f.* [id.] (*The quality of the suavis; hence*) *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*: Anct. Her.

suāv-ium (sāv-), *i, n. [id.]* (*The sweet or delightful thing; hence*) *A kiss, a love-kiss*: Cic.

sub, *præp. c. Acc. and Abl.* [akin to Sanscrit up-a, Gr. ὑπ-er] *I. With Abl.*: A. Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing is situated: Under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terrâ, Cic.: sub curru, Hor. *B. Meton.*: 1. *a.*: Of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood anything is situated: Under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before: sub monte cedit, Cæs.—b. Of objects situated below: From beneath, from under: sub terrâ erepsisti, Plaut.—2. Of time: In, within, during, at, by: sub protectione, Cæs.: sub luce, Ov.—3. In other relations, where existence under, or in the immediate vicinity of, anything may be conceived: Under, beneath: sub sarcinis, Cæs. *C. Fig.*: 1. Under, beneath: sub nomine pacis

bellum latet, Cic.—2. Beneath, at, before: classum sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor.—3. *a.* Beneath, under, both of persons and things: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub iudice is est, Hor.—b. Under, i. e. on the condition, penalty, etc.: of sub poenâ mortis, Suet.—c. Under the effects of: exhalans sub vulnere vitam, Ov. *II. With Acc.*: A. Prop.: Of place: To point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc.: Under, below, beneath: tum sub jugum mittere, Cæs. *B. Meton.*: 1. Of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighbourhood, anything comes, or near to which it extends: Under, below, beneath, near to, close to, up to, towards, etc.: arat finem sub utrunque colonus, Hor.—2. Of time, denoting a close approximation: a. Before: Towards, about: sub noctem, Cæs.—b. After: Immediately after, just after, immediately upon: sub eas (sc. literas) statim recitate sunt tue, Cic.—3. In other relations, in which a coming under anything may be conceived: sub manū submittere, Hirt. *C. Fig.*: Under, beneath: quæ sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. *III.* In composition: A. The b remains unchanged before vowels and before b, d, f, l, n, s, t, v. Before the remaining consonants (c, f, g, m, p, r) it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of ob, ad, in, etc. Before some words commencing with c, p, t, it assumes the form sus, by the rejection of the b from a collateral form sub (analog. to abs); e.g. suspicio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, etc. Before a, with a following consonant, there remains merely su in the words suspicio, suspicio, suspiro; cf. however, subterno, substituto, substo, substruo, etc.—B. Signification: 1. P. Prop.: Of locality: Under, beneath, below, underneath: suppono, suffero.—2. Fig.: Of rank, degree, amount, size, subjection, order, etc.: Under: subdoceo.—3. Meton.: a. Of locality: (a) A Gen.: From below, or beneath: subeco.—(b) Esp.: Pregn.: Up, upwards: subvolo, succingo.—(c) From within: suspiro.—(c) Towards, up to, etc.: succurro, suggredior.—(d) Underneath, at the foot of anything: subjaceo.—(e) Close to, beside, near: suburbanus.—(f) Close after, behind: subsequor.—(g) Behind: subsecutus.—(h) At the end: subjungo.—b. Of time: (a) During, in the course of, by: subdiu.—(b) Near, towards the approach of: subluceans.—(c) After: subsecundarius.—(d) In conversations, etc.: After, in reply, snoclando.—(e) Close: subinde.—c. Of degree: (a) Somewhat, a little, slightly: subarsuens, subagrestis.—(b) Under, not quite: suppar.—(c) In a lower or smaller degree; into small parts, etc.: subdistingo, subdivido.—(d) To denote what is small, slight, thin, or fine: subtilis.—d. Of manner: In an under-hand or private way; secretly: surripio.—e. Of substitution: In the place of:

subdo.—*f.* Of succession: *Next, second*: **subhæres**.—*g.* With force of simple word prevailing: **suborno** no. II., **suppleo**. ¶ Hence, *Fr. sous*.

subabsurde, *adv.* [subabsurd-us] *Somehow absurdly*: **Cic.**

sub-absurdus, *a, um, adj.* *Somehow or rather absurd*: **Cic.**

sub-accūsō, **accūsāvī**, **accūsātum**, **accūsāre**, *l. v. a.* *To blame or accuse somehow*: **Cic.**

subac-tio, **ōnis**, *f.* [for subag-tio; *fr.* subig-o; through true root SUBAG] *Preparation, discipline*: **Cic.**

subac-tus (for subag-tus), *a, um, P.* of subig-o, through *id.*

sub-erātus, *a, um, adj.* *That has copper underneath, i. e. inside*: **Pers.**

sub-āgrestis, *e, adj.* *Somehow rustic, rather boorish*: **Cic.**

sub-āl-aris, *e, adj.* [sub; al-a] *That is under the arms; placed or carried under the arms*: **telum**, **Nep.**

sub-āmarus, *a, um, adj.* *Somehow bitter, bitterish*: **Cic.**

sub-arrō-ganter, *adv.* *Somehow proudly or arrogantly*: **Cic.**

sub-auscultō, **auscultāvī**, **auscultātum**, **auscultāre**, *l. v. a.* *To listen secretly, to eavesdrop*: **Cic.**

sub-bībo, **bībī**, *prps.* *no sup.* **bīb-ere**, *3. v. a.* *To drink a little, to tipple*: **Plaut.**; **Suet.**

subc., *v. suoc.*

sub-dēbilis, *e, adj.* *Somehow feeble*: **Suet.**

sub-dēbilis-tus, *a, um, adj.* [sub; debilit(a)-o] *Somehow enfeebled or discouraged, rather spiritless*: **Cic.**

sub-dēficio, **dēfēcī**, **dēfēctum**, **dēfēc-ere**, *3. v. n.* *To fail somewhat*: **Curt.**

sub-difficilis, *e, adj.* *Somehow difficult*: **questio**, **Cic.**

sub-diffido, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, **diffid-ere**, *3. v. n.* *To be somewhat distrustful*: **Cic.**

subd-ītivus, *a, um, adj.* [subd-o] *Substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: **Cic.**

subd-īto, *perf.* and *sup.* *prps.* *not found*, **āre**, *l. v. a.* *intens.* [id.] *To afford, supply, furnish*: **Lucr.**

subd-ītus, *a, um, P.* of subd-o.

sub-do, **dādi**, **dītum**, **dēre**, *3. v. a. I.* *A. Prop.* **1.** *Gen.* *To put, place, set, or lay under*: **ignem**, **Cic.** **calcaria equo**, **Liv.**—**2.** *Esp.* *With Personal pron.* *To place one under, to throw one's self beneath*: **Ov.** **B. Fig.** **1.** *To bring under, subject, subdue*: **subdidit Oceanum scoptris**, **Claud.**—**2.** *To expose*: **rem casibus**, **Pl.**—**3.** *To bring on, furnish, supply, to yield, afford*: **ingenio stimulos**, **Ov.** **II.** *A. Gen.* *To put in the place of another person or thing; to substitute*: **iudicem in meum locum**, **Cic.** **B. Esp.** *(To put something spurious in the place of another person or thing; hence)* **1.** *To substitute falsely*: **me subditum appellat**, **Liv.**—**2.** *Of a will.* *To forge*: **Tac.**—**3.** *To counterfeit, make up*: **crimina maiestatis**, **Tac.**

sub-dōcēo, *perf.* and *sup.* *prps.* *not found*, **dōc-ere**, *2. v. a.* *(To teach under*

another; hence) *To teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher*: **Cic.**

subdōl-e, *adv.* [subdol-us] *Somehow craftily or deceitfully*: **Cic.**

sub-dōlus, *a, um, adj.* *Somehow crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive, or deceitful*: **Sall.**; **Tac.**

sub-dōbīto, *perf.* and *sup.* *not found*, **āre**, *l. v. a.* *To be a little doubtful or undecided; to have some hesitation*: **Cic.**

sub-dūco, **duxi**, **ductum**, **dūc-ere** (*Perf. sync.* **subduxī**, **Ter.**), *3. v. a. I.* *Without the idea of removal*: **A. Gen. *To draw, or pull, up; to lift up, raise*: **tunicas**, **Hor.** **B. Esp.** *Naut.* *t. t.* *To draw, or haul up, on land*: **naves**, **Cæs.**; **classen**, **Cic.** **II.** *With the idea of removal implied*: **A. Prop.** **1.** *Gen.* *To draw away from, to withdraw, remove, etc.*: **cibum alicui**, **Cic.**—**2.** *Esp.* *a. Milit.* *t. t.* *To draw off forces from one position to another*: **Liv.**—**b. Naut. *t. t.* *Of sails*: *To take in, or furl*: **Hirt.**—**c.** *To take away secretly or by stealth; to steal*: **post ignem ætheræa domo Subductum**, **Hor.**—**d.** *With Acc.* of Personal pron.: *To withdraw one's self stealthily, to take one's self off by stealth, to steal away*: **Ter.**; **Cic.** **B. Fig.** **1.** *a.* *Of an account*: *To draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate, or balance* (by subtracting one set of items from another): **Plaut.**; **Cic.**—**b.** *Subducere rationem*, *To deliberate, calculate*: **Cic.**—**Particular phrase**: **Subducunt aliquid habere**, *To have deliberated upon, or calculated, something*: **Cic.**—**2.** *Of things*: *With Acc.* of Personal pron. or *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To withdraw itself, etc.*: **Pl.**; **Virg.******

subduc-tio, **ōnis**, *f.* [subduc-o] **1.** *Naut.* *t. t.* *A hauling ashore of a ship*: **Cæs.**—**2.** *A reckoning*: **Cic.**

subduc-tus, *a, um, P.* of subduc-o.

sub-dūrus, *a, um, adj.* *Somehow hard, harsh*: **Cic.**

sub-ēdo, **ēdi**, **ēsum** or **estum**, **ēd-ere**, *3. v. a.* *To eat, waste, or wear away, below*: **scopulum**, **Ov.**

sub-ēo, **ēi**, **ētum**, **ēre**, *v. n.* and *a. I.* *Naut.* **A.** **1.** *Prop.* **A. Gen.** *To go, or come, under, below, or beneath*: **quum luna sub orbem solis subisset**, **Liv.**; **pars ingenti subiere feretro**, **Virg.**—**b. Esp.** *To enter a place, etc.*: **Hirt.**; **Virg.**—**2.** *Fig.* *To come into the mind; to occur, suggest itself, etc.*: **subiit cari genitoris imago**, **Virg.**—**B.** **1.** *Prop.* *To go towards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach*: **muro**, **Virg.**; **subeundum erat ad hostes**, **Liv.**—**2.** *Fig.* *To approach, draw near, esp. with stealth; to advance or approach stealthily*: **Ov.**—**C.** **1.** *Prop.* *To come up from beneath; to come or spring up*: **subeunt herbe**, **Virg.**—**2.** *Fig.* *To spring up, arise*: **ne subeant animo tædia iusto tuo**, **Ov.**—**D.** **1.** *Gen.* *A. Prop.* *To come after, to follow*: **pone subit conjux**, **Virg.**—**b. Fig. *To succeed, come, or follow after, etc.*: **subiit argentea proles**, **Ov.**—**2.** *Esp.***

To come in, or take, the place of another, etc.; to succeed: **a. Prop. **subit ipse, meumque Explet opus**, **Ov.**—**b. Fig.** **subeunt morbi**, **Virg.** **II.** *Act.* **A.** **1.** *Prop.* **A. Gen.** *To go, or come, under or beneath*: **umbræ subit terras**, **Ov.**—**b. Esp.** **(a)** *To enter a place, etc.*: **quos (sc. lucos) aquæ subeunt et aure**, **Hor.**—**(b)** *To plunge under water, etc.*: **Ov.**—**(c)** *To go under a load, etc., for the purpose of taking or receiving on the back, etc.; to take, receive, etc.*: **asellus**, **Quam gravior dorso subit onus**, **Hor.**—**2.** *Fig.* **a.** **(a)** *To come under the dominion of*: **clarum subit Alba Latinum**, **Ov.**—**(b)** *To subject one's self, to take upon one's self an evil; to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer it*: **terrores**, **Cic.**; **odium**, **id.**—**b.** *To come into, enter, occur to one's mind*: **cogitatio animi** **subit**, **Liv.**—**B.** **1.** *Gen.* *To go forwards, or up to; to advance, proceed, approach to*: **Tonantem Juno subit**, **Stat.**—**2.** *Esp.* **a.** *With the accessory notion of hostility*: *To attack, assail*: **aliquem**, **Virg.**—**b.** *With accessory notion of stealth*: *To approach stealthily, to steal into, or upon*. **Ov.**—**C.** *(To come, or go, up a thing from beneath; hence)* *To mount, ascend, etc.*: **collem**, **Hirt.**—**D.** *To come into, or take, the place of; to succeed to*: **furcas subiere columnæ**, **Ov.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. subir*.**

sub-eris, *n.* *The cork-oak, cork-tree*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, *Fr. suber*.

subf., *v. suff.*

subg., *v. sugg.*

sub-horridus, *a, um, adj.* *Somehow horrible, roughish*: **Cic.**

sub-igo, **ēgi**, **actum**, **ig-ere** (**subīgīt**, *scanned with u long*, **Cic. poet.**), *3. v. a.* [for sub-ago] **I.** *A. Prop.* *To bring under, get under*: **sonipedes subigit jugo**, **Sen.** **B. Meton.** *Of the effect of bringing an object under the action, etc.* of something: **1.** *To work, prepare, etc.*: **opus digitis**, **Ov.**—**2.** *To press or rub down by the hand*: **subigunt in cote securæ**, *i. e. sharpen*, **Virg.** **C. Fig.** **1.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue, etc.*: **tertiam partem orbis terrarum**, **Cic.**—**2.** *To tame, subdue, etc.*, **animals**: **Cic.** **II.** *A. Prop.* *(To put in motion, or turn up, from beneath; hence)* **1.** *Of the soil, etc.* *To break or dig up; to plough, cultivate, etc.*: **Cic.**—**2.** *Of a vessel, etc.* *To impel, urge, or push on, row, etc.*: **Virg.**; **Liv.** **B. Fig.** **1.** *a.* *Of the mind*: *To cultivate, bring under cultivation*: **Cic.**—**b.** *To train, rear, discipline, etc.*: **tot subacti atque durati bellis**, **Liv.**—**2.** *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain to anything*: **ad dedicationem Volscos subegit**, **Liv.**

sub-impūdēs, *entis*, *adj.* *Somehow shameless or impudent*: **Cic.**

sub-inānis, *e, adj.* *Somehow empty or vain*: **Cic.**

sub-inde, *adv.* **1.** *Immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon*: **Liv.**; **Hor.**—**2.** *One after the other, from time to time, now and*

then, repeatedly, frequently, continually.
Liv.

sub-insulsus, a, um, adj. *Some-what tasteless or insipid.* Cic.

sub-invidio, no perf., invidium, invidiere, 2. v. a. I. *To envy a little or slightly, to be somewhat envious of;* alicui, Cic. II. Part. Perf.: *A little disliked, somewhat odious.* Cic.

sub-invito, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. *To invite slightly.* Cic.

sub-irascor, iratus sum, irasci, 3. v. dep. n. *To be somewhat angry or enraged;* brevitati literarum, Cic.

subiratus, a, um, P. of subira-scior.

subi-tarius, a, um, adj. [subitus] *(Pertaining to the subitus; hence) Done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty;* Liv.; Tac.

subit-o, adv. [id.] *Suddenly, unexpectedly;* Cic.; Hor.

subi-tus, a, um: 1. P. of subeo, through true root SUBI.—2. Pa.: *That has come on stealthily, or unexpectedly; sudden, unexpected;* res, Cic.; bellum, Cæs.—As Subst.: **subitum**, i, n. *A sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.;* Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. subit.

sub-jaceo, jacti, jactum, jacere, 2. v. n. I. *To lie under anything; frumentum si tegulis subjaceat*, Pl. II. *To lie beneath or at the foot; to be situated below:* mare subjacens, Pl. III. A. Prop.: *To lie or be situated close to anything; to adjoin:* Appennino subjacent (sc. Tusci), Pl. B. Fig.: *To belong to; to be connected with, or annexed to:* causæ subjacent lites, Quint.

subject-o, onis, f. [for subjacio; fr. subjicio, through true root SUBJAC] 1. *A laying, putting, or placing under or beneath:* Cic.—2. A substituting, a forging: Liv.—3. a. Prop.: *An annexing, subjoining:* Auct. Her.—b. Meton.: *Rhetor. t. t.: An answer subjoined by an orator to a question which he has just asked:* Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. subjection.

subject-issime, adv. [subjectus] *Most humbly, or submissively:* Cæs.

subject-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., are, 1. v. a. intens. [for subjacio; fr. subjicio; true root SUBJAC] I. *To lay, place, or put under:* manus, Ov.: *lasso stimulos*, Hor. II. *To throw from below:* arenam, Virg.

subjector, oris, m. [for subjacio; fr. id., through id.] *One who substitutes, a substitutor, forger:* Cic.

subjectus (for subjactus), a, um: 1. P. of subjicio, through true root SUBJAC.—2. Pa.: a. Subjected, subject: *subjectior in diem et horam Invidiæ*, Hor.—As Subst.: **subjectus**, i, m. (sc. homo) *An inferior, subject:* Pl.—b. Of places: *Lying under or near; bordering upon; neighbouring, adjacent:* alter (sc. cingulus terre) **subjectus** aquilioni, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. sujet.

sub-jicio (in ancient MSS. also written subicio, subicia, subicit, etc.; and hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicia, subicit), jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for sub-jacio] I.: A.

Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To throw, lay, place, or bring under:* ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic.: ossa subjecta corpori, id.

—2. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To place, or station, one's self, etc., below or beneath; to take a position underneath:* Cæs.; Cic. B. Meton.: *As the result of placing one thing under another:* 1. Gen.: *To put in the place of; to substitute:* copias integras vulneratis defessique subjicerebat, Hirt.—2. Esp.: *(To substitute false for true; hence) a. To forge, counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic.—b. *To suborn:* subijcitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Cæsaris, Cæs. C. Fig.: *(To place beneath; hence) 1. To submit, subject:* aliquid sub sensus, Cic.: *cogitationi aliquid subjicere*, id.

—2. *To attribute, assign, impute, etc.:* huic verbo omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subjunct, etc., Cic.—3. P. Regn.: a. Gen.: *To place under, to make subject, to subject:* exterarum gentes servitio, Liv.—b. Esp.: With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To place one's self under; to submit:* Cic.—4. *To submit, subject, expose:* a. For sale: *bona civium voci præconis*, Cic.—b. *To peril, ill will, etc.:* scelus odio civium, Cic.—5. *To subject or subordinate a particular to a general; to range or treat it under, append it to, etc.:* sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic.—6.: *(To place under in succession or order, in speaking or writing; hence) a. To place after, annex, follow, affix, append, subjoin, etc.:* rationem, Cic.—b. *To answer, reply:* pauca furenti Subjicio, Virg.—7. *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.:* certiora consilia, Liv.—8. *To substitute:* pro verbo subjicetur aliud, Cic. II.: A. Gen.: *To throw from under; to throw up a thing:* terram ferro, i. e. to plough, Cic.: corpora in equos, i. e. mount, Virg. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To throw one's self up; to mount or shoot up, etc.:* quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, Virg. III.

To place near, close to, etc.: castris legionibus, Cæs. IV. *To place underneath or at the foot of a hill, etc.:* ædes colli etiam subjiciam, ut, etc., Liv.

subjunctus (for subjung-tus), a, um, P. of subjung-o.

sub-jungo, onis, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. I.: *(To join beneath the yoke, etc.; hence) A. Prop.: To yoke, harness:* curru tigris, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To unite, connect:* omnes artes oratori, Cic.—2. *To submit, subject:* carmina nervis, Ov.—3. *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate:* mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. C. Meton.: *To lay under:* fundamenta rebus, Lucr. II.: A. Prop.: *To join on at the end; to annex, affix, rostris Phrygiis subjuncta (sc. puppis) leones*, Virg. B. Fig.: *To add, put after:* verbo verbum, Quint.

sub-labor, lapsus sum, labi, 3. v. dep. I. Gen.: *To glide, fall, sink, or slip down, below; to sink, etc.:* A.

Prop.: ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Pl. B. Fig.: *annis sublapsa vetustas*, Virg. II. Esp.: *To slip down, glide away:* A. Prop.: *lues udo sublapsa veneno*, Virg. B. Fig.: *retro sublapsa spes*, Virg.

sublap-sus (for sublab-^{is}), a, um, P. of sublab-or.

sublat-e, adv. [sublat-us] I. Prop.: *On high, aloft, etc.:* Amm. II. Fig.: *A. Loftily, with elevation:* dicere, Cic.—B. *Proudly, haughtily:* (Comp.) sublatius, Cic.

sub-lā-tio, onis, f. [sub; lā, root of lātum; v. fero init.] 1.: a. Prop.: *A lifting up, raising, elevation:* Quint.—b. Fig.: *An elevation, exaltation of mind, etc.:* Cic.—2. *An abrogation, annulling:* Quint.

sub-lā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of tollō; fr. sub; lā, root of lātum; v. fero init.—2. Pa.: (Prop.) *Lifted up; Fig.) Elated, proud, haughty:* prælio sublatus, Cæs.: (Comp.) sublatus ardet, Ov.

sublecc-tus (for subleg-tus), a, um, P. of subleg-o.

sub-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a. I. *To gather from below, to gather up:* sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. II. *To catch up, or carry off secretly, or by stealth:* A. Prop.: *liberos, i. e. to kidnap children*, Plaut. B. Fig.: *sermonem alicujus, i. e. to overhear*, Plaut. III. *To choose or elect in the place of another, to substitute:* familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac.

sublēvā-tio, onis, f. [sublev(a)-o] *A lightening, alleviation:* Cic.

sub-lēvo, lēvāvi, lēvatum, lēvare, 1. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To lift up from beneath; to raise up, hold up, support:* qui nos, sibi quondam ad pedes stratos, ne sublevabat quidem, Cic.—2. Esp.: a. With Personal pron.: *To lift or raise one's self up, to rise:* Cic.; Virg.—b. Pass. in reflexive force: *To support one's self:* Cæs. B. Fig.: *To sustain, support, assist, encourage, console anyone in misfortune:* Cæs.; Cic. II. (Prop.) *To make light, to lighten:* Fig.) *To lighten, alleviate, mitigate, lessen an evil, etc.:* calamitates hominum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. soulever.

sublic-a, æ, f. [prob. for sublig-a; fr. sublig-o] *(The thing binding, or fastening, below; hence) I. Gen.: A stake or pile driven into the ground:* Cæs. II. Esp.: *A pile for a bridge:* Cæs.

sublic-ius, a, um, adj. [sublic-a] *(Of, or belonging to, sublica; hence) Made, or consisting of, or resting upon, piles:* pons, the pile-bridge (a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius), Liv.

subligā-cūlum, i, n. [sublig(a)-o] *(That which serves for binding, or fastening, below; hence) A waist-band, breech-cloth:* Cic.

sub-ligo, ligāvi, ligatum, ligare, 1. v. a. I. *To bind, or tie, below; to tie on:* enssem lateri, Virg.

sublim-e, adv. [sublim-is] I. Prop.: *Altogether, loftily, on high:* Cic. (Comp.) sublimius, Ov. II. Fig.: Of

speech: *In a lofty manner, loftily*: dicere, Quint.

sublimis, e (collat. form, *neul. plur.*, *sublimina*, Lucr.), *adj.* [etym. dub.], usually referred to *sublevo* I. Prop.: *Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, on *high* through the air, Virg. (Comp.) quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. —As *Subst.*: *sublime*, is, n. *Height*; sts. to be rendered the *air*: Ov.; Suet. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: mens, Ov. B. Esp.: Of language, orators, poets, etc.: *Lofty, elevated, sublime*: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sublime*.

sublim-itas, atis, f. [sublim-is] (The quality of the sublimis; hence) I. Prop.: *Height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint.: lune, Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Loftiness, sublimity*: animi, Pl. B. Esp.: Of language: *Loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: Pl.; Quint.

sub-lino, lēvi, lūm, līnere (collat. form, *Part. Perf.* *sublinitum* os, Plant.), 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To besmear, or anoint, beneath*: to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with anything: sanguinem lacertae, Pl. II. Meton.: *To put underneath, underlay*: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, etc., Pl.

sub-lustris, a, um, P. of *subli-no*. **sub-lūcēo**, perf. and *sup. not found*, lūcēre, 2. v. n. *To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer*: candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov.

sub-lūo, no perf., lātum, lūere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To wash, or bathe, underneath*: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. II. Meton.: Of rivers: *To flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: montem flumen subluebat, Cæs.

sub-lustris, e, *adj.* [sub; lustr-o] *Giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor.

sub-lū-tus, a, um, P. of *subli-o*. **sublm**, v. sum.

sub-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. n. *To grow up under, out of, or after*: to succeed: subnatæ herbae, Ov.

subnā-tus, a, um, P. of *subna-scor*. **sub-nectō**, no perf., nexum, nectēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.: *To bind, or tie, under*: to bind on beneath: vestem, Virg. II. Fig.: *To add, subjoin* in speaking: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just.

sub-nēgo, nēgāvi, nēgātum, nēgāre, 1. v. a. *To deny somewhat*: to half deny or refuse: aliquid alicui, Cic.

subnexus (for *subnect-sus*), a, um, P. of *subnect-o*.

sub-ni-sus, a, um, v. *subnixus*.

sub-nixus (-nisus) (for *sub-nit-sus*), a, um, P. of *obol. sub-nit-or*. I. Prop.: *Resting, or leaning, upon something beneath*: supported underneath, underpropped, propped up, supported by: subnixis alis me infantem, i. e. with my arms akimbo, Plant.: (with Gr. Acc.) Mæonia mentum mitrâ crinemque madentem Subnixus, bound under his chin, Virg. II. Fig.: *Relying, or*

depending, upon anything: victoribus divitiisque subnixus, Cic.

sub-nōto, nōtāvi, nōtātum, nōtare, 1. v. a. I. *To mark, note, or write underneath*: nomina, Suet. II. Meton.: *To subscribe*: libellos, Pl.

sub-nūb-a, e, f. [sub; nub-o] (She who marries and stands in the place of another; hence) *A supplanting, or successful, rival*: lecti nostri, Ov.

sub-nūbilus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat cloudy, or overcast, rather gloomy*: nox, Cæs.

subno, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. *To be in heat, to brim*: Lucr.

sub-obscēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscene*: Cic.

sub-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscure or dark*: Fig.: Of language: Cic.

sub-ōdiōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat vexatious or odious*: Cic.

sub-offendo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To give some offence*: apud aliquem, Cic.

sub-ōlō, prps. no perf. nor sup., olāre, 2. v. n. (Prop.: *To emit a smell*; Fig.) *To enable, or cause, one to detect, etc.*: I (you, etc.) smell out, scent, perceive, detect, etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing.): ut ne paululum quidem suboleat esse amicam hanc Cliniae, Ter.: video, suboleto, sentio, Plaut.

sub-ōl-esco (sōb-), is, f. [sub; ol-esco] (The thing growing up from beneath; hence) I. Prop.: Of plants: *A sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray*: Col. II. Meton.: Of persons and animals: *Offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage*: Cic.; Virg.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sobole*.

sub-ōlescō, no perf. nor sup., olēscēre, 3. v. inch. n. *To grow up*: Liv.

sub-ōrior, perf. prps. not found, ōriri, 4. v. dep. n. *To spring up, arise, proceed*: Lucr.

sub-orno, ornāvi, ornātum, ornāre, 1. v. a. I. *To fit out, furnish, provide, equip*: A. Prop.: *aliquem pecuniā*, Script. ap. Cic. B. Fig.: *a naturā subornatus*, Cic. II. (Prop.: *To equip, prepare, or get ready, secretly*; Meton.): *To secretly incite, to instigate, suborn*: falsum testem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suborner*.

subor-tus, ūs, m. [subor-ior] *A rising or springing up*: Lucr.

subp, v. supp.

subr, v. surr.

sub-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: *To write underneath, or below*: status inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. Law t. l.: A. Prop.: *To write down, sign, or subscribe one's name to an accusation* (either as sole plaintiff or as associated with others), together with the ground of the charge; *to institute or join in a charge, prosecution, suit, etc.*: quia participii causa subscripta esset, Cic. — B. Meton.: *To make (anything) the ground of accusation*: suspiria nostra, Tac.—2. Politic. t. l.: Of the censor: *To write down, set down,*

note down the reason of his censure, Cic.—3. A. Prop.: *To sign, subscribe a document, etc.*: numerum puniendorum, Suet.—b. Meton.: *To assent to, agree to, approve of anything*: Cæsaris iras, Ov. II. *To write or note down*: numerum aratorum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscrire*.

subscrip-tio, ōnis, f. [for *subscrib-tio*; fr. *subscribo*—] 1. (Prop.: *A writing underneath*; Meton.) *A thing written underneath; a subscription*: Cic.—2. Law t. l.: (Prop.: *A writing down*; Meton.) *A subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation*: Cic.—3. Politic. t. l.: Of the censor: *A noting down, note of the offence censured*: Cic.—4. (Prop.: *A signing or subscribing of a document, etc.*; Meton.) *The signature of a document*: Suet.—5. (Prop.: *A writing or noting down*; Meton.) *A list, register*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souscription*.

subscrip-tor, ōris, m. [for *subscrib-tor*; fr. id.] *A signer or joint-signer of an accusation*: Cic.

subscrip-tus (for *subscrib-tus*), a, um, P. of *subscribo*.

sub-sēc-ivum, i, n. [sub; sec-o] (That which is clipped off; hence) *A small patch of land*: Suet.

sub-sēc-ivus (*subscisvus*, and by transposition *subscisvus* or *succisvus*), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Clipped off; hence) *That remains over and above or that is done besides the principal thing*: over-, odd, extra: tempora, Cic.

sub-sēc-o, sēciti, sēcium, sēcāre, 1. v. a. *To cut under, cut away below*: to clip or pare off: papaveras comas ungue, Ov.

subsec-tus, a, um, P. of *subsec-o*. **sub-sell-ium**, ii, n. [sub; sell-a] (A thing pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sella, and under a sella in height; hence) I. Gen.: *A low bench or form*: Cic. Suet. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *A judge's seat, the bench* (so prps. only plur.): Cic. B. Meton.: *A court, tribunal* (so, prps. only plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *subsellé*.

sub-sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. *To notice or perceive secretly, to smell out*: subsensit id, Ter.

sub-sēquor, sēcitus or sēquutus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. I. Prop.: *To follow close after or immediately*: to follow, succeed, ensue: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. (without Object) Cæsar subsequēbatur omnibus copiis, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. *To follow after mentally or in opinion*: to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform one's self to, imitate: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.—B. *To follow up*: vim ac varietatem orationis, Cic.

sub-servio, no perf. nor sup., servire, 4. v. a. I. Prop.: *To be subject to, to serve under a person*: alicui, Plaut. II. Fig.: *To comply with, humour, accommodate one's self to*: orationis, Ter.

subscisvus, a, um, v. *subscisvus*. **subsidi-arius**, a, um, *adj.* [sub

sid-um] *Of, or belonging to, a reserve; reserve, subsidiary:* cohorts, Cæs.—*As Subst.:* subsidarii, ñrum, m. (sc. milites) *The reserve, body of reserve:* Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subsidiaire.*

subsid-i-or, átus sum, ári, i. v. dep. n. [id.] *To act as a reserve, stand in reserve:* Hirt.

sub-sid-ium, ñ, n. [for sub-sed-ium; fr. sub; sed-eo] *(A sitting behind; Concr. That which remains behind; hence) I. Prop.:* Milit. t. t. *A. The troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle (behind the principes), the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* Liv.—*B. A body of reserve; an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces:* Cæs. *II. Meton.:* Milit. t. t. *Military support, relief, assistance, aid, succour, etc.:* Cæs.; Tac. *III. Fig.:* Support, assistance, aid, help, protection, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subside.*

sub-sido, sedit, sessum, sidere, 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.:* A. Prop.: *I. Gen.:* a. *Of living subjects:* *To sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down:* populi subsident, Virg.—*b. Of things as subjects:* *To sink, settle, subside:* extremus galeæque imâ subsideit Aestetes, i. e. remains behind, Virg.—*2. Esp.:* a. *To settle down, establish one's self in a place; to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* subsident Teucri, Virg.—*b. To crouch down on the watch; to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* in eo loco, Cic. (*Impers. Pass.*) subsidentum fuit, id.—*c. Of female animals:* *To submit to the male:* Hor. *B. Fig.:* *To subside, decrease, abate:* venti, Prop. *C. Meton.:* *1. To give way, yield:* positioque rigore Subsedit (sc. ebur) digitus, Ov.—*2. Of fluids:* *To become settled or clear:* Hirt. *II. Act.:* *To lie in wait for, to waylay anyone:* devicitam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.

sub-sign-â-nus, a, um, adj. [sub; sign-um] *That is or serves under the standard:* Tac.

sub-signo, signâvi, signâtum, signare, 1. v. a. *I. Prop.:* *To mark or write beneath; to undersign, subscribe:* Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, Pl. *II. Meton.:* *To set down, enter, register on a list:* apud ærarium prædia, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. soussigner.*

sub-silio, silii or sili, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for sub-salio] *To spring upwards, leap up:* Plaut.; Lucr.

sub-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.:* A. Prop.: *I. Gen.:* *To take a stand or position; to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* substitit armis, Virg.: reliquit in itinere substitit, Cæs.—*2. Esp.:* a. *To stay, tarry, abide, remain in a place, etc.:* ut eâ die domi subsisteret orabat, Vell.—*b. To make a stand, i. e. to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* Hannibal atque ejus armis, Liv. *B. Fig.:* *1. To stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subside:* intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.—*2. To stand still permanently, i. e. to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit

ut clamor, Ov.—*3. To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support a thing:* sumptui, Script. ap. Cic. *II. Act.:* *To make a stand against, withstand, encounter anyone:* Romanum, Liv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. subsister.*

sub-sortior, sortitus sum, sortiri, 4. v. dep. *To choose by lot in the place of another; to substitute by lot:* judicium, Cic.

subsorti-tio, ñnis, f. [subsorti-or] *A choosing of substitutes by lot:* Cic.; Suet.

subsorti-tus, a, um, P. of sub-sorti-or.

substa-nis, ntis, P. of subst(a)-o. **substant-ia**, æ, f. [substant, substant-is] (Prop. *A existing; Meton.:* Substance, property, wealth, goods, effects: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substance.*

sub-sterno, strâvi, strâtum, sternere, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.:* A. Gen.: *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under or beneath:* casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. *B. Esp.:* *To spread out, or extend, beneath:* substratus Numida mortuo Romano, Liv. *II. Fig.:* A. *To spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.:* corporum animo, Cic.—*B. 1. To give up, surrender:* pudicitiam alicui, Suet.—*2. To prostrate, force to submit, etc.:* rempublicam libidini sue, Cic. *III. Meton.:* *To bestrew, spread over, cover anything:* nidos quam mollissime substernunt aves, Cic.

sub-stîtio, stîtîi, stîtâtum, stîtûere, 3. v. a. [for sub-statuo] *I. To set, put, place, or lay under anything.* A. Prop.: lapides plantæ, Pall. *B. Fig.:* substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had presented to his imagination, figured to himself, Liv. *II. To put instead or in the place of another; to substitute:* in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. *III. To set or place next:* post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substituer.*

substitû-tus, a, um, P. of substitû-o.

sub-sto, perf. and sup. prps. not found, stâre, 1. v. n. *I. A. Prop.:* *To stand underneath, to be beneath:* Cels. *B. Fig.:* *To be present, exist, etc.:* nullo dolore substantive, Cels. *II. To stand firm, hold out:* metuo ut sub-stet hospes, Ter.

substrâ-tus, a, um, P. of sub-sterno, through root SUBSTRA; v. sterno init.

substric-tus (for substrig-tus), a, um: *I. P. of substri(n)g-o. — 2. Pa.:* Drawn together, contracted; small, narrow, tight, close: illa, Ov.: (*Comp.*) venter substrictior, Col.

sub-stringo, strinxî, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. *I. Prop.:* *To bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up:* crimem nodo, Tac. *II. Meton.:* *To bind or draw together;* to draw up, contract, check: aurem, i. e. to point or prick the ear, Hor. *III. Fig.:* *To check, restrain:* bilem, Juv.

substruo-tio, ñnis, f. [substruo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo init.]

(Prop. *A building underneath; hence, Meton.:* *An under-building, foundation, substructure:* Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr. substruction.*

substruc-tus, a, um, P. of sub-struo, through root SUBSTRUC; v. struo init.

sub-strûo, struxi, structum, strûere, 3. v. a. *To build beneath; to under-build, lay:* Capitolum saxo quadrato, Liv.

sub-sultim, adv. [for sub-saltim; fr. subsilio, through root SUBSAL] *With leaping upwards; with leaps or jumps:* Suet.

sub-sum, no perf., esse, v. n. *I. A. Prop.:* *To be under, or beneath:* quum solo oceano subest, Hor. *B. Fig.:* *1. To be present, to be underneath, to be at the bottom:* aliquam subesse causam, Cic.—*2. To be under; to exist, or be concealed, under:* solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib.—*3. To be under, or subject to:* notitiæ alicuius, Ov. *II. To be near at hand, to be close:* A. *Of locality:* mons suberat, Cæs.—*B. Of time:* dies comitiorum, Cic.

sub-sû-tus, a, um, adj. [sub; su-o] *Sewn beneath, or at the lower part:* vestis, fringed at the bottom, Hor.

subtê-men, inis, n. [for subtex-men; fr. subtex-o] *I. Prop.:* *That which is wrought or woven underneath the woof; web of a web:* Virg.; Ov. *II. Meton.:* *The thread of the Fates:* Hor.

sub-ter, adv. and prep. [sub] *I. Adv.:* Below, beneath, underneath: supra et subter, Cic. *II. Prop. c. Acc. and Abl. A. Prop.:* Below, beneath, underneath, under: subter præcoria, Cic.: subter testudine, Virg. *B. Fig.:* Beneath, under: virtus omnia subter se habet, Cic. *C. Meton.:* Underneath, close by: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, Liv. *III. In composition:* A. Prop.: Underneath, beneath, below any object: subterlabor, no. I. *B. Meton.:* *I. Underneath, i. e. close by, near, etc.:* subterlabor, no. II.—*2. Secretly, privately, clandestinely:* subterduco, subterfugio.

subter-fugio, fugi, fugitum, fûgere, 3. v. n. and a. *I. Neut.:* *To flee secretly or by stealth, to get off:* Plant. *II. Act.:* *To escape, avoid, shun:* vinum crimum, Cic.

subter-lâbor, lapsus sum, lâbi, 3. v. dep. *I. A. Prop.:* *To glide, slip, flow, etc., beneath:* fluctus Sicano, Virg. *B. Meton.:* *To slip away, escape, etc.:* Liv. *II. To glide or flow underneath or close by:* fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg.

sub-terr-â-nus, a, um, adj. [sub; terr-a] *Underground, subterranean:* specus, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. souterrain.*

subter-tênûo, prps. no perf., nor sup., found, tènûre, 1. v. a. *To make thin below or at the lower part:* anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, textûi, textum, têttere, 3. v. a. (*To weave under, or below, anything; hence*) *I. A. Prop.:* *To join on, affix, attach, fasten, etc.:* lunam alute, Juv. *B. Fig.:* *1. To add,*

annex, append, subjoin: sic familiarum originem subtextuit, ut, etc., Nep.—2. To put together, compose, prepare, write, etc.: carmina, Tib. **II.** To spread under or around: patris capiti bibulas subtexere nubes, i. e. veil, or conceal, with clouds, Ov. **III.** To cover, hide, conceal, obscure, etc.: ocelum fumo, Virg.

subtex-tus, a, um, P. of subtex-o. **subtilis**, e, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Fine, not thick or coarse, thin, slender, minute: mitra, Cat. **II.** Fig.: A. Of the senses: Fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite: palatum, Hor.—B.: 1. Gen.: Precise, exact, accurate, subtle: (Comp.) subtiliores epistolae, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of taste or judgment: Fine, keen, delicate, exquisite: iudex, Hor.—C. In Rhet.: Of speech or speaker: Plain, simple, unadorned: oratione subtilis, Cic.: (Sup.) subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. **subtil**. **subtilitas**, ātis, f. [subtil-is] (The quality of the subtilis; hence) **I.** Fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness: Pl.—2. Keenness, acuteness, definiteness, exactness, subtlety, etc.: Cic.—3. In Rhet.: Plainness, simplicity, want of ornament: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. **subtilité**.

subtil-iter, adv. [id.] **I.** Finely, minutely: Lucr.—2. a. Gen.: Finely, acutely, minutely, accurately: judicare, Cic.—b. Esp.: Minutely, particularly: (Sup.) subtilissime dijudicare, Gell.—3. In Rhet.: Plainly, simply, without ornament: (Comp.) causas agere subtilius, Cic.

sub-tímōs, prps, no perf. nor sup., tímēre, 2. v. n. To be somewhat afraid, to fear a little: Cic.

subtrac-tus (for subtrah-tus), a, um, P. of subtrah-o.

sub-trāhō, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Gen.: To draw away from underneath; to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove. A Prop.: milites ab dextro cornu, Liv. **B.** Fig.: rem, Cic. **II.** Esp.: A. With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: To withdraw one's self, withdraw, retire, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—B. Of the eyes: To turn away, avert, or withdraw: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soustraire*. **sub-tristis**, e, adj. Somewhat sad or sorrowful: Ter.

sub-turpícūlus, a, um, adj. Somewhat mean or disgraceful: Cic.

sub-turpis, e, adj. Somewhat mean or disgraceful: Cic.

sub-tus, adv. [sub] (Prop.: From below; Meton.) Below, beneath, underneath: Liv.

sub-tū-sus, a, um, adj. [for sub-tud-sus; fr. sub-tu(n)d-o] Somewhat bruised: Tib.

sub-ū-cūla, æ, f. [sub; obsol. du-o; whence, ex-uo] (That which is made for putting under something else; hence) A man's under-garment, a shirt: Hor.

Sūbūra, æ (abbrev. sub.), f. Sub-urca; a street in Rome.

suburbān-itās, ātis, f. [suburbān-us] (The condition of the suburban-

us; hence) Nearness to the city (of Rome): Cic.

sub-urb-ānus, a, um, adj. [sub; urbs, urb-is] Situate near the city (of Rome); suburban: rus, Cic.—As Subst.: 1. suburbanum, i. n. (sc. praeidium) A suburban villa: Cic.—2. suburban-ani, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suburbain*.

sub-urb-ium, ii, n. [id.] (A thing belonging to the neighbourhood of a city; hence) A suburb: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suburbe*.

sub-urgō, no perf. nor sup., urgēre, 2. v. a. To drive close to: Virg. **sub-ūro**, no perf., ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. To burn slightly; to singe, scorch: Suet.

subus-tus (for subur-tus), a, um, P. of subur-o.

subvec-tio, ōnis, f. [for subveh-tio; fr. subveh-o] A carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance: Cæs.; Liv.

subvec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for subveh-to; fr. id.] **I.** A. To bring, carry, or convey, up from below: saxa humeris, Virg.—B. To bring, carry, or convey, up a stream: Tiberi frumentum, Tib.—C. To bring, carry, or convey, up from one place to another: virgas, Plaut. **II.** To bring, carry, convey: corpora cymbā, Virg.

1. **subvec-tus** (for subveh-tus), a, um, P. of subveh-o.

2. **subvec-tus**, ūs, m. [for subveh-tus; fr. subveh-o] A carrying, conveying, conveyance: Tac.

sub-vēhō, vxi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. **I.** A. Prop.: (To carry from below or from beneath; i. e.) 1. To bring, carry, or convey up from below: camenta, Pl.—2. To bring, carry, or convey, up stream, etc.: frumentum flumine Arari naviibus subvexerat, Cæs.—3. To bring, carry, or convey, up from one place to another: per vias commeatūs ex Samnio, Liv. **B.** Meton.: To carry, or bear, aloft: subvecta per aëra curru, etc., Ov. **II.** To carry, convey, bring: ponto agmina, Ov.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire (Fut. subvenio, Plaut.), 4. v. n. **I.** (To come up behind; hence) A. Prop.: Milit. l. t.: To come up or advance to one's assistance; to come to one's assistance; to aid, relieve, succour: alicui, Cæs.: (Impers. Puss.) priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. **B.** Fig.: To come to one's assistance; to aid, assist, relieve, succour: vestri auxilii est, iudices, huius innocentiae subvenire, Cic. **C.** Meton.: 1. To remedy, relieve, heal, cure, disease, etc.: gravodini, Cic.—2. To prove of service, or serviceable for anything: dentium stabilitati, Pl. **II.** To come up from beneath: tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvenir*, (se) *souvenir*.

sub-vērōr, vēritus sum, vērēri, 2. v. dep. n. To be somewhat fearful or apprehensive: Cic.

subver-sor, ōris, m. [for subvert-

sor; fr. subvert-o] An overturner, over-thrower, subverter: Tac.

subver-sus (for subvert-sus), a, um, P. of subvert-o.

sub-vertō (-vorto), verti, ver-sum, vērtēre, 3. v. a. (To turn beneath; hence) **I.** Prop.: To turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow: mensam, Suet.: (without Object) calcus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: To overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: aliquem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subvertir*.

subvexus (for subveh-sus), a, um, adj. [subveh-o] Sloping upwards: Liv. **sub-vōlo**, no perf. nor sup., vōlāre, 1. v. n. To fly up or upwards: Cic.; Ov.

sub-volvō, no perf. nor sup., volv-ēre, 3. v. n. To roll along: Virg.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. and a. [for sub-cedo] **I.** A. Prop.: To go below or under: tectis, Ov. **B.** Fig.: To come under, submit to anything: omnes sententia . . . sub acumen stili succedant necesse est, Cic. **II.** To go up, mount, ascend: A. Prop.: 1. Neut.: alto succedere caelo, Virg.—2. Act.: muros, Liv. **B.** Fig.: ac Superos . . . Succedet fama, Virg. **III.** A. Gen.: To go up to, or towards; to approach, advance, etc.: rex jussu succedit aquae, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Military l. t.: To march on, advance: ad castra infestis signis, Liv. **IV.** To come behind some person or thing: i. e. to follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic.: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov.—Particular expression: Aliquid (alicui or alicui rei) succedit, etc., or simply, succedit, etc.: Something goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds, etc. (for some person or thing): Plaut.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succéder*.

suc-cēndō, cendi, censum, cēdere, 3. v. a. [for suc-can-do; fr. sub; root CAN; cf. accendo] **I.** Prop.: To kindle, or set on fire, below: aggerem, Cæs. **II.** Fig.: To kindle, inflame: succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop.

suc-cēnsō, censui, censum, cens-ēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for suc-censo] **I.** Neut.: To be inflamed with anger; to be angry, irritated, enraged: tempus succensendi, Liv.: hominibus, Cic. **II.** Act.: To be angry, or feel angry, at or on account of: quis tandem succenseat milites nos esse? at our being soldiers, Liv.

1. **succen-sus** (for succend-sus), a, um, P. of succend-o.

2. **succen-sus** (for succens-sus), a, um, P. of succens-o.

1. **suc-centūrio** (o sub-), no perf., ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for suc-centurio; fr. sub; centuri-a] (Prop.: To receive into a century in the place of another; Meton.) To put in the place of another, receive as a substitute: Ter.

2. **suc-centūrio** (sub-), ōnis, m. [for suc-centurio] An under-officer, sub-century: Liv.

succes-sio, ōnis, f. [for succed-sio; fr. succed-o] A coming into the place of another; a following after, succeeding

succession in office, possession, etc.: Cic. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *succession*.

successor, *ōris*, m. [for succed-
sor; fr. id.] *A follower, successor* in
office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.; Ov.
¶ Hence, Fr. *successor*.

1. succed-sus (for succed-sus), a,
um, f. of succed-o.

2. succed-sus, *ūs*, m. [for succed-
sus; fr. id.] *1. An advancing, advance,
approach: Cass.—2. Of time: Success-
ion: Just.—3. A happy issue, good
result, success: Virg.; Phaed. ¶ Hence,
Fr. succēss.*

succid-ia, *æ*, f. [2. succid-o] (Prop.: *A cutting below; Meton.*) *A
leg or side of meat cut off, esp. of pork;
a leg of pork, slice of bacon: Cic.*

1. suc-cido, *cidi*, no sup., *cidēre*,
3. v. n. [for sub-cado] I. Gen.: *To
fall under anything: Var. II. Esp.:
Pregn.: To sink under one's self; to
sink down, sink: in mediis conatibus
ægri Succidimus, Virg.*

2. suc-cido, *cidi*, *cisum*, *cidēre*, 3.
v. a. [for sub-cado] I. *To cut below,
beneath, in the lower or under part:
arbores, Liv. II. To cut from below,
to cut away: asseres, Liv. III. A. Gen.:
To cut, cut through: poplite succiso,
Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of trees, etc.:
To cut down, fell: Cass.—2. Of corn,
etc.: To cut down, mow down: Virg.;
Ov.—3. To cut down for the purpose of
destroying; to ravage, lay waste: frum-
enta, Cass.*

succid-ūs, a, um, *adj.* [1. succid-
o] *Sinking down, failing: genu, Ov.*

succine-tus (for succing-tus), a,
um: 1. *P. of succing-o.—2. Pa.:
(Prop.: Girded; Meton.) a. Prepared,
ready for anything: Quint.—b. Short,
small, etc.: (Comp.) arbores succino-
tiores, Pl.—c. Bare: pineta, Ov. ¶
Hence, Fr. *succinct*.*

suc-cingo (*suc-cingō*), *cinxi*, *cinctum*,
cingere, 3. v. a. [for sub-cingo] I.
*To gird below, or beneath; to surround
below: atram canibus succingitur al-
vum, Ov. II. A. Prop.: Of garments,
etc.: To gird from below, i. e. to tuck
up, gird up, etc.: tunicas, Juv. B. Meton.: 1. Pass.: Of persons, etc.:
To be girded, girt, etc.: cultro succin-
tus, Liv.—2. To surround, furnish,
provide. equip. fit out with anything:
se canibus, Cic.*

succi-sus (for succid-sus), a, um,
P. of 2. succid-o.

succlāmā-tio, *ōnis*, f. [succlām-
(a)-o] *A calling or crying out; a shout-
ing, acclamation after anything: Liv.*

suc-clāmō (*sub-*), *clāmāvi*, *clāmā-
tum*, *clāmāre*, 1. v. a. [for suc-clāmō]
*To call or cry out; to shout, exclaim after
or in reply to anything: Virginio suc-
clamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori
nec suæ libertati se defuturos, Liv.*
suc-coll-o (*sub-*), *avi*, *atum*, *are*,
1. v. a. [sub; coll-um] *To put the neck
under anything; i. e. to take upon the
neck or shoulder, to shoulder: Suet.*

suc-contūmēlōse (*sub-*), *adv.*
[for sub-contumeliose] *Somewhat in-
solently or contumeliously: Cic.*

suc-uresco (*sub-*), *no perf. nor*

sup., *ēre*, 3. v. n. *inch.* [for sub-cresco]
*To grow up, to increase: I. Prop.:
succrescit ab imo . . . cortex, Ov. II.
Fig.: mores mali succreverunt uberr-
ime, Plaut.*

suc-crispus (*sub-*), a, um, *adj.*
[for sub-crispus] *Somewhat curled,
frizzled, or crisped: capillus, Cic.*

suc-cumbo (*sub-*), *cūbui*, *cūbitum*,
cumbere, 3. v. n. [for sub-cumbo]
I. Prop.: *To lay, or put one's self,
under anything; to lie, fall, or sink
down: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succub-
uisse oculos, i. e. had sunk in sleep, Ov.
II. Fig.: To yield, be overcome; to
submit, surrender, succumb: philosopho
succubuit orator, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr.
succomber.*

suc-curro (*sub-*), *curri*, *cursum*,
currere, 3. v. n. [for sub-curro] I.: A.
Prop.: *To run under: Lucr. B. Fig.: 1.
To encounter, etc.: Cic.—2. To come
into the mind, occur to one: Cic. II.:
(To run towards, or up to; hence)
A. Prop.: To run, or hasten, to the aid,
or assistance, of a person, etc.; to help,
aid, assist, succour: suis cedentibus
auxilio succurrere, Cass. B. Fig.: To help,
relieve, be a remedy to or for: cannabis
succurrit alvo jumentorum, Pl. ¶ Hence,
Fr. secourir.*

succus, i, v. *sucus*.

1. succus-sus (for succut-sus), a,
um, *P. of succut-io.*

2. succus-sus (*sub-*), *ūs*, m. [for
succut-sus; fr. succut-io] *A shak-
ing, jolting: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence,
Fr. secousse.*

suc-cūtio (*sub-*), *cussi*, *cussum*,
cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-quatō] *To
fling up, fling aloft, toss up: currus
succutitur alte, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr.
secouer.*

suc-īnum (*succo-*), i, n. [suc-ūs]
Amber: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. sucin.

suc-o (*succo-*), *ōnis*, m. [for sug-o;
fr. sug-o] *A sucker: Fig. of a usurer:
Script. ap. Cic.*

Sucro, *ōnis*, m. *Sucro*: 1. *A river
of Hispania Tarraconensis (now the
Jucar or Xucar)—2. A town at the
mouth of the Sucro (now Alcira).—
Hence, Sucronensis, æ, adj. Of, or
pertaining to, Sucro.—3. The name of
a Rutulian.*

suc-tus (for sug-tus), a, um, *P. of
sug-o.*

suc-ūs (*succo-*), i, m. [for sug-ūs;
fr. sug-o] *(The thing sucked; hence)
I. Prop.: The natural juice or moist-
ure in living beings or things: Cic. II.
Fig.: Strength, rigour, energy,
spirit: Cic. III. Meton.: A medi-
cinal liquor; a drink, draught, potion:
Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. suc.*

sūd-ārium, *īl*, n. [contr. fr. sudor-
arium; fr. sudor, sudor-īs] *(A thing
belonging to, i. e. used for, perspiration;
hence) A cloth for wiping off perspi-
ration; a handkerchief, towel, etc.: Cat.;
Suet.*

sūdes or **sūdis** (*Nom.* does not oc-
cur), *is*, f. [etym. dub.] *A stake, pile:
Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.*

sūd-o, *āvi*, *atum*, *are*, 1. v. n. and

a. [akin to Sanscrit root *svīd*, *to sweat*] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Abs.:
*To sweat, perspire: deorum udasse
simulacra nunciatum est, Cic.—2.
With Abl.: To sweat or perspire with,
to be wet with; to be moist with or
drenched in anything: scuta duo san-
guine sudasse, Liv. B. Meton.: Of
the moisture itself: To sweat, drip,
distil from anything: sudantia ligno
Balsama, Virg. C. Fig.: To sweat,
i. e. to toil, labour hard, exert one's
self, fatigue one's self, tire one's self
out, etc.: pro communibus commodis,
Cic. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To throw
off or emit by sweating; to sweat out,
exude: quercūs sudabant rosida mel-
la, Virg.—B. Fig.: To sweat out a
thing; i. e. to make, perform, or carry
on laboriously: avidos sudare denunces,
Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suinter, suer.**

sūd-or, *ōris*, m. [sūd-o] I. Prop.:
*Sweat, perspiration: Cic. II. Meton.:
Of any liquid or moisture: Lucr.;
Ov. III. Fig.: Sweat, i. e. toil, severe
labour, weariness, fatigue: Cic. ¶
Hence, Fr. *sueur.**

s-ūdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. s-o; *udus*]
*Without moisture, dry; and of the
weather, cloudless, bright, clear: Lucil.
ap. Non.; Virg.—As Subst.: sūdum,
i, n. Bright, clear weather: Cic.*

sūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, *ēre* (*suemus*,
dissyll., *Lucr.*) [etym. dub.], 2. v. n.
To be wont, used, or accustomed: Lucr.

sūe-sco, *sūēvi*, *sūctum*, *sūescere*
(or *dissyll.* *sūēvi*, *sūctum*; syncope
forms, *sūēsti*, *sūerant*, *sūesse*, etc.), 3. v.
n. and a. [sue-o] I. Neut.: A. Temp.
Press.: *To become used or accustomed:
militia, Tac.—B. Temp. Perf.: To
be wont, used, or accustomed: Cic. II.
Act.: A. To accustom a person, etc.:
viros disciplina, Tac.—B. Part. Perf.
Pass.: Accustomed, wont, habituated,
etc.: curru succedere sueti Quadru-
pedes, Virg.*

Suessiōnes, *um*, m. *The Suessi-
ones, a people of Gaul, in the neigh-
bourhood of the modern Soissons.*

Suessūla, *æ*, f. *Suessula; a town
of Campania.—Hence, Suessul-āni*,
orum, m. *The inhabitants of Sues-
sula.*

Suētōnius, *īi*, m. *Suetonius; the
name of a Roman gens, esp. C. Suetoni-
us Tranquillus; author of the biograph-
ies of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

sūē-tus, a, um, *P. of sue-sco.*

Sūēvi, *ōrum*, m. *The Suevi; a
powerful Germanic people in the north-
eastern part of Germany.—Hence, 1.
Sūēvus, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging
to, the Suevi; Suevan.—2. Sūēv-ia*,
æ, f. *The country of the Suevi.—3.
Sūēv-icus*, a, um, *adj. Suevic.**

sūfes (*suffes*), *ētis* (*confr.* to Ges-
ner and Scheller, *ētis*), m. [orig. Heb.,
a judge] *A sūfes or suffes; the chief
magistrate of the Carthaginians (corre-
sponding to the Roman consul): Liv.
¶ Hence, Fr. *suffete.**

suf-farcino (*sub-*), *farcināvi*,
farcinātum, *farcinare*, 1. v. a. [for
sub-farcino] *To stuff full, to cram: Ter.*

suffec-tus (for suffac-tus), a, um,

P. of suffic-*io*; through true root **SUFFAC.**

suf-fēro (sub-), sustūli, sublātum, **suffere**, 3. v. a. [for sub-fēro] I. Prop.: To carry under; to put, or lay, under: corium, Plaut. II. Meton.: To hold up, bear, support, sustain: se, Suet. III. Fig.: To bear, endure, suffer an evil or grievance: Ter.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffrir*.

suf-fer-tus, a, um, adj. [for sub-far-tus; to sub-farc-*io*] Crammed full, full: Suet.

suffes, ētis, v. *sufes*.

Suffetius, ii, m. *Suffelius* (Metus); an Alban general, torn in pieces by horses, by order of Tullus Hostilius.

suf-ficio (sub-), fēcī, fectum, ficiere, 3. v. a. and n. [for sub-facio] I. Act.: A.: (To make or cause to be, under; hence) 1. a. Prop.: To dip in something; to dye, tinge, impregnate, etc., with something: lanam medicamentis, Cic. — b. Fig.: To suffice, colour, etc.: ardentis oculos sufficit (sc. angues) sanguine et igni, Virg.—2. To give, afford, supply, furnish, etc.: satis tēlus... Sufficit humorem, Virg.—B.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: To make to be, or to put, in the place of; to substitute: filius patri suffectus, Tac.—b. Esp.: To choose, or elect, a magistrate in the place of another: Cic.; Liv.—2. Meton.: To add, supply, furnish: aliam ex aliā generando suffice prolem, Virg. II. Neut.: To be supplied thoroughly, i. e. to be sufficient, to suffice: quanquam nec scribæ sufficere poterunt, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffire*.

suf-figo (sub-), fīxi, fīxum, fīgēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-figo] To fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix: cruci suffixus, Cic.: aliquem in cruce, Cat.: aliquem in cruceum, Just.

suffi-men, inis, n. [suffi-o] (That which fumigates; hence) Fumigation, incense: Ov.

suffi-mentum, i, n. [id.] (id.) Fumigation, incense: Cic.

suf-fio (sub-), fivi, or fii, fitum, fire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fio] fr. sub; root FI, akin to Gr. θάω) (To burn beneath; hence) I. Prop.: To fumigate, scent, etc., by means of anything burnt: dein, quemque locum externe tetigere puellæ, Sufit, et, Prop. II. Meton.: A. To burn for the purpose of fumigating, etc.: rutam, Pl.—B. To warm, heat, etc.: terras, Lucr.

suffi-tus, a, um, P. of suffi-o.

suffixus (for suffig-sus), a, um, P. of suffig-o.

suf-flāmen, inis, n. [etym. dub. prps. for sub-flāmen; fr. sub; root FLA, akin to Gr. θλάω] (The thing breaking the impetus beneath something else; hence) I. Prop.: A clog, break, drag-chain, to check the motion of a wheel. Juv. II. Fig.: A clog, hinderance, impediment: Juv.

suffiātus, a, um: 1. P. of suffi(a)—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Puffed up, bloated: corpus, Var. b. Fig.: 1. Blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated

with anger or pride: Plaut.—2. Of language, etc.: Inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sufflé*.

suf-flāvus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-flāvus] Yellowish, auburn: Suet.

suf-flo (sub-), flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. and n. [for sub-flo] I. Act.: To blow out, puff out, inflate: A. Prop.: buccas, Plaut. B. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suæ, i. e. got enraged, Plaut. II. Neut.: To blow, puff, etc.: A. Prop.: per fores, Pl. B. Fig.: suffla: sum candidus, puff yourself up, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *souffler*.

suf-fūco (sub-), fūdi, fūctum, fūre, 1. v. a. [for sub-fūco-o; fr. sub; faux, faux-is] (To put something under the throat, or gullet; hence) To choke, strangle, suffocate by compressing the throat. I. Prop.: patrem, Cic. II. Fig.: Italiam fame, i. e. to starve, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffoquer*.

suf-fōdio (sub-), fōdi, fōssum, fōdere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fodio] I. Gen.: To dig underneath: radices, Pl. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: 1. To pierce, or bore, through by digging underneath; to undermine: monus, Pl.—2. To undermine for the purpose of destruction; to sap, etc.: sacella, Cic.—B. Meton.: To pierce, stab; run through, etc.: equis sufficit, Cæs.

suffos-sus (sub-) (for suffod-sus), a, um, P. of suffod-io.

suffragā-tio (subf-), ōnis, f. [suffrag(a)-or] A voting for one or in one's favour; interest, favour, support, suffrage: Cic.; Liv.

suffragā-tor (subf-), ōris, m. [id.] One who votes for another; a supporter, favourer, partisan: Cic.

suffragā-tōr-ius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] Of, or belonging to, a supporter of a candidate; recommendatory: amicitia, Cic.

suffrag-ium, ii, n. [suffrag-or] I. Prop.: Politic. and Law t. t.: A vote, voice, suffrage: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: A. The right of voting, right of suffrage: Cic. B.: 1. Gen.: A decision, judgment, opinion: Cic.—2. Esp.: A favourable decision, assent, approbation, applause: Hor.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suffrage*.

suffragōr, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: Polit. t. t.: To vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: Cic. II. Meton.: To be favourable; to favour, recommend, support: alicui, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suffragor*.

suf-frāgio, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-frango] To break: crura alicui, Cic.

suf-fugio, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, 3. v. n. and a. [for sub-fugio] I. Neut.: To flee beneath or underneath; to flee for shelter: in tecta, Liv. II. Act.: A. Prop.: To flee from; to avoid, shun, etc.: consulare, Suet. B. Fig.: To flee from, escape, etc.: sensum, Liv.

suffūg-ium, ii, n. [suffugi-o] (A fleeing beneath; Concr.) I. Prop.: A

place beneath which one flees for shelter from rain, etc.; a shelter, covert: Tac.; Pl. II. Fig.: A refuge, remedy: malorum, Tac.

suf-fulcio (sub-), fulsi, fultum, fulcire, 4. v. a. [for sub-fulcio] I.: A. Prop.: To prop underneath; to under-prop, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. B. Fig.: To support, strengthen: capitū cibus, aut suffulciat artūs, Lucr. II. To put under by way of prop or support: columnam mento suffulcit suo, Plaut.

sufful-tus (for sufful-tus), a, um, P. of suffulcio.

suf-fundo (sub-), fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fundo] I.: A. Gen.: To pour below, or underneath; to cause to flow, or run, under: aquam, Plaut. B. Esp.: Pass. In reflexive force: To flow, or run, under to diffuse itself, etc., underneath: animū esse cordi suffusum sanguine, Cic. II.: A. Prop.: To pour upon (something that is) below or underneath; to pour over or upon: vinis mare, Plaut. B. Meton.: 1. To wet, moisten, etc.: lituras, Ov.—2. To over-spread, suffuse: a. Gen.: calore suffusus æther, Cic. — b. Esp.: Of blushes, tears, etc.: si virgineum suffuderit (sc. luna) ore ruborem, Virg. C. Fig.: To overspread, cover: animū malevolentia, Cic.

suf-fuscus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-fuscus] Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky: margarita, Tac.

sug-gēro (sub-), gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. [for sub-gēro] I. Prop.: To carry, put, lay, or bring under: suggeritur (sc. flamma) costis undantis aheni, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To heap or pile up; to raise, etc.: humum, Prop.—B.: 1. Gen.: To furnish, supply: suggere tela mihi, Virg.—2. Esp.: To furnish or supply in abundance: animalibus cibum, Tac. III. Fig.: A. To place next in order to; to place immediately after: Bruto Horatium suggerunt, Liv.—B. To add: damna, Cic.—C. To annex, sub-join, etc.: sententiæ ratinnculas, Cic.—D. To afford, furnish, supply: invidiæ flammam, Liv.—E. To make, cause, etc.: aut Druso ludus suggerendus est, aut, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suggerer*.

1. **sugges-tus** (for sugger-tus), a, um, P. of sugger-o.

2. **sugges-tus** (sub-), ūs, m., -um, i, n. [for sugger-tus; fr. sugger-o] (A thing heaped, or piled up; hence) A raised place, a height, elevation. I. Gen.: Suet. II. Esp.: A platform, stage, tribune: Cæs.; Cic.

sug-grandis (sub-), e, adj. [for sub-grandis] Rather large, largish: cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grēdiō (sub-), gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [for sub-gradiō] I. Neut.: To go or come up to, to approach: cæsis, qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. II. Act.: To attack: quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, etc., Tac.

sugillā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [sugill(a)-o] **I.** (Prop.: *A beating black and blue*) **Meton.**: *A black and blue mark, a livid spot*. **Pl. II. Fig.**: *An affronting, insulting*: **Liv.**

sū-gillo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [etym. dub.], usually referred to sub; cillum] **I. Prop.**: *To beat black and blue*. **Pl. II. Fig.**: *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile*: **Liv.**

sūg-o, suxi, suctum, sūgere, **3. v. a.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *To suck*: **mammam**, Var.: (without *Object*) *alia* (*sc. animalium*) *sugunt*, **Cic. II. Fig.**: *To suck in, imbibe*: *cum lacte erorem*, **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr. sucer**.

sūi, sibi, *se* or *sece*, *pron. reflex.* [Sans. *sra*, "one's own self"] *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves*: *amans sui virtus*, **Cic.**: (with *cum*) *secum efferre*, *id.*: (with *met*) *semel prognati*, **Hor.**—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *Ad se, apud se*, *To him, with him, i.e. to or at his house*: **Cic.—B.** *Apud se esse*, *To be one's self or in one's senses*: **Ter.**

sū-illus, a, um, *adj.* [sus, su-is] *Of, or belonging to, swine*: *grex*, **Liv.**

Suiones, um, *m.* *The Suiones; a people of Scandinavia, in the mod. Sweden.*

sulc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **1. v. a.** [sul-cus] **I. Prop.**: *Agricult.* *t. t.*: *To furrow, cut furrows through*: *campus vomere*, **Ov. II. Meton.**: *To sail over, pass through, etc.*: *vada salsa carinā*, **Virg.**

sulcus, **1. m.** [akin to ὄλκος] **I. Prop.**: *A furrow (made by the plough)*: **Virg. II. Meton.**: **A.** *A ploughing*: **Pl.—B.** *Of things resembling a furrow*: **1.** *A long, narrow trench; a ditch*: **Virg.—2.** *A track of a vessel*: **Virg.—3.** *The trail of a meteor*: **Virg.**

sulfur (**-phur**), ūris, *n.* *Brimstone, sulphur*: **Ov. Virg. ¶** Hence, **Fr. soufre**.

sulfur-ūs (**sulphur-**), a, um, *adj.* [sulfur] *Of, or belonging to, sulphur*: *sulphureous*, *sulphureous*: *aqua*, **Virg.**

Sulla (**Sy-**), æ, *m.* *Sulla or Sylla; a cognomen in the gens Cornelia, esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator.*—**Hence**, **Sull-ānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sulla*.

sullā-tūrio, *perfol.* and *sup. prps.* *not found*, *ire*, **4. v. a.** [Sulla, (*uncontr.* Gen.) *Sulla-i*] *To imitate or play the part of Sulla*: **Cic.**

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.* **Sulmo**: **1.** *A town in the territory of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birthplace of Ovid.*—**Hence**, **Sulmonenses**, um, *m.* (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Sulmo*.—**2.** *The name of a hero in Virg.*

sulphur, ūris, *v.* **sulfur**.

Sulpicius, ii, *m.* **Sulpicius**; *a Roman name.*—**Hence**, **Sulpici-us** (**-ānus**), a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Sulpicius*.

1. sum, fūi, esse (*Indic. Præs. ESVM* for *sum*, *acc. to Var.*—*simus* for *sumus*, *Suet.*: *Fut.*, *escit* for *erit*, *xii. Tabb.*;—*Perf.*, *fūimus* for *fūimus*, *Enn.*:—*Subj. Præs.*: *siem*, *sies*, *siet*, *etc.*, *very*

freq., *esp. in Plaut.*:—*fuam, etc.*, *Plaut.*:—*Pluperf.*: *fuvisset*, *Enn.*:—*Part. Præs.*: *ens*, *used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc.*, *v. n.* [in *Temp.* *Præs.* the root *ES*, *akin to Sanscrit root AS*, *to be*; **Gr.** *ἐσ-μι*, *εἰμι*: in *Temp.* *Perf.*, *the obsol. Subj. forms*, *fuam, etc.*, and *Inf.* and *Part. Fut.* the root *FU*, *akin to Sanscrit root BHU*, *to be*; **Gr.** *φύ-ω*, *φύ-μαι* *v. n.* **I.** As a verb substantive: **A. Gen.**: *To be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain*: *homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt*! **Cic.**—**Particular expression**:

1. *Sunt, qui (quæ), There are those (people or things) who (that), (or simply some)*: **Cic.**; **Hor.—2.** *Est quibus, To some*: **Prop.—3.** *Esse alicui or alicui rei, To belong or pertain to some person or thing; or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, to have*: **Cic.**; **Hor.—4.** *Esse alicui cum aliquo, To have to do with, to be connected with a person*: **Ter.**; **Cic.—5.** *In Temp. Perf.*: *To be no more; to be gone, departed*: **Virg.**; **Ov. B. Esp.**: **1.** *To be real or a fact; to be the case*: *sunt ista*, **Læll.**, **Cic.**—**Particular expressions**:

a. *Esto, Be it so, such is or let such be the case; granted, well, etc.*: **Cic.—b.** *Est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subjective clause, It happens or chances that; it is the case that; there is cause or reason why; there is a time when; it is allowed or permissible that; one may, etc.*: **Cic.**; **Hor.—2.** Sometimes, like the *Eng. To be, for To come*: *ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus*, **Cic. II.** As a copula: *To be anything or in any manner; et præclara res est et sumus otiosi*, **Cic.**—**Particular phrases**: **A.** *With Gen. of possession, duty, mark, etc.*: *To belong or pertain to; to be the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom, or duty of, etc.*: **Cic.—B.** *With Dat.*: *Of the end, object, purpose, fitness, etc.*: *To be for (something), i.e. to be (something)*: **Cic.—C.** *Id est* or *hoc est*, with a predicative clause by way of explanatory addition, *That is, that is to say*—also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing*: **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr. être**.

2. sum, in comp.; *v. sub.*
sū-men, inis, *n.* [for *sug-men*; *fr. sug-o*] (*The thing sucked*; *hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A breast, teat, udder*: **Lucil.** **B. Esp.**: *A sow's udder, the paps of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans)*: **Plaut. II. Meton.**: *A sow, hog*: **Juv.**

summa-a, æ, *f.* (*Gen.*, *summa*, *Lucr.*) [sum-*us*] (*That which is highest, most prominent or important in anything*; *hence*) **I. Gen.**: *The main thing, chief point, principal matter; the summit, completion, perfection*: **Cic. II. Esp.**: **A. Prop.**: *Of a reckoning of numbers*: *The amount, containing all the items; the sum, sum total*: **Cic.**—**Particular phrases**: **1.** *Ad summam, On the whole, generally, in short, in a word*: **Cic.—2.** *In summa,*

In all: **Cic. B. Meton.**: *The whole*: **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr. somme**.

Summānus (**Subm-**), *i. m.* *Summanus or Submanus; a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightning was ascribed*: *prps. the same as Pluto*.

summa-tim, *adv.* [summa, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *summa-i*] **I. Prop.**: *On the surface, on the outside*: **Col. II. Fig.**: *Slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously, etc.*: **Cic.**

summa-tus, us, *m.* [sum-*us*] (*The condition or office of the summus; hence*) *Chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*: **Lucr.**

summa-e, *adv.* [*id.*] *In the highest degree, most highly, very greatly, extremely*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**

sum-mergo (**sub-**), mersi, mergere, **3. v. a.** [for *sub-mergo*] *To dip, or plunge, under; to sink, overwhelm, submerge*. **I. Prop.**: *summersæ beluæ*, **Cic. II. Fig.**: *virtus summersa tenebris*, **Claud. ¶** Hence, **Fr. submerger**.

summer-sus (**summer-**) (for *summerg-sus*), a, um, *P.* of *summerg-o*.

sum-mīnistro (**sub-**), āvi, ātum, are, **1. v. a.** [for *sub-mīnistro*] **I. Prop.**: *To aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply*: *frumentum*, **Cæs. II. Fig.**: *arti adjumenta*, **Cic.**

summiss-o (**submiss-**), *adv.* [summiss-*us*] **1.** *Of speech, etc.*: *Softly, gently, calmly, not loudly or harshly*: **Cic.—2.** *Of character*: *Calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively*: (*Comp.*) *summissus*, **Cic.**

summis-sim (**submis-**), *adv.* [for *submitt-sim*; *fr. submitt-e*] *In a low voice, gently, softly*: *fabulantes*, **Suet.**

summis-sio (**submis-**), ōnis, *f.* [for *submitt-sio*; *fr. id.*] *A letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking*: *vocis*, **Cic. ¶** Hence, **Fr. soumission**.

summis-sus (**submis-**) (for *summitt-sus*), a, um **1. P.** of *summitt-o*.—**2. Pa.**: **A. Prop.**: *Let down, lowered, low*: (*Comp.*) *stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus*, **Liv.—b.** **Fig.**: (a) *Of the voice, speech, or an orator*: *Low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement*: **Cic.**; **Quint.**: (b) *Of character or disposition*: (a) *In a bad sense*: *Low, mean, grovelling, abject*: **Cic.—(B)** *In a good sense*: *Humble, submissive*: **Hirt. ¶** Hence, **Fr. soumis**.

sum-mitto (**sub-**), misi, missum, mittere, **3. v. a.** [for *sub-mitto*] **I.**: **A.**: *To send below; to send, set, place, or put under*: **Col.—B.**: **1. Prop.**: *To let down, lower, sink, drop*: *latus in herbā*, **Ov.—2. Fig.**: **a. Gen.**: *To let down, lower, sink, etc.*: *furor*, **Virg.—b. Esp.**: *With Personal pron., or simply submittere*: *To lower one's self, to submit, etc.*: **Cic.**; **Liv. II.**: (*To send forth from below*; *hence*) **A. Gen.**: *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce*: *monstrumve summissere Colchii Majus*, **Hor. B. Esp.**: *Agricult. t. t.*: *Of animals*: *To bring up, rear, raise*: *tauros*, **Virg. III. To**

send, furnish, supply secretly, etc.: aliquem, Cic. **IV.** To send in the place of: huic vos non submittitis? Cic. **V.**: A. Prop.: To send, dispatch: auxilia, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: To put forth, furnish, supply: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, Hor. **¶** Hence, Fr. *soumettre*.

summoolest-e (submoolest-), adv. [summoolest-us] With some vexation: Cic.

sum-molestus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-molestus] Somewhat troublesome or vexatious: Cic.

sum-mōndō (sub-), mōndū, mōnditum, mōndere, 2. v. a. [for sub-moneo] To remind privily, give a hint: Ter.; Suet.

summōpēre, v. superus.

sum-mōrōsus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-morosus] Somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

summō-tor (sub-), ōris, m. [for summovetor; fr. summovetor] One who puts aside or removes (in order to make room), a clearer of a space: Liv.

summo-tus (submo-) (for summovet-), a, um, P. of summovetor.

sum-mōvō (sub-), mōvī, mōtum, mōvere [Pluperf. Subj., summōses, Hor.], 2. v. a. [for sub-moveo] To move from beneath; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: 1. Of personal subjects: To send, or drive away, to remove, etc.: hostes a portā, Cic. — 2. Of things as subjects: **a.** To separate, divide, part, etc.: Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summovent, Pl.—**b.** To ward off, repel, etc.: Phæbeos submovet (sc. silva) iectis, Ov. **B.** Esp.: Of a lictor, etc.: 1. To clear away, or remove, people standing in the way: Liv.—**2.** To make room: Liv. **II.** Fig.: **A.** To put or keep away; to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.—**B.** To clear away, disperse, remove, dispel, etc.: tumultūs Mentis, et curas, Hor.

summus, a, um, v. superus.

sum-mūto (sub-), āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sub-muto] To change, interchange, substitute one thing for another: verba pro verbis, Cic.

sū-m-o, sumpsi, sumptum, sumēre, 3. v. a. [prob. sub; emo] **I.** Gen.: To take, take up, lay hold of, assume, etc.: pecuniam mutuum, Cic. **II.** Esp.: **A.** To take (by choice); to choose, select: Cic.: philosophiæ studium, Cic. — **B.** To take as one's own; to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate to one's self: mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit, Cic.—**C.** To take for some purpose, i. e. To use, apply, employ, spend, consume: frustra tantum laborem sumi, Cæs.—**D.** In an oration, disputation, etc.: 1. To take for certain or for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: beatos esse deos, Cic.—**2.** To take, bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, an instance, etc.: homines notos, Cic.—**E.** To take as a purchase; to buy, purchase: quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.

sum-ptio, ōnis, f. [sum-o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** taking: Vitr. **II.** Fig.:

Logical t. t.: A premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

sumpti-ārius, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptui-s] Of, or relating to, expense; sumptuary: rationes, Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *sumptuaire*.

sumptiōs-e, adv. [sumptuos-us] Expensively, sumptuously: Cat.: (Comp.) sumptuosius, Cat.

sumpti-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. sumptus, (uncontr. Gen.) sumptui-s] (Full of sumptus; hence) 1. Of things: That costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous: (Comp.) Indi sumptuosiores, Cic.: (Sup.) opus sumptuosissimum, Suet.—**2.** Of persons: Spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Cic. **¶** Hence, Fr. *sumptueux*.

1. **sum-ptus**, a, um, P. of sum-o.
2. **sum-ptus**, ōis (Gen.: sumpti, Cato; Plaut.), m. [sumo] Expense, cost, charge: Cic.

Sūnium (-ion), ūi, n., Sōivov. Sūnium or Sūntion; a promontory and town of Attica (now Capo Colonna).

sū-o, sūi, sūtum, sūtēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: To sew or stitch; to sew, join, or tack together: tegumenta corporum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: Devise, concoct, etc.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter.

sūmet, sūopte, etc., v. suus.

sū-ōv-ē-taur-illa (or, corrupted, solitaurilla), ūm, n. [sus, su-is; ov-is; (e); taur-us] (Things pertaining to a sus, ovis, and taurus; hence) A sacrifice, consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations: Tac. **¶** Hence, Fr. *suovævolærities*.

sūpel-lex, lectilis, f. [prob. contr. fr. super-leg-tilis; fr. super; leg-o] (That which is laid upon the surface of the rooms, etc., as opp. to fixtures; hence) Household utensils, stuff, furniture, moveable goods (only in Sing). **I.** Prop.: Campana supellex, Hor. **II.** Fig.: amicos, vitæ supellectilem, Cic.

1. **sūper**, adj., v. superus.

2. **sūper**, adv. and prep. [Gr. ὑπέρ] **I.** Adv.: **A.** Prop.: Of place: Above, on the top, etc.: super tigna inijcunt, Cæs. **B.** Meton.: 1. Over, moreover, besides: pœnas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor.—**2.** Over, left, remaining: o mihi sola me super Asryanactis imago, Virg. **II.** Prep. c. Acc. et Abl.: **A.** With Acc.: 1. Prop.: **a.** Of place or situation, etc.: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super terræ tumulum, Cic.—Particular phrase: Super caput, Above the head, i. e. imminent, burdensome: Tac.—**b.** Of position or distance: (**a.**) Above: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, i. e. above him at table, Hor.—(**b.**) Beyond: super Numidium, Sall.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, at: super cœnam, Pl.—**b.** Over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super morbum, Liv.—Particular phrase: Super omnia, Above all, before all: Virg.—**B.** With Abl.: 1. Prop.: Of place or situation: Over, on the top of, upon, on: super nave, Cæs.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of time: During, in: nocte super

mediā, Virg.—**b.** Upon, about, concerning, respecting: multa super Priamo rogatus, Virg. **III.** In composition: **A.** Prop.: 1. Of place or situation: All over: superflorescens.—**2.** Of position or distance: **a.** Over, up, above, on the top, on high: superimpendens.—**b.** Over or above the top or surface of anything: superfluo.—**c.** Over, across: supergredior.—**d.** Beyond, past: superveho, no. II.—**e.** Upon the border of, or close by: supersum, no. III. **B.** Meton.: 1. Of time: **a.** Beyond, past a certain time: superfero, no. II.—**b.** Beyond, longer than: supervivo.—**c.** After: superbibō.—**2.** Of amount or degree: **a.** Over and above, in addition, besides, beyond: superaddo.—**b.** Exceedingly, completely, abundantly, very: supervacuus.—**3.** Of order, arrangement, etc.: After: supervenio, no. II. **C.** Fig.: Of rank, degree, etc.: Over, presiding over, upper: superjumentarius. **¶** Hence, Fr. *sur*.

sūpēra, v. supra.

sūpērā-bilis, e, adj. [super(a)-o] 1. That may be got over, or surmounted: murus, Liv.—**2.** That may be overcome, or subdued; conquerable, superable: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sūpēr-addo, perf. prps. not found, additum, addēre, 3. v. a. To add over and above, to superadd: tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg.

sūpēra-nis, ntis: 1. P. of super(a)-o.—**2.** Pa.: **A.** Prop.: Rising high, prominent, high, lofty: (Sup.) mons superantissimus, Sol.—**b.** Fig.: Prevailing, predominant: (Comp.) superantior ignis, Lucr.

sūpērā-tor, ōris, m. [super(a)-o] An overcomer, conqueror: Ov.

sūpēr-b-e, adv. [superbus-is] Haughtily, proudly: Cæs.: (Comp.) superbusus, Cic.: (Sup.) superbissime, Id.

sūpēr-b-ia, ōis, f. [id.] (The quality of the superbus; hence) 1. In a bad sense: Loftiness, haughtiness, pride: Cic.—**2.** In a good sense: Lofty spirit, honourable pride: Hor.

sūpēr-bibō, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. To drink upon or after: jugi ebriati, Pl.

sūpēr-b-i-loquent-ia, ōis, f. [su perbus; (i); loquens, loquent-is] Haughty or proud speaking: Poet. ap. Cic.

sūpēr-b-īo, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. n. [superbus-is] **I.** Prop.: To be haughty or proud; to take pride in a thing: nomine avi, Ov. **II.** Fig.: Of things and in a good sense: To be superb, splendid, magnificent: sub Tyriā concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sūpēr-bus, a, um, adj. [super] (That is above others; hence) 1. In a bad sense: Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, etc.: **a.** Prop.: (Comp.) utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, Cic.—**b.** Fig.: Of things: judicium superbissimum, Cic.—As Subst.: **Superbus**, i. m. Superbus or The Proud; a cognomen of the younger Turquin, the last king of Rome.—**2.** In a good sense: **a.** Of persons or things: Superb, excellent, distinguished: Virg.—**b.** Splend-

id, magnificē, superb: triumphus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superbe*.

super-cilium, *li, n.* I. Prop.: *An eyebrow:* Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *The brow, ridge, summit:* Virg. III. Fig.: *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourcil*.

super-eminē, *no perf. nor sup., emīnere, 2. v. a. and n. I. Act.* To rise above or higher than something else; to overtop; to be above: *undas humero*, Virg. II. Neut.: *To rise to the top or on high: extra aquam*, Pl.

super-fēro, *ſſi, lātum, ferre, v. a. I. To carry over or across, to place or put over:* *pedem*, Pl. II. *To carry over or beyond the time:* *partum*, Pl.

super-ficies, *ēi, f.* [for *superfacies*] I. Gen.: *The upper side of a thing; the top, surface:* Pl. II. Esp.: A. In mathematics: *A superficies:* Pl.—B. Law &c.: *A building, etc., on another man's ground*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *superficie*.

super-fixus, *a, um, adj.* Fastened above, fixed on the top: Liv.

super-flūo, *no perf. nor sup., flūere, 3. v. n. I. Prop.* To run over, overflow: *superfluentis Nilī receptacula*, Tac. II. Fig.: *To have a superabundance of a thing:* orator, Tac.

super-fundo, *fudi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. I. A. Prop.* Of fluids as objects: 1. Gen.: *To pour on, or upon; to pour over:* in *litus educto* (sc. delphino) *superfundisse unguentum*, Pl.—2. Esp.: *Pass:* in reflexive force: *To pour itself out, to overflow; to spread over:* *superfundisse lymphae*, Ov. B. Meton.: *Of things not fluid:* 1. Gen.: *To pour forth, scatter, or spread over one:* *magnam vim telorum*, Tac.—2. Esp.: *With Reflexive pron.* or *Pass:* in reflexive force: *In hostile force:* *To rush upon, throw one's self upon:* *jacentem hostes superfusi opprēsserunt*, Liv. C. Fig.: *With Personal pron.*: 1. *To spread itself out; to extend, spread abroad, etc.*: *Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam*, Liv.—2. *To overflow, ocerabound, be extravagant, etc.*: *superfundens lætitia*, Liv. II.: A. Prop.: *Of liquids:* *To pour all over anything:* *oxymeli*, Col. B. Meton.: *Of things not fluid:* *To cover all over:* *nube equites equosque*, Tac.

superfū-sus (for *superfud-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *superfusa* (n)d-o.

super-grādiōr, *gressus sum, grādi, 3. v. dep.* [for *super-gradiōr*] I. Prop.: *To step, walk, or go over:* *aliquid*, Pl. II. Fig.: *To surpass, exceed, excel:* *feminas pulchritudine*, Tac.

supergres-sus (for *supergrad-sus*), *a, um, P.* of *supergradior*.

superi, *ōrum, v. superus.*

super-iminē, *no perf. nor sup., iminēre, 2. v. n.* To hang over, overhang: *minet*, Virg.

super-impēd-ens, *ntis, P.* of *obsolet. super-impēd-ēo*. *Overhanging:* *silve*, Cat.

super-implēo, *no perf. nor sup.,*

implēre, 2. v. a. To fill exceedingly, to fill to overflowing: *puppes*, Virg.

super-impōno, *no perf., pōnitum, pōnere, 3. v. a.* To put, place, or lay upon: *saxum ingens*, Liv.

super-incid-ens, *entis, P.* of *obsolet. super-incid-o*. *Falling on or upon; falling from above, falling down:* *tela*, Liv.

super-incūba-n, *ntis, P.* of *obsolet. super-incub(a)-o*. *Lying over or upon:* *Romanus*, Liv.

super-incumbo, *cūbūi, no sup., cūmbere, 3. v. n.* To lay or cast one's self upon: Ov.

super-indūo, *indūi, indātum, indūere, 3. v. a.* To put on over something: Suet.

super-ingēro, *no perf., ingestum, ingēre, 3. v. a. I. Prop.* To bring upon, to cast or heap upon: *montem*, Stat. II. Meton.: *Of the sun:* *To pour down:* *Titan superingerit ortūs*, Tib.

superinjac-tus (for *superinjac-tus*), *a, um, P.* of *superinjac-io*, through true root SUPERINJAC.

super-injēlo, *injēci, injectum, injicere, 3. v. a.* To throw on or above, to cast over or upon: *raras frondes*, Virg.

super-insterno, *instrāvi, instrātum, insternere, 3. v. a.* To spread or lay over: *tubulas*, Liv.

superiōr, *us, v. superus.*

superiūs: 1. *neut.* of *adj.* *superior*.—2. *Comp. adv.*; v. *supra*.

super-jācio, *jēci, jectum, jācere* (Part. Pass.: *superjactus*, Tac.), 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: *To cast, or throw, on, over, or upon:* *vestis superjecta*, Ov. B. Meton.: 1. *To raise, throw up, or construct, upon anything:* *aggerem*, Suet.—2. *To spread, or extend, over:* *et superjecto pavidæ natârunt Equore damæ, i. e. spread over the earth, over-whelming*, Hor. C. Fig.: *To exceed, go beyond, etc.*: *fidem*, Liv. II.: A. Gen.: *To throw, cast, etc., over, above, or beyond:* *ut sagittis superjact nequeant* (sc. arborē), Pl. B. Esp.: *To throw, or cast, itself, etc., over, above, or beyond:* *to overtop, to flow, or cover, over:* *scopulosque superjacet unda*, Virg.

superjēc-tus (*superjact-*), *a, um, P.* of *superjēc-io*, through true root SUPERJAC.

super-jūment-ārīus, *īi, m.* [super; jument-um] (*One over persons pertaining to jumentum;* hence) *A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden:* Suet.

super-lā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [super; root LA, whence *lātum*; cf. *fero init.*] (Prop.: *A carrying beyond;* Fig.) Rhet. l. l.: *An exaggerating, hyperbole:* Cic.

superlā-tus, *a, um:* 1. *P.* of *superfero*; through *super*; LA, root of *lātum*; v. *fero init.*—2. *Pa.*: *Extravagant, excessive, exaggerated:* *verba*, Cic.

super-mitto, *miſi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.* To throw in addition; to put in afterwards; to add: *Just.*

super-n-e, *adv.* [super-n-us] *From above, above, upward:* Hor.

super-nus, *a, um, adj.* [super] I. Gen.: *That is above, on high, upper:* Hor. II. Esp.: *Celestial, heavenly nomen*, Ov.

super-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.* [id.] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To go over; to overtop, surmount:* *jugo superans*, Virg.—2. Esp.: *To rise, or be above; to be higher, etc.*: *superant* (sc. angues) *capite et cervicibus altis*, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. *To have the upper hand or superiority; to be superior; to overcome, surpass:* *nostri milites facile superabant*, Cæs.—2. *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* *pecunia superabat?* Cic.—3. *To be left over, to remain, survive:* *superet modo Mantua nobis*, Virg. II. Act.: A.: 1. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: *To go, or pass, over; to cross, surmount, etc.*: *montes*, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: (a) Gen.: *To go, or pass, over, or above; to rise above:* *tempestas summās ripas fluminis superavit*, Cæs.—(b) Esp.: *To surmount, overtop, etc.*: *superat* (sc. Parnassus) *cacumine nubes*, Ov.—2. Meton.: *In travelling, etc.*: *To pass over, traverse, etc.*: *tantum itineris*, Tac.—B.: 1. Prop.: a. Gen.: *To go past or beyond:* *regionem castrorum*, Cæs.—b. Esp.: (a) *To surpass, exceed in size, etc.*: Ov.—(b) Nautical l. l.: *To sail by or past a place, a promontory, etc.*: *to double or weather a point, etc.*: Liv.; Ov.—2. Fig.: a. Gen.: *To surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip in any quality, value, etc.*: *omnes homines constantiâ et gravitate*, Cic.—b. Esp.: *To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish:* *omnes facile superabo*, Cic.

super-obrūo, *obrūi, obrūtum, obrūere, 3. v. a.* To cover over, overwhelm: *Tarpeiam armis*, Prop.

super-pēnde-n, *ntis, P.* of *obsolet. super-pēnde-o*. *Overhanging:* Liv.

super-pōno, *pōſi, pōſitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. I. Prop.* To put or place on, upon, over, or upon the top of anything: *superpositum capiti decus*, Liv. II. Fig.: *In official station, employment, etc.*: *To place or set over in maritimum regionem superpositus*, Liv.

superpōs-itus, *a, um, P.* of *superpo* (s)no, through true root SUPERPOS.

super-scādo (← *scēdo*) *no perf. nor sup., scādere, 3. v. a.* To mount, climb, or step over: *corpora*, Liv.

super-scribo, *scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a.* To write upon, or above; to superscribe: Suet.

super-sēdē, *sēdi, sēssum, sēdere, 2. v. n. and a. I. Prop.* To sit upon or above: *elephantum*, Suet. II. Fig.: *To be above or superior to; to forbear; to refrain or desist from; to pass, omit.* A. Neut.: *pugnæ*, Hirt.: (*Impera. Pass.*) *oratione supersedendum est*, Cic.—B. Act.: *loqui*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *superseder*; (mod.) *surseoir*.

super-stagno, stagnāvi, stagnātum, stagnāre, *l. v. n.* To spread out into a lake: Tac.

super-sterno, *no perf.*, strātum, sternēre, *3. v. a.* To strew or spread upon, to spread over, cover over: Liv.

1. **super-ste-s**, itis, *m.* [for superstat-tus; fr. super: STA, root of st(a)-o. One who stands by or is present at anything, a bystander, witness: Cic.

2. **super-ste-s**, itis, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.) Standing, or retaining, beyond or longer; (Meton.) That remains alive after some given time; outliving, surviving: fama, Hor.

super-stī-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for superstat-tio; fr. super: STA, root of st(a)-o] (A standing still over by a thing; hence) Amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural;—acc. to others (The standing, remaining, in the old, obsolete belief; hence) I. Prop.: Excessive or unreasonable religious belief or fear; superstition: Cic. II. Meton.: A. An object that inspires dread: Virg.—B. A religious rite: Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. superstition.

superstī-tio-s, adv. [superstī-tio-sus] Superstitiously: Cic.

superstī-ti-ōsus, *a, um, adj.* [contr. fr. superstition-ōsus; fr. superstī-tio, superstition-is] I. Prop.: Full of superstition, superstitious: sollicitudo, Cic. II. Meton.: Soothsaying, prophetic, prophetic: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. superstiteux.

super-sto, *no perf. nor sup.*, stāre, *l. v. n.* and *a.* To stand upon or over: I. Neut.: corporibus hostium, Liv. II. Act.: ossa superstant volucres, Ov.

superstrā-tus, *a, um, P.* of supersterno, through root SUPERSTRA.

superstruc-tus, *a, um, P.* of superstruo, through root SUPERSTRUC.

super-strūo, struxi, structum, strūdēre, *3. v. a.* To build upon or over, to erect over: ligneam compagē, Tac.

super-sum, fūi, esse (in thesis: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *v. n.* I. (To be over and above; hence) A. To be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes supersunt, etc., Cic.—Particular phrase: Quod superest, As to what remains, for the rest: Cic.—B. 1. In a good sense: To be in abundance, to abound: modo vita supersit, Virg.—2. In a bad sense: To be in excess, to be superabundant or superfluous: Cic. II. (To be, or exist, beyond another; hence) A. To live after, outlive; to be still alive; to survive: Lucumo superfuisset patri, Liv. III. (Prop.): To be close by; (Meton.): To be present, to serve by being present, to assist: Scripti, ap. Suet.

super-tec-tus (for superpteg-tus), *a, um, P.* of superpteg-o.

super-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgēre, *3. v. a.* To cover above, cover over: ossa, Tib.

super-urge-nus, ntis, *P.* of obsol. super-urge-o: Pressing above or from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

super-us, *a, um* (Nom. Sing., super, Cato.; Lucr.), *adj.* [super] I. Pos.: A. Gen.: That is above, upper,

on high: ut omnia supra, infera, etc., Cic.: (with Partitive Gen.) superi decur, Hor.—As Subst.: Superi, ōrum, *m.* (sc. dii) The gods above, the celestial deities: Ov. B. Esp.: Upper, i. e. of the upper regions, or upper world: auras, Virg.—As Subst.: 1. superi, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines) The inhabitants of the upper world: Vell.—2. supra, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca) The upper regions or world: Virg. II. Comp.: sup̄ior, us: Gen. superioris: A. Prop.: Of place: 1. Gen.: Higher, upper: superior pars collis, Caes.—2. Esp.: a. The higher or upper part of: tota domus superior vacat, Cic.—b. Higher at table: superior accumbere, Plaut. B. Meton.: 1. Former, past, previous, preceding: vita, Cic.—2. More advanced, older: Africanus, the Elder, Cic. C. Fig.: Of quality, condition, number, etc.: Higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: quanto superiores sumus, tanto, etc., Cic. III. Sup.: A. sup̄remus, *a, um*: 1. Prop.: Of place: Highest, loftiest, topmost: montes, Virg.—2. Meton.: Last, latest, extreme, final (=ultimus): A. Gen.: sol, i. e. sunset, Hor.—Adverbial expression: Supremum, For the last time: Ov.—b. Esp.: (a) With regard to persons dying: Last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: vocat ore supremo, with dying mouth, dying breath, Ov.—As Subst.: sup̄rema, ōrum, *n.* (sc. judicia) A last will, testament: Tac.—(b) With regard to the dead: Last, latest: honor, the last honours or respect, i. e. the funeral rites, or ceremonies, Virg.: ignes, i. e. of the funeral pile, Ov.—Adverbial expressions: Supremum, supremo, For the last time: Virg.; Pl.—3. Fig.: a. Of degree: The highest, greatest, utmost: supplicium, i. e. death, Cic.—b. Of rank: Highest, most exalted, supreme: Jupiter, Plaut.—B. summus, *a, um*: 1. Prop.: Of locality: a. Gen.: Uppermost, highest, topmost: summum jugum montis, Caes.—b. Esp.: (a) The top of, the upper or highest part of: feruntque summos Fulgura montes, Hor.—As Subst.: summum, *i, n.* The highest part; the top, surface: Cic.—(b) Sitting or reclining in the highest, or chief, place: Hor.—As Subst.: summus, *i, m.* He who sits, or reclines, at the head of the table; the president, etc.: Cic.—2. Meton.: Last, latest, final: venit summa dies, Virg.—3. Fig.: a. Of degree: (a) Of things: Highest, greatest, utmost, extreme: fides, Cic.: scelus, id.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Summum, At the utmost or furthest, at the outside: Cic.—(b) Summo opere (also, as one word, summo opere), In the highest or utmost degree; exceedingly, extremely: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) Of persons: Highest, first, foremost, best: amicus, Ter.: homines, Cic.—b. Of rank: (a) Highest; most distinguished, excellent, or noble; best, etc.: tres fratres summo loco nati, Cic.—As Subst.: summi, ōrum, *m. plur.* (sc. homines) The highest, most distinguished, noble, etc., persons: Cic.

—(b) Supreme: Jupiter, Plaut.—c. Most important, weighty, critical, etc.: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg.—d. Of the voice: (a) Loudest, at the top of, Plaut.—(b) Highest: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. sup̄rieur.

supervāc-ānōus, *a, um, adj.* [supervacu-us] Over and above what is necessary; needless, unnecessary, superfluous: literae, Cic.

super-vācūus, *a, um, adj.* (Exceedingly empty; hence) Useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant: omne supervacuum, Hor.

super-vādo, *no perf. nor sup.*, vādēre, *3. v. a.* To go or climb over, to surmount: ruinas muri, Liv.

super-vēho, vixi, vectum, vēhēre, *3. v. a.* (prps. only in Pass. voice) I. To go or pass across, or over: montem, Cat. II. To go or sail by, past, or beyond: supervectus promontorium, Liv.

super-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, *4. v. a.* and *n.* I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To come upon, or over: a. Act.: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, i. e. closed over, covered, Ov.—b. Neut.: seminanti lapsoque supervenit, Virg.—2. Esp.: To come violently upon; to press upon; to thrust, etc.: unda supervenit undam, Hor. B. Fig.: To press upon, thrust, etc.: haeres Harēdem, Hor. C. Meton.: To come up, arrive: timidisque supervenit Ægle, Virg. II. To come after, to follow: aliud majus allo supervenit, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. survenir.

super-ven-tus, ūs, *m.* [super-ven-to] A coming up or upon, an arrival: Tac.

super-vīvo, vixi, victum, vivēre, *3. v. n.* To live beyond another; to outlive, survive: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. survivre.

super-vōlto, vōltāvi, vōltātum, vōltāre, *l. v. a.* To fly over often, to fly about over: tecta, Virg.

super-vōlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, vōlāre, *l. v. a.* and *n.* To fly over. I. Act.: supervolat orbem, Ov. II. Neut.: supervolat hasta, Virg.

supīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *l. v. a.* [supin-us] I. Gen.: To bend or lay backwards; to place, put, or throw on the back: glebas, Virg. II. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: To turn or throw one's self back or backwards: nasum nidore supino, i. e. I turn up my nose, Hor.

sup-in-us, *a, um, adj.* [for sub-inus; fr. sub; cf. v̄rrors from v̄ro] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine: mantis, i. e. with the open palms turned upwards (a gesture of one praying), Virg. B. Esp.: 1. Of motion: Backwards, going back, retrograde, unda, Ov.—2. Of localities: Sloping, inclined, spread out, outstretched, extended: vallis, Liv. II. Fig.: Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine: (Comp.) delicie supinores, Mart. ¶ Hence (subst., in late meaning of "a supine"), Fr. supin.

suppac-tus (for suppag-tus), a, um, P. of supp(ug)-o; through true root SUPPAG.

sup-par (sub-), āris, adj. [for sub-par] Nearly equal: huic etati suppare, Cic.

suppeditā-tio, ōnis, f. [suppedit(a)-o] A supplying fully; a full supply, abundance, exuberance: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suppéditation*.

suppēd-itō (supped-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. intens. n. and a. [pprs. for suppet-ito, from suppet-o] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand or in store: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditat, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To have in abundance, to abound or be rich in: aliquid re, Cic.—2. To be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. II. Act.: To give, furnish, afford, supply, or procure in abundance: cibos, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppéditer*.

sup-pēdō (sub-), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-pēdō] To break wind gently or softly: Cic.

sup-pern-ātus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for sub-pern-atus; fr. sub; pern-ā] (Hipped below; hence) (Prop.: Lamed in the hip; Meton.) Cut down: alnus . . . supernata securi, Cat.

suppēt-īa (subpet-), ārum, f. [suppet-o] That which comes to aid one; assistance, succor (only in Nom. and Acc.): Plant.—Particular expression: Suppetias ire, venire, etc., To go, or come, to one's assistance: Hirt.; Plant.

suppētī-or (subpeti-), ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [suppeti-ae] To come to the aid of; to assist, succor: alicui, Cic.

sup-pēto, pētīvi or pētīfī, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-peto] (To go or come near to one; hence) I. Prop.: To be at hand or in store, to be present: cui res non suppetat, Cic. II. Meton.: To be equal to or sufficient for; to suffice; to agree with, correspond to anything: ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.

sup-plant-o (sub-), plantāvi, plantātum, plantāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-plant-o; fr. sub; plant-a] I. Prop.: (To put something under the sole of the foot; hence) To trip up the heels of, to throw down: aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: Of language: To trip up, distort, mince: verba, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplanter*.

supplaudo, ere, etc., v. suppleo.

supplē-mentum (supple-), i, n. [supple-o] I. Gen.: That with which anything is made full or whole; a filling up, supply, supplement: Vell.; Suet. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t. A making up, filling up a body of troops, recruiting—Concr., supplies, reinforcements: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplément*.

sup-plēo (sub-), plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-pleo] I. Gen.: To fill up, make full or whole; to make good, complete, supply: supplete ceteros, Cic. II. Esp.: Milit. t. t. To fill up, make

complete or full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit: remigium, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppléer*.

supplē-tus (subple-), a, um, P. of supple-o.

sup-plex (sub-), plīcis, adj. [for sub-plex; fr. sub; plic-o] (Folding or bending the knees beneath one; i. e. kneeling down;—or, Bending the hands from beneath or upwards, as a suppliant; hence) Humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant. I. Prop.: Of persons: supplex te ad pedes abjicibas, Cic.—As Subst.: comm. gen.: A suppliant: Cic. II. Fig.: Of things: vita, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supple*.

supplīcā-tio (supplic-a-), ōnis, f. [supplic(a)-o] Relig. t. t. A public prayer or supplication; a religious solemnity; a day set apart for prayer: Cæss.; Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplication*.

supplic-iter, adv. [supplex, supplic-is] Humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.; Hor.

supplic-ium (supplic-), ī, n. [supplic-o] (A kneeling down; hence) 1. As a suppliant: a. Gen.: An humble entreaty or petition; a supplication: Sall.—b. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: (a) Prop.: Humiliation before the gods; a public prayer or supplication; an act of worship, etc.: Liv.—(b) Meton.: A sacrifice, offering, etc.: Sall.; Liv.—2. To receive punishment: Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplice*.

supplic-o (supplic-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [supplex, supplic-is] I. Gen.: To kneel down or humble one's self; to pray, or beg, humbly; to beseech, implore, supplicate: pro aliquo, Cic. II. Esp.: To pray to, or supplicate, the gods; to pray, worship: per hostias diis, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supplier*.

sup-plōdo (-plando, sub-), plō-si, plōsum, plōdere, 3. v. a. [for sub-plando] To stamp underneath or below; to stamp the foot: pedem, Cic.

supplō-sio (supplio-), ōnis, f. [for supplod-sio; fr. supplod-o] A stamping with the feet: Cic.

sup-poenītet (sub-), no perf., poenītēre, 2. v. n. impers. [for sub-poenītet] To be somewhat sorry; to repent a little: illum furoris, Cic.

sup-pōno (sub-), pōsi, pōsum, pōnere (Perf., supposui, Plaut.; Part. Perf. Sync., supposita, Virg.), 3. v. a. [for sub-pono] I. A. Prop.: To put, place, or set, under: anatum ova gallinis sepe supponimus, Cic.: falcem maturis arlistis, i. e. to apply, Virg. B. Fig.: 1. Pregn.: To make subject; to subject, submit: aethera ingenio, Ov.—2. To set beneath, to esteem less: Latio suppositis Samon, Ov. II.: A. Gen.: To put in the place of another, to substitute for another person or thing: aliquem in alieuus locum, Cic. B. Esp.: To substitute falsely or fraudulently; to forge, counterfeit: Cic. III. (To put at the end; hence)

To add, annex, subjoin: exemplum epistolae, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supposer*.

sup-porto (sub-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sub-porto] To carry, bring, or convey, to a place: frumentum exercitui navibus, Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supporter*.

suppōs-itus (subpos-), a, um, P. of suppo(s)-o, through true root SUPPOS.

suppres-sio (suppres-), ōnis, f. [for suppres-sio; fr. suppres-o, through true root SUPPRES] (A pressing down or under, suppression; hence) A keeping back, retaining of money, embezzlement: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suppression*.

suppres-sus (suppres-), (for suppres-sus), a, um: 1. P. of suppres-o, through true root SUPPRES.—2. Pa.: Held back, kept in, i. e.: a. Short: mentum, Var.—b. Of tone: Subdued, low: (Comp.) voce suppressior, Cic.

sup-prīmo (sub-), pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-premo] (To press down or under; hence) I. Naut. t. t.: To sink, send to the bottom a vessel: Liv. II. Esp.: A. To hold or keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: 1. Prop.: hostem, Cæs.: lora manu, Ov.—2. Fig.: agriditum, Cic.—B. To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress: 1. Prop.: pecuniam, Cic.—2. Fig.: decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supprimer*.

sup-pūdet (sub-), no perf., pūdere, 2. v. impers. [for sub-pudet] To be somewhat ashamed: eorum me suppedebat, Cic.

sup-pūto (sub-), pūtāvi, pūtātum, pūtāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-puto] I. To cut off below; to prune, lop, trim: oleas, Cato. II. To count up, reckon, compute: sollicitis supputat artibus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *supputer*.

suprā (orig. form supēra, Lucr.), adv. and prep. [Adverbial Abl. of superus] I. Adv.: A. Prop.: Of locality: On the upper side, on the top, above: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alui infra, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before, formerly, previously: (Comp.) dixi superius, Phad.—2. Of number or measure: Beyond, over, more: supra adiect Eschrio, offered higher, more, Cic.—Particular combination: Supra quam, Above or beyond what, more than: Cic. II. Prep. c. Acc.: A. Prop.: Of locality: 1. Gen.: Above, over: supra segetes navigat, over the corn-fields, Ov.—2. Esp.: Of geographical position: Above, beyond: supra Sueessulam, Liv. B. Meton.: 1. Of time: Before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Cæs.—2. Of number, degree, etc.: Over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv.

supra-scando, no perf. nor sup., scandere, 3. v. a. To climb over, surmount: fines, Liv.

suprēmo, etc., v. superus.

1. *sūra*, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *The calf of the leg*: Ov.; Hor.

surcilus, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A young twig or branch; a shoot, sprout, sprig*: Virg. II. Esp.: *A scion, graft, sucker, slip, set of a plant for growth*: Cic.

surd-aster, astrā, astrum, adj. [surd-us] *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*: Cic.

surd-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The condition, or state, of the surdus; hence) Deafness*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *surdité*.

surdus, a, um, adj. [Sans. root *svr*, to sound] *(Having a sound, or humming, in the ears; hence) I. Prop.: Deaf: asello surdo, Hor.—As Subst.: surdus, i, m. A deaf person*: Virg. II. Meton.: *A. Deaf to anything, i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending*: (Comp.) *surdior æquioribus*, Ov.—B. Of things: *Dull-sounding: vox, Quint.—C. That is not heard, noiseless, still, silent, mute*: (with Gen.) *non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsum*, Ov.—D. Of odour, appearance, meaning, etc.: *Faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: Pl.—Adverbial expression: *Surdum, Faintly, imperfectly: spirant cinama surdum*, Pers.—E. Of vows: *Not heard by the gods; to which the gods are deaf*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourd*.

Surēna, æ, m. *The Surena; i. e. the grand vizier (of the Parthian king)*: Tac.

sur-go, rexi, rectum, gēre (orig. forms: *surrigit*, Virg.: *surriguntur*, Sen.: *surrigens*, Pl.: *surrigere*, id.)—Syncope forms: *surrēxi*, Mart.: *surrēxe*, Hor.), 3. v. a. and n. [constr. fr. *sur-rigo*, for *sur-rego*=*sub-rego*] I. Act.: *To lift or raise up to raise, erect, elevate: aures*, Virg. II. Neut.: *A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: a. Of persons: To rise, arise, get up, stand up: de sellā*, Cic.—b. Of things: *To rise, mount up, ascend: aquis nox surgit ab Isdem*, Ov.—2. Esp.: a. *To rise, arise, get up from bed, from sleep*: Cic.—b. *To rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: Ascanius surgens*, Virg. B. Fig.: *To rise: rumor sen dolo, seu forte, surrexit*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourdre*, *surgir*.

sur-rancidus (sub-), a, um, adj. *Somewhat rank*: caro, Cic.

surrā-sus (for *surrad-sus*), a, um, P. of *surrad-o*.

sur-raucus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for *sub-raucus*] *Somewhat hoarse*: Cic.

surrec-to (subrec-) (for *subreg-tus*), a, um, P. of *surgo*, through true root *SURREG*.

sur-rēmigo (sub-), no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. [for *sub-rēmigo*] *To row underneath or along*: undis, Virg. *Surrentum*, i, n. *Surrentum; a maritime town of Campania (now Sorrento)*.—Hence, *Surrentini*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Surrentum*.

sur-rēpo (sub-), repai, reptum, repere (Perf., *surrēpsi*, Cat.), 3. v. n.

and a. [for *sub-repo*] I. Prop.: *To creep under; to creep or steal along; to creep softly on*: A. Neut.: *sub tabulas surreperat*, Cic.—B. Act.: *aventes Mœnia nocturni (sc. mures) surrepere*, Hor. II. Fig.: *To steal upon; to come on, or upon, unawares, insensibly, or by degrees: quies furtim surrepit ocellis*, Ov.

1. *surrep-tus*, a, um, P. of *sur-repo*.

2. *surrep-tus* (for *surrap-tus*), a, um, P. of *surrp-io*, through true root *SURRAP*.

sur-ridēdo (sub-), risi, no sup., ridere, 2. v. n. [for *sub-rideo*] *To laugh somewhat, or a little; to smile: limis surrisit ocellis*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sourire*.

sur-ridicūle (sub-), adv. [for *sub-ridicūle*] *Somewhat laughably, rather humorously*: Cic.

sur-rigo, ēre, v. surgo.

sur-ringor (sub-), no perf., ringi, 3. v. dep. n. [for *sub-ringor*] *To make a somewhat very face, to be a little vexed*: Cic.

sur-rīpio (sub-), ripi, reptum, ripere (surpito, Hor.: *surpere*, Lucr.: *surpuit*, Plaut.: *surpuerat*, Hor.: *Perf. Subj.*, *surrepsit*, for *surruperit*, Plaut.), 3. v. a. [for *sub-rapio*] I. Gen.: *To snatch, or take, away secretly; to withdraw privacy; to steal, purloin, pilfer*: A. Prop.: *vasa ex privato sacro*, Cic.: (without Object) *perjuras, surripis, auferis*, Hor. B. Fig.: *unum me surpito morti*, Hor. II. Esp.: With Personal pron.: *To withdraw secretly; to convey one's self away secretly or privacy; to steal away, etc.*: quæ (sc. puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor.

sur-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for *sub-rōgo*] Polit. i. t.: *(To ask the people whether or not a person or thing should be put in the place of another; hence) Of the presiding magistrate, etc.: To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another; to cause to be chosen or to put in another's place; to substitute, etc.*: alios, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *subroger*.

sur-rostr-āni (sub-), ōrum, m. [for *sub-rostr-āni*; fr. *sub*: *rostr-um*] *People who hang about the forum near the rostra; loungers, idlers*: Script. ap. Cic.

sur-rūbēdo (sub-), no perf. nor sup., rūbēre, 2. v. n. [for *sub-rūbēdo*] *To be somewhat red or reddish*: Ov.

sur-rūo (sub-), rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. [for *sub-rūo*] I. Prop.: *To tear down below; to undermine; to dig under; to dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.*: arbores, Cæs. II. Fig.: *To undermine, subvert, corrupt: libertatem*, Liv.

sur-rusticus (sub-), a, um, adj. [for *sub-rusticus*] *Somewhat clownish or rustic*: pudor, Cic.

surrū-tus (subru-), a, um, P. of *surru-o*.

sur-rsum (collat. form, *sursus*, Lucr.), adv. [constr. from *sub-vorsum*] 1. *From below, i. e. up, upwards, on high*: *sursum deorsum, up and*

down, to and fro, Cic.—2. *High up*, above: Cic.

sūs, sūs (Dat. Plur., sūbus, Lucr.: *sūbus*, id.), comm. gen. [sūs; and akin to Sanscrit root *su*, *generare*] *(The generating or prolific animal; hence) I. Prop.: A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Cic.—Prov.: *Sus Minervam (sc. doctet), A hog teaches Minerva, i. e. an ignorant person pretends to instruct one well versed in any subject*, Cic. II. Meton.: *The sus; a species of fish*: Ov.

Sūsa, ōrum, n.; -a, æ, f., Σούσα [orig. Pers.: "a lily"] *Susa; the ancient capital of Persia*.

suscēp-tio, ōnis, f. [for *suscip-tio*; fr. *suscip-io*, through true root *SUSCAP*] *A taking in hand, undertaking*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suscception*.

suscēp-tus (for *suscab-tus*), a, um, P. of *suscip-io*, through true root *SUSCAP*.

sus-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for *subs-cipio*] I.: *(To take, or lay hold of, from beneath; hence) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To take, or catch up; to lift up, raise up: lampada, Lucr.—2. Esp.: a. To take up a new-born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque suscepti sumus*, Cic.—b. With accessory notion of support: *To hold up, prop up, support, sustain, etc.*: dominam, Virg. B. Meton.: 1. Of men: *To get, beget, children, etc.*—2. Of women: *To conceive, bear, bring forth, children*: Virg. C. Fig.: 1. a. Gen.: *To take upon one's self; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.*: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, Cic.—b. Esp.: *To take up, resume, continue a speech, etc.*: Virg.—2. *To take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc.*: Cic. II. *To receive, take, etc.*: *crucorem pateris*, Virg.

sus-cīto, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for *subs-cito*] *(To move, etc., violently from beneath; hence) I. Gen.: To lift up, raise, elevate: terga (i. e. humum), to throw up, cast up, Virg. II. Esp.: A. To build, erect: delubra, Lucr. B.: 1. To stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken: aliquem e somno, Cic.—2. To set in motion, encourage, incite, etc.*: in arma viros, Virg.—3. *To restore, raise up, revive: ut (sc. egrotum) Suscitet*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *susciter*.

suspec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. *intens.* [suspicio, through true root *SUSPIC*] *To look up at: tabulam pictam*, Ter. II. *To mistrust, suspect: suspicantē Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ, etc.*, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspecter*.

1. *suspec-tus*, a, um: 1. P. of *suspicio*, through true root *SUSPIC*.—2. *Pa.: Mistrusted, suspected; that excites mistrust or suspicion: Of persons or things: patri suspectus*, Cic.: (Comp.) *promissum suspectus*, Quint.: (Sup.) *suspectissimus quisque*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspect*.

2. *suspec-tus*, ūs, m. [suspicio, through true root *SUSPIC*] 1. *High*

regard or esteem, respect: Ov.—2.: a. Prop.: *A looking up or upwards:* Pl.—b. Meton.: *Height:* Virg.

suspend-ium, *i*, n. [suspend-o] *A hanging of one's self; a hanging:* Cic.; Ov.

sus-pendo, *pendi*, *pensum*, *pendere*, 3. v. a. [for sub-pendo] *To hang one thing beneath another; hence:* I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To hang up, hang, suspend:* *oscilla ex alta pinu*, Virg. (Pass. with Gr. Acc.) *lævo suspensi* (sc. pueri) *loculos tabulamque lacerto*, i. e. *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor.—Particular expression: *Suspendere aliquem naso* (ad-unco), *To hang some one from a (turned up) nose*, i. e. *to turn up one's nose at a person:* Hor. B. Esp.: 1. Pregn.: *Of persons: To choke to death by hanging, to hang:* *hominem in oleastro*, Cic.—2. *Of offerings in a temple: To hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* *votas vestes*, Virg.—3. *Of buildings or superstructures: To cause to be suspended, i. e. to build upon arches, vaults, beams, etc.; to arch or vault; to build or erect a thing over another: ut suspendi non posset paries*, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Pass. in reflexive force: *To depend, rest, etc.*—B.: *(To cause to be suspended, i. e.)* 1. *To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense:* *animos*, Ov.—2. *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* *fletum*, Ov.: *responso rem*, Liv.—3. *To hang or fix upon something:* *suspensit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspendre*.

suspen-sus, (for suspend-us), a, um: 1. P. of suspend-o.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: *Raised, elevated, suspended:* *per undas currus suspensus rapuisse*, Cic. (Sup.) *suspensissimum pastinatum*, Col.—b. Fig.: *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, etc.* (Comp.) *suspensor animus*, Hirt.—c. Meton.: *Suspended, i. e. pressing or touching lightly, light:* *gradus*, Ov.

suspic-ax, *âcis*, *adj.* [suspicio] I. Prop.: *Apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious:* *frater*, Liv. II. Meton.: *That excites mistrust, suspicion:* *silentium*, Tac.

1. **su-spicio**, *spexi*, *spectrum*, *spicere*, 3. v. a. and n. [for sub-spicio] I.: A. Act.: 1. Prop.: *To look at from beneath or up at:* *astra*, Cic.—2. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To look up to a thing with the mind; to raise the thoughts up to:* *nihil altum*, Cic.—b. Esp.: *To look up to with admiration; to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honour, etc.*: *argumentum et marmor vetus, æraque et artes*, Hor.—B. Neut.: *To look from beneath; to look up or upwards:* *nec enscepit, nec circumspexit*, Cic. II. (Prop.): *To look at secretly or askance; Meton.* *To mistrust, suspect* (so, prps. only in Part.): *Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens*, Sall.

2. **suspicio**, *ônis*, *f.* [suspicio] I. Prop.: *Mistrust, distrust, suspicion:* Cic. II. Meton.: *A notion, idea:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suspicion, soupçon*.

suspiciô-s-e, *adv.* [suspiciô-us] *In*

a way to raise mistrust or suspicion, suspiciously: *suspiciôse dicere*, Cic. (Comp.) *suspiciôsius*, id.

suspici-ôsus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. suspiciô-usus; fr. suspicio, suspiciô-is] (Full of suspicio; hence) 1. *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* Cic.—2. *That excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious:* (Sup.) *suspiciôssimum negotium*, Cic.

suspici-ô-tus, *âtus* sum, *âri*, 1. v. dep. [suspici-ô] I. Prop.: *To mistrust, suspect:* *nihil mali*, Cic. II. Meton.: *To suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe:* *valde suspiciô fore ut, etc.*, Cic.

suspici-ô-tus, *âtus*, m. [suspici(a)-or] *A sighing, sigh:* Cic.; Ov.

suspici-ô-tus, *âtus*, m. [suspici(a)-or] *A breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh:* Liv.

suspici-ô-tus, *âtus*, n. [id.] *A deep breath; a sighing, sigh:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupir*.

su-spî-ro, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, 1. v. n. and a. [for sub-spî-ro] *To breathe from within; hence:* I. Neut.: *To draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, sigh.* A. Prop.: *pectore*, Ov. B. Meton.: *To sigh, long:* *puella in flavo hospite suspirans*, Cat. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To breathe out, exhale:* *Bacchum*, Sil. B. Meton.: 1. *To sigh for, long for:* *inamrem*, Juv.—2. *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh:* *matrona et adulta virgo Suspirat, Eheu! ne, etc.*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soupirer*.

sus-que-de-que, *adv.* [subs=sub; que; de; que] *Both up and down, to express indifference:* *de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence*, Cic. **sustentâ-cûlum**, *i*, n. [sustent(a)-o] *(That which serves for holding up; hence) A prop, a support:* Tac.

sustentâ-tio, *ônis*, *f.* [id.] *A deferring, delay:* Cic.

susten-to, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*, 1. v. a. *intens.* [sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN] I. Prop.: *To hold up or upright; to uphold, support:* *fratremque rumentem Sustentat dextrâ*, Virg. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve:* *amicos fide*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1.: a. *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve by food, money, or other means:* *familiam*, Ter.—b. Pass. in reflexive force, or simply sustentare: *To support one's self, get a living, etc.*: Tac.; Plaut.—c. *To support one's self under, to satisfy, etc.*: *extremam famem*, Cæs.—2. *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer:* *merorem doloremque*, Cic.—3. *To put off, defer, delay:* *rem*, Cic. (without Object) *sustentando*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sustenter*.

susten-tus, a, um, P. of sustin-eo, through true root SUSTEN.

sus-tinê-o, *tinîd*, *tentum*, *tinêre*, 2. v. a. [for sub-teneo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *To hold up, hold upright, uphold, bear up, keep up, support, sustain:* *humis sustinere bovem vivum*, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: *To support one's self; to hold, or bear, one's self up:* Cæs.—2.: a. *To hold or keep back; to keep in,*

stay, check, restrain, etc.: *remos*, Cic.—b. With Personal pron.: *To hold, keep back, etc., one's self:* Cic. II.

Fig.: A. Gen.: *To uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *To sustain, support, maintain, by food, money, or other means:* *necessitates*, Liv.—2.: a. *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand:* Cic.—b. *To take upon one's self, venture, dare, etc.*: *quæ se præferre Diane Sustinuit*, Ov.—3.: a. *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain:* *impetum benevolentie*, Cic.—b. With personal pron.: *To check, or restrain, one's self; to refrain:* Cic.—4. *To keep back, put off, defer, delay:* *bellum consilio*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *soutenir*.

sus-tol-lo (*per*), *and sup. assigned to tollô*, *êre*, 3. v. a. [for sub-tol-lo; fr. sub=+tollo] *(To lift, or take, from beneath; hence) I. Gen.: To lift, take, or raise up; to raise:* *torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus*, Ov. II. Esp.: A. Of personal objects: *To take away, remove:* *herilem filiam*, Plaut.—B. Of things as objects: *To remove, destroy:* *ædes totas*, Plaut.

sustûli, v. tollô.

sûsurâ-tor, *ôris*, m. [sûsurr(a)-o] *A whisperer:* Script. ap. Cic.

sûsur-r-o, *per*, *and sup. prps. not found*, *âre*, 1. v. n. and a. [sûsurr-us] I. Neut.: *To make a low continued sound; to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper:* *sûsurrant* (sc. apes), Virg. II. Act.: *To mutter, whisper, or murmur a thing:* *pars, quid velit, aures susurrat*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sûsurrer*.

1. **sûsur-r-us**, *i*, m. [prob. for sur-sur-rus; reduplicated fr. root SUR, akin to Gr. *surp*; whence *surp-izô*; and to Sanscrit root *SVRI*, *sonare*] *(A sounding; hence) I. Prop.: A low, gentle noise; a humming, murmuring, whispering:* Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Plur.: *Personified:* *Sûsurri or Whispers; the attendants of Fame:* Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *sûsurre*.

2. **sûsurr-us**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sûsurr-us] *Muttering, whispering:* *lingua*, Ov.

Suthul, *ulis*, n. *Suthul; a town of Numidia.*

sû-this, e, *adj.* [su-o] *Seved together; bound or fastened together:* *baltens*, Virg.

sû-tor, *ôris*, m. [id.] *(A sewer, hence) A shoemaker, cobbler:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *suteur*.

sû-tôr-us, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler:* Cic.; Pl.

sû-tr-inus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutor-inus; fr. sutor] *Of, or belonging to, a shoemaker or cobbler; shoemaker's:* *taberna*, Tac.

Sûtrium, *i*, n. *Sûtrium; a town of Etruria (now Sutri):—Hence, Sûtr-inus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Sûtrium:—As Subst.: Sûtrini*, *grum*, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Sûtrium.*

sû-tum, *i*, n. [su-o] *(A thing seved, etc.; hence) Of armour: A joint, etc.*: *ærea suta*, Virg.

sū-tūra, æ, f. [id.] (Prop.: *A sewing together*; Meton.) *A seam, suture*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *suture*.

sū-tus, a, um, P. of suo.

sū-us, a, um (Gen. Plur., snūm, Ter.), pron. possess. [su-i] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his own, her own, its own, their own*: stat sua cuique dies, Virg.: (with suismet ple, me) suo pte nutu, Cic.: suismet præsidiis, Liv.—As Subst.: I. sui, ōrum, m. *One's followers, friends, people, party, etc.*: Cic.—2. suum, i, n. *That which belongs to one; one's own*: Cass.; Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *One's own master or mistress*; at one's own disposal, free, independent: Plaut.; Cic.—2. *Inclined or devoted to one; favourable, friendly*: utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Occasionally for ejus: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.—B. More rarely for the Objective Gen., sui: nōe cuiquam mortalium injuriæ sue parvæ videntur, Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. son.

1. **Sýbāris**, is, f., Σύβαρις. *Sybaris*; a town of Magna Græcia (Lucania), on the gulf of Tarento, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants; afterwards called Thurii.—Hence, **Sýbār-itis**, idis, f. *Sybaritis*; the name of a lascivious poem: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Sybarite*.

2. **Sýbāris**, is, m. *Sybaris*; the river on which the town of Sybaris was situated.

3. **Sýbāris**, is, m. [1. Sybaris] *Sybaris*; the fictitious name of a young and effeminate man; (Acc.) *Sybarin*, Hor.

sycephanta, æ, m. = συκεφάντης (Fig-informer, i.e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence) *An informer, talebearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat*: Ter.

Sýēne, ēs, f., Σύννη. *Syene*; a

town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt (now Assuan).

Sylla, æ, v. Sulla.

syllāba, æ, f. = συλλαβή. *A syllable*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllabe*.

syllāb-ātim, adv. [syllab-a] *Syllable by syllable, by syllables*: Cic.

syllōgismus (-os), i, m. = συλλογισμός. *A syllogism*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *syllogisme*.

syvla, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, etc.

Sýmæthum, i, n., Σύμαιθος. *Symæthum*; a river, and town situated upon it, on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina.—Hence, **Sýmæth-ius** (-eus), a, um, adj.; also, -is, idis, adj. f. *Of, or belonging to, Symæthus; Symæthian*.

symbolā, æ, f. = συμβολή. *A contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning, one's scot, shot*: Ter.

sympōnīa, æ, f. = συμφωνία. *An agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *symphonie*.

sympōnīācus, a, um, adj. = συμφωνιακός. *Of, or belonging to, concerts or to music*: pueri, i.e. singing-boys, choristers, Cic.

Symplegādes, um, f., Συμπληγάδες (Things striking or dashing together). *The Symplegades*; two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them.

Sympōsium, ii, n. = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet). *Symposium*; the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

Sýnāpothescontes = συναποθησκόρες (Persons dying together). *Synapothescotes*; the title of a comedy by Diphilus: Ter.

sýnēdrus, i, m. = σύνεδρος (Joint-sitter or assessor). *A counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians*: Liv.

syngrāpha, æ, f. = συγγραφή. *A written agreement to pay, promissory note, bond*: Cic.

Synnāda, ōrum, n., -a, æ, f., -as, ādis, f. *Synnada* or *Synnas*; a town of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble.—Hence, **Synnād-ensis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Synnada*.

synōdus, ontis, m. = συνόδους (With teeth close together). *The synodus*; a fish of the bream genus: Ov.

synthēstinus, a, um, adj. = συνθέστινος. *Pertaining to a dressing-gown*: Suet.

Sýphax, ācis, m. *Syphax*; a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Sýrācūsæ, ārum, f., Σύρακουσαι. *Syracuse*; a city of Sicily (now Siracusa).—Hence, **Sýrācūs-ānus** (-ius), **Sýrācūs-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse*; *Syracusan*.—As Subst.: **Sýracusani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Syracusans*.

Sýria, æ, f., Συρία. *Syria*; a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea.—Hence, 1. **Sýr-us** (-iācus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria*; *Syrian*.—2. **Sýr-us** (-iscus), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria*; *Syrian*.—As Subst.: **Sýrus**, i, m.: a. *A Syrian*.—b. *Syrus*, the name of a slave: Ter.

Sýrinx, ingis, f., Σύριγξ (Pipe). *Syrinx*; a nymph changed into a reed: (Acc.) *Syringa*, Ov.

syрма, ātis, n. = σύρμα (A thing dragged or trailed). *A robe with a train*: Juv.

Sýrophēnix, icis, m., Συροφοίνιξ. *A Syrophenician*.

Sýros, i, f., Σύρος. *Syros*; one of the Cyclades.

Sýrtis, is, f., Σύρτις. *Syrtis*: I. Prop.: *A sand-bank in the sea*; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis major, near Cyrenaica (now Sidra); and Syrtis minor, near Byzacene (now Cabes). II. Fig.: *A sand-bank*: Cic.

T

T, t, indecl. n. or f. The twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet: I. As an initial, it is, in pure Latin words, followed by no other consonant than r: traho, tremo; the combinations tl and tm are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial t before l is rejected: lātus (Part. of fero) for tātus; and even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of t and l in stlata (genus navis), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlita, stlocus, was avoided in the best period of the language, and, with the exception of Law lang., which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms is, locus remained the only ones in use. II. T is interchanged with c, d, and s; see these

letters. III. T is assimilated to s in quatio, quassi; fateor, fassus; mitto, missus.—It is wholly suppressed before s in usus, from utor; also in many nominatives of the third declension ending in s: civitas (theme CIVITAT, Gen., civitatis), quies (QUIET, quietis), and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto; and in other like forms. IV. As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus; Tib. for Tiberius; TB. Tribunus.

tābel-la, æ, f. dim. [for tabul-la; fr. tabul-a] (*A small tablet*; hence) 1. a. Prop.: (a) Gen.: *A small board or plank*; a tablet: Ov.—(b) Esp.: *A voting-tablet, ballot*: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) *A metal plate*: Pl.—(b) *A small wooden trough or tray* (in which Romulus and Remus were ex-

posed on the Tiber): Ov.—2. *A writing-tablet*: Ov.—3. *A writing, e.g. a written composition*; a letter, contract, will, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—4. *A painted tablet, a small picture or painting*: Cic.; Ov.—5. *A votive tablet* (hung up in a temple): Tib.

tābell-ārius, a, um, adj. [tabell-a] (*Of, or belonging to, a tabella*; hence) *Of, or pertaining to, writing or to letters*: naues, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats (Sen.—As Subst.: **tābell-ārius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) *A letter-carrier, courier*: Cic.

tāb-ō, nō perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [prps. akin to τήκω, Doric τήκω] *To melt, melt down or away, to waste away, consume*: corpora tabent, Ov.

tāb-erna, æ, f. [prob. akin to

rap, root of *τέμνω* (*The cut thing; a board; hence* I. Gen.: *A hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards: Hor. II. Esp.: *Of a merchant, mechanic, etc.* A booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tavern*.

tābern-ācūlum, i, n. [tabern-a] (*That which serves for a taberna; hence* A tent: Cic.—Particular phrase: *Tabernaculum capere, To choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tabernacle*.

tābern-ārius, ii, m. [id.] (*One pertaining to a taberna; hence* A shopkeeper, small dealer: Cic.

tābern-illa, æ, f. dim. [id.] A small booth or shop, a little tavern: Snet.

tāb-es, is, f. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: A wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption, corruption, whether of persons or things: Cic.; Tac. II. Meton.: A. A wasting disease, consumption, decline, plague, pestilence: Tac.—B. The moisture of a melting or decaying substance; corruption: Ov.; Pl. III. Fig.: Of love, debt, etc.: Disease, pestilence, plague: Virg.; Liv.

tāb-es-co, tābūi, no sup., tābescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: To melt gradually; to be dissolved or consumed; to waste, pine, or dwindle away: *cera tabescunt*, Ov. II. Fig.: To decay, decline, languish, pine, etc.: molestis, Cic.: (*Impers. Pass.*) in calamitate tabescendum, id.

tābīdū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tabido-lus; fr. tab'idus, unconstr. Gen.] tabido-i] Consuming; mors, Virg.

tāb-īdus, a, um, adj. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: Melting or wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying: nix, Liv. II. Fig.: Pining away, languishing: mens, Ov. III. Meton.: Wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tabide*.

tāb-ī-f-īo-lus, a, um, adj. [for tabi-fac-ius; fr. tab-eo; (i); fac-iō] Melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: I. Prop.: venenum, Snet. II. Fig.: perturbationes, Cic.

Tābrāca, æ, f. *Tabraca*; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea.—*Tabrac-ensis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tabraca*.

tāb-illa, æ, f. [prob. akin to rap, root of *τέμνω*, to cut] (*The cut thing; hence* I. Gen.: A board, plank: Cic.; Juv. II. Esp.: A. 1. Prop.: A writing-tablet: Hor.—2. Meton.: a. A writing; e.g. a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc.: XII. Tabulae, the twelve Tables (of Laws), Cic.—b. A list of votes: Cic.—c. A list of proscribed persons: Juv.—d. A will or testament: Ov.—e. A map: Cic.—f. From the tablet on which an auction was advertised; an auction: Cic.—B. A painted tablet or panel; a painting, picture: Cic.—Pro v.: Manum de tabula, Take your hand from the picture! enough! hold! I. Gen.: C. A votive tablet (hung up in a temple): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *table, tableau*.

tābūl-ārium, ii, n. [tabul-a] (*A thing pertaining to tabulae, or writings; hence* Arcives: Cic.; Virg.

tābūl-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [tabul(a)-or] (Prop.: A planking or flooring over; Meton.: A floor or story: Cas.

tābūl-ātus, a, um, adj. [tabul-a] Provided, or furnished, with tabula; boarded, floored: transitus, Pl.—As Subst.: *tabulatum*, i, n. (sc. opus): 1. Prop.: Board-work; a flooring, floor, story: Cas.—2. Meton.: Of branches of trees, etc.: A layer: Virg.

tāb-um (only in Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing.), n. [tab-eo] I. Prop.: Corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore, etc.: Virg. II. Meton.: An infectious disease; a plague, pest, pestilence: Liv.; Virg.

Tāburnus, i, m. *Taburnus*; a small mountain-chain south of Caudium (now Taurino or Rocca Rainola).

tāc-ēo, ōi, itum, ēre, 2. c. n. and a. [etym. dub.] I. Neut.: A Prop.: Of persons: To be silent, not to speak, to say nothing, to hold one's peace: *taecendo loqui videbantur*, Cic. B. Meton.: Of animals and things: To be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest: *vere prius volucres taecant, aetate cicadit*, Ov. II. Act.: To pass over in silence, to be silent respecting a thing: *dicenda, taecenda, locutus*, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taire*.

Tacita, æ, v. *tacitus*.

tāc-it-e, adv. [tacit-us] Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret: Cic.

tāc-it-o, adv. [id.] Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret: Just.

tāc-iturn-itas, ātis, f. [taciturn-us] (*The quality of the taciturnus; hence* A being, or keeping, silent; silence, taciturnity: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taciturnité*.

tāc-it-urnus, a, um, adj. [tacit-us] I. Prop.: Of persons: Not talkative, of few words, taciturn: Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: Quiet, still, silent, noiseless (Comp.) *statuā taciturnius* (sc. ingenium), Hor.: (*Sup.*) *ostium taciturnissimum*, Plant. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taciturne*.

tāc-itus, a, um; 1. P. of *tac-eo*.—2. Pa. a. (a) Prop.: That is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned: Cic.; Virg.—(b) Meton.: (a) Law l. t.: That is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit: Cic.—(B) That is done, or exists, in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed: iudicium, Cic.—As Subst.: *tacitum*, i, n. A secret: Ov.—b.: (a) Prop.: Of persons, or things relating to them: That does not speak, silent, still, mute: Cic.; Hor.—As Subst.: (a) *Tacita*, æ, f. (sc. dea) Silence; the goddess of silence (called also *Muta*), Ov.—(B) *tacitum*, i, n. Silence: Plant.—(b) Meton.: Of animals or things: Still, quiet, noiseless; not uttering, or producing, a sound: *corvus*, Hor.: *nemus*, Virg.—Particular phrase: *Per tacitum*, Silently, in silence or stillness: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tacite*.

tact-ilis, e, adj. [2. tact-us] (Of,

or belonging to, *tactus*; hence) *Tact* may be touched, tangible: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tactile*.

tact-īo, ōnis, f. [for tag-tio; fr. ta(n)g-o] I. Prop.: A touching, touch: (with Acc.) *quid tibi hanc digito tactus est?* Plant. II. Meton.: The sense of touch, feeling: Cic.

1. *tac-tus* (for tag-tus), a, um, P. of ta(n)g-o.

2. *tac-tus*, ūs, m. [for tag-tus; fr. ta(n)g-o] I. Prop.: A touching, touch, handling: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Influence, effect, operation: Cic.—B. The sense of feeling, feeling, touch: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tact*.

tæd-a (tæd-), æ (Gen. Sing.), tædāi, Lucr.), f. [akin to δαΐς, δαΐς-ος] I. Prop.: A resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree: Pl. II. Meton.: A. Gen.: Resinous fur or pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board or plank, pitch-pine torch: Cic.; Cas B. Esp.: 1. A (marriage) torch: Ov. 2. A torch (as an instrument of torture): Juv.

tæd-et, tædūt or tæsum est, tæd-ēre, 2. v. c. a. *impers.* [etym. dub.] I. Disgusts, offends, wearies one; 1. (*thou, he, etc.*) am disgusted, offended, etc.: eos vitæ, Cic.: *coeli convexa tueri*, Virg.; *tæd-i-fer*, fēra, fērum, adj. [tæd-a; (i); fer-o] Torch-bearing: Dea, i. e. Ceres, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tédifère*.

tæd-um, ii, n. [tæd-et] (*A disgusting or offending; hence*) *Weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust*: Virg.; Liv.

Tēnārūs (-os), i, comm.; -um (-on), i, n.; æ, drum, n., *Taiavop* and *Taiavop*. I. Prop.: *Tenarus*, *Tenaricus*, *Tenarium*, *Tenaron*, or *Tenara*; a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions.—Hence, A. *Tēnār-ius*, a, um, adj.: 1. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, *Tenarus*; *Tenarian*.—2. Meton.: *Laconian*, *Spartan*: Ov.—B. *Tēnār-ides*, æ, m. (Prop. *The Tenarian*: Meton.) *The Laconian*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*: Ov.—C. *Tēnār-is*, īdis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Tenarian*: Meton.) *Laconian*, *Spartan*. II. Meton.: *The infernal regions*. Hor.—Hence, *Tēnār-ius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions.

tēnia, æ (Abl. Plur., dissyll., Virg.), f. = *ταβία*. A band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau. Virg.

tæsum est, v. *tædet*. *tæ-ter* (tē-), tra, trum, adj. [for tæd-ter; fr. tæd-et] (*Effecting loathing; hence*) 1. Physically: *Offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome*: *belua*, Cic.: odor, Cas.—2. Mentally or morally: *Horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable* (Comp.) *tetrus vitrum*, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *tetrinnus*, id.

tætr-e (tetr-), ad. [tæter, tætr-i] *Foully, shockingly, hideously, disgracefully*: Cic.: (*Sup.*) *tætrime*, id.

tætr-īcus (tétr-), a, um, a. f. [id.]

Forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe: puella, Ov.—As Subst.: *Tetrica*, æ, f. (sc. rupes) *Tetrica*; i.e. *the gloomy rock*: Virg. *tæg-ax*, æcis, adj. [tag-o] (*Apt to touch*; hence) *Light-angled, thievish*: Cic.

Tages, is (Acc. *Sing.*, *Tagen*, Ov.). *m. Tages*, an *Etrurian* divinity, grandson of *Jupiter*; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy and taught the *Etrurians* the art of divination.

tago, ère, v. *tango* init.

Tagus, i, m. *Tagus*; a river of *Lusitania*, celebrated for its golden sands (now *Tajo*).

Tālālōnides, æ, v. *Talans*.

tāl-āris, e, adj. [tal-us] (*Of, or belonging to, a talus*; hence) 1. *Of, or belonging to, the ankles*: tunica, i.e. *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic.—As Subst.: *talaria*, lum, n.: a. (sc. calceamenta) *Winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles*: Virg.—b. (sc. vestimenta) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles*: Ov.—2. *Of, or belonging to, dice*: *ludi*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *talair*.

tāl-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, dice*: *ludus*, Cic.

Tālāsio (-assio), ōnis, -ius (*Thal-*), i, m. *Talasio*, *Talassio*, *Talassius*, or *Thalassius*; a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride (in use from the time of *Romulus*): Liv.

Tālāus, i, m., *Talaōs* (Wretched). *Talaus*; an *Argonaut*, the father of *Adrastus* and *Ephryle*.—Hence, *Tālālōnides*, æ, comm. gen. One sprung from *Talaus*, the offspring of *Talaus*; esp. *Ephryle*.

tālāa, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *A slender staff*; a rod, stick, bar: Cic. II. Esp.: *Agricult. t.t.*: *A cutting, set, slip, layer*, etc.: Var.

talēntum, i, n. = *τάλαντον* (*A thing weighed*). *A talent*, i.e.: 1. *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight*: Virg.—2. *A sum of money varying in amount*: a. *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ, i.e. £243 15s. sterling*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *A talent of eighty minæ*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talent*.

tāl-is, e, adj. [prob. belonging to a demonstr. root *to*, this, akin to Gr. article *το*] I. Gen.: *Such, of such a kind, nature, or quality, such like*: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. II. Esp.: *Of such an especial kind or nature* (whether good or bad); *so distinguished*; *such, great, or excellent*: homo, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tel*.

tāl-itrūm, i, n. [tal-us] (*A thing done with the talus*; hence) *A rap or flip with the finger*: Suet.

talpa, æ, f. (masc., Virg.) [prop. akin to σκαλῶ, Lat. scalp-o] (*The digger or scraper*; hence) *A mole*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *taupé*.

Talθύbius, i, m., *Ταλθύβιος*. *Talthybius*, the herald of *Agamemnon*.

1. *tālus*, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A. Of persons: The ankle-*

bone, ankle: also, *knuckle-bone*: Cic.; Hor.—B. *Of animals: The pastern-bone*: Pl. II. Meton.: *A die or dice* (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals, of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four): Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *talon*.

2. *Tālus*, i, m. *Talus*; a *Rutulan* warrior killed by *Eneas*.

tam, adv. [prob. an accusative form from the same root as *ta-lis*] 1. In comparisons: *So far, in so far*: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.—2. In absolute expressions: *So, so very, to such a high degree*: Cic.—Particular connections: a. With superlatives: (a) Answering to the Eng. *The*: so much *the*; all *the*: with a comparative: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, i.e. *the worse each one has acted, the safer he is*, Sall.—(b) *So very, so exceedingly*: tam gravissima iudicia, Cic.—b. Non tam . . . quam, *Not so much . . . as; less . . . than*: Cic.—c. Tam modo (or, in one word, *tammodo*), *Just now, but just now*: Plant.

Tāmāsēs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tamasus* (a very ancient town of *Cyprus*).

tam-diū (written also *tandiu*, and, separately, *tam diu*), adv. *So long*: te abuisse tam diu a nobis, dolui, Cic.

tāmen, adv. [prps. a lengthened form of *tam*; and, accordingly, signifying in *so far*, with adverbative qualification] *Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.*: Cic.

tāmenēsi, v. *tametsi*.

Tāmēsīs, is; -a, æ, m. *The Tamesis*; a river of *Britain* (now *the Thames*). ¶ Hence, Fr. *Tamise*.

tām-etsi, conj. [contr. from *tamen etsi*, which is still freq. found written in full] *Notwithstanding that, although, though*: Cic.; Ter.

Tām-fāna (Tan-), æ, f. *Tamfana* or *Tanfana*; a German deity.

Tamphilus, i, m. *Tamphilus*; a Roman name.—Hence, *Tamphilianus* (Tampil-), a, um, adj. *Belonging to Tamphilus*.

tam-quam (tan-), adv. of comparison: 1. *As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak, etc.*: repente te tanquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic.—2. *Just as if, just as though, as if*: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.

Tana (-as), æ, m. *Tana* or *Tanas*; a river of *Numidia*.

Tānager, āgri, m. *Tanager*; a river of *Lucania* (now *Negro*).

Tānāis, is, m., *Tánaais*. *Tanaïs*: 1. *The river Tanaïs* (now *the Don*).—2. *The name of a man*: Virg.

Tānāquil, ilis, f. *Tanaquil*. I. Prop.: *The proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*. II. Meton.: *For a domineering, ambitious woman*: Juv.

tan-dem, adē, [tam] (*Just so far*; hence) I. Prop.: *A. In statements,*

etc.: to denote what takes place after long delay or expectation: *At length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Cæs.—B. In interrogative clauses: *Pray, pray now, now, then*: quid tandem agebatis, Cic. II. Meton.: *Finally*: Quint.

Tanētum, i, n. *Tanetum*; a village of *Upper Italy*.

Tanfana, æ, v. *Tamfana*.

ta(n)-gō, tēgī, tactum, tangere (old collat. form, *tæg-o*), 3. v. a. [akin to Gr. *θίγ-γάρω*; 2. aor. *έ-θίγ-ov*] I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To touch*: genit terram tangere, Cic.—B. Esp.: 1. *To touch*; i.e.: a. *To take, take away, carry off*: teruncium, Cic.—b. *To taste*; *to eat*; *to drink*: singula dente superbo, Hor.—2. *Of places*: a. *To reach, arrive at, come to a place*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *To border on, be contiguous to*: Cic.—3.: *To touch, i.e.*: a. *To strike, hit, beat*: chordas, Ov.: Chloen, Hor.—b. *To take hold of, handle, etc.*: virginem, Ter.: cibum, id.—4. *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint*: corpus aqua, Ov. II. Fig.: *A. Of the mind or feelings*: *To touch, move, affect, impress*: Cic.; Ov.—B.: *(To prick or stick one; i.e.)* 1. *To take in, trick, dupe*; *to cozen or cheat out of anything*: tuum tangam patrem, Plant.—2. *To sting or nettle anyone by something said*: Ter.—C. *Of speech*: *To touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite*: Cic.—D. *To take in hand, undertake*: crimina, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tacher, tancer, toucher*.

tanquam, adv. v. *tamquam*.

Tantālis, i (Greek collat. form of the *Dal.*, *Tantaleio*, after the form *Τανταλῆος*), m., *Tántalos* (He who ways to and fro, or balances himself). *Tantalus*; a king of *Phrygia*, son of *Jupiter*, and father of *Pelops* and *Niobe*. He was admitted by *Jupiter* to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water, under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall.—Hence, 1. *Tantāl-ūs*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tantalus*.—2. *Tantāl-ides*, æ, m. *A male descendant of Tantalus*.—3. *Tantāl-is*, idis, f. *A female descendant of Tantalus*.

tantil-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for *tantul-lus*; fr. *tantul-us*] *So little, so small*: puer, Cic.

tant-isper, adv. [tant-us] *For so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile*: Cic.

tanto, tantōpore, v. *tantus*.

tantū-lum, i, adv. [tantul-us] *Just a little, slightly*: Cic.

tantū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for *tanto-lus*; fr. *tantus*, (uncontr. Gen.) *tanto-lus*] *So little, so small*: granum, Cic.—As Subst.: *tantulum*, i, n. *So small an amount, so little, such a trifle*: Cic.; Hor.—Particular expres

sion (Abl. of price): Tantulo, *For such a trifle, etc.*, Cic.

tantum, adv. [id.] 1. *So much, so greatly, to such a degree*: tantum abest, Cic.: tantum dissimilis Hor.—2. *a. Only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse querere, Cic.—Particular combinations and phrases: (a) Non, etc., tantum . . . sed; Not, etc., only . . . but: Cic.: Quint.—(b) Tantum non, Almost, all but, very nearly: Liv.—(c) Tantum quod, Only, just, but just then, hardly, scarcely: Cic.—(d) Tantum quod non, Only that not, nothing is wanting but: Cic.—(e) Tantum ne, Only would that not, etc.: Ov.—b. Only, merely, nothing but: (with modo: also, as one word) ut tantummodo per stripes alantur, Cic.: conditio tantummodo aequa, Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tant.*

tantummodo, v. tantum.

tantumdem, v. tantusdem.

tantus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sanscrit *tānta*, "so much"] 1. *a. Of such size or measure; so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.*: concio, Cic.: timor, Virg.—Adverbial expressions: (a) Tanto opere (also written as one word), *So greatly*: (b) In tantum, *To such a degree; so far, so much, so greatly*: Liv.—b. In Neut. as Subst.: (a) tantum (Nom. and Acc.), *So much, so many*: tantum debuit, he owed so much, Plaut.: habere tantum molestiae, Cic.—(b) tanti: (Gen. of price) (a) Prop.: *For or of so much value, etc.*: Ter.: Cic.—(b) Fig.: *Esse tanti* (aliqui), *To be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: Cic.—(c) tanto (Abl. of comparison), *By so much, so much the*: Cic.: Ov.—2. *a. Of such a quantity or quality; such, so small, so slight or trivial*: Cic.—b. In Neut. as Subst.: tantum, *So little, so few*: praesidii tantum est, nt, etc., Caes.

tantusdem, tantūdem, tantumdem, adj. 1. *Just so great or large, as large, as great*: periculum, Plaut.—2. In Neut. as Subst.: a. tantumdem, *Just so much, just as much*: Cic.—b. tantidem (Gen. of price): (a) Prop.: *At just so much*: Ter.—(b) Fig.: *Of just so much account, value, worth, etc.*: Cic.

tāpēte, is, n. (collat. form, *Plur. Acc. Masc.*, tapetas pulcros, Virg.—Abl., tapetis, id.) *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.*: Plaut.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tapis*.

Tāpōrbāne, ēs, f., Tāpōrbān. Tuprobane, *an island in the Indian Ocean* (now Ceylon).

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. *The Tarbelli; a people in Aquitania Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees, in the neighbourhood of the mod. Dax*.—Hence, **Tarbellus**, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian*.

Tarcho, ōnis, -on, ōntis, m. *Tarcho, or Tarchon; a noble Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus*.

tard-e, adj. [tard-us] *Slowly, tardily*: percipere, Cic.: (Comp.) tardius, id.: (Sup.) tardissime, id. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) tart, (mod.) tard*.

tard-esco, no perf. ror-us, escēre, 3. v. n. [id.] *To become slow*: Lucr.

tard-i-grād-us, a, um, adj. [tard-us; (i); grād-ior] *Slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tardigrade*.

tard-i-pes, pēdis, adj. [tard-us; (i); pes] (Prop.: *Slow-footed*; Meton.) *Limping, halting*: deus, i. e. Vulcan, Cat.

tard-itas, atis, f. [tard-us] (The quality of the tardus; hence) 1. *Of motion or action: Slowness, tardiness*: Cic.—2. *Of perception, etc.: Slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity*: Cic.

tardius-cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [for tardior-cūlus; fr. tardior, comp. of tardus] *Somewhat slow, slowish*: servus, Ter.

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [tard-us] I. Act.: *To make slow; to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent*: cursum, Cic. II. Neut.: *To tarry, loiter, linger, delay*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tarder*.

tard-us, a, um, adj. [prob. for trah-dus, from trah-o] (Drawing or dragging one's self along; hence) I. Prop.: *Of motion or action: Slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy*: (Comp.) tardior pēna, Cic.: (Sup.) proci tardissimi, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Of perception, etc.: *Slow, dull, heavy, stupid*: Cic.—B. Of speech or of a speaker: *Slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) tard*.

Tarentum, i, n., -us, i, m., Tāpas. Tarentum or Tarentus; *a town of Lower Italy*.—Hence, **Tārent-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarentum*; Tarentine.—As Subst.: **Tarentini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Tarentines*.

Tarpeius, i, m., -a, ē, f. *Tarpeius, Tarpeia; Roman names*.—Hence, **Tarpeius**, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*.

Tarquini, ōrum, m. *Tarquini; a town of Etruria* (now Corneto).—Hence, **Tarquini-us**, i, m. (The name of Tarquinius Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome, who came from Tarquinius; and also, of his descendants; esp. the last Roman king.—Hence, **Tarquini-us**, a, um (-ensis, e), adj. *Of, or belonging to, the family of the Tarquins; Tarquinian*.—As Subst.: **Tarquinienses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarquinius*.

Tarrācina (Terr-), a, -ae, ārum, f. *Tarracina, Terracina, or Tarracine; a town of Latium, formerly called Anxur*.—Hence, **Tarracin-ensis** (Terracin-), e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarracina; Tarracinian*.—As Subst.: **Tarracinenses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarracina*.

Tarrāco, ōnis, f. *Tarraco; a town of Spain* (now Tarragona).—Hence, **Tarrācōnensis**, e, adj. *Tarraconian*.

Tarsus, i, f. *Tarsus; the capital of Cilicia*.—Hence, **Tarsenses**, ium, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tarsus*.

Tartārus (-os), i, m., in the *ptar*. (on prosodial grounds) **Tartāra**, ōrum, n., Tártaços, piur., Tártaça: 1. *Tartarus, Tartaros, or Tartara; the infernal regions*.—Hence, **Tartāreus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the infernal regions; Tartarean*.—2. *A river of Italy*.

Tartessus, i, f. *Tartessus; a maritime town of Spain*.—Hence, **Tartessus-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tartessus; Tartessian*.

Tarusātes, ium, m. *The Tarusates; a people of Aquitanian Gaul*.

Tasgetius, i, m. *Tasgetius; a prince of the Carnutes*.

Tātius, ii, m. *Tatius (T.); a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus*.—Hence, **Tātienes** (sometimes, also, called after his praenomen Titus, **Titienses**), ium, m. *The Tatienses or Titienses; one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*: Liv.

Taum, i, m. *The Taum; an arm of the sea in Britain* (now the Firth of Tay).

taur-ūs, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of a bull, bull's*: terga, bull's hides, Virg.—As Subst.: **taurāa**, ae, f. (sc. sentica) *A whip of bull's hide*: Juv.

Tauri, ōrum, m. *The Tauri; a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*.—Hence, **Tauric-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Taurians*; Tauric.

taur-i-form-is, e, adj. [taur-us; (i); form-a] *Bull-shaped, tauriform*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tauriforme*.

taur-inus, a, um, adj. [taur-us] *Of, or belonging to, bulls; bull's*: Ov.

Taurōmēnium, ii, **Taurōmēn-**on, i, n. *Tauromenium, or Tauromenon; a town in the eastern part of Sicily* (now Tauromina).—Hence, **Taurōmēn-itanus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tauromenium; Tauromenian*.—As Subst.: **Taurōmēnitani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Tauromenium*.

1. **taurus**, i, m. = ταῦρος. I. Prop.: *A bull, bullock, ox, steer*: Cic. II. Meton.: **A** *a brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*: Cic.—B. *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac*: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taureau*.

2. **Taurus**, i, m., Ταῦρος. *Taurus; a high mountain range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor* (now Ala Dagh, or Al-Kurun).

taxā-tio, ōnis, f. [tax(a)-o] *A rating, valuing, appraising, estimation*: Cic.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. taxation*.

taxil-us, i, m. dim. [for taln-lus; fr. talus, through obsol. diin. talul-us] *A small die*: Cic.

Taximagūlus, i, m. *Taximagulus; a king of Kent*.

taxo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for tag-so; fr. tag-o = tango] I. Prop.: *To touch sharply, feel, handle*: Gell. II. Fig.: *A* *to tell, censure, reproach, charge or lax with a fault, etc.*: aliquem, Suet.—B. *From the idea*

or holding: 1. To rate, value, appraise, estimate: Pl. — 2. To estimate, reckon, compute, etc.: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tazer*.

taxus, *i*, *f*. [etym. dub.] A yew, yew-tree: Virg.

Tāygōte, *ēs*, *f*, Ταύγρη. *Taygete*; a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

Tāygētus, *i*, *m*; -a, *ōrum*, *n*, Ταύγετος. *Taygetus* or *Taygeta*; a ridge of mountains in Laconia.

te: 1. *v*. *tu*. — 2. A pronominal suffix, *e*, *g*. *tu*-*te*, *te*-*te*; *v*. *tu*.

Tēanum (**The**-), *i*, *n*. *Teaunum*: 1. *Teaunum Apulum*; a town of Apulia (now *Ciutale*). — Hence, **Tēanenses**, *ium*, *m*. *The inhabitants of Teaunum*. — 2. *Teaunum Sidicinum*; a town of Campania (now *Teano*).

Tēcnessa, *æ*, *f*. *Teemessa*; a daughter of *King Teuthras*.

tect-e, *adv*. [tect-us] *Covertly, privily, cautiously*: datum, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *tectus*, *i*.

tectoriō-lum, *i*, *n*. *dim*. [tectorium, (*uncontr. Gen.*) *tectorio-i*] A little plaster, rough-cast: Cic.

tectorium, *i*, *v*. *tectorius*.

tectori-ŭs, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [tector] (*Of, or belonging to, a tector*; hence) *I. Gen.*: *Of, or belonging to, covering, or to a cover*: *panicula, thatch*, Plaut.

II. Esp.: *That belongs to, or serves for, covering or overlaying walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; of, or belonging to, staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.*: opus, Cic. — As *Subst.*: **tectorium**, *i*, *n*. (*sc. opus*): *A Prop.*: *Plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.*: Cic. *B. Meton.*: *Satirically: A cover or coating (of paste put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion)*: Juv. *C. Fig.*: *Of speech: Smooth words, flattery*: Pers.

Tectōsages, *um*, -i, *ōrum*, *m*. *The Tectosages or Tectosagi*; a people of Galatia Narbonensis.

tec-tum, *i*, *n*. [for teg-tum; *fr. teg-o*] (*The covering thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A roof*: Cic.: Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A roofed building for dwelling in; a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters, etc.*: Cæs.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (*old*) *tect*, (*mod.*) *toit*.

tec-tus (*for teg-tus*), *a*, *um*: 1. *P. of teg-o*. — 2. *Pa.*: *A Prop.*: *Covered, i. e. hidden, concealed*: *cuniculi*, Hirt. — *b. Fig.*: (*a*) *Of things: Hidden, i. e. not frank, open, or plain; secret, concealed, disguised, enveloped, or wrapped up*: (*Comp.*) *tector cupiditas*, Cic. — (*b*) *Of persons: Close, reserved, cautious*: (*Sup.*) *in dicendo tectissimus*, Cic.

tecum, *ted*, *v*. *tu*.

tēda, *æ*, *etc.*, *v*. *tād*.

Tēgā, *æ*, *f*, Τεγέα. *I. Prop.*: *Tegae* or *Tegeae*; a town of Arcadia (now *Paleo-Episcopi*). — Hence, **Tegeātæ**, *ārum*, *m*. *The inhabitants of Tegea*. *II. Meton.*: *Arcadia*. — Hence, **Tēgēs-ūs** (-*æus*), *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Arcadian*. — As *Subst.*: **Tegeæa**, *æ*, *f*. (*sc. virgo*) *The Arcadian maiden*, i. e. *Atlanta*: Ov.

tēg-es, *ētis*, *f*. [teg-o] *A covering, mat*: Juv.

tēg-imen (-*ūmen*, -*men*), *inis*, *n*. [teg-o] *A covering, cover*: Cic.; Liv.

tēg-o, *texi*, *tectum*, *tēgēre*, *3. v. a.* [akin to Sans. root *STHAQ*, Gr. *στέγω*]

I. Prop.: *A. Gen.*: *To cover*: corpus, Cic. — Phrases: 1. *Naves tectæ, covered, i. e. decked vessels*, Cæs. — 2. *Tegore*

latus aliquid or *aliquem*, *To cover the side for some one, or to cover some one, i. e. to go or walk close by a person*:

Hor.; Cic. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To cover, hide, conceal*: *fugientem silvæ texitur*, Cæs. — 2. *To shelter, protect, defend*:

ab jaculis emissis corpora tegere, Sall. — 3. *To cover over, bury, inclose*: *ossa tegebant humus*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: *A. Gen.*: *To cover, hide, etc.*: *verecundiam*, Plaut. *B. Esp.*: 1. *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret*: *commissa*, Hor. — 2. *To defend, protect, guard*:

aliquid excusatione alacritatē, Cic.

tēg-ŭla, *æ*, *f*. [teg-o] (*The covering thing*; hence) *A tile, roof-tile* (mostly plur.): Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *tuile*.

tēg-ŭmentum (-*ŭmentum*, -*mentum*), *i*, *n*. [*id.*] *I. Prop.*: *A covering, cover*: Cæs.; Cic. *II. Fig.*: *A defence, protection, etc.*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *tégument*.

tē-la, *æ*, *f*. [prob. for *tex-la*; *fr. tex-o*] *I. Prop.*: *A. Gen.*: *A web*: Cic.; Ov. *B. Esp.*: *Of a spider's web*: Cat. *II. Meton.*: *A. The thread that runs lengthwise in the loom; the warp*:

Virg. — *B. A weaver's beam, yarn, beam; a loom*: Ov. *III. Fig.*: *A web, i. e. a plan, design*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *toile*.

Tēlāmo (-*on*), *ōnis*, *m*, Τελαμών (*Bearer or Supporter*). *Telemachus*; son of *Æacus*, brother of *Peleus*, and father of *Ajax* and *Teucer*. — Hence, *I.* **Tēlāmōn-ŭs**, *i*, *m*. *The Telemachian, for Ajax*. — 2. **Tēlāmōn-tādes**, *æ*, *m*. *The offspring of Telemachus*, i. e. *Ajax*.

Tēlchines, *um*, *m*, Τελχίνες. *The Telchines*; a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.

Tēlēbōa, *ārum*, *m*, Τηλεβοά (*They who shout afar*). *The Teleboæ*; a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers. — A colony of them afterwards inhabited the Island of *Cephræ*.

Tēlēbōas, *æ*, *m*. (*He who shouts afar*). *Teleboas*; a centaur.

Tēlēgōnus, *i*, *m*, Τηλέγονος (*Born afar off*). *Telegonus*; son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded *Tusculum*.

Tēlēmāchus, *i*, *m*, Τηλέμαχος (*Fighting afar off or from afar*). *Telemachus*; the son of *Ulysses* and *Penelope*.

Tēlēphus, *i*, *m*, Τηλέφος. *Telephus*: 1. *A king of Mysia*, son of *Heracles* and the nymph *Auge*. — 2. *A contemporary and friend of Ilia*.

tellūs, *āris*, *f*. [akin to *terra*] *I. Prop.*: *A. The earth*: Cic. — *B. Earth, land, ground*: Hor. *II. Meton.*: *A.*

Personified: Tellus, or Earth; as a deity: Cic. — *B. A land, country, district, region, territory*: Virg.

tē-lum, *i*, *n*. [commonly referred to *τῆλε-αἶμα*; rather for *tend-lum*, *fr. tend-o*, "to hurl"] (*That which is hurled*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A missile weapon for fighting from afar*; a missile, *e. g.* a dart, spear, javelin, etc.: Cic.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A. An offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, axe, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. — *B.*: 1. *Of a sunbeam*: Lucr. — 2. *Of lightning*: Ov. *III. Fig.*: *Of abstract things: A weapon, shaft, dart*: Cic.

tēmēr-ārius, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [obsol. *temer-us*; *v. temere init.*] *1. That happens by chance, accident, casual*: Plaut. — 2. *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious*: Cæs.; Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *teméraire*.

tēmēr-e, *adv*. [obsol. *adj. temer-us*, "despising"; prob. from same root as *tem-no*] (*After the manner of the temer-us*; hence) *By chance, by accident, at random; without design, intent, or purpose; casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, etc.*: Cic.; Hor. — Particular phrases: 1. *Non (hand) temere est, It is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it*: Plaut.; Virg. — 2. *Non temere, Not easily*: Cic.

tēmēr-itas, *ātis*, *f*. [*id.*] (*The quality of the temer-us*; hence) *1. Hap, chance, accident*, Cic. — 2. *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion*: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *temérité*.

tēmēr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *i*. *v. a.* [*id.*] (*To treat rashly*; hence) *To violate, profane, defile, dishonour, disgrace, desecrate, pollute*: *sepulcra majorum*, Liv.

Tēmēse, *ēs*, *Tempsa*, *æ*, *f*, Τεμέση or Τεμψα. *Temese* or *Tempsa*; a town in the territory of the *Bruttii*, where there were copper mines (now *Torre del Lupi*). — Hence, *I.* **Tēmēs-æus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Of, or belonging to, Temesa*; *Temesan*. — 2. **Tempsa-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Of, or belonging to, Tempsa*.

tēm-ŭtum, *i*, *n*. [a lengthened form from *TEM-UM* = *μεθύω*, whence *abstemius*, *temulentus*; akin to Sanscrit root *TM*, *māderē*] *Any intoxicating drink; mead, wine, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.

tem-no, *tempni*, *n* *sup.*, *temnere*, *3. v. a.* [prob. akin to *τέμνω*] (*To cut or cut off*; hence) *To slight, scorn, disdain, despise, condemn*: *jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*, Hor.

tēmo, *ōnis*, *m*. [prob. akin to *τέμνω*; or to Sanscrit root *TKSH*, *dālarē*] (*The cut or heaved thing*; hence) *I. Prop.*: *A beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.*: Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A wagon*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* *temon*.

Tempe, *a*, *plur. indecl.*, Τέμπε, *τὰς*. *Tempe*. *I. Prop.*: *A charming valley in Thessaly*. *II. Meton.*: *Of any beautiful valley*.

tempērā-mentum, i, n. [temper-(a)-o] *A mizing in due proportion; a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérant*.

tempēra-na, ntis. 1. P. of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: *Observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate*: (Sup.) homo temperatissimus, Cic.: (Comp.) principes temperantiores, Liv.: (with Gen.) fama temperans, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéranti*.

tempēran-ter, adv. [for temperanter; fr. temperans, temperant-is] *With moderation, moderately*: Tac.: (Comp.) temperantius, Cic.

tempērāt-ia, æ, f. [temperans, temperant-is] *Moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérance*.

tempērā-te, adv. [temperat-us] *In due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*: agere, Cic.: (Comp.) temperatius, id.

tempērā-tio, ōnis, f. [temper-(a)-o] I. Prop.: *A due mingling or tempering of ingredients; fit proportion or combination; symmetry, constitution, temperament*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The organising or ordering principle*: Cic.

tempērā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who arranges, orders, or governs*: Cic.

tempērā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of temper(a)-o. — 2. Pa.: *A duly arranged or prepared: calamus et atramentum*, Cic.—b. (a) Prop.: *Limited, moderate, temperate*: (Comp.) loca temperatoria, Cæs.: (Sup.) temperatissimum anni tempus, Var.—(b) Fig.: *Of speech, character, etc.: Moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempéré*.

tempēr-i, v. tempus.

tempēr-ies, ēi, f. [temper-o] *A due mingling, mixture, or tempering; temperature; temper*: Ov.; Pl.

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [prob. for tempor-o; fr. tempus, tempor-is]—acc. to its etymological meaning of "a section," "portion," etc. I. Act.: A. Prop.: *To divide or proportion duly; to mingle in due proportion; to properly combine or compound; to qualify, temper, etc.*: acuta cum gravibus, Cic. B. Meton.: *To rule, regulate, govern, manage, order*: senem delirum, Hor. C. Fig.: *To rule, regulate, etc.: amara lento Temperat risu*, Hor. II. Neut.: A. *To observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate*: ab injuriā et maleficio, Cæs.—B. *To forbear, abstain, or refrain, from; to spare, be indulgent to anything; alicui in aliquā re, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempérer, tremper*.

tempes-tas, ātis, f. [for temporas; fr. id.] *(The state or condition of tempus; hence) 1. A portion, point, or space, of time; a time, season, period*: Sall.; Cic.—2. *Of weather*: a. Prop.: (a) *Of good or fair weather*: Lucr.; Cic.—(b) *Of bad, esp. of stormy wea-*

ther: A storm, tempest: Cic.—b. Meton.: *Personified: Tempestas and Tempestas, The Weather-goddess or -goddesses; the Weather*: Cic.; Ov.—c. Fig.: *Like our storm, tempest for commotion, disturbance, calamity, misfortune*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempeste*, (mod.) *tempête*.

tempēstiv-e, adv. [tempestiv-us] *At the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cic.: (Comp.) tempestivus, Hor.

tempēstiv-itas, ātis, f. [id.] *(The quality of the tempestivus; hence) A right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness*: Cic.; Pl.

1. **tempest-ivus**, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. tempestat-ivus; fr. tempestas, tempestat-is] *(Of, or belonging to, tempestas; hence) I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, the right time; done or happening at the proper time; timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, Cic. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: *Timely, seasonable, ripe*: (Comp.) scementes tempestivores, Gell.—2. Meton.: *Of persons: Ripe, mature*: Virg.; Hor.—B. *Timely, betimes, for that which takes place early; in good time, in good season, early*: convivia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tempestif*.

tem-plum, i, n. [akin to temp-vw] *(A piece or portion cut off; hence) I. Prop.: Augur. t.l.: An open place (for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff) Liv. II. Meton.: A. An open, clear, broad space; a circuit: Lucr.; Cic.—B.: 1. Gen.: A consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary: Cic.; Liv.—2. Esp.: a. A place dedicated to some particular deity; a fane, temple: Cic.; Hor.—b. A sepulchral monument: Virg.—C. A platform, stage, tribune, etc., from which a speaker addressed his audience: Liv. III. Fig.: A sanctuary, shrine: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temple*.*

tempōr-ārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, time; lasting but for a time, temporary*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *temporaire*.

tempōri, v. tempus.

Tempsa, æ, etc., v. Temesa.

tem-pus, ōris, n. [root TEM, akin to temp-vw] *(A section, portion, division; hence) 1. Of time: A. Prop.: A portion or period of time; a time: Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) (a) Gen.: Time, in general: Cic.—(b) Esp.: The time, i.e. the fitting or appointed time, the right season, proper period: Cic.—Adverbial phrases: (aa) Tempore, and more freq. in adverbial form, tempori or temperi, At the right, or fitting, time; at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably: Cic.—(bb) Comp.: Temperius, temporiarius, More seasonably, etc.: Cic.; Col.—(b) (a) Sing.: The time in its moral aspects; state of the times; position, state, condition of affairs, etc.: Cic.—(b) Plur.: The times, circumstances: Cic.; Hor.—(c) In poetry and rhetoric: Times; i.e. measure, quantity: Cic.—2.: A Prop.: The temple of the head*

(mostly Plur.): Auct. Ser.; Virg. — Meton.: (a) *The face, visage*: Prop.—(b) *The head*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tempoire*, (mod.) *tempe*, *temps*.

tēmū-lentus, a, um, adj. [for temo-lentus; fr. temum (akin to temum), (uncontr. Gen.) temo-i] *(Full of temum; hence) Drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: Cic.

tēnāc-itas, ātis, f. [tenax, tenac-is] *(The quality of the tenax; hence) 1. A holding fast, tenacity: Cic.—2. A holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténacité*.

tēnāc-iter, adv. [id.] *Closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously*: Ov.: (Comp.) tenacius, Val. Max.: (Sup.) tenacissime, App.

tēn-ax, ācis, adj. [ten-eo] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Holding fast, gripping, tenacious*: forces, Virg.: (Comp.; also, with Gen.) cunctis tenacior capilli, Pl. B. Esp.: *Holding fast to wealth, power, etc.; gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious*: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: *That holds, or sticks, fast*: (Sup.) tenacissimum solum, Pl. III. Fig.: A. *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious*: fides, Ov.: (with Gen.) propositi, Hor.—B. In a bad sense: *Stubborn, obstinate*: ira, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenace*.

Tenchteri (Tenc-t), ōrum, m. *The Tenchleri or Tencleri; a German people on the Rhine*.

tend-icula, æ, f. [tend-o] *(That which serves for stretching; hence) A spring, gin, snare, noose*: Fig.: Cic.

tēn-do, tēndēti, tentum and tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to root rev, whence rev-vw] I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: plagas*, Cic.: manus supplices dis, id.—2. Esp.: *To pitch a tent, etc.*: Cæs. B. Fig.: 1. *To spread out, extend, lay: insidias alicui*, Cic.—2. *To strain, exert: et ultra Legem tendere opus, i.e. to heighten, aggravate*, Hor.—3. *To protract, extend: noctem sermonem*, Hor.—4. *With cursum, etc.: To direct*: Liv.; Virg.—5. *To tender, offer: civibus lucem ingenii*, Cic. C. Meton.: *To shoot, hurl, launch: sagittas aren*, Hor. II. Neut.: A. *(To direct one's self, or one's course; hence) 1. Prop.: A. Of living subjects: To go, travel, march, bend one's way or course, etc.: amens ad limina tendit, Virg.—b. Of things as subjects: To go, proceed, stretch, extend, etc.: dextera (sc. via), quæ magni Ditis sub mœnia tendit, Virg.—2. Fig.: A. Gen.: To aim, strive, be directed or inclined; to tend in any direction: quum alii alio tenderent, Liv.—b. Esp.: (a) *To exert one's self, strive, endeavour to do something: manibus tendit divellere nodos*, Virg.—(b) *To exert one's self in opposition; to strive, try, endeavour, contend: certamine tendunt, Virg.—B. To set up tents; to be under tents, be encamped; to encamp: latis in arvis*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.*

tēnēbræ, ārum, f. [akin to Sanscrit tamas, "darkness"] I. Prop.:

A. Gen.: Darkness: Cic.; Virg. **B. Esp.: 1.** *The darkness of night,* Cic.; Tib.—**2.** *The darkness or dimness of a vision; a swoon:* Ov.—**3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades:* Prop.—**4.** *Blindness:* Lucr. **II. Meton.:—(A)** *dark, gloomy place;* hence) **A. A prison:** Sall.—**B. A lurking-place, haunt:** Cat.—**C. Plur.: Of the infernal regions:** Virg. **III. Fig.: Darkness, gloom, obscurity of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc.: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébreux*.**

tēnēbrīcōsus, a, um, adj. [*tenebric-us*] *Full of darkness or gloom; shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy:* popina, Cic.: (*Sup.*) *tenebricosissimum tempus*, id.

tēnēbr-īcus, a, um, adj. [*tenebræ*] *Dark, gloomy:* Cic.

tēnēbr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *Full of darkness, dark, gloomy:* aër, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ténébreux*.

Tēnēdōs (-ūs), i, f., *Tēnedos, Tenedos or Tenedos; an island in the Aegean Sea, with a capital of the same name (still called Tenedos).—Hence, Tēnēd-īus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tenedos.—As Subst.: Tēnēdīi, orum, m. (sc. incolæ) The inhabitants of Tenedos.*

tēnellū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [*for tenello lus; fr. tenellus, (unconfr. Gen.) tenello-i*] *Somewhat tender or delicate:* Cat.

tēn-ō, ōi, tum, ēre [akin to *tendo*] **2. v. a. and n. I. Act.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To hold, keep, have: pyxidem in manu, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a.** *To hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, etc.:* provinciam, Cic.—**b.** (a) *To hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain a thing:* quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.—(b) *With cursum, etc.: To hold on one's course, etc.:* Cic.—**c.** *To reach, attain a place:* Liv.—**d.** (a) *To hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.:* manūs, Ov.—(b) *With Personal Pron.: To keep one's self back, to remain:* Cæs. **B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To hold, contain in the mind; to conceive, comprehend, know: alicujus reconditos sensūs, Cic.—**2. Esp.: a.** *To have possession of; to have the mastery of; to control:* rempublicam, Cic.—**b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain:* causam apud centumviro, Cic.—**c.** *To reach an object striven after; to gain, acquire, obtain, attain:* regnum, Cic.—**d.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter, etc.:* cupiditates, Cic.—**e.** *With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: To keep one's self back, to refrain:* Cic.—**f.** *To take possession of anyone:* Cic.—**g.** *Pass.: To be stayed, controlled, or influenced:* neque irā neque gratiā teneri, Cic.—**h.** (a) *Act.: To take in, comprise, comprehend, include:* hæc magnos formula reges . . . tenet, Hor.—(b) *Pass.: To be contained, comprised, grounded; to consist in:* quæ (sc. causæ) consuetudine tenentur, Cic. **II. Neut.: A. Prop.: 1. To hold a position anywhere; to maintain one's******

self: statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv.—2. To hold or take one's way, to sail or steer in any direction: ad Mendin tenere, Liv. **B. Fig.: To hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail, etc.: imber per noctem tenuit, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenir*.**

tēnēr, ēra, ērum, adj. [*etym. dub.*; acc. to some shortened and transposed from Sabine tenerus, akin to *ter-es, tēp-nv*; acc. to others, root *TEN*; cf. *tendo*] [*Rubbed—extended;* hence] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Soft, delicate, tender: Of things or living beings: (*Comp.*) *feræ teneriores*, Gell.: (*Sup.*) *prata teneriora*, Ov. **B. Esp.: 1. Of tender age, young: vitulus, Hor.—**2.** *With words denoting time: Tender, youthful:* anni, Pl.—*Particular phrases:* **a.** *A teneris unguiculis, de tenero ungul, a tenero, From childhood, etc.:* Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—**b.** *In teneris, In childhood, in early youth:* Virg. **II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Tender, soft, etc.: oratio, Cic. **B. Esp.: Of the mind, etc.: *Tender:* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendre*.********

tēnēr-asco, no perf. nor sup., *ascere, 3. v. n. incho. [tener] To grow tender:* Lucr.

tēnēr-e, adv. [*id.*] *Tenderly, delicately, softly:* dicere, Tac.: (*Comp.*) *tenerius*, Pettr.: (*Sup.*) *tenerime*, Pl.

tēnēr-itas, ātis, f. [id.] [*The quality of the tender; hence*] *Softness, tenderness:* Cic.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tendreté, tendresse*.

tēnēr-ītudo, īnis, f. [id.] [*id.*] *Tender age, youth:* Suet.

tēn-or, ōris, m. [ten-ō] (*A holding on, holding out;* hence) *An uninterrupted course, career:* Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teneur*.

Tēnos, i, f., *Tīnos. Tenos; one of the Cyclades (now Tino).*

tēnsa (then-), æ, f. [etym. dub.] *The tēnsa; the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circusian games:* Cic.

tēn-sus (for tend-sus), a, um, P. of tend-o.

tēntā-bundus, a, um, adj. [tent(a)-o] *Trying, making attempts:* Liv.

tēntā-men, īnis, n. [id.] [*That which tries; hence*] *A trial, attempt:* Ov.

tēntā-mentum, i, n. [id.] [*id.*] *A trial, proof, attempt:* Ov.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (*fencing term*) *tenement*.

tēntā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] **1.** *An attack:* Ov.—**2.** *A trial, proof:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentation*.

tēntā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A tryer, attempter:* Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tentateur*.

ten-to (*in good mss. also written tempto*), tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. *intens.* [*for ten-to; fr. ten-ō*] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To handle, touch, feel a thing: amictūs, Virg.: *renas, i. e. to feel the pulse,* Ov. **B. Esp.: To try the strength of, make an attempt upon, i. e. to attack, assail a place: urbem, Liv. **II. Fig.: To attack, assail: turpis oves tentat scabies, Virg. **III.********

Meton.: A. Gen.: To try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay a course of action, etc.: scientiam augurātūs, Cic. **B. Esp.: 1. With Personal Pron.: To try, make trial of, prove, etc., one's self, etc.: Cic.—2.** *To try anyone in a friendly or hostile manner; hence* **a.** *To urge, incite:* aliquem, Cic.—**b.** *To try to appease, pacify, propitiate, etc.:* deos Multā cade bidentium, Hor.—**c.** *To sound, etc.:* tribunus de societate fuga, Suet.—**d.** *To try to influence or persuade:* animum precando, Virg.—**e.** *To tamper with:* animos popularium, Sall.—**f.** *To excite, disturb, disquiet, agitate, etc.:* rempublicam, Cic.—**g.** *To make an attempt upon, etc.:* Junonem, Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenter*.****

tēntōriō-lum, i, n. dim. [*tentorium, unconfr. Gen.*] *tentorio-i*] *A little tent:* Hirt.

tēntōr-ium, īi, n. [tendo; through an absol. tentor, "a stretcher out"] (*A thing belonging to a stretcher out;* hence) *A tent:* Hirt.; Virg.

1. ten-tus (for tend-tus), a, um, P. of tend-o.

2. ten-tus, a, um, P. of ten-ō.

Tēntya, ōrum, n., *Tēntya rd. Tentyra; a city of Upper Egypt (the modern village of Denderah).*

tēnū-iciūus, a, um, adj. dim. [*tenui-is*] *Slight, trifling, poor:* Cic.

tēnū-is, e (*in the poets also scanned as a dissyll., tēnuis, and hence sometimes written tenuis, Lucr.: also, tenuia, trisyll., id., and, tenuius, id., ac,* [Sancrit *tanu*, fr. root *tan*; Gr. *ten*, whence *ten-ō*; Lat. *ten-do*] [*Stretched out, drawn out;* hence] **I. Prop.: Thin, fine, slim, slender, etc.: nitidula, i. e. lean, Hor.: (*Comp.*) *tenuius vinum*, Pl. **II. Meton.: A. Little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: victus, Cic.—**B.** *Of persons: Of small means, poor, etc.:* Cic. **III. Fig.: A. Fine, nice, delicate, exact: distinctio, Cic.—**B.: 1.** *Weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* spes, Cic.—**2.** *Of lower rank, of the lower orders:* tenuissimus quisque, Cic.—**3.** *Of health: Indifferent, poor, bad, feeble, infirm:* Cæs.******

tēnū-itas, ātis, f. [tonu-is] (The quality of the tenuis; hence) I. Prop.: Thinness, stenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity: Cic. **II. Meton.: A. *Of things: Smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity, etc.:* Cic.—**B.** *Of persons: Indigence, poverty:* Cic. **III. Fig.: Fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language, etc.: Cic.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tenuité*.****

tēnū-iter, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: Thinly: Cæs. **II. Meton.: Indifferently, poorly: Ter. **III. Fig.: A. Finely, acutely, exactly, subtly: (*Comp.*) *illæ tenuius tractantur*, Cic.—B.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* (*Sup.*) *tenuissimè estimare*, Cic.******

tēnū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] I. Prop.: To make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare, etc.: corpus, Hor.—*Particular phrase:* *Tenuare se in aliquo, To dissolve one's self, etc.,*

α mell away into something: Ov. II. Fig.: To make small or trifling; to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble: iram, Ov. III. Meton.: To make or compose anything of a trifling or insignificant nature: carmen, Prop. 1. **tēn-us**, ōris, n. = *τένω*. A cord, snare, gin, spring: Plaut.

2. **tēnus**, *adv.* [etym. dub.] orig. an Acc. of direction, and hence joined with the Gen.; afterwards a prep. c. Abl. *As far as, up or down to, unto, to*: Cic.

Tēos (-us), i, f., *Tēus*. Teos or Teus; a town of Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon.—Hence, **Tē-ius**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Teius; Teian.

tēp-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a.—Pass. **tēp-ē-fio**, factus sum, fieri [tēp-; (e); fac-io] To make moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid; to warm, tepere: tepefacere solum, Cic.

tēp-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root TAP, to be warm] I. Prop.: To be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: ubi plus tepent hiemes, Hor. II. Fig.: A. To be warm, or to glow with love; to be enamoured: cor, Ov.—B. To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétiar*.

tēpe-ēco, tēpūi, no sup., tēpescere, 3. v. n. inch. [tēp-; (o)] To become moderately warm, lukewarm or tepid; hence) To grow warm: maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic.

tēp-idus, a, um, *adj.* [tēp-; (o)] I. Prop.: Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: (Comp.) fastigia tepidiora, Var. (Sup.) cubiculum tepidissimum, Pl. II. Fig.: Lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid, etc.: mens, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *létide*, *téide*.

tēp-or, ōris, m. [id.] 1. A gentle warmth, tepidity: Cic.; Lucr.—2. a. Prop.: Lukewarmness: Tac.—b. Fig.: Coldness, languor of language: Tac.

tēr, *adv.* num. [tres] Three times, thrice. I. Prop.: terni ter cyathi, Hor.: ter centum (also as one word), Ov. II. Fig.: A. To denote any thing that takes place often or repeatedly: ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic.—B. With adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego, ter felix, si, etc., Ov.

tercentum, v. ter. **ter-decies**, num. *adv.* Thirteen times: respirare, Juv.

tērbīnthus, i, f. = *τερεβινθος*. The terebinth or turpentine-tree: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lérébīthe*.

tēr-ēbra, *ae*, f. [tēr-; (o)] The thing effecting the rubbing away; hence) An instrument for boring; a borer: Pl.

tērēbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tērēbr-; (a)] I. Prop.: To bore, bore through, perforate: telo lumen terebramus acuto, Virg. II. Meton.: To bore about with the fingers, i. e. to poke about, search about, rummage for anything: salinum, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térdrer*.

tērēdo, Inis, f. = *τερηδών*. A worm that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., a wood-fretter: Ov.

Tērentius, ii, m., -a, *ae*, f. Terentius (or Terence) and Terentia; Roman names.—Hence, **Tērenti-us** (-ānus), a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a Terentius; Terentian.

Tērentus (-os), i, f. Terentus or Terentus; a place at the extremity of the Campus Martius.—Hence, **Tēr-ent-inus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Terentus; Terentine.

tēr-es, ētis, *adj.* [tēr-; (o)] (Rubbed off; hence) I. Prop.: Rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth, etc.: stiptes, Cass. II. Fig.: Smooth, polished, elegant: (Comp.) Ciceroni teretius visum est, fretu scribere quam fretu, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *térète*.

Tēreus, ēi or ēos, m., *Τερεῦς* (Watcher or Guardian). Tereus; a king of Thrace, husband of Procne the sister of Philomela.

ter-gēm-inus, a, um, v. trigem-inus.

terg-ēo (-o), tersi, tersum, tergēre or tergēre, 2. or 3. v. a. [akin to tēr-; (o)] I. Prop.: To rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, i. e. polish, burnish: Virg. II. Meton.: A. To rub, or grate, against: aures terget sonus ille, Lucr.—B. Of the palate: To tickle, gratify, please, indulge: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tércher*.

tergiversā-tio, ōnis, f. [tergivers-; (a)-or] A declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiversation*.

terg-i-versor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [terg-; (u); (i); versor] (To turn one's self; hence) To decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift or evasion; to shift, tergiversate: in aliquid re, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tergiverser*.

tergo, ēre, v. tergeo.

tergum, i; tergus, ōris, n.; **tergus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The back of men or beasts: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. The back, or hinder part; the back, rear, etc.: Of persons or things: Liv.; Tac.—Particular phrases: 1. Terga vertere or dare, To turn the back; i. e. to take to flight, to flee: Cass.; Liv.—2. A tergo, At the back, behind one: Cic.—B. The back of anything spread out, i. e. the surface: Virg.—C. The body of an animal: Virg.; Phaed.—D. 1. The covering of the back; the skin, hide: Virg.—2. A thing made of hide or leather; i. e. a cestus, bag, etc.: Virg.; Ov.

Tērīna, *ae*, f. Terina; a town in the Brutian territory.—Hence, **Tērīn-aeus**, a, um, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Terina.

termes, Itis, m. [etym. dub.] A bough cut off: Hor.

Termessus, i, f. Termessus; a town of Pisidia (now Schenel).—Hence, **Termess-enses**, ium, m. The inhabitants of Termessus: Liv.

Termin-ālla, ium, n. [Termin-; (us)] Things pertaining to Terminus;

hence) The festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of February: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Terminales*.

terminā-tio, ōnis, f. [termin(a)-; (o)] A fixing, determining: Cic.

termin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [termin-; (o)] I. Prop.: To set bounds to, mark off by boundaries; to bound, limit: locum, Cic. II. Fig.: To limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine: iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. III. Meton.: To set bounds to; to close, finish, end, terminate: clausulas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terminer*.

ter-minus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, transgredi] (That which is overstepped; hence) I. Prop.: A boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: Personified: Terminus, the deity presiding over boundaries: Ov. III. Fig.: A bound, limit, end, term. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *termine*, (mod.) *terme*.

ter-ni, *ae*, a, num. distrib. *adj.* I. Prop.: Three each: partes, Cic. II. Meton.: Three: terna guttura monstri, Ov.—Sing.; terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tēr-o, trivi, tritum, tēre, 3. v. a. [root *terp*, whence *terpo*; and root *tri*, whence *τριβω*] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: oculos, Ter.: aliquid in farinam, Pl. B. Esp.: 1. To rub grain from the ears by treading; to tread out, thrash: culmos, Virg.—2. To cleanse or beautify by rubbing; to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish: catillum manibus, Hor.—3. To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out: silicem, Prop.—4. To tread often, visit, frequent a way or place: Lucr.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. To wear away, use up, i. e. to pass, spend time, etc.: Cic.; Liv.—B. Of language: To wear out by use, i. e. to render common, commonplace, or trite: Cic.

Tērsipichōre, *ēs*, f., *Τερσιπichόρη* (She that delights in the dance). *Tērsipichore*; the Muse of dancing; hence, for *Muse*, poetry: Juv.

terra, *ae* (Gen. *terral*, Lucr.), f. [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; cf. *tesca* init.] (The dry thing; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: 1. The earth (opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.): Cic.—2. The earth; i. e. land, ground, soil, etc.: Cic.—Particular phrases: a. *Tērrē filius*, Son of earth, i. e. human being: Cic.—b. *Aquam terramque petere*, To demand water and earth (as a token of subjection): Liv. B. Meton.: Personified: *Terra*, or the Earth; as a goddess: Cic. II. Esp.: A land, country, region, territory: Cass.; Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terre*.

Tērrācina, *ae*, *ec*, v. Tarr. **terr-ēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [terr-; (a)] (Of, or belonging to, terra; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, the globe or to the earth; earthly, terrestrial, terrene: *bestia*, Cic.

—2. *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthens*: tumulus, Cæs. — *As Subst.*: **terrēnum**, i. n. *Land, ground*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *terrain*.

terr-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. [Sans. root *TRAS*, *to tremble, to make to tremble*]. I. Prop.: *To frighten, affright, put in fear or dread; to alarm*: *terrify*: adversarios, Cic.: urbem, Hor. II. Meton.: *A. To drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away*: volucres, Hor. — *B. To deter by terror, scare, frighten from any action*: Sall.; Cæs.

terr-estris, e (Nom. Masc., **terr-ester**, Flor.), adj. [terr-a] *Of, or belonging to, the earth or to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial*: res, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrestre*.

terr-ibilis, e, adj. [terr-ēo] *Frightful, to be feared, dreadful, terrible*: nocera, Ov.: (Comp.) *virtute terribilis*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terrible*.

terr-icūla, ōrum, n. [id.] *Means of exciting terror; a fright, scarecrow, bugbear*: Liv.

terrific-ō, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. [terrific-us] *To frighten, alarm, terrify*: animos, Virg.

terr-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for terr-i-fac-us; fr. terr-ēo: (i): fac-iō] *That causes terror, terrific*: vatos, Virg.

terr-i-gēn-a, æ, comm. gen. [terr-a; (i): gen-o = gigno] *Earth-born*: Lucr. — *As Adj.*: fratres, Ov.

terr-i-lōqu-us, a, um, adj. [terr-ēo: (i): loqu-or] *Fear-speaking*: Lucr. **terr-ito**, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [terr-ēo] *To frighten, affright, alarm, terrify*: urbes, Virg.

terr-itor-ium, i, n. [terra, through obsol. *territor*, "a holder of land"] *(A thing pertaining to a territor; hence A domain, territory*: Pl.; Eutr.

terr-itus, a, um, P. for terr-ō.

terr-or, ōris, m. [terr-ēo] I. Prop.: *Great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror*: Cic.; Liv. II. Meton.: *A. An object of fear or dread, a terror*: Cic. — *B. Terrible power*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *terreur*.

ter-sus (for terg-sus), a, um: 1. P. of terg-ō or terg-o. — 2. Pa. a. Prop.: *Wiped off, i. e. clean, neat, planted*: Ov. — *B. Fig.*: *Pure, correct, nice, neat, terse*: (Comp.) *multo tersior*, Quinct. (Sup.) *vir tersissimus*, Stat. **tertiadecim-āri**, ōrum, m. [tertiadecim-a] *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac.

tert-i-ānus, a, um, adj. [tert-i-us] *Of, or belonging to, the third; tertian*: febres, i. e. the tertian fever, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **tertiani**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) *Soldiers of the third legion*: Tac.

tert-i-o, adv. [tert-i-us] 1. *For the third time*: Cic. — 2. *In the third place, thirdly*: Cæs.

tert-i-um, adv. [id.] *For the third time*: Liv.

ter-tius, a, um, adj. *The third*: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tiers*.

tertius-decimus (-decimus), **tertiadecima**, **tertiumdecim-um**, adj. *The thirteenth*: legio, Tac.

ter-unci-us, i, m. [ter; unci-a] 1. a. Prop.: *Three-tenths of an as*, 608

a quarter-as: Pl. — *b. Meton.*: *A trifle*: Cic. — 2. *Of inheritances*: *The fourth part*: Cic.

tes-ca (-cūa, -qua), ōrum [akin to Sanscrit root *TRASH*, *stire*; Gr. *τέρεσθα*, *areferi*, *siccari*] *Dry or arid spots, rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts*: Hor.

tessel-la, æ, f. dim. [for tessera; fr. tessera-a] *A small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tesselle*.

tessell-ā-tus, a, um, adj. [tessell-a] *Provided or furnished with small square stones; checkered, tessellated*: pavimenta, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tessellé*.

tessōr-a, æ, f. = *τέσσορ-ες*, a (Ion. for *τέσσορ-ες*, a, four) *A square, square piece of stone, wood, etc.; hence: 1. A die or dice for playing*: Cic. — 2. Milit. t. t.: *A square tablet (on which the watchword was written); a watchword, countersign*: Liv. — 3. *A token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money*: Suet.; Juv.

tessōr-āri-us, i, m. [tessera-a] *(One pertaining to a tessera; hence) He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander*: Tac.

tessōr-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] *A little tessera*: 1. *A square piece of stone for paving*: Auct. ap. Cic. — 2. *A small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn*: Pers.

tes-t-a, æ, f. [prob. from the same root as *tesca*; v. *tesca* inil.] *(The dried thing; hence) I. Prop.*: *A. A piece of burned clay; a brick, tile*: Cato. — *B. A piece of baked earthenware; an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc.*: Hor. II. Meton.: *A.*: 1. Gen. *A broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, etc.; a sherd, potsherd*: Tac. — 2. Esp.: *A sherd, potsherd (in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks)*: Nep. — *B.*: 1. *Of testaceous animals*: *The shell*: Cic. — 2. *A shell-fish*: Hor. — 3. *A shell or covering, in gen.*: Ov. — *C. (A sort of) clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause*: Suet.

testāment-āri-us, a, um, adj. [testament-um] *Of, or belonging to, a will or wills; testamentary*: lex, Cic. — *As Subst.*: **testamentarius**, i, m. (sc. homo) *One who forges a will*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testamentaire*.

testā-mentum, i, n. [test(a)-or] *(That which testifies; hence) A will, testament*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testament*.

testā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A calling to witness, invoking as witness*: Liv.

testā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *One who makes a will, a testator*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testateur*.

testā-tus, a, um: 1. P. of test(a)-or. — 2. Pa.: *Public, manifest, etc.*: virtus, Hirt.: (Comp.) *res testator, Cic.*

test-icūlus, i, m. dim. [2. test-is] I. Prop.: *A testicle*: Juv. II. Meton.: *Manly vigour, manliness*: Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testicule*.

testificā-tio, ōnis, f. [testific(a)-or] I. Prop.: *A bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification*: Cic.

II. Meton.: *A giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence of anything*: Cic.

test-ific-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [for test-i-fac-or; fr. test-is; (i): fac-iō] I. A. Prop.: *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify*: aliquid, Cic. B. Meton.: *To show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.*: sententiam meam, Cic. II. *To call to witness*: aliquem, Ov. 638 Part. Perf. in Pass. force: *Shown, exhibited, etc.*: voluntas, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *testifier*.

test-imōn-ium, i, n. [test-or] I. Prop.: *Witness, evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written)*: Cic. II. Meton.: *That which serves as proof of anything; proof, evidence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *testemoine*, (mod.) *témoin*.

1. **testis**, is, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *One who attests anything orally or in writing; a witness*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *An eye-witness, spectator*: Ov.

2. **testis**, is, m. [etym. dub.] A *testicle*: Pl.

test-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [1. test-is] I. A. Prop.: *To be a witness, to speak as witness; to bear witness, depose to, give evidence of, testify, attest anything*: Ov. B. Meton.: 1. Gen.: *To make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand; to declare, assert, aver, etc.*: aliquid, Cic. — 2. Esp.: *To declare one's last will or testament; to make a will*: Cic.; Liv. C. Fig.: 1. *To bear witness to*: campus sepulchris impia prelia Testatur, Hor. — 2. *To prove, demonstrate, etc.*: vim operis divini, Hor. II. *To call upon or invoke a person or thing as witness*: homines deosque, Cic. 639 In Pass. force: *To be made known, shown, etc.*: nihil religione testatum, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tester*.

tes-tu, indecl., **tes-tum**, i, n. [akin to tes-ta] 1. *The lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: Ov.; Pl. — 2. *An earthen vessel, earthen pot*: Ov.

testudin-ūs, a, um, adj. [testudo, testudin-is] *(Of, or belonging to, a testudo; hence) Made of, or overlaid with, tortoise-shell*: Iyra, Prop.

test-udō, inis, f. [test-a] *(The having a shell; Concr., The one having a shell; hence) I. Prop.*: *A tortoise*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A. Tortoise-shell*: Virg. — *B. From the arched shape of a tortoise-shell*: 1. *A lyre, lute, cithern*: Cic. — 2. *An arch, vault in buildings*: Cic.; Virg. — 3. *Milit. t. t.*: *A tortoise, i. e. a covering, shed, shelter so called*: Cæs.; Liv.

test-ūla, æ, f. dim. [test-a] *(A little testae; hence) A voting-tablet (used by the Athenians)*: Nep.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter, tra, trum, v. tēter.

Tēthys, ūs, f., Τηθύς (Nurse). *Tethys*. I. Prop.: *A sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods*. II. Meton.: *The sea*: Ov.

tētradrachmum, i, n. = *τετραδραχμιον*. *A tetradrachmum; a silver*

coin of four drachmas (among the Greeks): Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétradrachme* (-dragme).

tétrāō, *ōis*, *m.* = *τετραών*. A heathcock, moor-fowl: Suet.

tétrarches, *ēs*, *m.* = *τετράρχης*. A tetrarch; a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country; a petty prince: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarque*.

tétrarchia, *ēs*, *f.* = *τετράρχια*. The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tétrarchie*.

tétricus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *tetricus*.

tētūli, *v.* *fero init*.

Teucer, *cri* (*Nom.*), **Teucrus**, (*Virg.*), *m.*, *Τεύκρος*. Teucer or Teucros: 1. Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.—2. Seson of Scamander of Crete, and afterwards king of Troy.—Hence, **Teucrus** (-ius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teucer; Meton.) Trojan.—As Subst.: *a.* Teucris, *ōrum*, *m.* The Trojans.—*b.* Teucris, *ēs*, *f.* (sc. terra) The Trojan country, Troy.

Teuthras, *antis*, *m.*, *Τεύθρας*. Teuthras: 1. A king of Mysia.—Hence, *a.* **Teuthrant-ēs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, Teuthras; Meton.) Mysian.—*b.* Teuthrant-ius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Teuthras; turba, the daughters of Theopius, a son of Teuthras.—2. A river of Campania.

Teutomatus, *i*, *m.* *Teutomatus*; a king of the Nitobriges.

Teutōni (*Theut*), *ōrum*, **Teutōnes**, *um*, *m.* The Teutons, a people of Germany.

tex-o, *ūi*, *tum*, *ēre*, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSH, *fabricari*; Gr. *tex-eiv*, *teux-eiv*] (To fabricate, produce; hence) I. Prop.: To weave: tegumenta corporum, Cic. II. Meton.: *A.* To plait, interweave, interlace: sepes, Virg.: fiscinam, id.—*B.* To fabricate, construct, build, etc.: basilicam columinis, Cic. III. Fig.: To weave, compose: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tisser*.

tex-tilis, *e*, *adj.* [tex-o] Woven, wrought, textile: stragulum, Cic.—As Subst.: *textile*, *is*, *n.* (sc. opus) A web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *textile*.

tex-tor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] A weaver: Hor.

tex-trinum, *i*, *n.* [contr. from *textor-inum*, from *textor*] (A thing pertaining to a textor; hence) Weaving: Cic.

tex-tum, *i*, *n.* [tex-o] I. Prop.: That which is woven, a web: Ov. II. Meton.: That which is joined or fitted together; a texture, fabric: Virg.

tex-tūra, *ēs*, *f.* [id.] 1. A web, texture: Prop.—2. A construction, structure: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *texture*, *fissure*.

1. **tex-tus**, *a*, *um*, *P.* of *tex-o*.

2. **tex-tus**, *ūs*, *m.* [tex-o] Texture, tissue, structure: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tezie*.

Thāis, *idis* or *idos*, *f.*, *Θαῖς*. *Thais*; an Athenian female.

Thala, *ēs*, *f.* *Thala*; a town of Numidia.

thālāmēgus, *i*, *f.* = *θαλαμηγός* (That which takes to itself, or has, a chamber). A state-berge fitted up with cabins: Suet.

thālāmūs, *i*, *m.* = *θάλαμος*. I. Prop.: A sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Virg. II. Meton.: *A.* Marriage, wedding: Virg.—*B.* A dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (botanical *t. t.*) *thalame*.

thālassinūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *θαλάσσινος*. Sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

Thāles, *is* (*Gen.*), *Thalētis*, *Juv.*; *Dat.*, *Thaleti*, *Val. Max.*; *Acc.*, *Thalem*, *Plaut.*; *Thalen*, *Cic.*, *m.*, *Θαλῆς* (the bloming one). *Thales*; a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Thālia, *ēs*, *f.*, *Θάλεια* (The blooming one). *Thalia*: 1. *a.* Prop.: The Muse of Comedy.—*b.* Meton.: The Muse of lyric poetry.—2. *a.* *sc. nympha*.

thallus, *i*, *m.* = *θαλλός*. A green stalk, green bough: Virg.

Thapsus (-os), *i*, *f.*, *Θαψός*. *Thapsus* or *Thaspos*: 1. A peninsula and city in Sicily.—2. A city in Africa, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey.

Thāsus (-os), *f.*, *Θάσος*. *Thasus* or *Thasos*; an island in the Egean Sea, off the coast of Thrace.—Hence, **Thās-ius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thasus*; *Thasian*.

Thaumas, *antis*, *m.*, *Θαύμας* (Wonderer). *Thaumas*; the father of *Iris*.—Hence, 1. **Thaumant-ēs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thaumas*; *Thaumantian*.—2. **Thaumant-ias**, *adis* (-is, *idos*), *f.* The daughter of *Thaumas*, i.e. *Iris*.

thēātr-ālis, *e*, *adj.* [theatr-um] Of, or belonging to, a theatre; theatrical; consensūs, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théatral*.

thēātrum, *i*, *n.* = *θεάτρον* (That which serves for beholding sights).

I. Prop.: A play-house, theatre: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *A.* Of an open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg.—*B.* The spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: Cic.; Hor. III. Fig.: A sphere of exhibition, theatre: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *théâtre*.

Thēbæ, *ārum* (collat. form. *Thēbe*, *ēs*, *f.*, *Θήβαι* or *Θήβη*). *Thēbes*: 1. The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt.—2. The capital of Boetia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.—Hence, *a.* **Thēb-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thēbes*; *Thēban*.—As Subst.: *Thēbani*, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Thēbans*.

—*b.* **Thēb-āides**, *um*, *f.* *The women of Thēbes*.—3. A city of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.—Hence, **Thēb-ānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thēbes*.—As Subst.: **Thēbāna**, *ēs*, *f.* (sc. mulier) *The Thēban woman*, i.e. *Andromache*, the daughter of Eetion king of *Thēbes*.

thēca, *ēs*, *f.* = *θήκη*. That in which anything is inclosed: an envelope, cover, case, sheath, etc.: Cic.

Thelxinoë, *ēs*, *f.* (Mind-soother). *Thelxinoë*; one of the *Muses*.

thēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *θέμα* (A thing laid down). The position of the celestial signs at one's birth; a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

Thēmis, *idis*, *f.*, *Θέμις* (Law, Justice). *Thēmis*; the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

Thēmison, *ōnis*, *m.* *Thēmison*; a celebrated physician.

Thēmistōcles, *i*, *and is*, *m.*, *Θεμιστοκλῆς* (One famed for justice). *Thēmistōcles*; an Athenian, whose life is written by *Nepos*.—Hence, **Thēmistocl-ēs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thēmistōcles*.

thēōlōgus, *i*, *m.* = *θεολόγος*. One who treats of divine things; a theologian: Cic.

Thēon, *ōnis*, *f.* *Thēon*; a satirical poet.—Hence, **Thēōn-inus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thēon*: Hor.

Thērāpnæ (-amnæ), *ārum*, *f.* *Thērāpnæ*, *Thērāpnæ*; a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of *Helen*.—Hence, **Thērāpn-æus** (*Thērāpn-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: *Thērāpnæan*, *Thērāpnæan*; Meton.) *Laconian*, *Spartan*: *rus*, *Or*.

Thēracles, *is*, *m.*, *Θηρακλῆς* (One famed for beasts or hunting). *Thēracles*; a famous Greek potter.—Hence, **Thērīcl-ēs** (-ius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thēracles*: *Thēriclean*.

1. **thērmaē**, *ārum*, *f.* (sc. aquæ) = *θερμὰ ὕδατα*. Hot springs, warm baths: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *thermes*.

2. **Thērmaē**, *ārum*, *f.*, *Θερμαῖ* (Hot-springs). *Thērmaē*; a town in Sicily, near *Himera*.—Hence, **Thērmitānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thērmaē*.—As Subst.: **Thērmitani**, *ōrum*, *m.* (sc. cives) *The inhabitants of Thērmaē*.

Thērmaeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of *Thērmaē* (= *Thessalonica*); *Thērmaic*.

Thērmodōn, *ōntis*, *m.* = *Θερμόδων*. *Thērmodōn*; a river of Pontus, at which dwell the *Amazons* (now *Tirma*).—Hence, **Thērmodōnt-ēs** (-iācus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, the *Thērmodōn*; Meton.) *Amazonian*.

Thērmodōpyla, *ārum*, *f.*, *Θερμοπύλα* (Gates or Passes of the Hot Springs). *Thērmodōpyla*; the famous defile of *Alia*, where *Leonidas* fell.

Thērōdāmas, *antis*, *m.*, *Θηροδάμας* (Wild-beast tamer). *Thērōdāmas*; a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.—Hence, **Thērōdāmant-ēs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, *Thērōdāmas*.

Thersites, *ēs*, *m.*, *Θερσίτης* (Confident or Audacious One). *Thersites*. I. Prop.: A Greek before *Troy*, famous for his ugliness and scurrility. II. Meton.: For a contemptible person: *Juv.*

thēsaurus, *i*, *m.* = *θησαυρός*: 1. Anything laid or stored up; a hoard, treasure, provision, store: Cic.; Hor.—2. *a.* Prop.: A place where anything is stored up; a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: Liv.; Pl.—*b.* Fig.: Of abstract things: *A*

repository, conservatory, magazine, collection: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. trésor*.

Théséus, -és, and -és, m., Θησεύς (Founder). *Theseus*; a king of Athens, son of *Ageus* (acc. to others, of *Nephele*) and *Æthra*; husband of *Ariadne*, and afterwards of *Phædra*.—Hence, 1. a. Prop.: **Thésé-us** (-ius), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Theseus*; **Thésé-ides**, a, m.: a. Prop.: The offspring of *Theseus*, i.e. *Hippolytus*; **Thésé-is**, Idis, f. *The Theseid*; the title of a poem concerning *Theseus*.

Thespiæ, -arum, f., Θησπιάς (Divine or Mighty City). *Thespie*; a town of *Boeotia* (now the village of *Neochorio*).—Hence, 1. *Thespienses*, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Thespie*.—2. **Thespi-as**, -adis, adj. *f. Thespiæ*.—As Subst.: **Thespiades**, um, f. (sc. *depe*) *The Muses*.

Thespiis, is, m., Θησπίας (Inspired One). *Thespiis*; the founder of the Greek drama.

Thessallia, -æ, f., Θησσαλία. *Thessaly*; a country in the north-eastern part of *Greece*.—Hence, 1. **Thessallus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly*; **Thessalian**.—2. **Thessalus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly*; **Thessalian**.—As Subst.: **Thessalli**, -orum, n. (sc. *incolæ*) *The Thessalians*.—3. **Thessall-is**, Idis, adj. *f. Thessalian*.

Thessallionica, -æ, or -æ, f., Θησσαλονίκη (*Thessalian Victory*, i.e. *over Thessaly*). *Thessalonica* or *Thessalonice*; a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*.—Hence, **Thessallion-icenses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*.

Thestius, -ii, m., Θέστιος (Imploer in prayer). *Thestius*; a king of *Ætolia*.—Hence, 1. **Thesti-ades**, -æ, m. (a male) descendant of *Thestius*.—2. **Thesti-as**, -adis, f. *The daughter of Thestius*, i.e. *Althea*.

Thestor, -oris, m., Θέστωρ (Imploer in prayer). *Thestor*; the father of the soothsayer *Catchas*.—Hence, **Thestor-ides**, -æ, m. *The son of Thestor*, i.e. *Catchas*.

Thëtis, Idis, or Idos, f., Θέτις. *Thetis*; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*.

Thia, -æ, f., Θεία (Divine One). *Thia*; the wife of *Hyperion*, and mother of *Sol*.

thíasus, i, m., -θιάσος. *Thiasus*; a dance performed in honour of *Bacchus*: *Virg.*

Thirmida, -æ, f. *Thirmida*; a town of *Nunidia*.

Thisbe, -æ, f., Θίσβη. *Thisbe*: 1. A little town on the coast of *Boeotia*, celebrated for its wild doves.—Hence, **Thisb-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thisbe*; **Thisbean**.—2. A maiden beloved by *Pyramus*.

Thōas, -antis, m., -Θάσ (Hastener). *Thōas*: 1. A king of *Chersonesus Taurica*, under whom *Iphigenia* was priestess of the *Tauric Diana*.—2. A king of

Lenmos, father of *Hypsipyle*, by whom he was conveyed to *Chios*, when the women of *Lenmos* slew all the men there.—Hence, **Thōant-ias**, -adis, f. *Daughter of Thōas*, i.e. *Hypsipyle*.

thōlus, i, m., -θόλος. A dome, cupola, rotunda: *Virg.*

thōrax, -acis (Acc. Sing.: *thoracem*, Pl.: *thoracæ*, *Virg.*), m., -θώραξ. I. Prop.: *The breast, chest, thorax*: *Cels.* II. Meton.: A defensive armour, or covering, for the breast; a breast-plate, corset, cuirass: *Virg.*

Thraciā, -æ, f., also **Thracē**, -ēs, f., Θράκη; **Thracā**, -æ, f.: **Thracē**, -ēs, f., Θρήκη. *Thrace*.—Hence, 1. **Thraciūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; **Thracian**.—2. **Thraci-ūs**, a, um, adj., Θρηκτός. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; **Thracian**.—3. **Thrax**, -acis, adj. m. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; **Thracian**.—As Subst.: **Thrax**, -acis, m. (sc. *vir*): a. Prop.: A *Thracian*.—b. Meton.: A kind of gladiator, so called from his *Thracian* equipment (in this signification also written *Threx*): *Cic.*—Hence, **Thraci-ducus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Thrac or Thracian gladiator*; **Threidic**.—As Subst.: **Threidica**, -drum, n. (sc. *arma*) *The arms of a Thrac*.—4. **Threissa** or **Thressa**, -æ, adj. f., Θρηίσσα or Θρησσα. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace*; **Thracian**.

Thrasýbūlus, i, m., Θρασυβούλος (One bold in counsel). *Thrasýbulus*; an Athenian who liberated his native city from the thirty tyrants.

thrōnus, i, m., -θρόνος. An elevated seat, a throne: *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. trône*. **Thūcydides**, is, m., Θουκυδίδης. *Thucydides*; a celebrated Greek historian.—Hence, **Thūcydíd-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thucydides*.

Thūle (-ýle), -ēs, f., Θούλη or Θύλη. *Thule* or *Thyle*; an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, *Mainland*.

thunnus (*thynnus*), i, m., θύννος. *The tunny or tunny-fish*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thon*.

thūraríus, etc., v. *tur*. **Thūriæ**, -arum, f. *Thuria*; a town of *Calabria*.

Thūrii, -orum, m., Θούριοι; -ium, i, n., Θούριον. *Thurii* or *Thurium*; a city of *Lucania*.—Hence, **Thūr-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thurii*; **Thurine**.—As Subst.: 1. **Thurini**, -orum, m. (sc. *cives*) *The inhabitants of Thurii*.—2. **Thurinus**, i, m. (sc. *ager*) *The Thurine territory*.

thus, thāris, v. *tus*. **thya** or **thýa**, -æ, f., -θία or θύα. *The citrus-tree*: *Prop.*

Thyatira, -æ, f.; -a, -orum, n. *Thyatira*; a town of *Lydia*.

Thybris, is, v. *Tiberis* init. **Thýene**, -ēs, f. *Thylene*; a nephew of *Dodona*, who nursed *Jupiter*.

Thýestes, -æ, m., Θέστυς (Sacrificer, or Bagingone). *Thýestes*; brother of *Atreus*, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son.—Hence, 1. **Thýest-æus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thýestes*.—2. **Thýest-**

lādes, -æ, m. *The (male) offspring of Thýestes*; i.e. *Ægisthus*.

Thýias or **Thýas**, -adis, f., Θυιάς or Θυάς (*Mad or inspired One*). A *Bacchante*: *Virg.*

1. **thymbra**, -æ, f., -θύμρα. *The plant saecory*: *Virg.*

2. **Thymbra**, -æ, -e, -ēs, f., Θυμβρα. *Thymbra* or *Thymbre*; a city of *Troas*, with a temple of *Apollo*.—Hence, **Thymbr-æus**, i, m. (sc. *deus*) *The Thymbrean*, i.e. *Apollo*.

Thýmēle, -ēs, f. *Thymele*; a celebrated female dancer.

thýmum, i, n., -θύμum. *Thyme*: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thym*.

Thýni, -orum, m. *The Thyni*; a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*.—Hence, 1. **Thyn-us**, a, um, adj. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the Thyni*; *Thynian*; *Meton*). *Bithynian*.—2. **Thýn-ia**, -æ, f. *Thynia*; the abode of the *Thyni* in *Bithynia*.—3. **Thýn-iācus**, a, um, adj. *Thyniac*.—4. **Thýn-ias**, -adis, adj. f. (Prop.: *Thynian*; *Meton*). *Bithynian*.

Thýōne, -ēs, f., Θυώνη (*The Raging One*). *Thýone*; the mother of the fifth *Bacchus*.—Hence, 1. **Thýōn-æus**, -ei, m. *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*.—2. **Thýōn-iānus**, i, m. (Prop.: *The son of Thýone*, i.e. *Bacchus*; *Meton*). *Wine*: *Cat.*

Thýre, -ēs, f., Θύρη (*Door*). *Thyre*; a little town in the *Peloponessus*.—Hence, **Thýr-æatis**, Idis, adj. f. *Thyreatic*.

Thýrsis, Idis, m. *Thyrsis*; the name of a shepherd.

thýrsus, i, m., -θύρσος. I. Prop.: A stalk, stem of a plant: *Pl.* II. Meton.: A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by *Bacchus* and the *Bacchantes*; the *Bacchic* staff, *thýrsus*: *Hor.*—B. A thorn, goad: *Ov.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. thyrs*.

tiāra, -æ, f., -as, -æ, m., -τιάρα or -τιάρας. A tiara; the head-dress of the *Orientalis*; a turban: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tiare*.

1. **Tibérinus**, a, um, v. *Tiberis*. 2. **Tibérinus**, i, m. *Tiberinus*; a king of *Alba*, from whom the *Tiber* is said to have received its name.

Tibéris, is, also contr. *Tibris* or *Týbris*, is or Idis, m. I. Prop.: *The River Tiber*, formerly called the *Albula* (now *Tevere*).—Hence, A. **Tibér-inus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Tiber*; *Tiberine*.—As Subst.: **Tiber-inus**, i, m. (sc. *fluvius*) *The Tiber*: *Virg.*—B. **Tibér-inis**, Idis, adj. f. *Of, or belonging to, the Tiber*; *Tiberine*. II. Meton.: Personified: *The river-god Tiber*.

Tibéríus, -ii, m. *Tiberius*; a Roman name.

tibia, -æ, f. (etym. dub.). I. Prop.: *The shinbone, tibia*: *Pl.* II. Meton.: A pipe, flute (originally made of bone): *Cic.*; *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tibia*.

tibí-āle, is, n. [tibi-ā] (*A thing pertaining to the tibia*; hence) *A warm wrapper about the shins*; a kind of stockings or leggings: *Suet.*

tibi-cen, -inis, m. [for tibi-can]

contr. from *tibi*-cen: *tibi*-a; (i); can-o] **I. Prop.**: A piper, flute-player, *cantor*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A kind of pillar, support, or prop, for the roof of a building: Juv.

Tibullus, i, m. *Tibullus* (Albius); a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about 700 A. U. C., died about 735; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

Tibur, ūris (Abl., Tiburi, Cic.: Tibure, Liv.). **I. Tibur**: an ancient town of Latium, on both sides of the Anio (now Tivoli). — Hence, **1. a. Tibur-s**, tis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tibur*, Tiburine. — **b. Tiburtes**, um, m. (sc. cives) *The Tiburines*. — **2. Tibur-nus** (for Tiburt-nus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tibur*; Tiburine. — As Subst.: **Tiburnus**, i, m. *The Tiburnian*; i. e. the founder of Tibur: Hor.

Tiburtus, i, m. *Tiburtus*; the founder of the town of Tibur.

Ticinum, i, n. *Ticinum*; a city of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus (now Pavia).

Ticinus, i, m. *The River Ticinus*, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans (now Tessino).

Tigellinus, i, m. *Tigellinus*; a favourite of the Emperor Nero.

Tigellius, ūi, m. *Tigellius*: **1. Tigellius Sarcus**; a contemporary of Cicero. — **2. Tigellius Hermogenes**; a censor of Horace.

tigil-lum, i, n. dim. [for *tigillum*; fr. *tigillum* (in)-i] *A little beam*: Liv.

tign-ārius, a, um, adj. [tign-um] *Of, or belonging to, a beam or beams*: Cic.

tig-num, i, n. (masc. collat. form, plur. *tig-ni*, Liv.) [akin to Sanscrit root TAKSHI, *dolare*] (*The thing heven with an are*; hence) *A piece or stick of timber*; a log, beam: Cæs.; Prop.

1. tigris, i, or *Idis* = *tygris* (in Persian, "an arrow"), comm. gen. (in prose, masc.; in the poets, usually fem.). **I. Prop.**: A tiger, tigris: Virg.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. The name of a spotted hound of Actæon**. — **B. The Tiger** (the name of a ship): Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tigre*.

2. Tigris, *Idis*, m., *Tygris* (The Arrow; cf. *1. tigris* init.). *The River Tigris* (so called from its rapidity).

Tigurinus pagus. *A district in Helvetia* (the mod. Zurich). Its inhabitants are called **Tigurini**, ūrum, m. **tilla**, æ, f. *The linden or lime-tree*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *til*, (mod.) *Nileu*.

Timāgēnes, is, m., *Τιμαγηνς*. *Timagenes*; a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.

Timāvus, i, m. *Timavus*; a river in Istria.

tim-ē-fac-tus, a, um, adj. [tim-eo; (ē); fac-io] *Made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated*: libertas, Cic.

time-ns, ntis: **1. P.** of *time-o*. — **2. Pa.**: *Fearing, being afraid*: (with Gen.): mortis, Lucr.

tim-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] **I. Act.**: *To fear, be afraid of*; *to dread, apprehend*: æternas penas, Lucr.: perfidiam, Cic. **II. Neut.**: *To be afraid or in fear*; *to be fearful, apprehensive, anxious, etc.*: timentes confirmat, Cæs.

timid-ē, ado. [timid-us] *Fearfully, timidly*: aliquid facere, Cic.: (Comp.) timidus, id.: (Sup.) timidissime, Quint.

timid-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the timidus*; hence) *Fearfulness, cowardice, timidity*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timidité*.

tim-idus, a, um, adj. [tim-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid*: (Comp.) timidiора mandata, Cic.: (Sup.) timidissima turba, Ov.: (with Gen.) timidus procellæ, Hor. **II. Meton.**: In good sense = *cautus*: *Cautious, anxious, circumspect*: Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. *timide*.

Timōlēōn, tis, m. = Τιμολέων. *Timoleon*; a Corinthian general. — Hence, **Timōlēōnt-ēus**, a, um, *Of, or belonging to, Timoleon*.

Timon, ōnis, m., Τιμων (Honouring). *Timon*; an Athenian misanthrope.

tim-or, ōris, m. [tim-eo] **I. Prop.**: *Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety*: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Personified**: *Fear*: Hor. — **B.** In a good sense: *Awe, reverence, veneration*: Lucr. — **C.** An object that excites fear, a terror: Ov.

tinc-ta, ūrum, m. plur. [for *ting-ta*; fr. *ting-o*] *Dyed, or coloured, things*: Cic.

tinc-tilis, e, adj. [for *ting-tilis*; fr. id.] *In which something is dipped*: virus, Ov.

tinc-tus (for *ting-tus*), a, um, *P.* of *ting-o*.

tin-ēa, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **1. A gnawing worm, in clothes, books, etc.; a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor. — **2. A moth** that flutters about a light: Ov. — **3. A worm** in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teigne*.**

ting-o (*tingu-*), tinxī, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. [τέγω] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To wet, moisten, bathe with* or in any liquid: pavementum mero, Hor. **B. Esp.**: *To soak in colour*; *to dye, colour, tinge*: murice lanas, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *To tincture, imbue, furnish with, etc.*: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *teindre*.

tinno-i, ūi or *it*, itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. [onomatop.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle*: tintinnabulum, Plant. **B. Esp.**: *Of money*: *To chink, clink, etc.*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of persons*: *Act. To ring out with the voice*; *to sing*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tinker*.

tinni-tus, ūs, m. [tinno-i] **I. Prop.**: *A ringing, jingling, tinkling*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: *Of language*: *A jingling, jingle of words*: Tac.

tinn-ūlus, a, um, adj. [tinn-i-o] *Ringing, tinkling, merry-sounding*: sistrā, Ov.

tinnā-būlum, i, n. [tintinnā-(a-o)] (*That which brings about the tinkling or ringing*; hence) *A bell*: Juv.

tin-tin-no (-o), no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [reduplicated from TIN, the root of tintinnio] *To ring, clink, clank*; *to jingle, tingle*: aures, Cat.

tinus, i, f. *The (plant) tinus*: Ov. **Tiphys**, ūs, m., Τίφυς. **Tiphys**: **I. Prop.**: *The pilot of the Argo*. **II. Meton.**: *For a skilful pilot in general*: Ov.

Tirēsias, æ, m., Τειρεσίας. *Tiresias*: **I. Prop.**: *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*. **II. Meton.**: *For a blind man*: Juv.

Tiridātes, æ, m. *Tiridates*; the name of several kings of Armenia.

1. tiro, ōnis, m. **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *A newly-leveed soldier*; a young soldier, recruit: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A beginner, tiro*: Cic.; Suet.

2. Tiro, ōnis, m. *Tiro*: **1. M. Tullius Tiro**; the learned freedman of Cicero. — **2. Numisius Tiro**; one of Antony's dependents.

tirō-cinūm, ūi, n. [for *tiron-cinūm*; fr. *tiro*, *tiron-is*] **I. Prop.**: *Milit. t. t.*: *The first military service or first campaign of a young soldier*; military rawness or inexperience: Liv. **II. Meton.**: **A. Milit. t. t.**: *The young troops, raw forces, recruits*: Liv. — **B.** *The first beginning of anything*; the first trial, attempt, or essay: Liv.; Pl. **tirun-cūlus**, i, m. dim. [for *tiron-cūlus*; fr. id.] (*A little tiro*; hence) *A young, newly-leveed recruit*: Suet.

Tiryas, this or thos, f., Τίρυς. *Tiryas*; a town of Argolis, where Hercules was brought up. — Hence, **Tiryth-ius**, a, um, adj.: **1. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, Tiryas*; *Tirythian*. — As Subst.: **Tirythius**, ūi, m. (sc. homo) *The Tirythian*, i. e. *Hercules*: Ov. — **2. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, Hercules*: tela, Ov.

Tisagoras, æ, m. *Tisagoras*; a brother of Midas.

Tisiphōne, ūs, f., Τισιφώνη (*An avenger of murder*). *Tisiphone*; one of the Furies. — Hence, **Tisiphōn-ēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tisiphone*.

Tissaphernes, is, m. *Tissaphernes*, a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.

Titan, ānis, -ānus, i, m., Τίταν. *Titan* or *Titanus*: **1. Son of Cælus and Vesta**, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans, called **Titāni** or **Titānes**, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus. — **2. A grandson** of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god. — **3. Prometheus**, as grandson of Titan. — Hence, **a. Titān-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Titan*, or the Titans: *Titanian*. — As Subst.: **Titania**, æ, f.: (a) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Cæus. — (b) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus. — (c) *Diana*, as sister of Sol. — (d) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol. — **b. Titān-īacus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belong-*

ing to, Titan, or the Titans; Titanic.—**C.** **Titān-is**, *Idis* or *Idos*, *adj. f. Titanic.*—**As Subst.:** **Titān-is**, *Idis, f. A Titan female:* (a) *Circe.*—(b) *Tethys, as sister of Sol.*

Tithōnus, *i, m.* **Τιθωνός**, *Tithonus; a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada.*—**Hence, Tithōn-us**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tithonus; Thithonian.*—**As Subst.:** **Tithonia**, *ae, f. (sc. conjux) The wife of Tithonus; i. e. Aurora.*

titillā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [**titill(a)-o**] *A tickling, titillation:* **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. titillation.**

titill-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a.* [*etym. dub.*] *To tickle, titillate:* **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. titiller.**

Titius, *ii, m.* **Τίτιος**; *a Roman name.*—**Hence, Titius**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Titus; Titian.*

tituba-nis, *ntis, P. of titub(a)-o.*
titubā-ter, *adv.* [*for titubant-*; *fr. titubans, titubant-is*] *Hesitatingly, falteringly:* **Cic.**

titubant-ia, *ae, f.* [*fr. id.*] *A staggering, wavering:* **Suet.**

titubā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [**titub(a)-o**] *A staggering, wavering:* **Fig.** **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. titubation.**

titub-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Neut. A. Prop.:** *To stagger, reel, totter, etc.* **1. Gen.:** *cave, ne titubēs, Hor.—2. Esp.:* *Of the tongue as subject: To stammer, stutter, be at fault, falter, etc.* **Ov. B. Fig.:** *To hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: si verbo titubāntis (sc. testes), Cic. II. Act.:* *To make to stumble or reel: Pass in reflexive force: To stumble, reel, etc.: vestigia titubata, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tituber.*

titulus, *i, m.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.:** **A. Gen.:** *A superscription, inscription, label, title:* **Ov.; Liv. B. Esp.:** **1. A notice, bill, placard, etc., that something is to be sold or let:** **Prop.;** **Pl.—2. An inscription on a tomb, etc.; an epitaph:** **Juv. II. Meton.:** **A. (Like our title for) An honourable appellation, title of honour, glory:** **Cic.; Hor.—B. A cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext:** **Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. titre.**

Titurius, *ii, m.* **Τιτιριος**; *a legate of Caesar in the Gallic war.*

Titus, *i, m.* **Τίτιος**; *a Roman praenomen; abbreviated, T.*

Tityrus, *i, m.* [*Doric for Σάρυρος, a Satyr; also, with the Laconians, the goat or ram that leads the flock*] **Tityrus**; *a shepherd named in Virgil's Eclogues.*

Tmāros (-us), *i, m.* **Τμαρος** *or Tmarus; a mountain of Epirus.*

Tmōlus (Tymōlus), *i, m.* **Τμωλος**. **Tmolus** or **Tymolus**; *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.*—**Hence, 1. Tmōl-us**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tmolus; Tmolian.*—**As Subst.:** **Tmōlius**, *ii, m. (sc. mons) Mount*

Tmolus.—2. Tmōl-ites, *is, adj. m.* **Of Tmolus.**

tōc-ūlo, *ōnis, m.* [*τοκ-ος, usury*] *A usurer:* **Cic.**

tōf-inus, *a, um, adj.* [*tof-ns*] *Of tufa:* **metas, Suet.**

tōfus (-phus), *i, m.* **Tufa:** **Virg. tōg-a**, *ae, f.* [*for teg-a; fr. teg-o*] *(A covering; hence) I. Prop.:* *A toga; the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace:* **Cic. II. Meton.:** **A. Peace:** **Cic.—B. An immodest woman:** **Tib. ¶ Hence, Fr. toge.**

togata, *ae, v. togatus.*

tōgāt-ārius, *ii, m.* [**togat-a**] *(One belonging to a togata; hence) An actor in the Fabula togata:* **Suet.**

tōg-ātus, *a, um, adj.* [*tog-a*] **I. Prop.:** *Furnished, or provided with, a toga; wearing a toga:* **Cic.—As Subst.:**

A. togatus, *i, n. (sc. civis or homo)* *(One dressed in a toga; i. e.) 1. A Roman citizen:* **Cic.—2. A man of humble origin or station; a client:** **Juv.—Hence, togat-us**, *a, um, adj. Of a client or clients:* **turba, Juv.—B. togata**, *ae, f. (sc. mulier) An immodest woman:* **Hor. II. Meton.:** *In which or where the toga is worn:* **Gallia Togata, the part of Gallia Cisalpinga acquired by the Romans on the higher side of the Po.—As Subst.:** **togata**, *ae, f. (sc. fabula) The fabula togata; a species of Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects; the national Roman drama:* **Cic.**

tōg-ūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*tog-a*] *A little toga:* **Cic.**

Tolēnus, *i, m.* **Tolenus**; *a river in the country of the Sabines (now Turrano).*

tōlērā-bilis, *e, adj.* [*toler(a)-o*] **1. That may be borne or endured; bearable, supportable, endurable, tolerable:** **(Comp.) tolerabilior senectus, Cic.—2. That can easily bear or endure; enduring, sustaining, supporting:** **Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. tolérable.**

tōlērābil-iter, *adv.* [*tolerabil-is*] *Patiently:* **(Comp.) dolores tolerabilis pati, Cic.**

tōlērā-nis, *ntis, 1. P. of toler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant, etc.:* **(Comp.) bello tolerantior, Sext. Aur. Vict. (Sup.) asellus tolerantissimus, Col. (with Gen.) corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. tolérant.***

tōlērā-ter, *adv.* [*for tolerant-ter; fr. tolerans, tolerant-is*] **I. Prop.:** *Patiently, enduringly, etc.* **Cic. II. Meton.:** *Bearably, tolerably, moderately:* **(Comp.) tolerantius, Pl.**

tōlērānt-ia, *ae, f.* [*fr. id.*] *A bearing, supporting, endurance:* **Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tolérance.**

tōlērā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [*toler(a)-o*] *A bearing, supporting, enduring:* **Cic.**

tōlērā-tus, *a, um, 1. P. of toler(a)-o.—2. Pa.: *Supportable, tolerable:* **(Comp.) tanto toleratiora, Tac.***

tōl-ēro, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. e. a.* [*root tol, whence tollo and tuli; cf. tollō unū.*] **I. Prop.:** *To bear, support,*

etc.; contignationem, Pl. II. Fig.: **A. To bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate:** *forti animo militāre, Cic.—B. To support a person or thing, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve:* *vitam, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. tolérer.*

Tōlēstum, *i, n.* **Toletum**; *a town of Spain (now Toledo).*—**Hence, Tōlēst-āni**, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Toletum.*

toll-ēno, *ōnis, m.* [*toll-o*] *(The lifting thing; hence) A swing-beam, a swipe or swoop:* **Liv.**

tol-lo, *sustūli, sublātum, tollere, 3. v. a.* [*root toll, whence tuli, akin to Sanscrit root tul, Gr. τολ-ω*] **I.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To lift, or take up, to raise, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.:* *manūs, Cic.—ancorā, i. e. to weigh anchor, Cæs.—2. Esp.:* *a. With Personal pron.:* *To lift one's self up; to rise, rise up:* **Cic.; Lucr.—b. Of children:** *To take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge, and so, to raise up, bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet):* **Plant.; Ter. B. Fig.:** **1. Gen.:** *To lift, lift up, raise, elevate, etc.:* *cachinnum, Cic.: clamores ad sidera, Virg.—2. Esp.:* *a. With Personal pron.:* *To lift one's self, etc.;* *to rise, etc.:* *clamor... magnus se tollit ad auras, Virg.—b. To raise up, i. e. to cheer, console, comfort:* *amicum, Hor. C. Meton.:* *Of children:* *To get, beget:* **Cic. II.:** **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To take up a thing from its place; to take away; to remove, bear, or carry, away:* *signa, to remove the standards; i. e. to break up the camp for marching:* **Cæs.—2. Esp.:** *a. Of living objects:* *To take off, carry off, make away with; i. e. to kill, destroy, etc.:* *me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor.—b. Of things as objects:* *To destroy, lay waste, etc.:* **Cic. B. Fig.:** *To do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel:* *benevolentiam, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) toller.*

Tōlōsa, *ae, f.* **Tolosā**; *a city of Gallia Narbonensis (now Toulouse).*—**Hence, 1. Tōlōs-ānus**, *a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Tolosa; Tolosan.—2. Tōlōs-ātes*, *lun, m. (sc. cives) The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

Tōlumnus, *ii, m.* **Tolumnius**; **1. A king of the Veientes.—2. A Rutulian soothsayer.**

tōmā-cūlum (-clum), *i, n.* [*akin to τομή, "a cutting in pieces" (Thal which is made by cutting; hence) A sausage:* **Juv.**

tō-mentum, *i, n.* [*etym. dub.; prob. akin to τμή-ν*] *A stuffing for cushions:* **Tac.**

Tōmis, *is, f.* **Τόμις, -i (-ae)** **(Gr. form),** *ōrum, m.* **Τόμοι.** **Tomus** or **Tomus**; *a town of Messia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—**Hence, Tōm-it-ēs**, *ārum, m.* *The inhabitants of Tomis.*—**Hence, Tōmit-ānus**, *a, um, adj. Tomitan.*

tōna-nis, *ntis, P. of ton(a)-o.—As Subst.:* *m. (sc. deus) The Thunderer;*

an epithet of various gods; esp. of Jupiter: Ov.

tōnd-ō, tōtōndi, tonsum, tōndēre, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: 1. Of living objects, or any parts of them: *To shear, clip, crop; to shave*, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.—2. Of things as objects: A. Of trees, etc.: *To lop, cut, prune, trim*, etc.: Hor.—b. *To gather, cull, pick, move*, etc.: Virg. B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force or simply tondere: *To shave one's self; to shave*: Quint.; Virg. II. Meton.: *To crop; to graze, browse, or feed upon*: campum late, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondre.

tōnitr-ālis, e, adj. [tonitr-u] Thundering: Lucr.

tōn-trus, ūs, m. (-itruūm), ūi, n. [ton-o] Thunder: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

tōn-o, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root STAN, sonum edere, ingemiscere, tonare] I. Prop.: A. Personal: *To thunder*: Jove tonante, Cic.—B. Impersonal: *It thunders*, etc.; *there is*, etc., thunder: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Neut.: *To make a loud thundering noise; to roar, rattle, crash*, etc.: cœlum tonat omne tumultu, Virg.—B. Act.: *To thunder forth anything; to say, name, etc.*, with a thundering voice: tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonner.

ton-sa, æ, f. [prob. for tond-sa; fr. tond-eo] *The stripped thing*, e.g. a pole; hence) An oar: Virg.

tons-illa, æ, f. dim. [tons-a] (Prop.: A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore; Meton.) Plur.: *The tonsils in the throat*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsille.

ton-sor, ōris, m. [for tond-sor; fr. tond-eo] A shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, etc.: a hair-cutter, barber: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tondeur.

tonsor-ius, a, um, adj. [tonsor] (Of, or belonging to, a tonsor; hence) Of, or belonging to, shearing or shaving; tonsorial: cultor, a razor, Cic.

tonstric-ūla, æ, f. dim. [tonstrix, tonstric-is] A little female hair-cutter or barber: Cic.

tons-trix, icis, f. [for tond-trix; fr. tond-eo] A female hair-cutter or barber: Plaut.

ton-sura, æ, f. [for tond-sura; fr. id.] A shearing, clipping: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tonsure.

ton-sus (for tond-sus), a, um, P. of tond-eo.

tōp-ārius, a, um, adj. [topi-a, ornamental gardening] Of, or belonging to, ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.: Pl.—As Subst.: 1. **topiarius**, ūi, m. (sc. homo) An ornamental gardener: Cic.—2. **topiaria**, æ, f. (sc. ars) Ornamental gardening: Cic.

tōp-ice, ēs, f. = τὸ πικρὸν. The art of finding topics: Cic.

tōr-al, ālis, n. [tor-us] A thing belonging to a torus; hence) A valance of a couch: Hor.

tōreuma, ātis, n. = τὸ ρεύμα. Work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic.

tor-mentum, i, n. [for torqu-

mentum; fr. torqu-eo] 1. *The thing twisted or turned about; hence) A twisted cord or rope*: Cæs.—2. a. *(The hurling thing; hence) An engine (for hurling missiles)*: Cic.; Cæs.—b. *(The thing hurled; hence) A missile, shot thrown by the engine*: Cæs.—3. *(The torturing thing; hence) An instrument of torture, a rack*: Cic.—b. *Torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tormente, (mod.) tourmente, tourment.

tor-mīna, um, n. plur. [for torqu-mīna; fr. id.] *(The torturing things; hence) A gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: Cic.

tormin-ōsus, i, m. [tormin-a] Full of, i.e. very subject to, the gripes or colic: Cic.

tor-n-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tor-n-us] I. Prop.: *To turn in a lathe, to round off*: spheram, Cic. II. Meton.: *To turn, fashion, smoothe*: versūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tourner, tournoyer.

tor-nus, i, m. = τὸ ρῆνος. A turner's wheel, lathe: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. four.

Tōrōne, ēs or æ, f., Τὸ ρῶνον. Torone; a town of Macedonia.—Hence, **Tōrōn-æus** (-āicus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Torone; Toronean.

tōr-ōsus, a, um, adj. [tor-us] (Full of torus; hence) I. Prop.: Full of muscle, muscular, brawny: colla boum, Ov. II. Meton.: Possessing substance: (Comp.) torosior caulis, Pl.

torp-e-do, ūis, f. [torpe-o] (A benumbing, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: Stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity: Tac. II. Meton.: The torpido, cramp-fish, or electric ray: Cic.

torp-e-ō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be stiff, numb, torpid, etc.: torpentes gelu, Liv. II. Fig.: To be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.

torpe-sco, torpūi, no sup., torpescēre, 3. v. n. inch. [torpe-o] I. Prop.: To grow stiff or numb, to become useless or torpid: pars corporis torpescit, Pl. II. Fig.: To become dull, listless, inactive, etc.: deliciis et desidīa torpescere, Tac.

torp-īdus, a, um, adj. [torp-eo] Benumbed, stupefied, torpid: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpide.

torp-or, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: Numbness, stupefaction, torpor: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: Sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. torpeur.

1. **torqu-ātus**, a, um, adj. [torqu-es] Provided, or furnished, with a collar; collared: Ov.

2. **torquāt-us**, i, m. [1. torquat-us] (One provided with a torquis) The cognomen of T. Manlius (who was so called because he put on the neckchain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat): —Plur.: The Torquati or descendants of T. Manlius.

torqu-ēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [akin to τρέω] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To turn, turn about; to twist, bend, wind: cervicis oculosque,

Cic. B. Esp.: 1. With Personal pron.: To bend, twist, wind one's self, etc.: Cic.—2. To whirl around in the act of throwing, to fling with force, to hurl: jaculum in hostem, Virg.—3. To rack, torture: eculeo torqueri, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To twist, wrest, distort: jus, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To rack, torment, torture: tūe libidines te torquent, Cic.—2. To rack, try, test, etc.: aliquid mero, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. torde.

torqu-is (-es), is, m. and f. [torqu-eo] (The twisted thing; hence) I. Prop.: A twisted neckchain, necklace, collar: Cic. II. Meton.: A coupling-collar for oxen; Virg.—B. A wreath, garland, etc.: Virg.

torre-ns, ntis: 1. P. of torre-o.—2. Part: a. Prop.: Burning, hot, inflamed: miles torrens meridiani sole, Liv.—b. Meton.: Of streams, etc.: boiling, raging, rushing, roaring, violent, impetuous, etc.: (Comp.) Padus torrentior, Pl. (Sup.) Asopus torrentissimus, Stat.—As Subst.: torrens, ntis, m. (sc. annis) A torrent: Cic. c. Fig.: Of speech or the speaker: Boiling, roaring, rushing, etc.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. torrent.

torr-ēo, torrūi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit trush, sitre; Gr. τράω, arefacio, siccō] I. Prop.: A. Of fire: 1. Gen.: To burn, scorch: a. Prop.: tostos in aspicie crines, Ov.—b. Fig.: Of love: Hor.—2. Esp.: To parch, roast, bake, dress food: fruges, Virg. B. Of the sun, planets, atmosphere, etc.: 1. Gen.: To parch, scorch, burn: medium terræ cingulum, Cic.—2. Esp.: To parch, dry for food, etc.: sole novo densas torrentur ariste, Virg. II. Meton.: To heat, make hot, etc.; To make thoroughly warm or hot: Pl.

torre-sco, no perf., torper, scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [torre-o] To become parched or burned: flammis, Lucr.

torr-īdus, a, um, adj. [torr-eo] I. Prop.: Dry, dried up, parched; torrid: campi, Liv. II. Meton.: A. Dried or shrivelled up: macie torridus, Cic.—B. Of cold, etc.: Nipped, pinched: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. torride.

torr-is, is, m. [id.] (The burning thing; hence) A brand, firebrand: Virg.

tort-e, adv. [tort-us] Crookedly, awry: Lucr.

tor-tilis, e, adj. [for torqu-tilis; fr. torqu-eo] Twisted, twined, winding: aurum, i. e. A golden chain, Virg.

tor-to, no perf., nor sup., tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for torqu-to; fr. id.] To torture, torment: Lucr.

tor-tor, ōris, m. [for torqu-tor; fr. id.] A tormentor, torturer, executioner: Cic.; Juv.

tortū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [2. tortus, tortu-is] (Full of tortus; hence) I. Prop.: Full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous: Cic. II. Fig.: Entangled, involved, complicated: genus disputandi, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tortueux.

1. **tor-tus** (for torqu-tus), a, um:

1. P of torqu-eo.—**2. Pa:** a. Prop.: *Twisted, crooked, etc.*: quercus, i. e. a *twisted oak-garland*, Virg.—**b. Fig.**: *Doubtful, dubious*: conditiones, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. (subst.) *tort*, “wrong,” “injury” (i. adj.) *tortu*.

2. tor-tus, ūs, m. [for torqu-tus; fr. torqu-eo] *A twisting, winding*: Virg. **tōr-us**, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *ru* or *rul*, *impire*: Gr. *τύλα-ος*, *τύλα-η*] (*The thing swelling out*; a *round, swelling, or bulging place*; hence) **1.** *The muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, brawn of animal bodies*: Virg.—**2.** *A raised ornament, a knot, on a garland*: Cic.—**3.**: a. *A couch, etc.*: whether natural or manufactured; a *sofa*: Virg.—**b. A bed: Ov.—**4.** *An elevation, bank of earth, etc.*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *lore*.**

torv-itas, ātis, f. [torv-us] (*The quality of the torvus*; hence) *Wildness, savageness, severity, sternness of aspect, character, etc.*: Pl.; Tac.

tor-vus, a, um, adj. [tor-fos, from *top-ōs*] **I. Prop.**: *Of the eyes*: *Staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern*: Virg.—**As Subst.**: **torvi**, ōrum, m. (*sc. oculi*) *Fierce eyes, savage look, etc.*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage*: vultus, Hor.—**Adverbial expressions**: *Torvum, torva, Sharply, sternly, severely*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *torve*.

tos-tus (for *torr-tus*), a, um, *P. of tor-re-o*.

tōt, num. adj., indecl. *So many*: tot signa: Cic.: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id.—**As Subst. indecl.**: *So many persons, etc.*: Cic.

tōt-Idem, num. adj. indecl. [tot] *Just so many, just as many*: totidem verbis, Cic.—**As Subst. indecl.**: *Just so many things, just as much*: Hor.

tōt-es (-iens), num. adv. [id.] *So often, so many times; as often, as many times*: toties designata maritos, Virg.

tōt-us, a, um, adj. (*Gen.* tōtius, but tōtius, Lucr.; *Dat.*, toti; but *m.*, toto orbi, Prop.: *f.*, totae insule, Nep.) [*Sans. root tu, to increase*] (*Increased*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *All, all the* (denoting a thing in its entirety); *the whole, entire, total*: res publica, Cic.—**Particular phrase**: *Totum in eo est, All depends on this*: Cic.—**Adverbial expressions**: **A.** *Ex toto, Wholly, completely, entirely*: Ov.—**B.** *In toto, Upon the whole, generally, in general*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: *In Adverbial force*: *Altogether, wholly, entirely, absolutely*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tout*.

tox-icum, i, n. = τοξικόν. **I. Prop.**: *A poison in which arrows were dipped*: Ov. **II. Meton.**: *Poison*, in gen.: Hor.

tra=trans; v. trans.

trāb-ālis, e, adj. [trabs, trab-is] **I. Prop.**: *Of, or belonging to, beams, beam*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Beam-like, stout as a beam*: telum, Virg.

trāb-ēa, e, f. [id.] (*The thing having a beam-like stripe*; hence) *The robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.*: Virg.; Ov.; Pl.

trābē-ātus, a, um, adj. [trabe-a] *Provided, or furnished, with a trabea*; *dressed in, or wearing, a trabea*: Ov.; Tac.

trābes, is, v. trabs inil.

trab-s, trābis (*Nom.*, trabes, Enn. ap. Cic.), *f.* [trāp-nē] **I. Prop.**: *A beam, a timber*: Cæs.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *A tall, slender tree*: Ov.—**B.**: *1. A ship or vessel*: Hor.—**2. A roof: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trabe, étrave*.**

Trāchas, antis, *f.*, Τραχῆς. *Trach-as*: *a town usually called Tarracina*.

Trāchin, inis, -yn, ῖνος, *f.*, Τραχίν or Τραχύν. *Trachin* or *Trachyn*; *a town of Thessaly (also called Heraclea), on Mount Eta, where Hercules burned himself on a funeral pile*.—Hence, **Trāchin-ŭs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trachin*: *Trachinian*.—**As Subst.**: **Trāchinŭs**, ūi, m. (*sc. heros*) *The Trachinian, i. e. Ceyx*.

tractā-bilis, e, adj. [tract(a)-o] **1.** *That may be touched, handled, taken in the hand*: Cic.—**2.** *Manageable*: animus, Ov.: (*Comp.*) *ulcera tractabilia*, Pl.—**3.**: **a. P. Prop.**: *Yielding, tractable, flexible, pliant*: folium, Pl.—**b. Fig.**: (*a*) *Yielding, etc.*: voces tractabiles audit, Virg.—(*b*) *With a negative*: *Not yielding in nature, character, etc.*; *inclement, etc.*: non tractabile cœlum, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tractable*.

tractā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [tract(a)-o] **I. Gen.**: *A handling, management, treatment*: Cic. **II. Esp.**: **A.** *Treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him*: Quint.—**B. Rhetor. t. t.**: **1.** *The treatment, handling, discussion of a subject*: Cic.—**2.** *A special use, usage of a word*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traction*.

tractā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *A touching, handling, working*: Pl. **II. Fig.**: *A handling, management, treatment*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *traité*.

tract-im, adv. [for *trah-im*; fr. *trah-o*] *By drawing along, i. e. little by little, in a drawing way, at length, slowly*: Lucr.; Virg.

tract-o, tāvi, tātum, tāre, i. v. a. *intens.* [for *trah-to*; fr. *id.*] **I.** *To draw violently*; *to drag, tug, haul, etc.*: tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov. **II.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To touch, take in hand, handle*: calicem, Hor.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To prepare, work, get ready, etc.*: ceram pollice, Ov.—**b.** *To manage*: gubernacula, Cic.—**c.** *To take care of, have charge of*: bibliothecam, Cic. **B. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: *To handle, manage*: causas, Cic.—**2. Esp.**: **a.** *To conduct, carry on, etc.*: bellum, Liv.—**b.** *To pass, spend, lead, etc.*: vitam, Lucr.—**c.** *To perform, act, represent, etc.*: partes secundas, Hor.—**d.** *To control, manage*: animos, Cic.—**e.** *To practise*: artem, Ter.—**f.** *With Personal pron.*: *To conduct one's self*: Cic.—**g.** *To treat, use, or conduct one's self towards a person in any manner*: Cic.; Hor.—**h.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss anything, mentally, orally, or in writing*: Cic.; Pl.—**k.** *To ponder,*

or reflect, upon: prælorum vias, Tac.—**m.** *To do, perform, accomplish*: pauca, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trailer*.

trac-tum, i, n. [for *trah-tum*; fr. *trah-o*] (*A thing drawn out at length*; hence) *A flock of wool drawn out for spinning*: Tib.

1. trac-tus (for *trah-tus*), a, um, **1. P. of trah-o**.—**2. Pa.**: (*Prop.*) *Drawing out or along*; (*Fig.*) *Of language*: *Continuous, flowing, fluent*: Cic.

2. trac-tus, ūs, m. [for *trah-tus*; fr. *trah-o*] **1. a. Prop.**: (*a*) *Gen.*: *A drawing, or dragging*: Sall.; Ov.—(*b*) *Esp.*: (*A drawing out*; hence) (*a*) *In writing*: *A forming, or formation, of a letter, etc.*: Prop.—(*b*) *Of a serpent*: *A drawing itself along*; a *creeping, crawling, etc.*: Virg.—**b. Meton.**: (*a*) *A train, line, etc., of anything*: Virg.—(*b*) *Of the course of a river, the planets, etc.*: Cic.—(*c*) *A space drawn out, i. e. extent, tract, etc.*: Cic.—(*d*) *A territory, district, region, tract of land, etc.*: Cic.; Cæs.—**c. Fig.**: (*a*) *(A drawing out*; hence) (*a*) *A drawing of words*: Cic.—(*b*) *A protracting, lengthening, protraction, etc.*: Tac.—(*b*) *A course, movement, current of speech, etc.*: Cic.—**2. Of time: (*A drawing out*; hence) *A space, course*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trait, traite*.**

trād-itio, ōnis, *f.* [trād-o] **1. A giving up, delivering up, surrender, etc.: Cic.—**2.** *A handing down to posterity by historical account, etc.*: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tradition*.**

trād-itus, a, um, *P. of trad-o*.—**trā-do** (trans-), dīdi, dītum, dōre, *3. v. a.* (*To give across or over*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender*: pueros magistris, Ov.: peculum alieni, Cic. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *To give up, surrender, or hand over to anyone in marriage*: filiam equiti Romano, Tac.—**2.** *To deliver, commit, intrust, confide, for shelter, protection, etc.*: non dignum tradimus, Hor.—**3.** *With Personal pron.*: *To give up, surrender, etc., one's self*: Cæs.—**4.** *To give up, or surrender, treacherously; to betray*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: *To give up, hand over, deliver, surrender, etc.*: tristitiam ventis, Hor. **B. Esp.**: **1.** *With Personal pron.*: *To give one's self up; to yield, surrender, or devote one's self to anything*: Cic.—**2.**: **a.** *To make over, transmit, as an inheritance; to leave behind, bequeath*: consuetudo a Socrate tradita, Cic.—**b.** *To hand down to posterity by written communication; to relate, narrate, recount*: alicujus sermones, Cic.: omnium justissimum fuisse traditur, id.—**3.** *To deliver by teaching; to propound, teach, anything*: multa de sideribus... juventuti transdunt, Cæs.

trā-dūco (trans-), duxi, ductum, *trācere* (Imperat., traduce, Ter.;—*Perf. sync.*, traduxi, Plant.), *3. v. a.* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To lead, bring, or conduct, across; to lead, bring, or carry over, anything*: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs.—**Particular expression**: **Trā-**

ducere equum, To lead a horse past (the censor, at his inspection of the equites): Cic. **B. Esp.** : *To lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: delatores per amphitheatrum arenam, Suet. II. Fig. : **A. Gen.** : *To lead, bring, or carry over; to remove, transfer, etc.* : animos iudicium a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem, Cic. **B. Esp.** : **I.** : *To bring over, draw over to one side or opinion: hinc iudicium ad optimates, Cic. —2. To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i.e. to make a show of; to expose to public ridicule; to dishonour, disgrace, defame, traduce: liberos, Liv.: avos, Juv.—3. With Personal pron. : *To show one's self in public: Juv.—4. Of time:* *To lead, spend, pass: statem sine ullo labore, Cic. III. Meton.* : *To pass the time of, to pass through an office, etc.* : Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. traduire.*
trādūc-tio, ōnis, *f.* [traduc-o] **I.** : *A removing, transferring from one rank to another: Cic.—2. Of time:* *The passage, lapse, course: Cic.—3. Rhetor. l. i.* : **a.** : *A transferring, melody: Cic.—b.* : *A repetition of the same word: Auct. Her.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. traduction.***

trādūc-tor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The conveyer (a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens):* Cic.

trādūc-tus, a, um, *P.* of traduc-o.
trādūx, ūis, *m.* [for traduc-s; fr. traduc-o] *(That which is led over; hence) Agricolt. l. i.* : *A vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation: Tac.*

trāgic-e, adv. [tragic-us] *In a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.*

trāgicus, a, um, adj. = τραγικός (Pertaining to a goat). **I. Prop.** : *Of, or belonging to, tragedy: tragic: carmen, i.e. tragedy, Hor.—As Subst.* : **tragicus**, i, *m.* (sc. scriptor) *A tragic poet, writer of tragedy: Cic. II. Meton.* : **A.** : *In the tragic style: tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: Cic.—B.* : *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible: Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tragique.*

trāgœdia, æ, *f.* = τραγῳδία. **I. Prop.** : *A tragedy: Cic. II. Meton.* : **A. Personified** : *Tragedy: Ov.—B.* : *The tragic art: Hor.—C.* : *A lofty or elevated style: Cic.—D.* : *A great commotion or disturbance; a spectacle: Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tragédie.*

trāgœdus, i, *m.* = τραγῳδός. *A tragic actor, tragedian: Cic.*

trāg-ŭla, æ, *f.* [for trah-ula; fr. trah-o] *A dragged thing; hence) A (kind of) large javelin: Cæs.*

trāgus, i, *m.* = τράγος (A goat). *Tragus: a species of fish: Ov.*

trāh-a, trāh-ēa, æ, *f.* [trah-o] *(A dragged thing; hence) A drag, sledge: Virg.*

trāh-o, traxi, tractum, trāhère (Inf. Perf. trāxe for traxisse, Virg.), *3. v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.** : **A. Gen.** : *To draw, drag, drag along, etc., whether by force or otherwise: corpus, Cic.: naves in saxa, Virg. B. Esp.* : **I.** : *To draw forth or up: ex puteis aquam, Cic.—2. To drag along, trail,*

*etc.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.—3. To drag along in weariness, etc.: genua agra, Virg.—4. To draw forth or out, to extract, etc.: trahens harentia viscere tela, Ov.—5. To draw down: te quoque, Luna, trahio, i.e. from heaven, Ov.—6. To draw together, contract, wrinkle, etc.: vultum, Ov.—7. Of drink: To draw in, quaff: Hor.—8. Of scent, etc.: To draw in, or inhale: Ov.; Phaed.—9. Of sighs: To draw, fetch, or heave: Ov.—10. Of the voice, etc.: To draw forth with difficulty, etc.: Virg.—11. To draw to one's self, i.e. to take, acquire, assume, get, etc.: squamam cutis durata trahabat, Ov.—12. (To draw after or with one's self; hence) **a.** : *To have in attendance on one, or in one's train, etc.: turbam, Liv.—b.* : *To lead, or conduct, slowly or with difficulty: exercitum, Liv.—c.* : *To take, or convey, with one; to transport with one by sea, etc.: Ov.—13. To drag away violently: to carry off, plunder: predam ex agris, Liv.—14. Of money: To make away with; to dissipate, squander: pecuniam, Sall.—15. (To draw out lengthwise; hence) Of wool, etc.: To spin, work, etc.: alicui purpuras, Hor. II. Fig. : **A.** : *To drag, draw, draw along, etc.: quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. B. Esp.* : **I.** : *To draw, attract, allure, etc.: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.—2. (To draw to one's self; hence) **a.** : *To draw, or derive: cognomen ex contumelia, Cic.—b.* : *To derive, receive, suffer, etc.: molestiam, Cic.—3. a.* : *To draw off, or away; to divert: alicum ab incepto, Sall.—b.* : *To remove, take away: partem doloris, Liv.—4. To draw or bring to or into any condition, etc.: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Tac.—5. To draw, bring, or gain over to a person, etc.: me in aliam partem, Tac.—6. To lay claim to, claim: hi numero avium regnum trahabant, Liv.—7. To set down to, refer, ascribe: ornatum in superbiam, Tac.—8. Of existence: To draw out: vitam in tenebris luctuque, Virg.—9. Mentally: To drag, hurry, etc.: alicum diversas ad curas, Tac.—10. To ponder, consider, weigh, deliberate over, etc.: belli atque pacis rationes, Sall.—11. To bring on: noctem, Ov.—12. Of a plan, etc.: To derive or form: consilium, Sall.—13. To lengthen, spin or draw out, protract, extend, prolong, etc.: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. traire, trier.****

Trājānus, i, *m.* *Trajan; a Roman emperor, who reigned A.D. 98–118, proverbial for his justice and benevolence.*

trājec-tio, ōnis, *f.* [for trājacio] **I.** : **a. Prop.** : *A crossing or passing over: Cic.—b. Fig.* : *Of language: Exaggeration, hyperbole: Cic.—2. Of words: A transposition: Cic.*

1. trājec-tus (for trājacio-tus), a, um, *P.* of trājacio, through true root TRAJAC.

2. trājec-tus (trans), ūs, *m.* [for trājacio-tus; fr. trājacio, through true root TRAJAC] **I. Prop.** : *A crossing*

or passing over; a passage: Cæs. II. Meton. : *Of the means of crossing over: A passage: Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. trajet.*

trājic-ŭo (trans-), jic-ŭo, jectum, jicere, *3. v. a. and n.* [for tra-jacio] **I.** : **A. Prop.** : **1. Gen.** : *To throw or fling over: to shoot over or across: murum jaculo, Cic.—2. Esp.* : **a.** : *To convey across a body of water, etc.: to ship over, transport across, etc.: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.—b.* : *With Personal pron.*, *Pass.* in reflexive force, or simply *trajicere* : *To betake one's self across; to cross or pass over, etc.: Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.—c.* : *Pass.* : *Of a stream, etc.: To be crossed: Liv.—d.* : *To drive across: pecora in saltus, Just.—e.* : *Of the eyes.* : *To cast across: Lucr. B. Meton.* : *Of a bridge: To throw across, to bridge a place: Hirt. C. Fig. 1.1.* : **a. Gen.** : *To transfer: ex illius invidia aliquid in te trajicere, Cic.—b.* : *Esp.* : *Of words: To transpire: Cic.—2. Pass.* in reflexive force: *To throw itself, or pass over; to cross, etc.: Hor. II.: To cast, or throw, through; hence) **A.** : **1. Gen.** : *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpire: tempora ferro, Virg.—2. Esp.* : *With Personal pron.* : *To stab, etc., one's self: Suet.—B.* : *To break through: medium aciem, Liv.**

1. Tralles, ūm, *f. plur.* ; -is, *is, f. sing.* *Tralles or Trallis; a town of Lydia.—Hence, Trall-ianus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tralles; Trallian.—As Subst.* : **Tralliani**, ūrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The Trallians.*

2. Tralles, ūm, *f. plur.* ; -i, *orum, m.* *The Tralles or Tralli; a people of Illyria.*

trāmō, āre, *v.* transmo.

trāme-s, ūis, *m.* [for trame-(t)-s; fr. trame-o] *(That which goes or passes across; hence) I. Prop.* : *A cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.* : *A way, path, road, course, etc.: Hor.; Virg. III. Fig.* : *A way, course, method, manner: Lucr.*

tram, *v.* trans.

trān-ŭo (trans-), nāvi, nātum, nāre, *1. v. a. and n.* : **I. A. Prop.** : *To swim across or over: 1. Act.* : *transantur aquae, Ov.—2. Neut.* : *ad suos transivit, Liv. B. Meton.* : *To sail, fly, or glide across the air, etc.: nubila, Virg. II.* : (Prop.) : *To swim through; Meton.* : *To penetrate, pass through: foramina tranant (sc. simulacra), Lucr.*

tranquill-e, adv. [tranquill-us] *Calmly, quietly, tranquilly: dicere, Cic. (Comp.) tranquillius, Sen. (Sup.) tranquillissime, Suet.*

tranquill-itas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *(The state or quality of the tranquillus; hence) 1. Quietness, stillness, tranquillity; calmness of wind or weather; a calm: Cæs.; Cic.—2. a. Prop.* : *Calmness, serenity, tranquillity of mind: Cic.—b. Fig.* : *As a title of the later Roman emperors: Serenity, Serenitudo: Highness: Eutr.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. tranquillité.*

tranquill-o, āvi, ātum, āre, *1. v. a.* [id.] *(To make tranquillus; hence) To calm, compose, tranquillize; animos, Cic.*

tranquillus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Quiet, calm, still, tranquil*. Make, Cic.—As Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm, calm weather*. Cic. **II.** Meton.: *Of the face, etc.: Free from workings, calm, still*. Cic. **III.** Fig.: *Calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*. Of living beings or things: (Sup.) tranquillissimus animus, Cic.: (Comp.) tranquillior animo, id.—As Subst.: **tranquillum**, i, n. *A calm state, calmness, quietude, etc.*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tranquille*.

trans, praepp. c. Acc. [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, *transgredi*] **I.** Across, over, beyond, on the further side of: *trans mare*, Hor. **II.** In composition: **A.** Before vowels *trans* remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between *trans* and *tra*, e. g. *transdo* and *trado*, *transduco* and *trado*, etc.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: **A.** Across, over: *traduco*.—**B.** Beyond, past, to or on the further side: *transduo*.—**2.** Meton.: **A.** Through: *transigo*.—**b.** To mark a change from one state or condition to another: *transformo*.—**3.** Fig.: *Through, i. e. from beginning to end, throughout*: *translego*. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trans, très*.

trans-ābēo, ābī, ābitum, ābire, v. a. irr. **I.** Of a weapon: *To go through; to pierce through*, *transfz*: *ensis trans-abiit costas*, Virg.

transac-tor, ōris, m. [for *transag-tor*; fr. *transig-o*, through true root TRANSAG] **A** manager, *transactor*: Cic.

transac-tus (for *transag-tus*), a, um, P. of *transig-o*, through true root TRANSAG.

trans-ādīgo, ādēgi, ādactum, ādīgere, 3. v. a. *To thrust through, pierce through*: *transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense*, Virg.

Trans-alp-inus, a, um, adj. [trans; Alp-es] *That is, or lies, beyond the Alps*: *Transalpine*.—As Subst.: **Transalpini**, ōrum, m. (sc. populi or incolae) *Transalpine nations*.

trans-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for *transcend-o*] **I.** Prop.: *To climb, step, or pass, over*: *A. Neut.*: per *Vesuvios* in *Campaniam*, Liv.—**B.** Act.: *Alpes*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *A. Neut.*: In speaking, etc.: *To make a transition*: Quint.—**B.** Act.: *To overstep, transgress, etc.*: *finēs Juris*, Lucr.

transcens-sus (for *transcend-sus*), a, um, P. of *transcend-o*.

trans-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [for *trans-scribo*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To write over* (from one book into another); *to transfer in writing; to copy off, transcribe*: *testamentum in alias tabulas*, Cic. **B.** Esp.: *Law l. i.*: *To make over, transfer a thing to anyone as his own; to assign, convey*: in *socios nomina*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *To transfer, remove*: *transcribunt urbi matres*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *To make over, transfer*: *secepta colonis*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transcrire*.

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut.: *To run over or across*: **A.** Prop.: *ad nos*, Plaut.: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transcursum est*, Liv. **B.** Fig.: in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. **II.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: *To run, sail, etc., beyond, by, or past*: *prætereque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit* (sc. *effigiem falsi apri*), Ov. **B.** Fig.: *Neut.*: Of time, etc.: *To pass by, elapse, pass away*: Pl. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Act.: *To run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse*: *visus cœlum transcurrere nimbus*, Virg.—**2.** Neut.: *per spatium*, Lucr. **B.** Fig.: *To run through, arrive prematurely at the end of*: *cursum*, Cic.

1. transcur-sus (for *transcurr-sus*), a, um, P. of *transcurr-o*.

2. transcur-sus, ūs [for *transcurr-sus*; fr. *transcurr-o*] *A running, darting, or flying, through*: *fulguris, a flash of lightning*, Suet.

Trans-danubiānus, a, um, adj. [trans; Danubi-us] *Situate beyond the Danube*, *Transdanubien*: regio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Transdanubien*.

transad, v. trad.

transenna, a, f. [etym. dub.] **A** rope, noose, spring: Plaut.; Cic.

trans-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. n. and a. irr. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go over or across; to cross over; to pass over*: *A. Neut.*: ut *sine maleficio et injuriā transeat*, Cæs.—**B.** Act.: *Euphratem*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **A.** *To go over to a party or side*: Cic.; Ter.—**b.** *To go or pass over into anything by transformation; to be changed or transformed into a thing*: *eque feris humana in corpora transit*, Ov. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *A. Neut.*: *To pass over; to proceed*: (*Impers. Pass.*) *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum*, Cic.—**b.** Act.: *To pass over*: *aliquid silentio*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: *To go or pass over to another opinion*: Liv.—**c.** In speaking: (*A.*) *Neut.*: *To pass over to another subject*: Cic.; Liv.—(*b.*) *Act.*: *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched*: *multa*, Script. ap. Cic. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: **Act.**: *To go or run past or beyond; to pass by*: *transit equum cursu*, Virg. **B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time as subject: *Neut.*: *To pass by, pass away, elapse*: Cic.; Tac.—**2.** *To overstep, transgress, go beyond*: *modum*, Cic.—**3.** *To overstep, pass beyond*: *spatium juventæ*, Ov. **III.**: **A.** Prop.: *Act.*: *To go, or pass, through*: *Formias*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To go, or run, through; to pervade*: *per omnia*, Cic.—**2.** *To go quickly, or briefly, through*: *unamquamque rem*, Cic.—**3.** *To pass through, spend, life, time, etc.*: Sall.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transir*.

trans-fero, tŭli, lātum (also trā-lātum), ferre, v. a. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bear across; to carry*: *or bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer*: *ornamenta ad se ex hortis*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To transport one's self*: Hor.—**b.** *To transfer by writing from one book into another; to copy, transcribe*: *litteras in libros*, Cic. **B.** Fig.: **1.**

Gen.: *To convey, direct, transport, transfer*: *similitudinem ad animum ab oculis*, Cic.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To betake one's self*: Cic.—**b.** *To transfer from one's self, to avert*: *invidiam criminis*, Tac.—**c.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time: *causam in proximum annum*, Script. ap. Cic.—**d.** Of speaking or writing: (*a.*) *To translate into another language*: Cic.—(*b.*) *To transfer to a secondary or figurative signification; to use figuratively*: Cic. **II.** *To carry through a place, etc.; to carry along, or in procession*: *aurum in triumpho*, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transférer*.

transfig-o, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. **I.**: *To thrust, or pierce, through; to transfuse*: *aliquem per pectus*, Liv. **II.** *To thrust something through a thing*: *duplicatque virum transfixa* (sc. *hasta*) *dolore*, Virg.

trans-figur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [trans; figur-a] *To change in shape; to transform, transfigure, metamorphose*: *puerum in muliebrum naturam*, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfigurer*.

transfixus (for *transfig-sus*), a, um, P. of *transfig-o*.

trans-flūo, fluxi, prps. no sup., flūere, 3. v. n. **I.**: *To flow, or run, through*: *sanguis*, Pl. **II.** (Prop.: *To flow beyond or past*: Fig.) Of time: *To pass away, elapse*: *transfluxere dies*, Claud.

trans-fōdīo, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3. v. a. *To thrust, or run, through; to stab through, transfix*: *latus*, Liv.: (*Pass. with Gr. Acc.*) *pectora duro Transfossi ligno*, Virg.

transform-is, e, adj. [transform-o] *Changed in shape, transformed*: Ov.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To change in shape, transform*: *transformat sese in miracula rerum*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transformer*.

transfos-sus (for *transfod-sus*), a, um, P. of *transfod-io*.

trans-frēt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [trans; fret-um] *To cross a strait, pass over the sea*: Sact.

transfug-a, a, e, comm. gen. [transfug-io] *One who flees over to the enemy; a deserter*: Tac.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuge*.

trans-fūgo, fūgi, fūgtum, fūgere, 3. v. n. **I.** Prop.: *To flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert*: *ad Romanos*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *ab afflictā amicitia*, Cic.

transfūg-iūm, i, n. [transfug-io] *A fleeing over to the enemy, desertion*: Liv.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. **I.** Prop.: *Of liquids: To pour over or out from one vessel into another; to pour off, decant, transfuse*: *arenam liquatam in alias fornaces*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *To transfer*: *suas laudes ad aliquem*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfuser*.

transfusio, ōnis, f. [for *transfund-sio*; fr. *transfu(n)d-o*] **I.** Prop.: *A pouring out, decanting, transfusion*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *A transmigration*.

of a people: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transfusion*.

transfusus (for *transfusus*), a, um: 1. P. of *transfusio* (n) d-o.—2. Pa: Diffused, of extended application: Cic. **transgrádior**, *gressus* sum, *grédi*, 3. v. dep. a. and n. [for *transgrádior*] I. A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To step across or over; to go or pass over, to cross: a. Act.: pomerium, Cic.—b. Neut.: in Italiam, Liv.—2. Esp.: To go over to another party: Tac. B. Fig.: 1. Act.: a. To surpass: aliquem, Pl.—b. To exceed: duodevigesimum annum, Vell.—c. To pass over, omit: mentionem, Vell.—2. Neut.: To pass over, to proceed: abindecoris ad infesta, Tac. II. To go or pass through: colonias, Tac. III. Part. Perf. in Pass. force: Having been passed or crossed: transgresso Apennino, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transgrédior*.

transgres-sio, ónis, f. [for *transgressio*], a, um, P. of *transgressior*. I. Prop.: A going across, going over, passing over, passage: Gallorum, Cic. II. Fig.: Rhetor. t. t.: Transposition: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transgression*.

1. **transgressus** (for *transgressus*), a, um, P. of *transgressior*. 2. **transgres-sus**, ús (only in *Abi. Sing.*), m. [for *transgressus*; fr. *transgressior*] A passing over, passage: Tac.

trans-igo, égi, actum, ígère, 3. v. a. [for *trans-ago*] I.: (To) impel, drive, or force through; hence) A. Gen.: To thrust, stab, pierce through; to transfer: gladio pectus transigit, Phaed. B. Esp.: With Personal pron.: To run one's self through; to destroy one's self: Tac. II. A. Gen.: To carry through; to bring to an end; to finish, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, dispatch, transact any business: negotium, Cic.: (Impers. Pass.) si transactum est, if all is over, id. B. Esp.: 1. a. Prop.: Business t. t.: (a) Act.: To settle a matter; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding about a matter: aliquid, Cic.—(b) Neut.: To settle; to come to a settlement, agreement, or understanding: cum aliquo, Cic.—b. Fig.: Of matters in gen.: To make an end of, put an end to, be done with a thing: cum expeditionibus, Tac.—2. Of time: To bring to an end; to lead, pass, spend: transacto tribunicia potestatis tempore, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transiger*.

trans-silio or **trans-silio**, silivi, silii or silii, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. and a. [for *trans-salio*] I. Prop.: To leap, jump, or spring across; to leap over, spring over: A. Neut.: ex humilioribus in altiore navem, Liv.—B. Act.: muros, Liv. II. Fig.: A. Neut.: 1. To go quickly, hasten, make haste, or speed; to pass rapidly: per Thraciam, Flor.—2. To go quickly over, to hasten to attach one's self, to a party, or side: ad aliquem, Pl.—B. Act.: 1. To jump or skip over; to neglect: ante pedes posita, Cic.—2. To skip over; to pass over in silence, omit,

etc.: rem pulcherrimam, Cic.—3. To exceed, go beyond, transgress: modici munera Libéri, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transillir*.

transita-ns, ntis, P. of obsol. *transit* (a)-o, 1. v. n. intens. of *transire*. Going or passing through: Cic.

transi-tio, ónis, f. [trans-eo, through true root TRANS] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A going across or over; a passing over, passage: Cic. B. Esp.: A going over, desertion to a party: Cic; Liv. II. Fig.: A. Medic. t. t.: Infection, contagion: Ov.—B. Rhetor. t. t.: A transition: Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transition*.

transi-tus, ús, m. [trans-eo, through true root TRANS] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A going over, passing over, passage: Cæs.; Liv. B. Esp.: A passing over or desertion to another party, etc.: Tac. II. Meton.: A passage: transitus spiritus, i. e. the wind-pipe, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transit*.

translāt-iculus (trālāt-, itius), a, um, adj. [transfero, (Sup.) translato] I. Prop.: Politic. and Law t. t.: Handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary: edictum, Cic. II. Meton.: Usual, common: di sunt locuti more translaticulo, Phad.

translā-tio (trālā-), ónis, f. [root TRANSILA; v. fero init.] I. Prop.: A carrying, or removing, from one place to another; a transporting, transferring: Cic. Pl. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: A transferring, shifting: Cic. B. Esp.: A transfer to a figurative signification; a figure, metaphor; a figurative use: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translation*.

translāt-ivus (trālā-), a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, transference; that is to be transferred: constitutio, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *translatif*.

translā-tor, óris, m. [id.] One who carries over; a transferer: Cic.

translāt-us, a, um, P. of *transfero*, through root TRANSILA; v. fero init.

trans-lucēo (trā-), no perf. nor sup., lucēre, 2. v. n. I. To shine across: Lucr. II. To shine through, show through; to be transparent or translucent: in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *translucire*.

trans-mār-inus, a, um, adj. [trans; mar-e] Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine: vectigalia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmarin*.

trans-mēo (trā-), ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. To go over or across: Tac.

trans-migro, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. To remove across; i. e. to remove from one place to another; to migrate: urbem quassaturi sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv.

transmis-sio, ónis, f. [for *transmittio*; fr. *transmitt-o*] 1. A sending across or over: Cic.—2. A going across or over; a passage, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmission*.

1. **transmis-sus** (for *transmittus*), a, um, P. of *transmitt-o*.

2. **transmis-sus**, ús, m. [for

transmitt-us; fr. *transmitt-o*] A passing across or over; a passage: Cæs.

trans-mitto (trā-), misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. I.: A. Prop.: (To) cause to go across or over; hence) 1. To send across or over; to send off, dispatch, transmit: exercitum, Cæs. 2. To throw a building, beam, structure, etc., across, or over, a place: Liv.; Suet. B. Meton.: To make over to anyone as a possession, etc.: me famulo, famularique, Heleno transmitti habendam, Virg. C. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To convey across or over; to send over; to transfer: bellum, Tac.—2. Esp.: a. To turn from one object to another: eandem vim in me transmittere, Tac.—b. To commit, entrust: hunc tantum bellum, Cic.—c. To devote to, give up to: meum tempus amicorum temporibus, Cic.—d. To pass over, omit: Junium mensem, Tac. II.: A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To suffer, let, permit, or allow, to go through: exercitum per fines suos, Liv.—2. Esp.: To let pass through the bowels; to pass away, etc.: venenum, Tac. B. Fig.: To let go through one's hands; to resign: munia imperii, Tac. III.: (To) send one's self over or across; hence) A. Prop.: 1. Gen.: To go, or pass, over or across; to cross: a. Act.: maria, Cic.—b. Neut.: inde tramitebam, Cic.—2. Esp.: To go over, or desert, to a party, etc.: ad Caesarem, Vell. B. Fig.: To pass over, to leave untouched, disregarded, etc.: sententiam silentio, Tac. IV.: (To) send one's self through; hence) A. Prop.: 1. To ride through or across: campos, Lucr.—2. To pass through: sinūs, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Of time, etc., as object: To go through, pass, spend: Pl.—2. In a bad sense: To undergo, endure, pass through: febrim ardorem, Pl.—3. In a good sense: To pass through the midst of pleasures, etc.: Pl. V. To hurl, fling, etc., over or across: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmettre*.

trans-mont-āni, órum, m. [trans; mons, mont-is] Persons beyond, or living beyond, the mountains: Liv.

trans-mōvēo, no perf., mótum, móvere, 2. v. a. I. Prop.: To move across or over; to remove from one place to another: Syria legiones, Tac. II. Fig.: To transfer: gloriam Verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mūto, no perf. nor sup., áre, 1. v. a. To change over, shift, transmute: transmutat (sc. fortuna) incertos honores, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transmuter*.

trans-nāto (trā-), ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. n. To swim over or across: Cæs.; Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transnatere*.

transno, áre, v. transno.

trans-nómīno, ávi, átum, áre, 1. v. a. The name over again, change the name of a person or thing to something else: Suet.

trans-nūmēro, no perf. nor sup., áre, 1. v. a. To count over, count out: Auct. Her.

Trans-pād-ānus, a, um, adj

[trans; Pad-us] *That is beyond the Po*; *Transpadane*: clientes, Cic.

transpec-tus, ūs, m. [transpicio; through true root TRANSPEC] *A looking or seeing through*: Lucr.

transpicio (trans-) *no perf. nor sup.*, spēre, 3. v. a. [for trans-specio] *To look or see through*: Lucr.

trans-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. *To put, place, or set across or over; to remove to another place; to transfer*: militem, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transporter*.

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. I. Gen.: *To convey or carry across or over; to transport over*: A. With that which is conveyed, as object: legiones, Cæs. — B. With that over which anything is conveyed, as object: milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæs. II. Esp.: *To transport, banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transporter*.

transpōs-itus, a, um, P. of transpō(s)no, through true root TRANSPOS.

Trans-rhēn-ānus, a, um, adj. [trans; Rhen-us] *That is beyond the Rhine*: *Transrhenish*. — As Subst.: **Transrhenani**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *The dwellers beyond the Rhine*.

trans-, *words in, v. trans.*

Trans-tibēr-inus, a, um, adj. [trans; Tiber-is] *That is beyond the Tiber*; *Transiberine*. — As Subst.: **Transiberini**, ōrum, m. (sc. incolæ) *Persons dwelling beyond the Tiber*.

trans-trum, i, n. [akin to trans; cf. trans init.] *(That which crosses over; hence) A cross-bank in a vessel, a bank for rowers, a thwart*: Cic.

trans-sulto (trans-) *no perf. nor sup.*, saltāre, 1. v. n. [for trans-salto] *To leap over or across*: Liv.

trans-sūo (trans-), sūi, sūtum, sūdere, 3. v. a. [for trans-suo] *To sew, or stitch, through; to pierce through*: Ov.

transū-tus, a, um, P. of transu-o.

transveco-tio (traveco-), ōnis, f. [for transveh-tio; fr. transveh-o] 1. *A crossing, or passing, over any place or thing*: Cic.—2. Polit. i. t.: *A riding past of the Roman knights before the censor; a review*: Suet.

transveco-tus (for transveh-tus), a, um, P. of transveh-o.

trans-vēho (tra-), veki, vectum, vēhere, 3. v. a. I. A. Gen.: *To carry, conduct, or convey, across or over; to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Cæs. B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To carry one's self across or over; to cross*; hence 1. *To sail across or over*: Sall.; Liv.—2. *To go, run, or pass, over*: cæcula cursu, Cic.—3. *To ride across or over*: transvectæ fronte pugnanti alæ, Tac. II. Pass. in reflexive force: A. Prop.: *To carry one's self past; hence*: *To ride past*: Liv.; Tac. B. Fig.: *Of time*: Pass.: *To pass by, elapse, etc.*: transvectum est tempus, Tac. III. *To carry through a place; to carry, bear, lead, conduct along in procession*: signa, tabulas, Flor.

trans-verbēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To strike, or beat, through; to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*: bestia venabulo transverberabatur, Cic.

transvers-ārius, a, um, adj. [transvers-us] *Lying across, crosswise*: tigna, cross-beams, Cæs.

transvers-sus (transvor-, trā-ver-) (for transvert-sus), a, um, 1. P. of transvert-o.—2. Pa.: *Turned across; hence, going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse*: A. Prop.: *vies, cross-streets*, Cic.—Adverbial expressions: Ex transverso, in transversum, per transversum, or transversa: *Crosswise, transversely, obliquely, sideways*: Lucr.; Pl.; Virg.—b. Fig.: *transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipublicæ*; Cic.—Adverbial expression: De transverso, *Contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *transverse, travers*.

trans-vōlito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. *To fly through*: Lucr.

trans-vōlo (trā-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. I. A. Prop.: *To fly over, or across*: fines, Pl. B. Meton.: *To go, come, mount, or pass, quickly over or across*: importunus (sc. Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercūs (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. Fig.: *To pass rapidly over; to neglect, despise*: transvolat in medio posita, Hor. II. (Prop.): *To fly through; hence*: Meton.: *To speed, or hasten, through*: dum travolat (sc. vox) auras, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *transvoler*.

transversus, v. transversus.

trāpētus, i, m. = τραπέτης (That which presses out). An olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.

Trāsimēnus (Trāsy-) Lacus, or simply Trasimenus. The Trasimene Lake; a lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Lago di Perugia).—Hence, Trāsimēnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trasimenus.

Trauslus, ūi, m. Trausius; a man's name.

trāv, v. transv.

trā-vio, *no perf. nor sup.*, viāre, 1. v. n. *To go through, penetrate*: Lucr.

Trēbātus, ūi, m. Trebatius (C. Testa); a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.

Trēbia, æ, m. The Trebia; a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans (now Trebbia).

Trēbōnius, ūi, m. Trebonius; a Roman name.

Trēbūla, æ, f. Trebula: 1. A town in Campania, near Suessula and Satulica (now Maddaloni).—Hence, Trēbūlanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trebula.—2. A town in the Sabine territory.—Hence, Trēbūlanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trebula.

trē-c-ēni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [for tri-cent-um; contr. fr. tri-cent-ēni; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Three hundred each, three hundred distributively*: Liv. II. Fig.: *Three*

hundred, i. e. very large, etc.: tanti, Hor.

trēcent-ālmus, a, um, adj. [trēcent-i] *Three-hundredth*: Cic.

trē-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Three hundred*: viri, Cic.

II. Fig.: *Three hundred, i. e. very large, etc.*: catenæ, Hor.

trēcent-ies, num. adv. [trēcent-i] *Three hundred times*: Cat.

trēchēdipnum, i, n. = τρεχέδιπνον (A thing for running to a banquet). A light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv.

trēdēc-ies, num. adv. [trēdec-im] *Thirteen times*: Cic.

trē-dēcim, num. adv. [for tri-decem; fr. tres, tri-um; decem] *Thirteen*: Liv.

treis or **tris**, v. tres init.

trēm-ōbundus, a, um, adj. [trēm-o] *Trembling, quivering, shaking*. I. Prop.: *membra*, Ov.: (Comp.) *tremebundior*, Col. II. Fig.: *vox*, Auct. Her.

trēm-ō-fācio, fēcī, factum, fācere 3. v. a. [trēm-o; (e); facio] I. Gen.: *To cause to shake, quake, or tremble*: Olympum, Virg. II. Esp.: *With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To tremble, quake*: tellus tremefacta, Virg.

trēm-endus, a, um, 1. P. of trēm-o.—2. Pa.: *(That is to be trembled at; hence) Fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous*: rex, Virg.

trēm-isco (-esco), *no perf. nor sup.*, iscere, 3. v. n. and a. inch. [trēm-o] I. Neut.: *To begin to shake or tremble; to shake, quake, or tremble for fear*: jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. II. Act.: *To tremble or quake at a thing*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg.

trē-mo, mūi, *no sup.*, mēre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Gr. τρέω] I. Neut.: *To shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.*: tremere sub dentibus artūs, Virg. II. Act.: *To quake or tremble at a thing*: virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tremor*, (mod.) *trembler*.

trēm-or, ōris, m. [trēm-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: *An earthquake*: Lucr. II. Meton.: *Personified*: Trembling: Ov.

trēm-tilus, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *Shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous*: artus, Lucr.: lumen, Virg. II. Meton.: *That causes one to shake or shiver*: frigus, Cic.

trepida-nus, ntis, P. of trepid(a)-o.

trepidan-ter, adv. [for trepidant-ter; fr. trepidans, trepidant-is] *Tremblingly, timorously, anxiously*: With trepidation: trepidanter, effatus, Suet.: (Comp.) trepidantius, Cæs.

trepida-tio, ōnis, f. [trepid(a)-o] *A state of confused hurry or alarm; agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trepidation*.

hundred, i. e. very large, etc.: tanti, Hor.

trēcent-ālmus, a, um, adj. [trēcent-i] *Three-hundredth*: Cic.

trē-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um; cent-um] I. Prop.: *Three hundred*: viri, Cic.

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treis or **tris**, v. tres init.

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trepida-tio, ōnis, f. [trepid(a)-o] *A state of confused hurry or alarm; agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trepidation*.

trepíd-e, adv. [trepíd-us] *Hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: Liv.*

trepíd-o, avi, átum, áre, i. v. n. and a. [id.] *I. Neut.: To hurry with alarm; to bustle about anxiously; to be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation: omnibus locis, Sall.: ultra fas, Hor.: (Impers. Pass.) totis trepidatibus castris, Cæs. II. Act.: To tremble at through fear: et motus ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv.*

trep-ídu-s, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to *τρέπω*] (*Turned, put to flight; hence*) *1. Of living beings: Restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.; also, of things: apes, Virg.: Messenii: Liv.- 2. Of things: Trembling: terror, Lucr.- 3. (Turning; putting to flight; hence) That makes anxious, solicitous, etc.; alarming: in re trepidá, in a critical situation, perilous juncture, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *trepide*.*

trēs (treis, tris), tria, num. adj. [*τρεῖς, τρία*] *Three. I. Prop.: fmdos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. II. Fig.: To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, of three words, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. trois.*

tre-ss-is, is, m. [for tri-ass-is; fr. tres, tri-um; as, ass-is] *Three asses. I. Prop.: Var. II. Fig.: To denote a trifle: non tressis agaso, not worth three coppers: Pers.*

tres-víri, órum, m. *Three men (holding an office together, or associated in public business); A board of three: three joint commissioners: Cic.*

Tréviri (-éri), órum, m. *The Treviri or Treveri; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes (in and about the mod. Treves).*

tri-angul-us, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; angul-us] *Having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: sidera, Cic.—As Subst.: triangulum, l. n. A triangle: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triangle.*

tri-áril, órum, m. [tres, tri-um] (*The persons belonging to tres; hence*) *The triarii; a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. triaires.*

tribū-áriu-s, a, um, adj. [tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is] (*Of, or belonging to, a tribe or tribes: Cic.*

trib-úli-s, is, m. [trib-us] *I. Prop.: One of the same tribe with another: Cic. II. Meton.: One of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person: Hor.*

tri-būlum, i, n. [tero, through root *tr*] (*The rubber; hence*) *A sledge for rubbing out the corn: Virg.*

tribúli-us, i, m. = *τρίβολος* (*A three-pointed thing*) *A species of thorn or thistle; land-caltrops: Virg.*

tribun-ál, ális, n. [tribun-us] (*A thing belonging to a tribunus; hence*) *I. Prop.: A. A raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed; a judgment-seat, tribunal: Cæs.; Cic.—B. Of the*

elevation in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice: Liv.—C. Of the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet.—D. Of a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac. II. Meton.: A mound, dam, embankment: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunal.

tribun-átus, ás, m. [id.] *The office and dignity of a tribune; the tribunship: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribunat.*

tribun-íciu-s (-itius), a, um, adj. [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, a tribune of the people or soldiers: tribunital: potestas, Cic.—As Subst.: tribun-íciu-s, li, m. (sc. homo) One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.*

trib-únus, i, m. [trib-us] (*Prop.: Gen.: One pertaining to a tribus: Esp.: the chief of a tribe; Meton.: A chieftain, commander, tribune: ierarii, i. e. tribune of the treasury, i. e. a paymaster who assisted the quaestors, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribun.*

trib-úo, úi, átum, úere, 3. v. a. [prps. trib-us] (*To assign or give to a tribe; hence*) *I. Prop.: To assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: prēmia, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. To grant, give, show, pay, render: misericordiam fortissimó viro, Cic.—B. To grant, yield, give up, concede, allow: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum, etc., Cic.—C. To ascribe, assign, attribute a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Cæs.—D. To divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, Cic.—E. Of time: To bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, quantum, etc., Cæs.*

trib-us, ás, f. [prob. akin to tres, tri-um; and Sanscrit root *tri*, *esse*, whence, Lat. *fu-i*; Gr. *φύ-αω*; by some it is considered akin to the *ἄολ. τριπύς* = *τριπύς*, a third part] (*A third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean*) *I. Prop.: A division of the people, a tribe: Cic. II. Fig.: A tribe: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammarian tribe: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribu.*

tribut-áriu-s, a, um, adj. [tributum] (*Of, or belonging to, tributum; hence*) *I. Of, or belonging to, tribute: necessitas, of paying tribute, Just.—2. Of, or pertaining to, a contribution, etc.: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tributaire.*

tribut-ím, adv. [tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is] (*Through each tribe, by tribe, by tribes: Cic.*

tribut-íto, ónis, f. [tribu-o] (*A dividing, distributing, distribution: Cic.*

tribut-um, i, n. [id.] (*A thing given; hence*) *A stated payment; contribution, tribute. ¶ Hence, Fr. tribut.*

tribū-tus, a, um, p. *Of tribu-o.*

tribū-tus, a, um, adj. [tribus, (unconfr. Gen.) tribu-is] (*Provided with a tribe; hence*) *Formed, or arranged, into tribes: Liv.*

tríce, árum, f. (acc. to Pl.; orig. *Trica, æ, f.*, a small, unimportant town

in Apulia; hence, proverb) *I. Prop.: Trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense: Mart. II. Meton.: Hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, quirks, wiles, tricks: Cic.*

tric-éni, ae, a (Gen. Plur., tric-enim, Auct. Her.), *num. distrib. adj.* [confr. and changed from *trigint-eni*; fr. *trigint-a*] *I. Prop.: Thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty distributively: Hirt. II. Meton.: Thirty: Pl.*

tri-cep-s, cipitis, adj. [for tri-capit-s; fr. tres, tri-um; caput, capit-is] *Having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. triceps.*

tric-ésim-us (trig-), a, um, adj. [confr. and changed from *trigint-esimus*; fr. *trigint-a*] *I. Prop.: The thirtieth: annus, Cic. II. Meton.: That takes place on the thirtieth day of the month: sabbata, Hor.*

tric-les (-sies), num. adv. [confr. and changed from *trigint-les*, *trigint-esies*; fr. *id.*] *Thirty times: Cic.*

Triclitinus, i, m. *Triclitinus; a Roman name.*

triclínium, íi, n. = *τρίκλινον. I. Prop.: A couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. II. Meton.: A room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phaed. ¶ Hence, Fr. triclinium, triclina.*

tric-or, átus sum, ári, i. v. dep. n. [tric-ae] *To make or start difficulties; to trifles, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic. tri-corpor, óris, adj.* [tres, tri-um; corpus, corpor-is] *Having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.*

tri-cuspi-s, ídis, adj. [tres, tri-um; cuspi-s] *Having three points or tines, three-pointed: telum, i. e. atrident: Ov.*

tri-dens, dentis, adj. [tres, tri-um; dens] *Having three teeth or tines: three-pronged: rostra, Virg.—As Subst.: tridens, entis, m. A three-tined spear; a trident: Pl.; Virg.; Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. trident.*

trident-í-fer, féri, m. [tridens, trident-is; (i); fer-o] *The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentifère.*

trident-í-ger, géri, m. [tridens, trident-is; (i); ger-o] *The trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. tridentigère.*

tri-d-íum, íi, n. [for tri-di-um; fr. tres, tri-um; di-es] (*A thing pertaining to three days; hence*) *The space of three days, three days: Cic.*

tri-enn-í-a, íum, n. plur. [for tri-ann-í-a; fr. tres, tri-um; ann-us] (*Things pertaining to three years; hence*) *A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.*

tri-enn-íum, íi, n. [for tri-ann-íum; fr. *id.*] (*A thing pertaining to three years; hence*) *The space of three years, three years: Cic.*

tri-ens, entis, m. [tres, tri-um] *A third part, a third of anything: Cic.*

trient-íus, a, um, adj. [triens, trient-is] (*Pertaining to a triens; hence*) *Sol for a third: ager, Liv.*

trierarchus, i, m. = *τρίηραρχος.*

The captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic. Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trierarchus*.
trieris, e, adj. = τριῆρης. *Having three banks of oars: navis, Hirt.*
tristēricus, a, um, adj. = τριετηρικός. *Recurring every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov.* — As Subst.: *trietetica*, ōrum, n. = *trietetica sacra, Ovi.*
tristōris, Idis, f. = τριετηρίς. **I.** Prop.: A space of three years, three years: Stat. **II.** Meton.: A triennial festival: Cic.
trifari-am, adv. [trifari-us, three-fold] In threefold manner, triply: Liv.
tri-faux, cis, adj. [tres, tri-um; faux] *Having three throats, triple-throated: latratrus, Virg.*
tri-fid-us, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; fid, root of f(ū)nd-o] *Cleft or cloven into three parts; three-cleft, three-forked: flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trifide*.
Trifolius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Trifolium (near Naples).*
tri-form-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; form-a] *Having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, tri-form: Chimaera, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *triforme*.
tri-gē-mīnus (ter-), a, um, adj. [for tri-geni-minus; fr. tres, tri-um; gen-o] **I.** Prop.: Born three at a birth: fratres, Liv. **II.** Meton.: A. *Of, or belonging to, three born at a birth: spolia, Hor.* — B. *Three-fold, triple: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, i. e. Geryon and Cerberus, Ov.* **III.** Fig.: For a very high degree: *Manifest, very great: honores, Hor.*
trigēsimus, a, um, v. tricesimus.
tri-ginta, num, adj. indecl. [tres, tri-um; ginta = κοῖνα] (*Three-tens; hence*) *Thirty: anni, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trente*.
trigon, ōnis, m. = τρίγων or τρίγωνον (triangle). *Trigon; a kind of ball for playing with: Hor.*
tri-libris, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; libr-a] *Of three pounds weight, three-pound: mullus, Hor.*
tri-lingu-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; lingu-is] *Triple-tongued, having three tongues: os, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trilingue*.
tri-lix, icis, adj. [for tri-lic-s; fr. tres, tri-um; lic-ium] *Woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twisted: lorica auro, Virg.*
tri-mes-tris, e, adj. [for tri-mens-tris; fr. tres, tri-um; mens-is] *Of three months: consul, Suet.* *aves, i. e. that remain with us but three months, Pl.*
trimētrōs (mētros), tra, trum, adj. = τριμῆτρος. *Prosod. l. i. Containing three metres or double-feet; trimeter: versus, Quint.* — As Subst.: *trimetros* (-us), i, m. (sc. versus) *A trimeter: Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trimètre*.
trimū-lus, a, um, adj. dim. [for trimo-lus; fr. trimus, (uncongr. Gen.) trimo-l] *Of three years, three years old: Suet.*

tri-mus, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um] *Of three years, three years old: Hor.*
Trinacria, ōs, f., Τρινακρία (With three promontories). *Trinacria; a name of the Island of Sicily.* — Hence, **I.** *Trinacri-us*, a, um, adj. *Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — **2.** *Trinacr-is*, Idis, f. *Trinacrian, Sicilian.* — As Subst.: *The Island of Trinacria, Sicily.*
tri-ni, ōs, a, num. distrib. adj. [tres, tri-um] **I.** Prop.: Three each, three: *literae, Cic.* **II.** Meton.: *Threefold, triple: catenae, Cæs.* — Sing.: *trinus*, a, um; *præsidium, Hirt.*
Trinobantes, um, m. *The Trinobantes; a people of Britain.*
tri-nōd-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; nod-us] *Having three knots, three-knotted: clava, Ov.*
trinus, a, um, v. trini.
tri-o, ōnis, m. [tero; through root tru] (*The crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces; hence*) **I.** Prop.: *An ox (as employed in tilling the ground): Var.* **II.** Meton.: *Plur.: Septentriones, Virg.*
Triocāla, ōrum, n. *Triocala; a mountain-fortress in Sicily.* — Hence, *Triocāl-inus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Triocala.*
triones, um, v. trio.
Triopas, ōs, m., Τριόπας (Three-eyed). *Triopas; a king of Thessaly, the father of Erichthon.* — Hence, **I.** *Triop-ēus*, ōs, m. *The son of Triopas, i. e. Erichthon.* — **2.** *Triop-ēis*, Idis, f. *The female descendant of Triopas, i. e. Mestra, the daughter of Erichthon.*
tripartit-o (tripertit-), adv. [tripartit-us] *In, or into, three parts: Cic.*
tri-parti-tus (-perti-tus), a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; parti-or] *Divided, or divisible into three parts; three-fold, tripartite: causa, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *triparti*.
tri-pectōr-us, a, um, adj. [tres, tri-um; pectus, pector-is] *Having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted: Lucr.*
tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.
tripēs, pēdis, adj. [tres, tri-um; pes] *Having three feet, three-footed: mensa, Hor.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépied*.
tri-plex, icis, adj. [for tri-plex-s; fr. tres, tri-um; plic-o] *Threefold, triple: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov.* — As Subst.: **1.** *triplex*, icis, n. *Three times as much, a threefold portion, triple: Hor.* — **2.** *triplices*, ūm, m. (sc. codicilli) *A writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.*
triplic-iter, adv. [triplex, triplis] *In a threefold manner, in three ways: Auct. Her.*
tri-pli-us, a, um, num. adj. [tres, tri-um; pl-eo] (*Thrice filled; hence*) *Three-fold, triple: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *triple*.
Tripōlis, is, f. = Τρίπολις (Three-town). *Tripolis; a country of Africa.* — Hence, *Tripōl-itanus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tripolis.*
Triptōlēmus, i, m., Τριπτολέμους. *Triptolemus; a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis. He was the inventor of agri-*

culture, and became a judge in the infernal regions.
tripūdi-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [tripudi-um] (Prop.: *Relig. l. i. t.:* *To beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise; Meton.:* *To leap, spring, dance, caper.*) *Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trépigner*.
tripūdum, ūi, n. [etym. dub.] **1.** a. Prop.: *Religious l. t.:* *A measured stamping; a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities; a solemn religious dance: Liv.* — b. Meton.: *A dance: Cat.; Liv.* — **2.** *Religious l. t.:* *A favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground): Cic.*
tripus, ōdis, m. = τριπους. **I.** Gen.: *A three-footed seat, a tripod: Hor.* **II.** Esp.: *A. Prop.:* *The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi: Cic.* **B.** Meton.: *For the oracle at Delphi: Ov.*
triquētrus, a, um, adj. **I.** Prop.: *Having three corners, three-cornered, triangular: insula, Cæs.* **II.** Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, the triangular island (i. e. Sicily); Sicilians: tellus, Hor.*
tri-rēm-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um; rem-us] *Having three banks of oars: navis, Cæs.* — As Subst.: *triremis*, is, f. (sc. navis) *A vessel with three banks of oars; a trireme: Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *trirème*.
tris, v. tres init.
tri-scurr-ia, ōrum, n. [tres, tri-um; scurr-a] (*Things pertaining to a threefold scurra; hence*) *Gross buffooneries: Juv.*
trist-e, adv. [trist-is] *Sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely: resonare, Hor.:* (Comp.) *tristulus, Cic.*
trist-iculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *Somehat sorrowful, rather sad: Cic.*
trist-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for trist-i-fac-us; fr. trist-is; (i); fac-o] *Making sad, saddening: voces, Cic.*
trist-imōnia, ōs, f. [trist-is] *Sadness, sorrowfulness: Hirt.*
tristis, e, adj. [akin to Sans. root tṛas, to tremble, be afraid] (*Trembling, being afraid; hence*) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Of living beings: Sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist: sic tristis affatus amicos, Hor.:* (Comp.) *nunquam ego te tristiorē Vidi esse, Plant.* **B.** Fig.: *Of things: Sad, etc.: tristissimus dies, Cic.* — As Subst.: **triste**, is, n. *A sad thing: Virg.* **C.** Meton.: **1.** *Of taste: Harsh, disagreeable: Virg.* — **2.** *Of stench: Foul, etc.: Ov.* **II.** Esp.: *Of behaviour towards others: Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc.: Cic.* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triste*.
trist-itia, ōs, f. [trist-is] **I.** Gen.: (*The quality or state of the tristis; hence*) *Sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection: Cic.* **Hor.** **II.** Esp.: *Of demeanour: Moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc.: Cic.; Ov.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *tristesse*.
tri-sulc-us, a, um, adj. [tres; tri-um; sulc-us] (*Having three furrows:*

bence) *Three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed, threefold, triple*: lingua, Virg.

triticeus (-ēsus), a, um, adj. [tritice-um] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-messis, Virg.*

triticeum, i, n. [prob. 2. trit-us] (*The thing pertaining to tritus; i. e. the rubbed thing; hence, as being rubbed from the ear*) *Wheat*: Cic.

Triton, ōnis, or ōnos, m., Τρίτων. *Triton*: 1. a. Prop. *A son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blew through a shell to calm or rouse the sea.*—b. Meton.: *The name of a ship*: Virg.—2. *A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egyptian-Grecian fables, Minerva was born.*—Hence, a. **Triton-us** (-iā-cus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lake Triton; Tritonian.*—As Subst.: **Tritonia**, ō, f. (sc. dea) *Minerva.*—b. **Triton-is**, Idis or Idos, f. (*She of Lake Triton; hence*) *Pallas, or Minerva.*—As Adj.: *Of, or belonging to, Pallas; Palladian*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Triton*.

tritūra, ō, f. [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or treading out of grain*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triturer*.

1. **tritus**, a, um: 1. P. of tero, through root TIU.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: *Of a road or way: Oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic. (*Sup.*) tritissima via, Sen.—b. Fig.: (a) *Practised, expert*: tritas aures habere, Cic.—(b) *Of language: Used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: (Comp.) verbum tritum, Cic.

2. **tritus**, ōs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [TRI, root of tero] *A rubbing or wearing*: Cic.

triumph-ālis, e, adj. [triumph-us] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph; triumphal*: imagines, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.—As Subst.: 1. **triumphalia**, ūm, n. (sc. ornamenta) *The triumphal ornaments or decorations*: Tac.—2. **triumphalis**, i, m. (sc. vir) *One who has had the honours of a triumph*: Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumphal*.

triumph-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Nunt.: A. Prop.: *To make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: triumphat oratio mea, Cic. C. Meton.: *Of horses: To be used in a triumph; to draw the triumphal car*: Ov. II. Act.: A. Prop.: *To triumph over, to lead in triumph; or, in gen., to conquer*: triumphate gentes, Virg. B. Fig.: *To triumph, exult, rejoice exceedingly at something*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trionpher*.

triumphus, i, m. [θρίαμβος, "a hymn to Bacchus"—sung in festival processions to his honour] I. Prop.: *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; a triumphal procession, a triumph*: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *A (moral)*

triumph, victory: Cic.; Just. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumph*.

triumvir, Iri, v. triumph-viri. **triumvir-ālis**, e, adj. [triumvir-Of, or belonging to, a triumvir or triumvirs; triumviral]: Hor.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumviral*.

triumvir-ātus, ūs, m. [id.] *The office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumviral*.

trium-viri, ōrum or ūm, m. *Three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate*: Liv.—Sing.: **triumvir**, Iri. *A triumvir*: Sall. ¶ Hence, Fr. *triumvir*.

Trivialis, ōs, v. trivius. **trivi-ālis**, e, adj. [trivi-nm] (Prop.: *That belongs to the cross roads or public streets*; Meton.: *That may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: carmen, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trivial*.

Trivicus, i, m. or -um, i, n. *Trivicus or Trivicum; a small town between Sannium and Apulia.*

trivium, i, n. [tres, tri-um; vi-a] (*A thing pertaining to three ways*) *The place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, a cross-road*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A public square, the public street or highway*: Cic.; Virg.

trivi-us, a, um (Gen. Fem. Trivialis, Lucr.), adj. [trivi-um] (*Belonging to the place where three roads meet*) *An epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr.—As Subst.: **Trivialis**, ōs, f. (sc. dea) *Diana*: Ov.—Hence, **Lacus Trivialis** (*the Lake of Diana*). *A lake in Latium, near Aricia (now Lago di Nemi).*

Trōas, ādis, v. 1. Trōs.

trōcheus, i, m. = τροχαιος (*pertaining to running*). *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—); a trochee*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trochee*.

trōchlēa, ōs, f. [contr. from τροχάϊα] *A mechanical contrivance for raising weights; a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys; a block*: Lucr.

trōchus, i, m. = τροχός. *A trundling-hoop for children*: Hor.

Trōes, ūm, v. 1. Trōs.

Trōezen, ōnis, f., Τροίηζν. *Trōezen; an ancient city of the southern part of Argolis, where Pitheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus reigned (now the village of Damala).*—Hence, **Trōezen-ius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trōezen.*

Troglodytēs, ōrum, m., Τρωγλοδυτῆς (*Hole-creeper*). *The Troglodytēs; a people of Ethiopia who dwell in caves.*

Trōilus, i, m., Τρώϊλος (*One pertaining to Trōs*). *Trōilus; a son of Priam, slain by Achilles.*

Trōjānus, a, um, e, v. 1. Trōs. **Trōj-ū-gēn-a**, ōs, adj. comm. [Trōj-a; (n); gen-o=gigno] *Troy-born, of Trojan descent, Trojan*: gentes, Lucr.

—As Subst.: 1. Prop.: *A Trojan*.—2. Meton.: *A Roman*.

trōpaeum, i, n. = τροπαιον (*The thing pertaining to a rout*). I. Prop.: *A trophy, i. e. a sign and memorial of victory*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A victory*: Hor.; Ov.—B. *Of abstract things: A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trophée*.

Trōphōnius, ūi, m., Τροφώνιος. *Trophonius*: 1. *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi.*—2. *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadaia, in Boeotia; sts. called also, Jupiter Trophonius.*—Hence, **Trōphōnī-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trophonius; Trophonian*.

Trōs, ōis, m. = Τρῶς. *Trōs; a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.*—Hence, 1. **Trōj-a** (-iā), ōs, f. *Troy or Troj; a city of Phrygia.*—Hence, a.

Trōj-ānus, Trōl-us, Trō-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Troy; Trojan*.—As Subst.: **Trōjani**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Trojans*.—b.: (a) *A place in the Laurentine territory in Italy.*—(b) *A colony, settled by Helenus in Epirus.*—(c) *A Roman game performed on horseback, representing a fight.*—Hence, **Trōj-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the game of Troy*.—2.

Trōicus, a, um, adj., Trō-es, i, m. adj., Trō-as, ādis or ādos, adj. f. (Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Trōs*; Meton.: *Trojan*.—As Subst.: a. **Trōs**, ōis, m. *A Trojan*.—b. **Trōas**, ādis or ādos, f. (a) *A Trojan woman*.—(b) *The Trojan country; Troad*.—3. Plur.: **Trōiādes**, ūm, f. *Trojan women*.

Trosmis, ūs, f. *Trosmis; a town of Mesia, on the Ister.*

trucidā-tio, ōnis, f. [trucid(a)-o] *A slaying, slaughtering, massacring*: Cic.

trū-cido, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*trū-cado; fr. trux, truci-is; cado*] I. Prop.: *To cut to pieces, slay, or kill cruelly; to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: cives Romanos necandos curavit, Cic. II. Meton.: *To cut up, demolish; porrum et caepe, Hor.* III. Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, etc.*: patrimonium fenore, Cic.

trūcūlent-ia, ōs, f. [truculent-us] (*The quality of the truculents; hence*) *Savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence*: Plaut.; Tac.

trūcūlent-ius (-issime), comp. and sup. adv. [id.] *More or most savagely, fiercely, or ferociously*: Cic.; Quint.

trūc-ūlentus, a, um, adj. [trux, truci-is] *Very savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell*: quam truculentus! Cic.: (Comp.) truculentior, Tac.: (Sup.) truculentissimus facinus, Auct. Her.—As Subst.: **trūcūlenta**, ōrum, n. plur. *Fierce rage or dangers*: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *trouulent*.

trūd-is, ūs, f. [trud-o] (*The thrusting thing; hence*) *A pole, pike*: Virg.

trūd-o, trāsi, trāsum, trūdēre a. v. a. [etym. dub.] I. Gen.: *To thrust, push, shove; to crowd, or shove, for*

ward; to press on, drive, impel: A. Prop.: pectore montem, Virg. B. Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic. II. Esp.: Of growth: *To push, or put, forth; to send forth:* trudit (sc. pampinus) gemmas, Virg.

tru-la, æ, f. dim. [tru-a] I. Prop.: A small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. A scoop-shaped fire-pan: Liv.—B. A basin, wash-basin: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *truille*.

trunc-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [1. trunc-us] (To make a mere trunk; hence) I. Prop.: To cut, or lop, off: caput, Lucr. II. Meton.: A. To mutilate, maim, mangle, etc.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.—B. To maim, etc., in respect of something; i. e. to strip, or deprive, of something: truncat olus foliis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronquer*.

1. truncus (old form **truncus**, Lucr.), 1. m. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: The stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree without its branches: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the human body: The trunk, the body, apart from the limbs: Cic. III. Fig.: A. Of abstract things: A trunk, stem, etc.: Cic.—B. Of persons: A stock; i. e. blockhead, dunce, dull, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tronc*, *tronçon*.

2. trunc-us, a, um, adj. [trunc-o] I. Prop.: Maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived (of some of its parts): corpus, Liv. (with Gen.) animalia truncata podum, Virg. II. Meton.: Not developed, imperfect, or wanting (in their parts): rane, Ov. III. Fig.: Maimed, mutilated: urbs, Liv.

trūs-īto, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [trūs-o] To push or thrust often: mulum, Phaed.

trūs-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trūd-o; fr. trūd-o] To push often or strongly: Cat.

trū-sus (for **trūd-sus**), a, um, P. of trūd-o.

trū-lia, æ, f. [τρύλλιον] A balance, pair of scales: Var.; Cic.

trūtin-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [trūtin-o] To weigh, balance: Fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, cōis, adj. [for trūc-s; akin to Sanscrit root DRUH, occidere velle, odiare] (Wishing to kill; hating; hence) Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern: tribunus, Liv.: vultus, Hor.

tū (an old form of the Gen. Sing., tis, Plant.—Acc. Sing., ted, Plant.—Gen. Plur., vestrorum or vostorum, Plant.—Gen. Fem., vostrarum, Ter.), pron. pers. [avis, Dor. τῷ] Thou: tu mentionem facis, Cic.—The suffix te is sometimes joined to Nom., Acc., and Abl. Sing.:—the suffix met, to the oblique cases of the Sing. and Plur.:—and the suffix tēmet to Nom. Sing.—Vos, with a collective noun in the Sing.: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirante canenti, i. e. you Muses, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tu*.

tūba, æ, f. [akin to tubus] I. Prop.: A trumpet (with a straight tube): Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: An exciter, author, instigator: belli civilis, Cic.

1. tū-ber, ēris, n. [for tum-ber; fr. tum-eo] (The thing brought about by swelling; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A (natural) bump, protuberance, hump on an animal, etc.: Pl.—b. Meton.: A truffle, moril: Mart.—2. A swelling, tumour, etc.: Pl.; Hor.

2. tūber, ēris, m. and f. I. Prop.: A kind of apple-tree: Pl. II. Meton.: The fruit of the tuber tree: Suet.

tūb-i-cen, inis, m. [for tub-i-can; fr. tub-a; (i); can-o] A trumpeter: Liv.

tūb-i-lustr-um (tub-u-), n. [tub-a; (i) or (u); lustr-o] (The purifying of trumpets) Tubilustrum or tubulustrum; a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified; the feast of trumpets: Var.; Ov.

tūbus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A pipe, tube: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tube*.

tūdīta-nis, ntis, P. of obsol. tndit-(a)-o [freq. from root TUD, whence, tu(n)d-o] Striking or beating often: Lucr.

tū-ēor, itus sum (collat. form, tūtus, in the Part. rare, Sall.; but constantly in the Pa.), ēri (collat. form acc. to the 3rd conj., tu-or, Cat.; Lucr.); 2. v. dep. a. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine, etc.: oculos, Virg. II. Fig.: To look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect, etc.: dignitatem, Cic. ¶ In Pass. force: A. To be seen, to appear: Lucr.—B. To be maintained, etc.: Cic.

tūg-ūrium, n. n. [for teg-urium; fr. teg-o] A hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: Cic.; Virg.

Tūsto (-co), Tristo, ōnis, m. Tuisto, Tuisco, or Tristo; the progenitor of the Germans, honoured as a god.

tūt-īto, ōnis, f. [tu-eor] A taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving; defence, protection, preservation: Cic.

tūt-itus, a, um, P. of tu-eor.

tūli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, m. The Tulingi; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Tullius, ii, m.; -a, æ, f. Tullius and Tullia; Roman names. I. Tullius: A. Ser. Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.—B. M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator.—C. Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of no. B.—D. M. Tullius Tiro, a freedman of M. Cicero. II. Tullia: A. A daughter of King Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus.—B. A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.—Hence, **Tulli-ānus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Tullius; Tullian.—As Subst.: Tullianum, i, n. The dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.

tum, adv. [prob. from same root as tam and talis; v. talis init.] 1. Then, at the time: tum fit illud, quod, etc., Cic. (with Gen.) Tum temporis, Just.—2. a. Prop.: Then, thereupon, hereupon:

in ripā inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.—b. Meton.: (a) In a series or enumeration of facts or arguments: Then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place: signi autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.—(b) As a correlative conjunction: tum . . . tum: (a) In statements of equal value: First . . . then; now . . . now; as well . . . as; both . . . and: tum Græce tum Latine, Cic.—(b) In a climax: Quum . . . tum: Both . . . and especially: not only, simply, or merely . . . but especially, more particularly, moreover: quæ quum sint gravia, iudices, tum illud acerbissimum est, quod, etc., Cic.

tūm-ē-facio, fci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [tum-eo; (e); facio] I. Prop.: To cause to swell: humum, Ov. II. Fig.: To swell or puff up; to inflate with pride, etc.: aliquem lætitiā, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumefier*.

tūm-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To swell; to be swollen or tumid; to be puffed out, or inflated: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. II. Fig.: A. To swell or be swollen with passionate excitement; to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.—B. Of speech: To be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: Tac.

tūme-sco, tūmī, no sup., tūmescere, 3. v. n. inch. [tume-o] I. Prop.: To begin to swell, to swell up: colla tumescunt, Ov. II. Fig.: To swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement; to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: operta tumescere bella, Virg.

tūm-īdus, a, um, adj. [tum-eo] I. Prop.: Scollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid: (Comp.) tumidiores oculi, Cels. II. Fig.: A. Of passion, emotion, etc.: I. Incensed, enraged, exasperated, passionate, etc.: Virg.—2. Puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant: Hor.—3. Violent, ready to break out, seditious: (Sup.) Eridani tumidissimus accola, Sil.—4. Swelling, ambitious: Hor.—B. Of speech or speaker: Inflated, turgid, tumid, pompous, bombastic: Liv.; Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumide*.

tūm-or, ōris, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A swelling out, a swelling, etc.: Cic. II. Fig.: A. A swelling, commotion, ferment, excitement of the mind or feelings from any passion, etc.: Cic.; Virg.—B. Of speech: An inflated or pompous style, bombast: Quint. III. Meton.: A. Of the body, or any part of it: A swelling, tumour: Cic. Pl.—B. Of the earth: A rising, rising ground, eminence, hill, etc.: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumour*.

tūmūl-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tumul-us] To cover with a mound; to bury, inter, entomb: aliquam, Ov.

tūmūl-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of hills, hilly: locus, Sall.

tūmūltū-ārius, a, um, adj. [tumult-us, (unconfr. Gen.) tumultu-ī] (Of, or belonging to, tumultus; hence) 1.

Milit. i. l. Of troops; Of, or pertaining to, an insurrection, invasion, etc.; hurriedly brought together, raised hastily or suddenly; exercitus, Liv.—2. That is done, or happens, in a hurry; hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary: pugna, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultuaire*.

tūmultū-tio, ōnis, *f.* [tumultu-(a)-or] A busting, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult: Liv.

tūmultū-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. n. [tumultus, (unconfr. Gen.) tumultu-is] To make a bustle or disturbance; to raise a tumult, etc.: Plaut.; Liv.

tūmultū-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. [id.] To make a bustle or disturbance; to be in great agitation or confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *tumultuer*.

tūmultūōs-e, ade. [tumultuos-us] With bustle or confusion, tumultuously: Liv.: (Comp.) tumultuosius, Cæs.: (Sup.) tumultuosissime, Cic.

tūmultū-ōsus, a, um, adj. [tumultus, (unconfr. Gen.) tumultu-is] Full of bustle, confusion, or tumult; restless, turbulent, tumultuous: vita, Cic.: (Comp.) tumultuosior Italia, Vell.: (Sup.) quod tumultuosissimum pugna erat, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumultueux*.

tūm-ultus, ūs (Gen., tumulti, Sall.), m. [prob. akin to tum-eo] I. Prop.: Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult, of the mind or feelings: Hor.—2. Meton.: a. Milit. t. l.: A sudden, or impending, war; civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion: Cic.; Cæs.—b. An uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, bustle, tumult: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tumulte*.

tūm-ūlus, i, m. [tum-eo] (The thing swelling up; hence) I. Gen.: A raised heap (of earth); a mound, hillock, hill: Cic.; Virg. II. Esp.: A sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: Cic.; Virg.

tunc, adv. [apocopated and changed from tum-eo] 1. Then, at the time, immediately: tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, Cic.—2. Referring to a specified past time: Then, at that time: nunc alunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic.: (with Gen.) tunc temporis, Just.

tu(m)d-o, tūtdū, tūsum or tūsum, tundere (Inf. Pass., tundere, Lucr.), 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *tub*, ferire] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To beat, strike, buffet with repeated strokes: oculos bacillo, Cic. B. Esp.: To pound, bruise, bray, as in a mortar: tūsum galie admisceres aporem, Virg. II. Fig.: To din, stun, keep on at, importune a person by repeating the same thing: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Virg.

Tungri, ōrum, m. The Tungri; a people of Gallia Belgica (near the modern Tongres).

tūnica, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A tunic; an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes: Cic.

II. Meton.: A coating, skin, legument, membrane, etc.: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tuniqué*.

1. **tūnic-ātus**, a, um, *P.* of tunic(a)-o.

2. **tūnic-ātus**, a, um, *adj.* [tunic(a) (Provided, or furnished, with a coating, skin, husk, peel, etc.; unpeeled: cape, Pers.

tūnic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] To clothe with or in a tunic: Cic.

tun-sus (for tund-sus), a, um, *P.* of tund-o.

tūr, v. tueor *infr.*

turba, æ, *f.* = *trúβη*. I. Prop.: A turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance, of a crowd of people: Cic.; Cæs. II. Meton.: A. A brawl, confusion, disturbance: Ter.; Cic.—B. 1. Of persons: A crowd, throng, multitude; a band, train, troop, etc.: Cic.; Hor.—2. Of other beings, and things: A crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbe*, (mod.) *tourbe*, *troupe*.

turbā-mentum, i, n. [turb(a)-o] A means of disturbance: Tac.

turbāt-e, adv. [turbat-us] Confusedly, in a disorderly way: Cæs.

turbā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [1. turb(a)-o] Confusion, disorder, disturbance: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *turbacion*.

turbā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A troubler, disquieter, disturber: Tac.

turbā-tus, a, um: 1. *P.* of turb(a)-o.—2. *Pa.*: Troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited: a. Prop.: (Comp.) turbatus mare, Suet.—b. Fig.: volutates turbate, Cic.

turben, inis, v. 2. turbo.

turbid-e, adv. [turbid-us] 1. In a disturbed way or manner; confusedly: Cic.—2. Mutinously, turbulently: Tac.

turbid-us, a, um, *adj.* [1. turb-o] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: a somno turbida, Ov. B. Esp.: Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, turbid: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: A. Troubled, disturbed, perplexed: se turbidus abstulit Aruns, Virg.: (with Gen.) turbidus animi, Tac.—Adverbial expression: Turbidum, In a troubled or disturbed manner; confusedly: Hor.—B. Boisterous, turbulent, vehement, violent: (Comp.) pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov.—C. Turbulent, mutinous, seditious: (Sup.) turbidissimus quisque, Tac.—D. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Troubled, perilous, disturbed, dangerous, etc.: Cic.—As Subst.: turbidissima, ōrum, n. plur. The most troubled, or perilous, circumstances: Cic.—Adverbial expression: In turbido, In troubled, perilous, etc., times or circumstances: Liv.

turbīn-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, turbin-is] (Pertaining to a turbo; hence) Shaped like a top, cone-shaped: Ov.

1. **turb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. (Fut. Perf., turbāssit, for turbav-it) [turb-a] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To disturb, agitate, move violently, confuse,

disorder; to throw into disorder or confusion: ventorum vi turbati atque agitati mare, Cic. B. Esp.: Of water: To trouble, make thick or turbid: Ov.; Hor. II. Fig.: To disturb, confuse, confound: ordinem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *troubler*.

2. **turb-o**, inis, m. (-en, inis, a.) [1. turb-o] (That which moves violently round; hence) 1. A whirlwind, tornado: Cic.; Ov.—2. a. Prop.: A whipping-top: Virg.—b. Meton.: Of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a cone-reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.; Pl.—3. a. Prop.: A whirlpool, vortex: Claud.—b. Meton.: (a) A whirling motion; a whirl, twist: Lucr.; Virg.—(b) Of a weapon, etc.: An impetuous launch or hurling: Virg.—(c) The twirling, or turning, round of a slave by his master at the time of emancipation: Pers.—c. Fig.: A round of duties, etc.: Ov.

3. **Turbo**, ōnis, m. [1. turbo] (Whirlwind) Turbo; the name of a gladiator.

turbulēt-e (-er), adv. [turbulent-us] In a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: Cic.: (Comp.) turbulentius, id.

turb-ūlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turb-a] (Full of turba; hence) 1. Of things: a. Restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: (Comp.) turbulentior annus, Liv.: (Sup.) turbulentissimum tempus, Cic.—b. Of fluids: Troubled, thick, muddy, disturbed, turbid: Phaed.—2. Making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious: conciones, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turbulent*.

turdus, i, m., turda, æ, *f.* A thrush, a fieldfare: Hor.; Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *tourde*.

tūr-ōsus (thūr-), a, um, *adj.* [tus, tur-is] Of frankincense: virga, Virg.

turg-ōo, tursi, no sup., turgēre, 2. v. n. [prob. from same root as torus] I. Prop.: To swell out, be swollen or tumid: turgent in palmite gemmae, Virg. II. Fig.: Of speech: To be inflated, turgid, bombastic: Hor.

turge-sco, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. *infr.* [turge-o] I. Prop.: To begin to swell; to swell up, swell: prima Ceres doncit semen turgescere in agris, Ov. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To swell, or be swollen, with anything: to be full of anything: ut mihi nugis Pagina turgescat, Pers. B. Esp.: Pregn.: To swell with rage or passion; to be very wrathful or angry: Cic.

turgidū-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for turgido-lus; fr. turgidus, (unconfr. Gen.) turgido-i] Swollen: ocelli, Cat.

turg-īdus, a, um, *adj.* [turge-o] I. Prop.: Swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: frons turgida cornibus, Hor. II. Fig.: Inflated, turgid: Alpinus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *turgide*.

tūr-ibulum (thūr-), i, n. [tus, tur-is] (That which bears or carries tus; hence) A censer: Cic.

tūr-i-crēm-us (thūr-), a, um,

adj. [tus, tur-is; (1); crem-o] *Incense-burning, for burning incense: Virg.*

tūr-ifer (tūr-), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [tus, tur-is; (1); fer-o] *Incense-bearing; that bears, yields, or produces incense: Ov.*

tūr-i-lōg-us, a, um, *adj.* [tus, tur-is; (1); leg-o] *Incense-gathering: Ov.*

turma, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *I. Prop.*: A troop or squadron of horse: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: A troop, crowd, throng, band, body: Cic.; Hor.

turm-ālis, e, *adj.* [turm-a] **I. Prop.**: Of, or belonging to, a troop or squadron: Claud.—As *Subst.*: **turmalis**, lum, m. (*sc. equites*) *Men of the same troop or squadron: Liv.*

II. Meton.: A. Equestrian; of a horseman, of horsemen: status, Cic.—B. Crowded together, in crowds: Cic.

turm-ātim, *adv.* [id.] **1.** By troops or squadrons: Cæs.—**2.** In troops, in bands: Lucr.

Turnus, i, m. *Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas.*

Tūrōnes, um; -i (-ii), ōrum, m. *The Turones, Turoni, or Turoni; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (about the mod. Tours).*

turp-icilius, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turp-is] *Ugly, foul, deformed: Cic.; Cat.*

turpific-ātus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. turpific(a)-o; fr. turp-is; (1); fac-io] *Made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted: Fig.: Cic.*

turpis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: Ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus, Cic.; grex, Hor. **II. Fig.**: Unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: (*Sup.*) homo turpissimus, Cic.; (*Comp.*) quid hoc turpius? id.—As *Subst.*: turpe, is, n.: A. A base thing: Ov.—B. Baseness, disgrace, etc.: Cic.

turp-iter, *adv.* [turp-is] **I. Prop.**: In an ugly or unsightly manner: Hor. **II. Fig.**: In an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: (*Comp.*) turpissime ejci, Ov.: (*Sup.*) turpissime labi, Cic.

turp-itudō, inis, f. [id.] (*The quality of the turpis; hence*) **1.** Ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity: Cic.—**2.** Baseness, base conduct, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: Cic.; Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. turpitude.

turp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make ugly or unsightly; to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform: capillos sanguine, Virg.*

turr-i-gēr, gēra, gērūm, *adj.* [turr-is; (1); ger-o] *Turret-bearing, turreted: urbes, Virg.; dea, i. e. Cybele, Ov.*

turris, is, f. = τῦρῖς (*Acc. Sing.*, turrion or turreum; *Abi. Sing.*, turrion turre) **I. Gen.**: A tower: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: A castle, palace, citadel: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tour.

turr-itus, a, um, *adj.* [turr-is] **I. Prop.**: Provided, or furnished, with towers; fortified with towers; towered, turreted, castled, castellated: mœnia,

Ov. **II. Meton.**: Tower-shaped: scopuli, Virg.

turtur, ūris, m. [prob. onomatop.] *A turtle dove: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) tourter; turtle.*

tū-s (thu-), tūris n. [akin to θύ-σ, τό] *Incense, frankincense: Cic.; Hor.*

Tusci, ōrum, m. *The Tusci; the inhabitants of Etruria; the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians.—Hence, Tuscus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian: ¶ Hence, Fr. Toscan.*

Tuscūlum, i, n. *Tusculum; a town of Latium (now Frascati): ¶ Hence, Tuscūlus (-ānus), a, um, -ensis, e, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tuscūlus; Tusculan.—As Subst.*: **Tuscul-ani**, ōrum, m. (*sc. cives*) *The inhabitants of Tusculum; Tusculans.**

tuss-io, no perf., itum, ire, 4. v. n. [tuss-is] *To cough, to have a cough: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. tousser.*

tus-sis, is, f. [for tud-sio; fr. root tu(n)d-o, akin to Sanscrit root RUD, trudere; or as above, fr. Sanscrit root TUS, sonare] *A thrusting; a sounding; hence* A cough: anheia, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. touz.

tū-sus (for tud-sus), a, um, *P. of tu(n)d-o.*

tūtā-men, inis, n. [tut(a)-or] (*That which protects; hence*) *A means of defence, defence, protection: Virg.*

tūtā-mentum, i, n. [id.] (*id.*) *A means of defence, defence, protection: Liv.*

1. tūte, v. tu.

2. tūt-e, *adv.* [tut-us] *Safely, securely, in safety, without danger: tute vivere, Auct. Her. (Comp.) consistere tutius, Cæs. (Sup.) tutissime, Script. ap. Cic.*

tūt-ēla, æ, f. [1. tut-or] **I. Prop.**: A. Gen.: A defence, protection: Cic.; Pl. B. Esp.: Law t. t.: The office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: Cic. **II. Meton.**: A. A keeper, warder, guardian, protector: Hor.; Ov.—B. 1. Gen.: A charge, care: Hor.—2. Esp.: Law t. t.: The property of a ward: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tutele.

tūtēm, v. tu.

1. tūt-o, *adv.* [tut-us] *Safely, securely, in safety, without danger: tuto commercare, Cæs. (Sup.) ut tutissimo essem, Cic.*

2. tūt-o, prps. no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. [id.] *To make safe, guard, keep, protect, or defend: aliquem, Cic.*

1. tū-tor, ōris, m. [tu-cor] **I. Prop.**: A watcher, protector, defender: Hor. **II. Esp.**: Law t. t.: A guardian, curator, tutor, of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tuteur.

2. tūt-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [tut-us] **I. Prop.**: To make safe, guard, keep, protect, defend: rempublicam, Cic. **II. Meton.**: To ward off, avert an evil: inopiam, Cæs.

tū-tus, a, um; 1. *P. of tu-cor.—2. Pa. a.* (Well seen to or guarded; hence) *Safe, secure, out of danger: res, Cic. (Comp.) tutor merx, Hor.:*

(*Sup.*) tutissima custodia, Liv.—As *Subst.*: **tutum**, i, n. (*That which is safe; hence*) (a) *A safe thing: Plaut.; Hor.—(b) A safe place: Ter.—b. Watchful, careful, cautious, prudent: Hor.*

tū-us, a, um, *pron. poss.* [tu] **I. Gen.**: Thy, thine, your, yours: tui homines, Cic.—With suffix *pie*: tuopte consilio, Plaut. **II. Esp.**: A. Four, your own, i. e. favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right, for you: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv.—B. For the Objective Gen., tui: desiderio tuo, Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. tien, ton.

Tyāna, ōrum, n., Tyāra. *Tyana; a town of Cappadocia (now Kiz or Kilis Hissar).—Hence, Tyān-ēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tyana.**

Tybris, is or idis, v. Tiberis.

Tycha, æ, f. = τυχή (Fortune). *Tycha; the name of a part of Syracuse.*

Tychius, ii, m., Tyuxio. *Tychius; a celebrated shoemaker of Bœotia.*

Tydeus (disyll.), ēi and ōs, m., Τυδεΐς (Striker). *Tydeus; the son of Æneus and Peribœa, and father of Diomedes.—Hence, Tyd-ides, æ, m. *The son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes.**

tympanīza-nas, ntis, *P. of obsol. tympanis(a)-o [τυμπανίζω] Playing on a drum or timbel: Suet.*

tympanūm (tŷp-), i, n. = τύμπανον. **I. Prop.**: A drum, (timbel, tambour, tambourine (esp. used by the priests of Cybele, and by Bacchanals): Cæs.; Cat. **II. Meton.**: A drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. tympan, timbale.

Tyndāreus (mostly trisyll.), ōi, m., Τυδάρης. *Tyndareus; a king of Sparta, and husband of Leda.—Hence, Tyndār-ides, æ, m. *A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. 1. Castor or Pollux; most freq. in the plur. for both.—Plur. For the children of Tyndareus, in gen.: Hor.—2. Tyndār-is*, idis, f. *A female descendant of Tyndareus.**

1. Tyndāris, idis, f. *Tyndaris; a town on the western coast of Sicily.—Hence, Tyndāritāni*, ōrum, n. *The inhabitants of Tyndaris.*

2. Tyndāris, idis, f. *Tyndaris; a friend of Ilorace.*

3. Tyndaris, idis, v. Tyndareus.

Tŷphōeus (trisyll.), ōi or ōs, m., Τυφώεως = Τυφών. *Typhoeus; a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.—Hence, Tŷphō-ius*, a, um, *adj.*, also, *Typho-is*, *adj.* f. *Of, or belonging to, Typhoeus; Typhoean.*

Tŷphōn, ōnis, m., Τυφών (The smoking, or smouldering, one). *Typhon; a name for the giant Typhoeus.*

tŷpus, i, m. = τύπος. *A figure, image, on a wall: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. type.*

tyrannic-e, *adv.* [tyrannic-us] *Tyrannically: Cic.*

tyrannicus, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός. *Tyrannous, tyrannical: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. tyrannique.*

tyrannis, idis (*Acc. tyrannida and*

tyrannidem, *f.* = τυραννίς. *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tyrannie.*
tyrannocōnus, *i, m.* = τυραννοκτῶνος. *A tyrannicide*: Cic.

tyrannus, *i, m.* = τυραννός. *I. Gen.*: *A monarch, ruler, sovereign, king*: Virg.; Hor. *II. Esp.*: *A cruel or severe ruler; a despot, tyrant*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. tyrann.*

Tyras, *æ, m.*, Τύρας. *The Tyras; a river of Sarmatia (now the Dniester).*

Tyrīus, *a, um*, Tyros, *i, v.* Tyrus.

tyrōtāriēchos, *i, m.* = τυροτάριχος. *A dish of salt-fish and cheese*: Cic.

Tyrrhēni, *ōrum, m.*, Τυρρηνῶν. *The Tyrrheni; a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians*.—Hence, *1.*

Tyrrhēnus, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Tyrrhenians or Etrurians; Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan*.—As *Subst.*: **Tyrrhenus**, *i, m.* (sc. pontus) *The Tuscan Sea*.—**2.** **Tyrrhēnia**, *æ, f.* *The country of the Tyrrhenians; Etruria.*

Tyrrheus, *ēi, m.* *Tyrrheus; the shepherd of King Latinus*.—Hence, **Tyrrhīdēs**, *ārum, m.* *The sons of Tyrrheus.*

Tyrtæus, *i, m.*, Τυρταῖος. *Tyrtæus, an Athenian poet.*

Tyrus (-os), *i, f.*, Τύρος. *Tyre; a maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple (now the ruins of Sur)*.—Hence, **Tyrī-us**, *a, um, adj.*: **1.**

Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian*.—As *Subst.*: **Tyrii**, *ōrum, m.* (sc. cives) *The Tyrians*.—**2.** **Meton.**: *Carthaginian*.—As *Subst.*: **Tyrius**, *ū, m.* (sc. homo) *A Carthaginian.*

U

U, u (originally **V, v**, which character arose from the Greek **Υ, η**, *indecl.* or *f.* The twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet; a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant represented by the same sign.

1. ūber, *ēris, n.* [akin to Sanscrit *udhar*, Gr. *ὄδωπ*] *I. Prop.*: *A teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck*: Cic.; Virg. *II. Meton.*: *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility*: Virg.

2. ūber, *ēris, adj.* [1. ub-er] *I. Prop.*: *Of the soil, etc.*: *Rich, fruitful, fertile*: solum, Tac. *II. Meton.*: *A. Abounding or rich in; full of* (with *Gen.*) *lactis et uberes Cantare rivos*, Hor.—*B. Copious, plentiful, abundant*: fruges, Hor. *III. Fig.*: *Rich, fertile, fruitful*: (Comp.) *quis ūberior in dicendo Platone*, Cic.—*B. Abounding in, full of* (Sup.) *uberrima si plicationibus triumphisque provincia*, Cic.—*C. Plentiful, abundant, copious, full*: spes ūberior, Cic.

ūbēr-īus, *comp. adv.* [2. ub-er] *1. More fruitfully, more fertilily, more richly*: Ov.—**2. More abundantly, more copiously, more plentifully, more fully: Cic.**

ūbēr-rīme, *sup. adv.* [id.] *Most abundantly, most copiously*: Cic.

ūbēr-tas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *(The quality of the ūber; hence) 1. Richness, fruitfulness, fertility of the soil, etc.*: Cic.—**2. Productiveness**: Cic.—**3. Copiousness, plentifulness, abundance**: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (old) *uberet, uberē.*

ūbēr-tim, *adv.* [id.] *Plentifully, abundantly, copiously*: Tac.

ūbī, *adv.* [akin to qui] *I. Prop.*: *A. A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place: In which place, in what place, where: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituit, Cæs.* (with suffix nam) *ubīnam mens constans possit insistere, e, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *ubi terrarum esses, id.*—*Particular combination*: *Ubi ubi* (also written as one word ubiubi): *Wherever, wheresoever*: Liv.—*B. In a direct interrogation: Where? ubi Delphica tellus?* Tib.—(with suffix nam; also, with

Gen.): *ubīnam gentium sumus?* Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A. Of time: When, whenever, as soon as, as: hæc ubi dicta dedit, Virg.—B. 1. Of things: In which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc.*: Cic.—**2. Of persons: With whom, by whom, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ūbī-cumque* (-cunque), *adv.***

1. Relative: Whichever, wheresoever: *etsi, ubicumque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor.—2. Indefinite: Wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere: bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor.* **Ubīi**, *ōrum, m.* *The Ubii; a Germanic people (about mod. Cologne).*

ūbīnam, *v. ubi.*

ūbī-que, *adv.* *Wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere*: Cæs.; Virg.

ūbīūbī, *v. ubi.*

ūbī-vis, *adv.* [ubi; vis, 2. pers. of volo] *Where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere: nemo sit, quin ubi vis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.* (with *Gen.*) *ubi vis gentium, Ter.*

Ūcālēgon, *ontis, m.*, Οὐκαλέγων. *Ucalēgon; the name of a Trojan.*

ū-dus, *a, um, adj.* [for ūv-dus; fr. ūv-ō] *Wet, moist, damp, humid: paludes, Ov.*

Ūfēns, *tis, m.* *Ufēns: 1. A small river of Latium (now Uffento)*.—Hence, **Ūfēt-inus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Ufēns; Uffentine*.—**2. A man's name.**

ulcēr-ō, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a.* [ulcus, ulcer-is] *To make sore, cause to ulcerate*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ulcēr-ōsus*, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *I. Prop.*: *Full of sores, ulcerous: facies, Tac. II. Fig.*: *Ulcerous: jecur, i. e. wounded (with love), Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. ulcēr-ōsus*.

ulciscor, *ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. incl.* [etym. dub.] *I. To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on, or punish, another for wrong done; to take revenge for; to avenge, punish injustice, wrongs, etc.*: *injurias bello, Cic.* *Romanos pro injuriis, Cæs.* *II. With the person to whom wrong has*

been done as the object: *A. Gen.*: *To take vengeance for, to avenge a person*: Cic.; Ov. *B. Esp.*: *With Personal pron.*: *To avenge one's self*: Cic.; Ov. ¶ *In Pass. force: irā graviter ultæ, Liv.*

ulc-us (**hulc-**), *ēris, n.* [akin to ἔλκω:] *A sore, ulcer*: *I. Prop.*: *Virg. II. Fig.*: *Of abstract things*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ulcēre.*

ū-ligo, *inis, f.* [uv-ligo; fr. uv-ēo] *Moisture, marshy quality of the earth*: Virg.

Ūlixēs (-isses), *is* (also, *Ulixēi*, Hor.), *m.* [from the Etruscan *Uluxe* or from the Sicilian *Ὀυλιξής*] *Ulixes or Ulysses; the Latin name for Odysseus, or Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laërtes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

ul-lus, *a, um* (*Gen.*, *ullius*; *Dat.*, *ulli*—*Gen. Sing.*: *ulli*, *Plaut.*—*Dat. Fem.*: *ullas, Lucr.*), *adj. dim.* [for *un-lus*; fr. *un-us*] *Any, anyone: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.*—As *Subst.*: **ullus**, *ulus, m.* (sc. homo) *Any man, anyone*: Cæs.; Cic.

ulm-ēus, *a, um, adj.* [ulm-us] *Of, or belonging to, an elm-tree; of elm-elm: cœna, Juv.*

ulmus, *i, f.* (m. in Cat.) *An elm, elm-tree*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. orme.*

ulna, *æ, f.* [akin to ὀλίγη] *I. Prop.*: *The elbow*: Pl. *II. Meton.*: *A. The arm*: Cat.—*B. 1. An ell*: Virg.—**2. A fathom: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. aune, aune.***

uls, *præp. c. Acc.* [Sans. *anta*, "end"] *Beyond: ula Tiberim, Var.*

ul-ter, *tra, trum, adj.* [for *uls-ter*; fr. *uls*] *1. Pos.*: *Obsolete: That is beyond or on the other side*.—**2. Comp.**: **ulterior**, *us*. *Further, on the further side, that is beyond, ulterior*: *Gallia, Cic.*—As *Subst.*: *a. ultiores*, *um, m.* (sc. homines) *Persons more distant or remote; persons further off*: Tac.—*b. ulteriora*, *um, n.* (a) *Prop.*: *Of place: Things further off, more distant or remote*: Tac.—(b) *Meton.*: *Of time: Things beyond, or to come*: E E

Tac. — (c) **Fig.**: Further things or matters: **Ov.** — 3. **Sup.**: ultimus, a, um: **a. Prop.**: Of space: (a) **Gen.**: The furthest, most distant, most remote: In ultimas maris terrarumque oras, **Liv.** — As **Subst.**: (a) **ultimi**, ōrum, **m.** (sc. homines) The persons furthest off, or most distant, etc.: **Cæs.** — (β) **ultima**, ōrum, **n. plur.** The furthest, or most distant, things: **Hor.** — (γ) **ultimum**, **i. n.** The last part, the end: **Cic.** — (b) **Esp.**: The furthest, or most distant, part of anything: ultima provincia, **Cic.** — **b. Meton.**: (a) **Of time, or order of succession**: (The remotest, i.e.) (a) The earliest, oldest: **Cic.**: **Just.** — (β) The last, latest: **Ov.** — As **Subst.**: **ultima**, ōrum, **n. plur.** Final events, the end, etc.: **Cic.** — **Adverbial expressions**: (aa) **Ad ultimum**, To the last, etc.: **Liv.** — (ββ) **Ad ultimum, ultimo, At last, lastly, finally**: **Liv.**: **Suet.** — (γγ) **Ultimum**, For the last time: **Liv.** — (b) **Of degree or rank**: (a) The utmost, extreme, highest, first, greatest, extreme (i.e. capital punishment), **Cæs.** — As **Subst.**: **ultimum**, **i. n.** The highest pitch or degree: **Liv.** — **Adverbial expression**: **Ad ultimum**, To the last degree, in the extreme, utterly: **Liv.** — (β) The lowest, meanest: cum ultimis militum certare, **Liv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ultérieur.**

ul-tio, ōnis, **f.** [for ulc-tio; fr. ulc-isor] A taking vengeance; an avenging, revenge: **Suet.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. (old) ulcion.**

ul-tor, ōris, **m.** [for ulc-tor; fr. id.] A punisher, avenger, revenger: **Cic.**: **Ov.**

ultra, **adv.** and **prep.** c. **Acc.** [ulter, ult-r-i] **I. Adv.**: **A. Pos.**: 1. **Prop.**: Of place: Beyond, further: **Hirt.** — 2. **Meton.**: **a.** Of time: (a) **Further, later, longer**: **Liv.** — (b) **Further, longer, more**: **Liv.** — **b.** Of degree, etc.: Beyond, more, etc.: **Cic.** — **B. Comp.**: **ulterior**: 1. **Prop.**: Of place: Beyond, further on, further: **Ov.** — 2. **Meton.**: **a.** Of time: Further, longer, more: **Ov.** — **b.** Of degree, etc.: Beyond, more, etc.: **Cic.**: **Ov.** **II. Prep.** c. **Acc.**: **A. Prop.**: Of place: **Ultra** the further side of, beyond, past: **ultra Silianam villam**, **Cic.** **B. Meton.**: 1. Of time: Beyond, past, longer than: *ultra pueriles annos*, **Quint.** — 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.: Beyond, above, over, more than: *si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat*, **Hor.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. outre.**

ul-trix, icis, **adj. f.** [for ulc-trix; fr. ulc-isor] Avenging, vengeful: *ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ*, **Virg.** — As **Subst.**: **ultrix**, icis, **f.** She that avenges, an avenger: **Cic.**

ultr-o, **adv.** [ulter, ult-r-i] **I. Prop.**: Of place: To the further side, beyond, on the other side: so, mostly in the connection *ultra citroque*, *ultra et citro*, *ultra ac citro*, or also, without a copula, *ultra citro*, *On this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*. **II. Meton.**: **A. Afar, away, off**: so, only in **Plant.** — **B. Besides, moreover, too**: **Cic.**

— **C.** On his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves, etc.: of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntary: **Cic.**: **Virg.** — **Particular phrase**: *Ultero tributa* (sometimes written as one word, *ultroributa*), *Expenditures made by the State for public works*: **Liv.** **ul-tus** (for ulc-tus), **a, um, P.** of ulc-isor.

Ūlūbræ, ārum, **f.** *Ulubræ*; a town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes (now Cisterna).

ŭlūl-a, æ, **f.** [ulul-o] (The shrieker; hence) A screech-owl: **Virg.**

ŭlūl-a-tūs, ūs, **m.** [ulul(a)-o] A howling, wailing, shrieking: **Cæs.**: **Virg.** **ŭl-ŭl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, **i. v. n.** and **a.** [onomatop.; root ul reduplicated, cf. ōl-ōl-uō] **I. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. Of animals: To howl, etc.: canes ululare per umbram, **Virg.** — 2. Of shades of the departed, etc.: To yell, shriek, utter a wailing or mournful cry: *Latosque ululasse peragros Deformes animas*, **Ov.** **B. Meton.**: Of places: To ring, resound, re-echo with howling, etc.: *plangoribus ædes Fœminis ululant*, **Virg.** **II. Act.**: To cry, or howl, out to anyone; to cry, or yell out, a person's name, etc.: *nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbem*, **Virg.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ululer.**

ulva, æ, **f.** [etym. dub.] Sedge: **Virg.**

Ūlysses, is, **v. Ulixes.**

umbel-la, æ, **f. dim.** [for umbella; fr. umbra, umb(e)r-æ] (**Prop.**: A little shadow; **Meton.**: A sunshade, parasol, umbrella: **Juv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ombelle, ombelle, ombrelle.**

umb-ŭlicus, i, **m.** [akin to Gr. *ὀμβραλός*] **I. Prop.**: The navel: **Liv.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** The middle, centre: **Cic.** — **B.** The projecting end of a cylinder (on which an ancient book was rolled): **Hor.** — **C.** A species of sea-snail, sea-cockle: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ombilic, nombril.**

umb-o, ōnis, **m.** [id.] (Any convex elevation; hence) 1.: **a. Prop.**: A boss of a shield: **Virg.** — **B. Meton.**: A shield: **Virg.** — 2. (**Prop.**: The full part or swelling of a garment; **Meton.**) A toga: **Pers.**

umbra, æ, **f.** [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: A shade, shadow: **Cic.**: **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** In painting: The dark part of a painting; shade, shadow: **Cic.** — **B.** A shade, ghost of a dead person: **Virg.**: **Hor.**: **Ov.** — **C.** An unwelcome guest (whom an invited one brings with him): **Hor.** — **D.** A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (as a tree, building, etc.): **Ov.**: **Tac.** — **E.** A fish (called also sciæna); a grayling, *umber*: **Ov.** **III. Fig.**: **A.** A trace, obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance: **Cic.**: **Ov.** — **B.** Shelter, cover, protection: **Cic.**: **Liv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. (old) ombre, (mod.) ombre.**

umbrā-cŭlum, i, **n.** [umbrā, (unconstr. Gen.) umbra-i] (That which makes or furnishes shade; hence) 1.: **a. Prop.**: A shady place, cover, arb-our: **Virg.** — **b. Meton.**: A school:

Cic. — 2. A sunshade, parasol, umbrella: **Ov.**

umbrā-tŭlis, e, **adj.** [id.] (Belonging to umbra; hence) 1. Remaining in retirement or at home; private, retired, contemplative: *vita*, **Cic.** — 2. Of speech: In the manner of the schools: **Cic.**

Umbri, ōrum, **m.** The Umbri; a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them. — **Hence**, 1. **Umbri**, bra, **brum, adj.** Of, or belonging to, the Umbrians; Umbrian. — As **Subst.**: **a. Umbri**, bri, **m.**: (a) (sc. canis) An Umbrian dog: **Virg.** — (b) (sc. aper) An Umbrian boar: **Cat.**

— **b. Umbra**, æ, **f.** (sc. mulier) A female Umbrian (in a pun with umbra, a shadow): **Plaut.** — 2. **Umbra-læ**, æ, **f.** The territory of the Umbri; Umbria.

umbr-i-fēr, fēra, fērum, **adj.** [umbr-a; (i); fer-o] Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady: *nemus*, **Virg.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ombrière.**

umbr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, **i. v. n.** [umbr-a] **I. Prop.**: To shade, shadow, overshadow, cast a shade upon: *Alpheus umbrantia Menala ripas*, **Claud.** **II. Meton.**: **A.** To overspread, cover, etc.: *umbrata gerunt civili tempora queru*, **Virg.** — **B.** To cover, hide, conceal, make dark, etc.: *diem telis*, **Claud.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. (old) umbrer, (mod.) ombre.**

umbr-ōsus, a, **um, adj.** [id.] Full of shade, shady: *vallis*, **Virg.**: (**Comp.**) *locus umbriosior*, **Cic.**: (**Sup.**) *umbrissima*, **Sen.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. ombreux.**

umquam, **um, un-quam.**

ūnā, **adv.** [Adverbial Abl. of unus] In one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: **Cic.**

ūnānīm-itās, ātis, **f.** [unanīm-us] (The quality of the unanimus; hence) Unanimity, concord: *fraterna*, **Liv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. unanimité.**

ūn-ānīm-us, a, **um, adj.** [un-us; anīm-us] Of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, unanimous: **Liv.**: **Cat.**

unciā, æ, **f.** = *ὀνκία*. **I. Prop.**: The twelfth part of anything; a twelfth: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: A tripte, bit, atom: **Juv.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. once.**

unci-ārŭs, a, **um, adj.** [unci-a] (Of, or belonging to, an uncia; hence) 1. Pertaining to one twelfth per cent. per month, i.e. at one per cent. per year: *fenus*, **Tac.** — 2. Of an ounce (in weight): **Pl.**

unci-ātim, **adv.** [id.] **I. Prop.**: By twelfths, by ounces: **Pl.** **II. Meton.**: By a little at a time, little by little: **Ter.**

unci-n-ātus, a, **um, adj.** [uncin-us] Furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed: *corpuscula*, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. unciné.**

unc-inus, i, **m.** [unc-us] (A thing pertaining to an uncus; hence) A hook-barb: **App.**

unci-ōla, æ, **f. dim.** [unci-a] A little uncus: **Juv.**

unc-tio, ōnis, **f.** [for ung-tio; fr. ung-o] **I. Prop.**: A besmearing, anointing: **Cic.** **II. Meton.**: An ointment, an unguent: **Pl.** ¶ **Hence, Fr. onction.**

unc-tor, ōris, m. [for ung-tor; fr. **ung-o**] An ointment: Cic.

1. unc-tum, i, n. [for ung-tum; fr. id.] The anointing thing; hence) **An unguent**, ointment, etc.: Cic.

2. unctum, i, v. 1. unctus.

unc-tura, æ, f. [for ung-tura; fr. ung-o] An anointing of the dead: Cic.

unc-tus (for ung-tus), a, um: 1. P. of ung-o.—2. Pa.: a. Prop.: Anointed: Sen.—b. Meton.: Rich, luxurious, sumptuous: (Comp.) ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic.—As Subst.: unctum, i, n. A rich banquet, sumptuous feast: Hor.—c. Fig.: Of speech: Rich, elegant, etc.: consuetudo dicendi, Cic.

1. uncus, i, m. [Gr. ὄγκος, Sans. *anka*] I. Gen.: A hook: Liv. II. Esp.: A hook fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber: Cic.

2. unc-us, a, um, adj. [1. unc-us] Hooked, bent in, crooked, curved: hamus, Ov.

und-a, æ, f. [Sans. root **UND**, to wet or moisten] (That which wets, etc.; hence) I. Prop.: A wave, billow: Plaut; Hor. II. Meton.: A. Water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind: Ov.—B. A wave, wave-like thing: Virg.—C. A stream, crowd, multitude of persons, etc.: Virg. III. Fig.: Of the wave-like agitation of a multitude: A surge, billow, stream, tide: Cic.; Hor.

unde, adv. [for cu-nde, fr. qu-i] 1. Of place: From which place, whence: reverti in fines, unde erant profecti, Cæs.: (with Gen.) unde gentium, Plaut.—2. Of persons or things: From whom, from which, from what: unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic.: (with Gen.) unde gentium? Plaut.—Particular phrases: a. Law t.t.: Unde petitur, Whence, or from whom, a thing is sought or claimed; hence, a defendant or defendants in a suit: Ter.; Cic.—b. Unde, unde, From wherever or whencesoever; from whatever quarter: Hor.

und-ecim, num. adj. [for undecem; fr. un-us; dec-em] (One and ten; hence) Eleven: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. onze.

und-ecim-us, a, um, num. adj. [undecim] The eleventh: legio, Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. onzième.

und-ecumque (-cunque; -in tmesis) unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr.), adv. From wherever or whencesoever; from what place, or part, soever: Pl.

und-elibet, adv. Whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere: Auct. Her.

un-dēni, æ, a, num. distrib. adj. [un-us; deni] (One and ten each; hence) Eleven each, eleven distributively: Hor.

und-ē-nōnāgintā, num. adj. [un-us; de; nonaginta] (One from ninety; hence) Eighty-nine: Liv.

und-ē-octōgintā, num. adj. [un-us; de; octoginta] (One from eighty; hence) Seventy-nine: Hor.

und-ē-quadrāgintā, num. adj.

[un-us; de; quadrāgintā] (One from forty; hence) Thirty-nine: Cic.

und-ē-quinquāg-ēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [constr. fr. und-ē-quinquagint-esimus; fr. und-ē-quinquagint-a] The forty-ninth: Cic.

und-ē-quinquāgintā, num. adj. [un-us; de; quinquaginta] (One from fifty; hence) Forty-nine: Liv.

und-ē-sexāgintā, num. adj. [un-us; de; sexaginta] (One from sixty; hence) Fifty-nine: Liv.

und-ē-tric-ēsīmus or **und-ē-trig-ēsīmus**, a, um, num. adj. [constr. and changed fr. und-ē-trigint-esimus; fr. und-ē-trigint-a] The twenty-ninth: Liv.

und-ē-vice-sim-āni, ōrum, m. [und-ē-vice-sim-us] Soldiers of the nineteenth legion: Hirt.

und-ē-vice-sīmus (und-ē-vice-) a, um, adj. [constr. fr. und-ē-vice-sim-us; fr. und-ē-vice-sim-i] The nineteenth: Cic.

und-ē-vigintī, num. adj. [un-us; de; viginti] (One from twenty; hence) Nineteen: Cic.

und-ē-ique, adv. indef. [for und-e; (i); que] (Whencesoever; hence) From all parts, sides, or places; from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere: Cic.

und-ē-son-us, a, um, adj. [und-a; (i); son-o] Wave-sounding; sounding, or roaring, with the waves; dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop.

und-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i, v. n. [und-a] I. Prop.: To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell: ad cœlum undabat vortex, Virg. II. Meton.: A. To overflow with, be full of, abound in anything: silva favis, Claud.—B. To wave, undulate: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.

und-o-sus, a, um, adj. [id.] Full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy: æquor, Virg.: (Comp.) undosior fluctus, Sol.

Unelli, ōrum, m. The Unelli; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

und-ē-vice-sim-āni, ōrum, m. [und-ē-vice-sim-us] Soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.

und-ē-vice-sīmus, a, um, num. adj. [un-us; et; vice-sim-us] The twenty-first: legio, Tac.

ung-o (-uo), unxi, unctum, ung-ēre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root **ङ**, to smear, to anoint] I. Prop.: To smear, besmear, anoint with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc.: corpus, Virg. II. Meton.: A.: 1. Of a vessel: To daub with pitch: Virg.—2. To smear with poison: tela, Virg.—B. To smear, stain, etc.: arma cruoribus, Hor.—C. Part. Perf.: Greasy: manūs, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. oindre.

ungu-en, inis, n. [ungu-o] (The anointing thing; hence) An ointment, unguent: Virg.

unguent-ārius, a, um, adj. [unguent-um] Of, or belonging to, ointments or unguents; ointment-: vasa, Pl.—As Subst.: 1. unguentārius, li, m. (sc. negotiator) A dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic.—2. unguentāriūm, li, n. (sc. argentum), Money for buying perfumes: Pl.

unguen-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i, n. a. [for ungunt; fr. unguen, unguin-is] To anoint: Plaut.

unguent-um, i, n. [unguent-o] (The anointing thing; hence) An ointment, unguent, perfume: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. onguent.

ungu-icūlus, i, m. dim. [ungu-is] A little nail of the finger: Cic.—Particular expression: A teneris unguiculis, From tender little nails, i. e. from early infancy, from childhood: Cic.

unguis, is, m. [akin to ὄνυξ] 1. Of persons: A nail: Hor.—Particular phrases: a. Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, From top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot: Cic.—b. Transversum unguem discedere, To depart a finger's breadth, in the least: Cic.—c. Medium ostendere unguem, To show the middle nail, i. e. to show utter derision, the greatest contempt: Juv.—d. De tenero ungui, From a tender nail, i. e. from childhood: Hor.—e. Ad or in unguem, To a nail, i. e. to a hair, to a nicely, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): Hor, Virg.—2. Of animals: A claw, hoof, talon: Hor.

ungui-la, æ, f. [ungu-is] I. Prop.: A. A hoof: Cic.—B. Of hens: A claw: Plaut.—C. Of vultures and eagles: A talon: Plaut. II. Meton.: A horse: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. ongle.

unguo, ēre, v. ungo.
ūnic-e, adv. [unic-us] Alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: Cic.

ūn-i-cōlor, ōris, adj. [un-us; (i); color] (Of one colour, all of one or the same colour: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. uni colore.

ūn-icus, a, um, adj. [un-us] (Pertaining to unius; hence) I. Prop.: Of number: One and no more; only, sole, single: filius, Cic. II. Fig.: Of nature, character, or quality: A. In a good sense: Alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique: liberalitas, Cic.—B. In a bad sense: Singularly bad, detestable: nequitia, Auct. Her. ¶ Hence, Fr. unique.

ūn-i-form-is, e, adj. [un-us; (i); form-a] Having only one shape or form, uniform: Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. uniforme.

ūn-i-gēn-a, æ, adj. [un-us; (i); gen-o=igno] 1. Only-begotten, only-mundus, Cic.—2. Born of one parent, of one or the same family: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. unigène.

ūn-i-mān-us, a, um, adj. [un-us; (i); man-us] Having only one hand, one-handed: puer, Liv.

ūn-i-o, ōnis, m. and f. [un-us] (A thing pertaining to unus; hence) A single large pearl: Mart.

ūn-iter, adv. [id.] Into one, together in one, conjointly: Lucr.

ūn-ivers-e, adv. [univers-us] In general, generally: Cic.

universitas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the universus; hence*) I. Prop.: *All together, the whole*: Cic. II. Meton.: *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. université*.

un-versus, *a*, *um* (*un-vorsum*, *Lucr.*), *adj.* [*un-us*; (*i*); *versus*] (*Turned into one; hence*) *All together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: *provincia*, Cic.—As Subst.: **universum**, *i*, *n.* *The whole world, the universe*: Cic.—Adverbial expression: *In universum*, *As a whole, in general, generally*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (*subst.*) *univers*.

un-quam (*um-*), *adv.* [*un-um*; *quam*] *At any time, ever*: Cic.; Virg.

un-us (*old forms, oinos and enos, Cic.*), *a*, *um* (*unius*, *Virg.*), (*Gen. unius*; *Dat. uni*) *num. adj.* [*eis*, *ev-ō*]. I. Prop.: *A*: Gen.: *One*; *an* or *a*: *populus*, *Cic.*—Adverbial expression: *In unum*, *Into one, to one place, together*: Cic. B. Esp.: *1.* Of that which is common to several persons or things; *One and the same*: *omnes una manet nox*, Hor.—*2.* Of that which is alone, by itself: *One, alone, only, sole*, *sing.*: *Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes*, Cic. II. Meton.: *A* or *an*, *one, some, some one*: *unus paterfamilias*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. un*.

ūpīl-o, *ōnis*, *m.* [*for ovīl-o or opīl-o*; *fr. ovīl-e*] (*One pertaining to an ovile; hence*) *A shepherd*: Virg.

Ūrānīa, *ae*, *-e*, *ēs*, *f.* *Ūrānīa* or *Ūrānīa* (*The Heavenly*). *Ūrānīa* or *Ūrānīe*; *the muse of Astronomy*: Cic.

urbān-e, *adv.* [*1.* *urban-us*] *1.* *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely*: Cic. (*Comp.*) *urbanus*, *id.*—*2.* *Wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily*: *ridere*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *urbanissime* *respondere*, Gell.

urbān-itas, *ātis*, *f.* [*id.*] (*The state or quality of the urbanus; hence*) *1.* *A living in a city; city-life*: Cic.—*2.* (*City-fashion, city manners; hence*) *a*. In a good sense: (*a*) *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity*: Cic.—(*b*) *Refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: Cic.—(*c*) *Wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery*: Cic.—*b*. In a bad sense: *Trickery, roguery, knavery*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbanité*.

urb-ānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*urbs, urbis*] I. Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, the city or town; city, town*: *praetor*, *Cæs.*: *lulus*, *Tac.*—As Subst.: **urbānus**, *i*, *m.* (*city-homo*) *An inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen*: Cic. II. Esp.: (*In the city-fashion; hence*) *a*. In a good sense: *1.* Prop.: *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urban*: in manners: Cic.—*2.* Fig.: *a*. Of speech or speaker: *Refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice*. (*Comp.*) *urbanior* *Cicero*, *Tac.*—*b*. Of wit: *Witty, humorous, facetious*: *comis et urbanus*, Hor.: (*Sup.*) *In isto genere urbanissimus*, Cic.—*B*. In a bad sense: *Bold,*

forward, impudent: *audacia*, Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urbain*.

urb-īcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*urbs, urbis*] (*Of, or belonging to, the city; city-, civic*: Suet.

Urbigenus pagus. *The Urbigenus Pagus*; *a canton of Helvetia* (*prps. the mod. Orbe*).

Urbīnum, *i*, *n.* *Urbīnum*; *a town of Umbria*.—Hence, **Urbīn-as**, *ātis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Urbīnum*.

urbo, *v*, *urvo*.
urb-s, *urbis*, *f.* [*prob. urb-o*] (*That which is marked out by a plough; hence*) I. Prop.: *A*: Gen.: *A walled town, a city*: Cic.; Virg. B. Esp.: *The city (of Rome)*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: *The citizens*: Virg.

urcō-lus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [*urceus*, (*unconfr. Gen.*) *urceo-i*] *A little pitcher or water-pot*: Juv.

urcūs, *i*, *m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A pitcher, water-pot, ewer*: Hor.

ūr-ēdo, *mis*, *f.* [*ur-o*] (*A nipping; hence*) *A blast, blight of plants*: Cic.

urg-ō (*urgu-*), *ursi*, *no sup.*, *urgēre*, *2. v. a.* [*etym. dub.*] I. Prop.: *To press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: *tres (sc. naves) Euris ab alto In brevia et Syrtis urget*, Virg. II. Meton.: *A*: (*To press upon as something burdensome or compulsory; hence*) *1.*

To bear hard, or close, upon; to press hard, to beset closely: *aliquem*, Hor.—*2.* *To weigh down, burden, oppress*: *latus mundi*, Hor.—*3.* Of personal subjects: *To press, urge, solicit*: *Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis*, ut, etc. Script. ap. Cic.—*4.* Of things as subjects: *To be urgent or pressing*: Cic.—*B*. *To press upon by too great nearness; to crowd, hem in, confine*: *urbem urbe*, Cic.—*C*: (*To press upon with force; hence*) *1.* Of the soil: *To turn up, till, etc.*: Hor.—*2.* Of the sea: *To force, or press, one's way through*: Hor. III. Fig.: *A*: *To press, ply, urge with argument*: *aliquem*, Cic.—*B*. *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on anything*: *aequātatem*, Cic.

ūr-īna, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to Sanscrit rār*, "water," whence, *Gr. oēr-o*] I. Prop.: *Urine*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Seed, semen*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urine*.
Urios (*-us*), *i*, *m.* = *Ūrios* (*Heavenly*). *Urios* or *Urius*; *a title of Jupiter*.

ur-na, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to ur-ina*; cf. *urina* init.] I. Prop.: *A vessel for drawing water; a water-pot, water jar*, *urn*: Hor.; Virg. II. Meton.: *A*: *1.* *A voting-urn*: Cic.—*2.* *The urn (of fate)*: Hor.—*B*. *A cinerary urn*: Ov.—*C*. *A money-pot, money-jar*: Hor.—*D*. *A liquid measure containing half an amphora*: *An urn*: Pers.—*E*. *A measure in gen.*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. urne*.

ūr-o, *ussī*, *ustum*, *ūrere*, *3. v. a.* [*akin to Sanscrit root ush*, *to burn*;—orig. *BURO*, whence *bustum*; cf. *Gr. rōp*] I. Prop.: *A*: Gen.: *To burn*: *cedrum*, Virg. B. Esp.: *1.* *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: *agros*, *Liv.*—*2.* *Of encaustic painting*: *To burn*

in: Ov. II. Meton.: *A*: *1.* *To scorch, parch, dry up*: *fauces urit sitis*, Hor.—*2.* *To cause a hot burning pain, or sensation to*: *to sting, or pain, acutely*: *pestilentia urens urbem atque agros*, *Liv.*—*B*. *To rub sore, gall, fret, chafe*: *teneros urit lorica lacertos*, Prop.—*C*: *To pinch with cold*: *to nip, etc.* in *montibus urī*, Cic. III. Fig.: *A*: *To burn, inflame, consume with any passion*: *urit me Glycerie nitor*, Hor.—*B*: *1.* *To gall, fret, chafe, vex, etc.*: *hominem*, Ter.—*2.* *To disturb, harass, annoy, distress, etc.*: *eos bellum Romanum urebat*, *Liv.*

urs-a, *ae*, *f.* [*akin to urs-us*] I. Prop.: *A she-bear*: Ov.—*B*. *A bear*, in gen.: Virg. II. Meton.: *Ursa*, *as a constellation*, either *Ursa Major*, the *Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor*, the *Lesser Bear*: *Parrhasis (i. e. Major)*, Ov. ¶ Hence, *Fr.* (*old*) *urs*, (*mod.*) *ours*.

urs-us, *i*, *m.* [*akin to Sanscrit riksha*; *Gr. ἄρκτος, ἄρκος*] *A bear*: Hor. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ours*.

ur-tica, *ae*, *f.* [*ur-o*] *1.*: (*The thing stinging or painning acutely; hence*) *A stinging nettle, a nettle*: Hor.—*2.* (*The burning or inflaming thing; hence*) *Lustful desire, prurency*: Juv. ¶ Hence, *Fr. ortie*.

ūrus, *i*, *m.* [*a Celtic word*] *A urooz or aurook; a urus*: *Cæs.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. urus, ure*.

urv-o (*urb-*), *no perf. nor sup.*, *āre*, *1. v. n.* *To plough around, mark out with a plough*: "*urware* est aratro definire," Pompon.

Uscūdāma, *ae*, *f.* *Uscudama*; *a town of Thrace (called, also, Hadrianopolis)*.

Usipōtes, *um*, *-pī*, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Usipetes or Usipi*; *a Germanic people*.

usitāt-e, *adv.* [*usitat-us*] *In the usual manner*: *loqui*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *usitatissim*, Gell.

usitā-tus, *a*, *um* *1.* of *usit(a)-or*.—*2.* *Pa*: *Usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar*: *vocabula*, Cic.: (*Comp.*) *usitatus verbum*, *id.* (*Sup.*) *mos usitatissimus*, Quint. ¶ Hence, *Fr. usité*.

ūs-itor, *ātus* *um*, *or*, *1. v. de* *intens.* [*fr. obsol. us-ur*; *freq. of ut-or*] *To use often, be in the habit of using*: Gell.

us-plam, *adv.* [*akin to qu-i*; with suffix *plam*; *s* is probably euphonic] *At, or in, any place; anywhere, somewhere*: Cic.

us-squam, *adv.* [*akin to qui*; *quam*; cf. *usquam* init.] *1.* Of place: *At, or in, any place; anywhere*: Ter.; Cic.—*2.* Of other relations than those of place: *In anything, in any way*: Cic.—*3.* With verbs of motion: *To any place, anywhere, anywhere*: Hor.

us-sque, *adv.* [*akin to qui*; *que*; cf. *usquam* init.] *1.* Of place: *a*. *All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly*: Cic.; Ov.—*also*, with *quaque*: Cic.—*b*. With *Acc.* of place, or of person: *All the way to, as far as, to*: Hor.—*2.* Of time: *All the while from or to a period; as long or as far*

as; until: Ter.; Cic.—3. In other relations: **a.** Even until; quite up to or as far as: Cic.—**b.** Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. jusque.

usquequaque, v. usque.

Ustica, *a. f.* Ustica; a small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa.

us-tor, *oris, m.* [for ur-tor; fr. ar-or] A burner of dead bodies; a corpse-burner: Cic.

us-tūlo, *avi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.* [for ur-tulo; fr. id.] To burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

1. ūsū-cāpio, *cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.* [2. usus, (uncontr. Gen.) us-us; capio] Law t. l.: To acquire ownership of a thing by long use; to acquire by prescription or usucaption: Cic.

2. usūcāpi-o, *ōnis, f.* Law t. l.: [1. usucapi-o] The acquisition of ownership by long use or possession; usucaption: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. usucaption.

usūcāp-tus, *a, um, P.* of usucapi-o.

ū-sūra, *ae, f.* [for ut-sura; fr. ut-or] 1. Gen.: A using, use, or enjoyment of a thing: Cic. 2. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Mercantile t. l.: A use (of money lent): Cic. **B.** Meton.: Interest paid for the use of money; usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans): Cic. **C.** Fig.: Of other things than money: Interest: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. usure.

ūsūrpā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [usurp(a)-o] A taking into use, a making use, using, use of a thing: Cic. ¶ Hence (in late Lat. meaning of "usurpation"), Fr. usurpation.

ūsū-rp-o, *avi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.* [contr. from usu-rap-o; fr. usus, (uncontr. Gen.) us-us; (i); rap-io] (To seize to one's own use; hence) 1. Gen.: To take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.: benevolentie memoriam, id. 2. Esp.: **A.** To take possession or cognizance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses: aliquid sensibus, Lucr.—**B.** Law t. l.: 1. To get possession of; to acquire, obtain a thing: possessionem, Cic.—2. To assume or appropriate unlawfully; to usurp: civitatem, Suet.—**C.** To name or call habitually: is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. usurper.

1. ū-sus (for ut-sus), *a, um, P.* of ut-or.

2. ū-sus, *ūs, m.* [for ut-sus; fr. ut-or] 1. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A using, or making use of, a thing; use, application, employment: Cic.—Particular Law phrases: 1. Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq. in one word, usufructus. The use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: Cic.; Sen.—2. A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption; in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas. **B.** Esp.: 1. Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: Cic.; Ov.—2. **a.** Constant use, practice, exercise: Cæs.; Cic.—**b.**

Custom, usage, habit: Cic. 2. Meton.: **A.** Experience: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** Service, benefit, profit, advantage, utility, usefulness: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrases: Usui, or ex usu, esse, To be of use, service, or benefit; to be useful, serviceable, or profitable: Cæs.; Cic.—**C.** Use, occasion, need, want, necessity: Cic.—Particular phrases: Usus est, or usus venit, There is need; it is necessary, becomes requisite: Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.—**D.** A fit occasion or opportunity to be used: Cic.; Cæs.—Particular expression: Usu venit, etc., It comes by occasion; i. e. it happens, chances, occurs: Cic.; Nep. ¶ Hence, Fr. us.

ūt, or, in its original form, ūti, *adv. and conj.* [etym. dub.; but prob. from the same pronominal root as qui, quod] 1. Adv.: **A.** Gen.: In what manner, how; in the manner that, as: non item in oratione, ut in versu, Cic.—Particular expressions or combinations: 1. Ut (also in one word, uttū), In whatever way or manner, however: Plaut.; Ter.—2. **a.** Ut . . . ita, As . . . so; not only . . . but also: Cic.—**b.** Ut ita non, etc., Although . . . yet not: Liv.—3. Ut (mostly followed by quique) . . . ita: to denote that, if a person or thing possesses a quality in a very high degree, he or it likewise possesses another in an equal degree: As . . . so; the . . . the; the more . . . the more: ut quique est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.—4. Ut with Sup. and some part of possum: As much as I, etc., am, etc., able; as much as is, etc., possible: ut brevissime potuit, Cic. **B.** Esp.: 1. To introduce examples: As, such as, as for instance: in libero populo, ut Athenis, Cic.—2. With explanatory clauses, etc.: As, inasmuch as, according as, as being, for: at hi quidem, ut populi Romani etas est, senes, Cic.—3. In exclamations to denote degree: How! how much! how greatly: Cic.—4. In relations of time: **a.** As, when, as soon as: literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic.—**b.** As, while: ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improvviso, Ter.—**c.** Since, since the time that: ut Brundisio profectus es, Cic. 2. Conj. with the Subjunctive: **A.** With clauses expressing an effect or consequence: As that, so that, that: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorum esse non moleste feram, Cic.—Particular uses: 1. After expressions of fearing: As to—That not: timeo, ut sustineas (sc. labores), I am afraid as to your supporting, i. e. that you will not support, Cic.—2. Elliptically for fac ut, Supposing, agreeing, or granting that; in case that; even if; although, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes, etc., Cic.—**B.** In intentional clauses: To the end that; in order that; that: si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, etc., Cic.

ut-cumque (-cunque), *adv.* 1. In what way soever, howsoever, however:

Cic.—2. At whatever time, whenever. Hor.

ūt-ens, *entis, l. P.* of ut-or.—2. Pa.: Possessing, that possesses: (Comp.) utentior sit, i. e. richer, Cic.

ūt-en-silis, *e, adj.* [for utent-silis; fr. utens, utent-is] That may be used, fit for use, of use, useful: Var.—**A.** Subst.: utensilia, *ium, n.* Things for use, i. e. utensils, materials, necessities, etc.: Liv.

1. ūter, *tris, m.* [akin to uterus] 1. Prop.: A bag or bottle made of an animal's hide: Cæs.; Virg. 2. Meton.: The skin, or prps. stomach, of a person: Hor.

2. ūter, *utra, utrum (Gen. Sing., utrus, Hor.: — Dat., utri), pron.* [prob. akin to ut; cf. ut inii.] 1. Prop.: **A.** Sing.: Whether, or which of the two; which: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.—Particular combination: Uter . . . uter, Which of the two. . . the other: Cic.—**B.** Plur. Which of the two parties, sets, etc.: utros ejus habueris libros, Cic. 2. Meton.: One or the other, either one, either of the two: Cic.

ūt-er-cumque (-cunque), *utrūcumque, utrumcumque, pron.* Whichever of the two; whichever, whichever: Cic.

ūt-er-libet, *utrūlibet, utrumlibet, pron.* Which of the two you please, whichever of the two: utrumlibet elige, Cic.—Adverbial expression: Utralibet, On whichever of two sides, on either side: Pl.

ūt-er-que, *utrāque, utrumque (Gen. Sing., utrique; utrūque, Hor.: — Dat., utroque), pron.* Both one and the other, both, each: **A.** Sing.: in utramque partem disserere, Cic.—**B.** Plur.: palmas utraque tetendit, Virg.

ūt-er-us, *i, m.* [akin to Sanscrit udara, "venter"] 1. Prop.: The womb, matrix: Hor. 2. Meton.: **A.** Plur.: Of The cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr.—**B.** The belly, paunch: Virg.; Juv.

ūt-er-vis, *utrāvis, utrumvis, pron. indefin.* 1. Prop.: Which of the two you will, either one of the two, either (be it which it may) of the two: Cic. 2. Meton.: Both: Plaut.

ūt-i, *v. ut inii.*

ūt-ibilis, *e, adj.* [ut-or] That can be used, fit, useful, serviceable: Plaut.

ūt-ilis, *e, adj.* [ut-or] Useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, profitable, advantageous, etc.: res, Cic.: (Comp.) vita utilior, id.: (Sup.; also, with Dat.) calamus utilissimus fistulis, Pl.—**A.** Subst.: titile, *i, n.* What is useful, the useful: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. utile.

ūt-il-itas, *ātis, f.* [util-is] (The quality of the utilis; hence) Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, benefit, profit, advantage: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. utilité.

ūt-il-iter, *adv.* [id.] Usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously: (Comp.) utilis starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi, Ov.: (Sup.) utilissimè, Pl.

ūtī-nam, *adv.* *Oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.*: sit (sc. Tibur) meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor.—Particular combinations: 1. Utinam ne, utinam non, *Oh that . . . not; would that . . . not*: Cic.—2. Utinam nec . . . nec, *Oh! that neither . . . nor; would that neither . . . nor*: Phaed.

ūtī-que, *adv.* *(In whatever way, be it as may; hence) In any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, without fail, undoubtedly, etc.*: Cic.

ūtōr, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To use; to make use of, avail one's self of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.: (with Abl.) voce, Cic.: (with Acc.) operam meam, Plaut.—Particular expression: Uti aliquo or aliquem, *To use one, i.e. to enjoy the friendship of anyone; to be familiar or intimate with, to associate with a person*: Cic.; Cato. **II. Meton.**: To be in possession of; to have, hold, or find: bonis justique regibus, Cic.: (with second Abl. of further definition) me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor.

ut-pōt-e, *adv.* [ut; pot-is] *As namely, namely, as being, as seeing that, inasmuch as, since*: Cic.; Hor.

utpōtā, *v. puto*.

utrālibet, *v. uterlibet*.

utr-ā-rius, ū, *m.* [1. utr, utr-is] *Milit. l. r.*: (One pertaining to a utr; hence) *One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

utr-icūl-ā-rius, ū, *m.* [utricul-us] *(One pertaining to a utriculus; hence) A bagpipe*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. utriculaire*.

utr-icūlus, ū, *m. dim.* [1. utr, utr-is] *A small skin or leathern bottle*: Cels.

utr-im-que (utr-in-), *adv.* [uter, utr-us; (im); que; i.e. fr. uterque, with adverbial suffix inserted between uter and que] **I. Prop.**: Of place; From or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic.: (with secus) quare utrimquesequens quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: On both sides; on the one side, and on the other: virtus est medium et utrimque reductum, Hor.

utrimquēssēs, *v. utrimque*.

utr-o, *adv.* [uter, utr-us] *To which of the two places, to which part or side, which way*: Ov.

utrōque, *adv.* [Adverbial Abl. of uterque] *To both places, parts, or sides, in both directions*: Cic.

utr-ūbi (-ōbi, -ibi), *adv.* [uter, utr-us; ubi] *At which of two places, on which of two sides, where*: Plaut.

utrūbi-que (utrōbi-), *adv.* *On both parts or sides; on the one side and the other*: Cic.

utr-um, *adv.* [uter, utr-us] *Introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to an, which commences the second clause in Eng. represented in direct questions simply*

by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *Whether*: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, etc., id.—Without the second clause, *utrum* in clarissimis civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.

ūtut, *v. ut*.

ūv-a, ae, *f.* [etym. dub., prob. uv-esco] *(The moist thing; hence) I. Prop.* *A grape-berry, a grape*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A cluster, or bunch, of grapes: Cic.—**B.** A vine: Virg.—**C.** A cluster formed by bees when they alight in swarming: Virg.

ūve-eco, *no perf. nor sup.*, scēre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [obsol. uve-o] **I. Prop.**: To grow, or become, moist, wet, damp, humid, etc.: Lucr. **II. Fig.**: To moisten one's self, i.e. to drink freely or copiously; to tipple, tope, etc.: Hor.

ūvidi-lus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for avido-lus; fr. uvidus, (unconstr. Gen.) uvidio-l] *Moist, wet*: Cat.

ūv-idus, a, um, *adj.* [uv-esco] **I. Prop.**: *Moist, wet, damp, humid*: rura, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *Moistened, i.e. having copiously or freely drunk, tippled, toped, etc.*: Hor.

uxor, ōris, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *A wife, spouse, consort*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of animals: A mate*: Hor.

uxōr-ius, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] **I. Gen.**: *Of, or belonging to, a wife, or married woman*: res, Cic. **II. Esp.**: *Excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious*: Virg.; Hor.

V

V, v, n. indecl., or *f.*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character is derived from the Greek Υ. Although it was originally written with the same sign as the vowel u, it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it. **I.** In sound V corresponds to the Æolic digamma; hence, it is called, in Quintilian, Æolica litera. By this affinity of the v to the digamma is explained the frequent occurrence of an initial or medial v in Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel; cf., ver, ἦρ, vis, is; levis, λεῖος. **II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel u, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solum, caveo, cautum, etc. **III.** V as a medial between two vowels was frequently elided, and the word underwent a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amāsti; novisti, nōsti; si vis, is. **IV.** The designation of the number five by the letter V does not strictly belong here, it being rather a representation of the half of X.

vācā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [vac(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *A sum paid for exemption from military service*: Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vacation*.

1. **vāc-a**, cæ, *f.* [probably akin to Sanscrit vaca (the fem. of uksha, "an ox or bull")] sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vacæ, Virg.: te . . . circum Mgrintu vacæ, Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vacque, (mod.) vacche*.

2. **Vacca**, æ, *f.* *Vacca*; a town **I. Of Vacæne in Africa**.—2. *Of Numidia, called also Vaga (now Beja)*.—Hence, **Vaccensēs (Vag-)**, lum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Vacca*.

Vaccæi, ōrum, *m.* *The Vaccæi; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis*.

vaccinifum, ū, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The bilberry or whortleberry*: Virg.

vacc-ūla, æ, *f. dim.* [vac-a] *A little cow or heifer*: Cat.

vāc-ē-tio, prps. *no perf.*, fīlri, *v. pass. irr.* [vac-o; (ē); fīo] *To become or be made empty*: Lucr.

vācerr-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerr-a, "a log"] (*Full of vacerra*; Fig.) *Mad, crazed, crack-brained, acc. to Suet.*

vācillā-tio, ōnis, *f.* [vacill(a)-o] *A rocking to and fro; see-saw; a wavering, reeling motion*: Suet. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vacillation*.

vācill-o (ā, Lucr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Sans. root VASK, to go tortuously] *To sway to and fro, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate*: Cic.; Cat. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vaciller*.

vāciv-e, *adv.* [vaciv-us] *At leisure, leisurely*: Phæd.

vāc-ivus, a, um, *adj.* [vac-o] *Empty, void*: ædes, Plaut.

vāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A.** To be empty, void, or vacant: ut vix tridiclinum vacaret, Cic.—**B.** To be free from; to be without; not to have: illa natura cœlestis et terrā vacat et humore, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: 1. To be vacant, disengaged, unoccupied, etc.: tempus vacans, Quint.—2. To be free from; to be without; not to have: nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Cic. **B. Esp.**: 1. To be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor.—2. Impers.: Vacat, etc.: There is, etc., time, room,

or leisure for a thing: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaquer*.

vācū-ū-fācio, fēci, factum, fāci-ēre, 3. v. a. [vacu-us; (e); facio] To make empty; to empty, clear, free: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep.

vācū-itas, ātis, f. [vacu-us] (The state of the vacuum: hence) A being without; a freedom, absence, exemption from anything: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vacuité*.

Vāc-ūna, æ, f. [vac-o] (She who has leisure: Vacuna: the goddess of rural leisure.—Hence, **Vācūn-ālis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vacuna*.)

vācū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vacu-us] To make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: Lucr.

vāc-ūus, a, um, adj. (vac-o) I. Prop.: A. Empty, void, free, clear; wanting, without something: castra, Cæs.—As Subst.: **vacuum**, i, n. An empty space; an open, or vacant, place; a void, vacuity: Hor.—B. Clear of, free from, devoid of, without something: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. (with Gen.) ager frugum vacuum, Sall. II. Fig.: A. 1. Free, clear, disengaged, etc.: animus, Cic.—2. Free from, clear or devoid of, without something: vacuum molestiis, Cic.—B.: 1. Free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: (Sup.) nec rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quæras, Ov.—2. Free from care, calm, quiet, composed, without apprehension: Sall.—C. Of women: Free, unmarried, single: Tac.—D. Of possessions: Free, vacant, without an occupant or master: Cic.—As Subst.: **vacuum**, i, n. Vacant property: Hor.—E. Of an office, etc.: Vacant: Tac.—F. Of places, in reference to entering them: Free, open, public, accessible: Virg.; Hor.—G. Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable: vacuos exercet in æra morsus, Ov. III. Meton.: Of places, etc.: A. Calm, quiet, undisturbed, peaceful, etc.: Hor.—B. Idling, lounging: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vacue*, *vacué*.

Vādīmōnis lacus. Lake Vadi-monis; a small lake in Etruria (now Lago di Bassano or Bassanello).

vād-īmōnium, ī, n. [1. vas, vad-is] (The thing pertaining to vas; hence) Law t. t.: A promise secured by bail for appearance in court; bail, security, recognition: Cic.

vād-o, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 3. v. n. [from the root βα, Ba-iva] To go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush: Cic.; Virg.

vād-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [1. vas, vad-is] Law t. t.: To bind over by bail to appear in court: hominem, Cic.: reum, Liv.

vād-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vad-um] Full of shallows or fords; shallow, shoal: mare, Cæs. (Sup.) vadosissimus Ganges, Sol.

vād-um, i, n. [vad-o] (That through which one can go; hence) I. Prop.: A shallow place in water; a shallow, shoal, ford: Cæs.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. A body of water, a sea, stream, etc.:

Virg.—B. The bottom of a body of water, the depths: Hor.—C. The bottom of a well: Phæd. III. Fig.: Of circumstances, etc.: A shoal, shallow: Cic.

væ, interj. [ova] An exclamation of pain or dread: Ah! alas! Mantua, væ, misera nimirum vicina Cremonæ, Virg.: (with Dat.) vae victis, Liv.: (with Acc.) vae te, Plaut.

vænō, ñ, v. v. veneo.

vāfer, fra, frum, adj. [etym. dub.] Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: Of persons or things: in disputando, Cic. (Sup.) somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic.

vāfr-e, adv. [vāfer, vāfr-i] Slyly, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

vāg-o, adv. [vag-us] Here and there, far and wide, dispersedly: Liv.

vāgīna, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A scabbard, sheath: Cic. II. Meton.: The sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagin*, *gaine*.

vāgī-o, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] Of young children: To cry, squall, etc.: in cunis, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vagir*.

vāgī-tus, ūs, m. [vagi-o] 1. A crying, squalling of young children: Virg.—2. Of kids: A bleating: Ov.

1. **vāg-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. and a. [vag-us] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: To wander about, go to and fro, ramble, range, rove, etc.: ultra terminum, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To wander, roam, rove, etc.: animus, Cic.—2. Esp.: To spread abroad, etc.: ea fama vagatur, Virg. II. Act.: To wander through or over: terras, Prop. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaguer*.

2. **vāg-or**, ōris, m. [vag-io] A waiting or squalling of infants: Lucr.

vāg-us, a, um, adj. [Sans. root VAJ, to go] (Going; hence) I. Prop.: Strolling about, roaming, wandering, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant: multitudo, Cic.: pecus, Hor. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: Wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: pars questionum vaga, Cic. (with Gen.) vagus animi, Cat. B. Esp.: 1. Facilitating between parties: Vell.—2. Inconstant in love; fickle, changeable: Prop.—3. Of intercourse: Promiscuous: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vague*.

vah (fuller form, **vaha**, Plaut.), interj. An exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc.: Ah! oh! Ter.

Vāhālis, is, m. The Vahalitis (now Waal); the left arm of the Rhine.

vald-e, adv. [contr. from valid-e; valid-us] I. Prop.: Strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly: literas tuas valde expecto, Cic.: valde magna, id. II. Meton.: As a confirmative reply, Yes, certainly: Plaut.

vāl-e-dīco, no perf. nor sup., dic-ēre, 3. v. n. [val-eo; (e); dico] To say farewell, bid adieu: Ov.

vāl-e-nis, ntis: 1. P. of vale-o.—2. Pa.: A. Prop.: Physically: (a) Gen.: Strong, stout, vigorous, powerful: (Sup.) valentissimi lictores, Cic.

—(b) Esp.: Of persons: Well in health, healthy, hale, hearty: Cic.—b. Fig.: (a) Gen.: Strong, powerful, mighty: (Comp.) ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic.—(b) Esp.: (a) Of medicines, etc.: Strong, powerful, active, etc.: Pl.—(β) In full vigour: sensus, Cic.—C. Meton.: Strong, coarse, thick: tunica, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vaillant*.

vāl-en-ter, adv. [for valent-ter; fr. valens, valent-is] 1. Strongly, powerfully, mightily: (Comp.) cepit . . . præceptis spirare valentius Eurus, Ov.—2. Of speech, etc.: Forcibly, energetically: Val. Max.

vāl-ē-o, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [prob. akin to Sanscrit bal-a, vis, robur] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To be strong, stout, or vigorous: puer multum valet! Plaut.

B. Esp.: In respect of the natural condition of the body: To be well in health; to be healthy, hale, hearty: corpore, Cic.—Particular phrases: 1. At the commencement of letters: si vale, bene est, and abbreviated, s. v. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. v. or E. q. v.): If you are in health, it is well, Cic.—2. In leave-taking: Vale, etc., valeas, Be you in good health; may you be in good health; i. e. Farewell, adieu: Virg.—3. At the conclusion of letters: A. Curat ut valeas, Take care of your health, or farewell: Cic.—b. Vale or bene vale, Be in good health; i. e. Farewell, adieu: Cic.

—4. Valere jubere or dicere, To bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu: Cic.—5. In bidding farewell to the dead: Vale, Farewell, Virg.—6. Valeat, used ironically: Good-bye—to let me have, or I will have, nothing to do with; away with, etc.: si talis est deus, ut nullā hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, Cic. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: To have strength, force, or power: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. To prevail: sperandum nostras posse valere procos, Ov.—2. With respect to some definite end: a. To be strong enough for, to be capable of or adequate to anything; to have force or efficacy, to be effectual, to avail: alios videmus viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.—b. Of medicines: To be efficacious, to be good for anything: Pl.—c. To be in a state or condition, to have the power, to be able to do anything: Virg.: Hor.—3.: (To be strong in some respect; hence) a. To have, or possess, strength or power; to be powerful: hominum numero valere, Cæs.—b.: (a) Of personal subjects: To have, or possess, moral power, influence, or weight; to be influential: Cic.; Hor.—(b) Of things as subjects: To have influence; to weigh, to possess weight: Cic.—c. To exert influence: terrarum sitis ad nascendum valere, Cic.—d. To avail, be serviceable, etc.: nihil putas valere in iudiciis conjecturam, etc.: Cic.—e. To have force, or validity: illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit, Cic.—f. To be efficacious: Hor.—g. To be effective in speaking, etc.: Cic. III. Meton.: A. Of money value: To be of the value of, be worth: Liv.—B. Of words: To mean, signify,

import: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *valer*, *rather*, (mod.) *valoir*.

Valērius, *li. m., -a, -e, f.* *Valerius* and *Valeria*; *Roman names.* — Hence, **1. Valer-i-us**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, a Valerius.* — **2. Valer-i-āni**, *ōrum, m. (sc. milites)* *The soldiers of Valerius.*

valē-scō, *no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [vale-o]* *To grow strong, acquire strength.* **I. Prop.:** *tali facto recreata (sc. puerorum etas) valetat*, Lucr. **II. Fig.:** *falsa festinatione valetunt*, Tac.

valē-tūdo, *inis, f. [vale-o]* **I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *Habit, state, or condition of body; state of health, health, whether good or bad;* Cic; Tac. **B. Esp.:** *1. A good state or condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness;* Cic. — *2. A bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition;* Cic; Tac. **II. Fig.:** *A. Of abstract things:* *Habit, state, condition, health;* Cic. — *B. Of mind, etc.:* *1. Soundness, strength, health;* Suet. — *2. Unsound state, weakness, infirmity, etc.;* Suet.

Valgius, *li. m.* *Valgius; an epic poet.*

valīd-e, *adv. [valid-us]* **I. Prop.:** *Strongly, powerfully, mightily, etc.;* it valide tonuit! Plaut. (Comp.) *validius clamare*, Phaed. (Sup.) *validissime alieui favere*, Script. ap. Cic. **II. Meton.:** *As a reply in the affirmative. Certainly, by all means, to be sure;* Plaut.

val-īd-us, *a, um, adj. [val-eo]* **I. Prop.:** *A. Gen.:* *Strong, stout, powerful;* (Comp.) *validiores munitiones*, Liv. (Sup.) *validissima forma*, Quint. **B. Esp.:** *Well in body, sound, healthy, in good health;* si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. **II. Fig.:** *A. Gen.:* *Strong, mighty, powerful;* urbs, Cic. (with Gen.) *colonia virum et opum valida*, Tac. **B. Esp.:** *Of medicines, etc.:* *Strong, powerful, active;* Ov; Tac. **III. Meton.:** *Healthy, i. e. produced by health, or betokening health;* colore, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valide*.

vall-āris, *e, adj. [vall-um]* *Of, or belonging to, a rampart; coronæ, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart;* Liv.

vallēs (-is), *is, f. [etym. dub.]* **I. Prop.:** *A valley, vale;* Cic; Virg. **II. Meton.:** *A hollow;* Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *val, vallée, vallon*.

vall-o, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vall-um]* **I. Prop.:** *To surround with a rampart and palisades; to palisade, intrench, circumvallate;* Tac. **II. Meton.:** *To fortify, protect, defend with something;* Pontus naturā regionis vallatus, Cic.

vall-um, *i, n. [akin to vall-us]* **I. Prop.:** *An earthen wall or rampart set with palisades; a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation;* Cæs. **II. Meton.:** *A wall, rampart, fortification;* Hor; Cic.

vallus, *i, m. [etym. dub.]* **I. Gen.:** *A stake, pale;* Virg. **II. Esp.:** *A. Prop.:* *Milit. t. t.:* *A stake, palisade,*

used for intrenchment; Cic. **B. Meton.:** *1. A rampart set with palisades;* Cæs. — *2. A point, spike;* pectinis, a tooth of a comb, Ov.

valv-æ, *arum, f. [prps. for volv-æ, volv-o]* *The leaves, folds, or valves, of a door, a folding door;* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *valve*.

Vandālī, *-i, ōrum, m.* *The Vandals; a people in the northern part of Germany.*

vān-escō, *no perf. nor sup., escōre, 3. v. n. inch. [van-us]* *To pass away, disappear, vanish.* **I. Prop.:** *incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes*, Ov. **II. Fig.:** *dicta per auras*, Ov.

vān-lōquē-ti-a, *æ, f. [van-us; (i); loquens, loquent-is]* *Empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting;* Liv.

vān-lōqu-us, *a, um, adj. [van-us; (i); loqu-o]* *(Talking empty; hence) 1. Lying;* Plaut. — *2. Boastful, bragging, vaunting;* Liv.

vān-itas, *ātis, f. [van-us]* *(The state or quality of the vanus; hence) 1. Emptiness, nothingness, nullity; absence, or want, of reality;* Cic. — *2. Falsehood, untruth, want of truth, etc.;* Cic. — *3. Vanity, vainglory;* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vanité*.

va-nnus, *i, f. [akin to Sanscrit root wa, spirare]* *(The blowing thing; hence) A fan, van for winnowing grain;* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *van*.

vān-us, *a, um, adj. [etym. dub.: either for *v-as-nus*; fr. *v-e*, negative; and Sanscrit root *as* = *Lat. root es*, whence *esse*, *sum*; — hence, *Not being or existing*; — or else for *vac-nus*, fr. *vacō*; hence, *Empty*)] **I. Prop.:** *That contains nothing, empty, void, vacant;* (Comp.) *vanior erat hostium acies*, Liv. **II. Fig.:** *Empty as to purport or result, idle, null, groundless, fruitless, vain;* fides, Virg. (Sup.) *sententiarum vanissimus strepitus*, Petr. — *As Subst.:* *vanum, i, n.* *Emptiness, nothingness, naught;* Liv; Hor. — *Adverbial expression:* *Vana, Vainly, idly;* Virg. **III. Meton.:** *Of persons:* *A. False, lying, deceptive, delusive;* Cic; Virg. — *B. Vain;* i. e. *to no purpose, without success, in vain;* Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vain*.*

vāpīd-e, *adv. [vapīd-us]* *Poorly, badly, ill;* Suet.

vāp-īd-us, *a, um, adj. [akin to vap-or; cf. vapor inii.]* **I. Prop.:** *That has emitted steam or vapour, i. e. that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, rapid;* vinum, Col. **II. Meton.:** *Spoiled, bad;* pix, Pers. **III. Fig.:** *Spoiled, bad;* pectus, Pers.

vāp-or (-os, Lucr.), *ōris, m. [prob. akin to Gr. καπρός]* **I. Gen.:** *Steam, exhalation, vapour;* Cic; Virg. **II. Esp.:** *A. Prop.:* *A warm exhalation; warmth, heat, etc.;* Cic; Hor. **B. Meton.:** *The electric fluid;* Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vapeur*.

vāpōr-ārium, *ii, n. [vapor]* *(A thing pertaining to vapor; hence) A steam-pipe (which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room);* Cic.

vāpōr-o, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [vapor]* **I. Neut.:** *A. Prop.:*

To emit steam or vapour; to steam, reek; aequo, Pl. B. Fig.: *To glow, burn;* invidia, Lucr. **II. Act.:** *To fill with steam or vapour; to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm;* templum thure vaporant, Virg.

vāp-pa, *æ, f. and m. [akin to vap-or; cf. vapor inii.]* *(That which has emitted vapour, etc.; hence) I. Prop.:* *Fem.:* *Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; palled, flat, rapid wine;* Hor. **II. Meton.:** *Masc.:* *A spoiled or worthless fellow; a good-for-nothing;* Cat.

vāp-ūlo, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [prob. an onomat.]* **I. Prop.:** *To get a whap or crack with a cudgel; to get a cudgelling or flogging; to be flogged;* vapulando defessus, Ter. **II. Meton.:** *A. To be beaten, i. e. to be conquered;* septimam legionem vapulasse, Script. ap. Cic. — *B. Of property:* *To be dissipated, squandered;* vapulat peculium, Plaut. **III. Fig.: *To be lashed, attacked;* sermonibus, Cic.**

vār-a, *æ, f. [prob. var-us]* *(The thing stretching out; hence) A forked pole;* Lucr.

Vārīa, *æ, f.* *Varia; a small town in the country of the Sabines.*

vārīa-nus, *ntis, P. of vari(a)-o.*

vārīant-ia, *æ, f. [varians, variant-is]* *(A varying; hence) A difference, diversity, variety;* Lucr.

vārīā-tiō, *ōnis, f. [vari(a)-o]* *A difference, variation;* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variation*.

vārīc-ōsus, *a, um, adj. [varix, varic-is]* *Full of dilated veins, varicose;* haruspex, Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variqueur*.

vār-īcus, *a, um, adj. [akin to 1. var-us]* *With feet spread apart, straddling;* Ov.

vārī-e, *adv. [vari-us]* **I. Prop.:** *With diverse colours, in a variegated manner;* Pl. **II. Fig.: *In various or manifold ways; variously, differently, diversely;* Cic.**

vārī-ōtas, *ātis, f. [vari-us]* *(The state, or condition, of the varius; hence) Difference, diversity, variety;* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *variété*.

vārī-o, *avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [vari-us]* **I. Act.:** *A. Prop.:* *To diversify, variegate;* pennas gemmā, gemmā variante capillos, Ov. **B. Fig.: *To alter, change, vary;* orationem, Cic. **II. Neut.:** *A. Prop.:* *To be diversified, or variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.;* variantes forme, Lucr. **B. Fig.: *To be various or different; to change, vary;* sententia, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varier*.****

vār-ius, *a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. βαλ-ός, dappled, mottled]* **I. Prop.:** *Spotted, variegated, partly-coloured;* lynceus, Virg. *columnæ, i. e. of variegated marble;* Hor. **II. Fig.:** *Diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.;* rationes, Cic. — *As Subst.:* *varium, ii, n.* *A changing, changeable, or fickle thing;* Virg.

vār-ix, *icis, comm. [akin to 1. var-us]* *A dilated vein, varix (esp. in the thighs);* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *varice*.

Varro, ōnis, m. *Varro*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Varrōn-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Varro; Varronian.*

1. vārus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *Bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent or stretched outwards*: cornua, Ov. **B. Esp.**: *Bow-legged*: Hor. **II. Fig.**: *Diverse; different*: (with Dat.) alterum (sc. genus hominum) et huic varum, Hor.

2. Varus, i, m. *Varus*; a Roman name; e.g. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated by Arminius.—Hence, **Var-iānus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Varus; Varian.*

3. Vārus, i, m. *The Varus; a river on the Eastern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis (now Var).*

1. va-s, vādis, m. [for vad-s; akin to Sanscrit root **vAD**, loqui] (*The one speaking for another; hence*) *a bail, security, surety* (in gen., while præs is confined to pecuniary matters): Cic.

2. vas, vāsīs; plur., vasa, ōrum (*Gen. Sing.*: vasi, Lucr.:—*Dat. Plur.*: vas; for vasis, acc. to Cic.), n. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *a vessel, utensil, implement of any kind*: Cic.; Hor. **B. Esp.**: *Plur.*: *Of Military equipments, baggage*: Cæs.; Cic. **II. Meton.**: *The contents of a vessel of water, etc.*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vase*.

vās-ārum, īl, n. [2. vas] (*A thing pertaining to a vase; hence*) **I. Furniture-money, equipage-money** (given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment): Cic.—**2. Plur.**: *Archives, records*: Pl.

Vasconēs, um, m. *The Vascones; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenæes, in the modern Navarre, the parent stock of the Basques.*

vascūl-ārum, īl, m. [vascul-um] (*One pertaining to a vasculum; hence*) *a worker in metals; a silversmith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic.

vas-cūlum, i, n. dim. [2. vas] **I. Prop.**: *A small vessel*: Plaut.; Juv. **II. Meton.**: *Of plants*: *The seed-capsule*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vascul*.

vastā-tio, ōnis, f. [vast(a)-o] *A laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation*: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) rastation*.

vastā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] **1. A desolator, ravager, devastator**: Ov.—**2. A destroyer**: Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vastateur*.

vast-e, adv. [vast-us] **1. Rudely, harshly**: loqui, Cic.—**2. Vastly, immensely, enormously**: (Comp.) vastius insurgens, Ov.

vast-i-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for vast-i-fac-us; fr. vast-us; (i); fac-iō] *Laying waste, devastating*: belua, Cic.

vast-itās, ātis, f. [vast-us] (*The condition, or quality, of the vastus; hence*) **1. An empty place; a waste, desert**: Cic.—**2. Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction**: Cic.; Tac.—**3. A. Prop.**: *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness*: Pl.—**b. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *Fearful magnitude, vastness, immensity*: Pl. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vastité*.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.]

I. Prop.: *To make empty or vacant; to leave untenanted or uninhabited*: forum, Cic. (with Abl.) cultoribus agros, Virg. **II. Meton.**: *To lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate*: to ruin, destroy: Italian, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *To harass, perplex, distress*: Sall. ¶ Hence, *Fr. gâler*.

vastus, a, um, adj. [prps. akin to vacuus] **I. Prop.**: *Empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate*: urbs, Liv. **II. Meton.**: *A. Wasted by destruction; laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed*: hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg.—**B. Vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous**: (Comp.) vastior figurā, Cic. (Sup.) vastissimæ beluæ, id.

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1. Lonely, desolate, made lonely**, etc.: dies, Tac.—**2. From the notion of tracts of country lying waste**: *Uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*, etc.: homo, Cic.—**B. Vast, immense**: certamen, Virg. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vaste*.

vāsum, i, v. 2. vas.
vā-tes, is, comm. (prob. akin to FA, root of for, fa-ri; and Gr. φα, whence φα-σκω, φη-μι) (*The speaker; hence*) **I. Prop.**: **A. Masc.**: *A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet*: Cic.—**B. Fem.**: *A female soothsayer, prophetess*: Virg. **II. Meton.**: **A. Masc.**: *A poet*: Hor.—**B. Fem.**: *A poetess*: Ov.

Vaticānus (i short, Hor.), a, um, adj.: mons, *The Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber*.

vaticinā-tio, ōnis, f. [vaticin(a)-or] *A foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination*: Cic.

vaticinā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *He that foretells, etc.; a soothsayer*: Ov.

vaticin-ium, īl, n. [vaticin-or] *A prediction, prophecy*: Pl.

vāt-icīnor, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [vat-es] **I. A. Prop.**: *To foretell, predict, forebode, prophesy*: **1. Neut.**: vaticinantes, Cic.—**2. Act.**: aliquid, Ov. **B. Meton.**: *To rave, rant, talk foolishly, etc.*: Cic. **II. To sing or celebrate as a poet: quendam virum carminibus Græci vaticinatum ferunt, etc., Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vaticiner*.**

vaticin-us, a, um, adj. [vaticin-or] *Prophetic, vaticinal*: libri, Liv.

Vatīnius, īl, m. *Vatinius; a Roman vehemently attacked by Cicero on account of his crimes.*

1. vē [Sans. *ed*, "or"] *Or; leaving the choice free between two or more things: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic.*

2. ve (sometimes also written *ve*). An inseparable particle, which serves both to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, and to strengthen a negative idea: **1. Negative**: vegrandis, *not large, i. e. small*.—**2. Intensive**: vepallidus, *very pale*.

Vecilus, mons. *Mount Vecilus; a mountain in Latium; prob. a part of the Algidus.*

vecord-ia, æ, f. [vecors, vecord-is] (*The quality of the vecors; hence*) *Want of reason, senselessness, silliness; madness, insanity*: Ov.

vē-cor-s, dis, adj. [for *ve-cord-es* fr. 2. ve; cor, cord-is] *Destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane*: aliquem vecordem putare, Cic. (Comp.) vecordior, Sext. Anrel. Vict.: (Sup.) vecordissimus, Cic.

Vecta, æ, v. 2. Vectis.

vectā-tio, ōnis, f. [vect(a)-o] *A being borne or carried; a riding*: Suet. **vect-igal**, ālis, n. [vect-is] (*A thing pertaining to carrying goods, etc., into a country; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A toll, tax, impost paid to the State*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Of private affairs*: *Revenue, rents, income, etc.*: Cic.; Hor.

vectigāl-is, e, adj. [vectigal] **I. Prop.**: *A. Of, or belonging to, imposts or taxes; tribute*: pecunia, Cic.—**B. Tributary, or paying tribute: civitas, Cic.—*As Subst.*: **vectigalis**, is, m. (sc. homo) *One paying tribute, a tributary*: Cæs.; Liv. **II. Meton.**: *Of, or belonging to, the revenue; that brings in revenue or income*: equi, Cic.**

vec-tio, ōnis, f. [for veh-tio; fr. veh-o] *A carrying, conveyance*: Cic.

1. vec-tis, is (Abl. Sing. vecti, Ter.), m. [for veh-tis; fr. veh-o] (*A carrying; Concr. That which carries; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *A pole for carrying, a carrying-pole*: Claud. **II. Meton.**: **A. A lever**: Cæs.—**B. A crowbar**: Cic.—**C. A bar, bolt, etc.**: f.

2. Vectis, is, -a, æ, f. *Vectis or Vecta: the Isle of Wight*.

vec-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-tes. [for veh-to; fr. veh-o] **I. Act.**: *To bear, carry, convey*: corpora viva carinā, Virg. **II. Pass.**: *To be borne or carried; to ride, etc.*: vectabor humeris, Hor.

vec-tor, ōris, m. [for veh-tor; fr. id.] **1. One that bears, carries, or conveys, anything; a bearer, carrier**: Ov.—**2. a. A passenger**: Cic.—**b. A rider, horseman**: Ov.

vector-i-us, a, um, adj. [vector] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier; for carrying*: navigia, transport-ships: Cæs.

vec-tūra, æ, f. [for veh-tura; fr. veh-o] **I. Prop.**: *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transport by carriage or by ship*: Cic.; Cæs. **II. Meton.**: *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. ¶ Hence, *Fr. voiture*, "a chaise."

vec-tus (for veh-tus), a, um, P. of veh-o.

Vēdīus, īl, m. *Vedius; a Roman name*.

vēg-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to vig-eo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse*: equum dextrā, Lucr.

vēg-ētus, a, um, adj. [veg-eo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Graciā siste, Cic.: mens, id.: (Comp.) vegetior aspectus tauri, Col.: (Sup.) vegetissimus color, Pl.

vēg-grandis, e, adj. *Not very large, little, small, diminutive*: vegrandia farina, Ov.

vēhē-mens (dissyll. in Lucr.; Hor.), entis, adj. [prob. a lengthened form for vē-mens, from 2. ve; mens] (*Not having mind, unreasonable*)

hence) **I. Prop.**: *Very eager, violent; impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.*: *vehemens naturā*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong*: (*Comp.*) *pilum vehementius*, Cæsar. (*Sup.*) *brassica . . . tenni succo vehementissima*, *very efficacious*, Cato. ¶ Hence, *Fr. véhément*. **vehēment-ter**, adv. [*for vehement-ter*; *fr. vehemens, vehement-iss*] **1.** *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.*: Cic.—**2.** *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: (*Comp.*) *ingemere vehementius*, Cic. (*Sup.*) *se vehementissime exercere*, id.

veh-icūlum, *l. n.* [*veh-o*] (*That which serves for carrying*; hence) **1.** *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: Tac.—**2.** *A wagon, cart*: Cic.—**3.** *A ship*: Cic. ¶ Hence, *Fr. véhicule*.

veh-o, *veli*, *vectum*, *vehēre*, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [*akin to Sanscrit root vai, to carry*] **I. A. Act.**: *To bear, carry, convey*: *ille taurus, qui vexit Europam*, Cic.—**B. Pass.**: *To be carried or borne*: *to go, ride, sail, fly*: *curru, Cic.* in *navibus*, id.: *trans æthera, Virg.* **II. Neut.**: *To be borne*; *to ride, sail, etc.*, upon anything (so, *prps.* only in Part. pres. and in the Gerund): Cic.; Suet.

Vēji (*Vēji*), *drum, m.* *Veii or Veji*; a city of Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus (near the mod. village of Volsa).—Hence, **1. Vēl-ons** (*Vēj-*), *entis*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Veii*; *Veientan-*.—**As Subst.**: *Veientes*, *um, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The Veientes*.—Hence, **Veient-ānus** (*Vējent-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Veientes*; *Veientan-*.—**As Subst.**: *Veientanum*, *l. n.* (*sc. vinum*) *An inferior sort of wine made at, or near, Veii*; *Veientian wine*.—**2. Vēl-us** (*Vēj-*), *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Veii*; *Veian-*.—**As Subst.**: *Veja*, *æ, f.* (*sc. mulier*) *A woman of Veii*, a Veian woman.

vēl, *conj.* [*akin to vol-o*] (*Wish or choose*; hence) **I. Gen.**: *Or, or if you will*: *ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt*, Cic.—**Particular combinations, etc.**: **A.** *Vel potius, Or, rather*: Cic.—**B.** *Vel . . . vel* (also, in the poets, *and . . . vel*), *Either . . . or*; *be it . . .*: Cic.; *Or*: *Vel more than twice in succession*: *Either . . . or . . . or, etc.*: Cic.—**D.** *Vel . . . vel etiam* (*vero etiam* or *omnino*): *Either . . . or even* (*or in truth even, or in general*): Cic. **II. Esp.**: *with a climax implied*: *Or even, or indeed, or . . . itself, even, indeed, surely, certainly*: *isto quidem modo vel consularis vituperabilis est*, Cic.—**B.** *With superlatives, whether of Adj. or Adv.*, to denote the highest possible degree: *The very; the utmost; the most . . . possible*: Cic.

Velābrum, *l. n.* *The Velabrum*; a street in Rome.

vēlā-nen, *Inis, n.* [*vel(a)-o*] (*That which covers*; hence) *A cover, covering, clothing, garment*: Virg.

vēlā-mentum, *l. n.* [*id.*] **1.** (*The covering thing*; hence) **A. Prop.**: *A veil, curtain*: Sen.—**B. Fig.**: *Of abstract things*: *A covering, screen, cloak, concealment*: Sen.—**2. Plur.**: (*The covered things*; hence) *Olive-branches wound about with wooden fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants carried before them*: Ov.; Liv.

vēl-ār-ium, *l. n.* [*vel-um*] (*A thing pertaining to a velum*; hence) *A covering, screen, awning*: Juv.

1. vēlāt-us, *a, um, P. of vel(a)-o*. **2. vēlātus**, *a, um, adj.* [*vel-um*] *Provided with sails*; *bearing or covered with sails*: *antennæ, Virg.*

vēles, *itis, m.* [*etym. dub.*] *A kind of light-armed soldier*; *a skirmisher*: Liv.

Vēlia, *æ, f.* *Velia*: **1.** *An elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome*.—**2.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*.—Hence, **A. Vēl-ens-ia**, *e, adj.* *Of, or belonging to Velia*; *Velian-*.—**As Subst.**: *Vēl-ens-ia*, *um, m.* (*sc. cives*) *The Velians*.—**B.** *Vēl-in-us*, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Velia*; *Velian-*.

vēl-i-fer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [*vel-um*] (*i*); *fer-o*] *Sail-bearing*: *carina, Prop.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélifère*. **vēlificā-tio**, *ōnis, f.* [*vēlifico(a)-o*] *A making sail, sailing*: Cic.

vēl-i-fic-o, *prps.* *no perf.*, *ātum, āre, l. v. n.* and *a.* [*for vel-i-fac-o*; *fr. vel-um*] (*i*); *fac-io*] **I. Neut.**: *To make sail, to sail*: *Prop.* **II. Act.**: *To sail through* (*prps.* only in Part. Pres. and in the Gerund): *veificatus Athos*, Juv.

vēl-i-fic-or, *ātus*, *um, āri, l. v. dep. n.* [*for vel-i-fac-or*; *fr. id.*] **I. Prop.**: *To make sail, spread sail, sail*: *Prop.* **II. Fig.**: *To make sail for, i. e. to exert one's self to effect, procure, or gain a thing*: *honori suo vēlificari*, Cic.

Vēlinus lacus, or simply **Vēlinus**. *The Veline Lake, situated in the Sabine territories*.

vēlīt-āris, *e, adj.* [*veles, velit-is*] *Of, or belonging to, the velites*: *Sail*.

Vēlitrē, *ārum, f.* *Velitrē*; *a town of the Volsci* (now *Velitri*).—Hence, **Vēlitrē-nus**, *a, um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Velitrē*.

vēl-i-vōlans, *antis, adj.* [*vel-um*] (*i*); *volans*] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, flying with sails*: *naves*, *Poet. ap. Cic.*

vēl-i-vōl-us, *a, um, adj.* [*vel-um*] (*i*); *vol-o*] *Of a ship: Sail-flying, winged with sails*. **I. Prop.**: *naves*, *Ov.*—**As Subst.**: *velivola*, *æ, f.* (*sc. navis*) *A ship winged with sails, etc.*: *Lucr.* **II. Fig.**: *An epithet of the sea*: *mare, Virg.*

Vellaunodūnum, *l. n.* *Vellaunodunum*; *a town of Gallia Celtica*.

Vellēlius, *il, m.* *Velleius*; *a Roman name*.

vell-ico, *āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.* [*vell-o*] **I. Prop.**: *To pluck, twitch, pinch, nip*: *cornix vulturis vellitac*, *Plaut.* **II. Fig.**: *To pluck, or twitch, in speaking, i. e. to twit, taunt, carp,*

rail at: *aliquem, Prop.* (*without Ob-ject*) *in circulis vellitac*, *Cic.*

vel-o, *velli*, or *vulsi*, *vulsum*, *vel-lēre*, *3. v. a.* [*root VEL or VUL, cf. Gr. ἔλα-ω*] **1.** *Of animals as objects*: *To pluck or pull*: *oves, Var.*—**2.** *Of things as objects*: **A.** *To pluck, pull, or tear, out or up*: *barbam, Hor.*: *postes a cardine, Virg.*—**B.** *To pluck, pull, or tear down or away*: *vallum, Liv.*—**C.** *To pluck, pull, pick, or gather, fruit, etc.*: *Tib.*—**3.** **a.** *Pass.*: *To be plucked or pulled, i. e. to have the hair pulled out by the roots*: *Suet.*—**b.** *Act.*: *To pull, twitch, etc.*: *aurem, Virg.*

vel-lus, *ēris, n.* [*Sans. ur-na, "wool," as "the covering thing"*] *fr. root VRI, to cover*] **I. Prop.**: *A fleece*: *Hor.* **II. Meton.**: **A.**: **1.** *Of a sheep*: *The fell, or pelt, entire*: *Virg.*—**2.** *The hide of an animal*: *Ov.*—**B.** *Wool, down*: *Virg.*—**C.** *Of light, fleecy, clouds*: *Virg.*

vēl-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.* [*vel-um*] **I. Prop.**: *To cover*; *to cover or wrap up*: *to envelope, wrap, veil, etc.*: *delubra deūm fronde, Virg.* **II. Fig.**: *To hide, conceal*: *cupidines*, *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. voiler*.

vēlōc-itas, *ātis, f.* [*velox, veloc-is*] (*The quality of the velox*; hence) *Swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity*: *Cic.*; *Tac.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélocité*.

vēlōc-iter, *adv.* [*id.*] *Swiftly, quickly, speedily*: *motis velociter ignibus, Ov.* (*Comp.*) *velocius*, *Cic.* (*Sup.*) *velocissime*, *id.*

vēl-ox, *ēcis, adj.* [*prob. for vol-ox; vol-o*] (*flying*; hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid, speedy*: *velox ingenio, Tac.* (*Comp.*) *velocius ad mortem, Pl.*: *pedites velocissimi*, *Cæsar*. ¶ Hence, *Fr. vélocé*.

vē-lum, *l. n.* [*etym. dub.*] (*The carrying thing*; hence) *Of ships*. **I. Prop.**: *A sail*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* **II. Meton.**: **A. Gen.**: *A cloth, covering*: *Cic. B. Esp.*: **1.** *A chamber, etc., curtain or hanging*: *Juv.*—**2.** *An awning* (*stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun*): *Pl.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. (old) vele, (mod.) voile*.

vēl-ut (*-ūtī*), *adv.* **1.** *Even as, just as, like as*: *Cic.*; *Virg.*—**2.** *As, for instance, for example*: *Cic.*—**3.** *To introduce a comparison or a figurative expression*: *As, like, as it were*: *Virg.*—**4.** *To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause*: *Just as if, just as if, though, as if, as though*: *Cæsar*; *Ov.*

vēna, *æ, f.* [*etym. dub.*] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *A bloodvessel, vein*: *Cic. B. Esp.*: *An artery*: *Cic.* **II. Meton.**: *Of things that in any respect resemble veins*: **A.** *Of water*: *A duct, streamlet, course, rill, etc.*: *Hirt.*—**B.** *Of metals*: *A vein*: *Cic.*; *Juv.* **III. Fig.**: **A.** *Of abstract things*: *The interior, or innermost, part of anything*: *Cic.*—**B.** *Innate, or natural quality; nature*: *Ov.*—**C.** *The innermost feelings; the pulse of a person*: *Cic.*—**D.** *A person's natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: *Hor.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. veine*.

vēnā-būlum, *l. n.* [*ven(a)-or*]

(*The thing serving for hunting*; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A hunting-spear**: Cic.; **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: **A large spear-like shaft**: Pl.

Vēnāfrum, *i. n.* **Vēnāfrum**; a town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil (now *Vēnafro*).—Hence, **Vēnāfrānus**, *a. um, adj.* **Of, or belonging to, Vēnafrum**; **Vēnafro**.—As **Subst.**: **Vēnafranum**, *i. n. (sc. oleum)* **Vēnafro oil**: Juv.

Vēnālīcus (**-īlius**), *a. um, adj.* [**venal-is**] **Of, or belonging to, selling; for sale**: **familiāe**, *i. e.* young slaves exposed for sale, **Suet.**—As **Subst.**: **venalīcius**, *li. m. (sc. negotiator)* **A slave-dealer**: Cic.

Vēnālis, *e, adj.* [**2. ven-us**] **I. Prop.**: **Of, or belonging to, selling; to be sold, for sale**: **horti**, Cic.; (**with Abl.**) **non geminis venale nec auro**, Hor.—As **Subst.**: **venalis**, *is, m. (sc. servus)* **A young slave offered for sale**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **That can be bought by bribes or presents**: **venal** *is* jurandum, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vēnal**.

Vēnā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [**ven(a)-or**] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: **Hunting, the chase**: Cic. **B. Esp.**: **A hunting spectacle, or show (exhibited to the people)**: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **That which is, or has been, hunted; game**: Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. venation**.

Vēnā-tor, *ōris, m. [id.]* **A hunter**: Cic.—As **Adj.**: **Hunting, that hunts**: **canis**, a hound, Virg.

Vēnātor-ius, *a. um, adj.* [**venator**] **Of, or belonging to, a hunter, or to the chase; hunter's, hunting**: **galea**, Nep.

Vēnā-trix, *icis, f.* [**ven(a)-or**] **A huntress**: Virg.—As **Adj.**: **Hunting, that hunts**: **dea**, *i. e.* **Diana**, Ov.

Vēnā-tus, *ūs* (*prps.* only in **Abl. Sing. and Plur.**), *m. [id.]* **Hunting, the chase**: Cic.; Ov.

Vēnd-ibilis, *e, adj.* [**vend-o**] **I. Prop.**: **That may be sold, saleable, vendible**: (**Comp.**) **vendibilior** **ager**, Var. **II. Fig.**: **Acceptable, agreeable, popular**: **orator**, Cic.

Vēnditā-tio, *ōnis, f.* [**vendit(a)-o**] **A specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning**: Cic.

Vēnditā-tor, *ōris, m. [id.]* **A boaster, vaunter, braggart**: Tac.

Vēnd-itio, *ōnis, f.* [**vend-o**] **A selling, sale; a vending**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vendition**.

Vēnd-ito, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. inens. [id.]* **I. Prop.**: **To offer again and again for sale; to try to sell**: **ali-quid**, Cic. **II. Meton.**: **To cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon**: **operam**, Liv.

Vēnd-itor, *ōris, m. [id.]* **A seller, vender**: Cic.

Vēnd-itus, *a. nm, P. of vend-o*. **Vēnd-o**, *didi, ditum, dēre, ā. v. a. [ven-um; do]* **To place for sale; hence**: **I. Prop.**: **To sell, vend, etc.**: **prædia**, Cic.; (**without Object**) **male vendere, id.**—Particular phrase: **Ex vendito, For sale**: Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To sell, or give up, for money; quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses**, Cic.—**B. To sell, betray**: Cic.

auro patriam, Virg. **III. Meton.**: **To cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale)**: **poëma**, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vendre**.

Vēnē-fic-um, *li. n. [for venen-fac-um; fr. venen-um; fac-iō]* **1. (An effecting something by poison; hence) A poisoning**: Cic.; Tac.—**2. (A making up, or preparing, of magic potions or charms; hence) Magic, sorcery**: Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) vénéfice**.

Vēnē-fic-us, *a. um, adj.* [**for venen-fac-us; fr. id.**] **1. (Effecting something by poison; hence) Poisonous, poisoning**: Pl.—**2. (Effecting something by magical potions or charms; hence) Magical, magic-, sorcerous**: **verba**, Ov.—As **Subst.**: **a. vénéficus**, *i. m. (sc. homo)* **A sorcerer, wizard**: Cic.—**b. vénéfica**, *æ, f. (sc. femina)* **A sorceress, witch**: Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. (old) vénéfrique**.

Vēnēn-ārus, *li. m. [venen-um]* (**One pertaining to venenum; hence**) **A poison-mixer, poisoner**: Suet.

1. Vēnēnāt-us, *a. um, P. of venen-(a)-o*.

2. Vēnēnāt-us, *a. um, adj.* [**venen-um**] (**Provided with venenum; hence**) **1. a. Prop.**: (**a**) **Provided, or furnished, with poison; poisoned, steeped, dipped, etc., in poison**: **caro**, Cic.—(**b**) **Poisonous, containing poison**: (**Comp.**) **nihil est venenatius**, Pl.—**b. Fig.** **I. Hurtful, harming, biting, etc.**: **jocus**, Ov.—**2. Provided, or furnished, with venom; venomous; dentes**, Ov.—**3. (Prop.** **Provided, or furnished, with a magical charm; Meton.**) **Magical, enchanted, magic-**: **virga**, Ov.

Vēnēn-īfer, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [**venen-um; i**]; **fer-o**] **Carrying, or containing, poison; poisonous, venomous**: **palatum**, Ov. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénéni-fère**.

Vēnēn-o, *āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [venen-um]* **I. Prop.**: **To poison**: **Lucr.** **II. Fig.**: **To hurt, harm, etc.**: **odio**, Hor.

Vēnē-num, *ni, n. [for ve-nec-num; fr. 2. ve, no. 2.; nec-o]* (**The powerful killing thing; hence**) **I. Prop.**: **A. Poison; a potion that destroys life**: Cic.; Hor.—**B. Of serpents, etc.**: **Poison, venom**: Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A. A potion, juice, drug**: Cic.—**B. A magical potion, charm**: **venenis erepta Memoria**, Cic.; Hor.—**C. A colour, dye, etc.**: **alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno**, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A. Mischief, evil, destruction**: **Liv.**—**B. Charm, seduction**: **Prop.** ¶ Hence, **Fr. venin**.

Vēnē-ō (vān-), *īvi or īi, Itum, ire, ā. v. n. [ven-um; co]* (**To go to sale; hence**) **To be sold**: **venisse libertatem plebis**, Liv.; (**with Gen. of price**) **quanti**, Cic.

Vēnērā-bilis, *e, adj.* [**ven(er)-a-or**] **To be respected or revered; worthy of respect or reverence; reverend, venerable**: **venerabile donum Fatalis virgæ**, Virg.; (**Comp.**) **vi venerabilior**, Liv. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénérable**.

Vēnērā-bundus, *a. um, adj. [id.]* **Venerating, reverential**: Liv.

Vēnērā-tio, *ōnis, f. [id.]* **I. Prop.**:

The highest respect, reverence, veneration; Cic.; Tac. **II. Meton.**: **The quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness**: **Just**. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénération**.

Vēnērā-tor, *ōris, m. [id.]* **A reverencer, venerator**: Ov.

Vēn-ōr, *prps. no perf., ātum, āre, i. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root VAN, colere]* **To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate**: Sibiylam, Virg.

Vēn-ōr, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. a. [id.]* **I. Prop.**: **To reverence with religious awe; to worship, adore, revere, venerate**: **deos**, Cic.; **Larem farre pio**, Virg. **II. Meton.**: **To ask reverently, or respectfully, for a thing; to beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate**: **veneros stultus nihil horum**, Hor.; (**with Acc. of person and Acc. of thing**) **multa deos venerati contra ejus salutem**, Script. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vénérer**.

Vēnēti (**Hōnēti** and **Ēnēti**), *ōrum, m.* **The Veneti, Heneti, or Eneti**: **1. A people in Gallia Togala** (in the mod. Venetian territory).—Hence, **a. Vēnēt-us**, *a. um, adj.* (**Prop.** **Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetian**; Meton.) (**a**) **Sea-coloured, azure, bluish**: Juv.—(**b**) **Clothed in blue; blue**: Suet.—**b. Vēnēt-ia**, *æ, f.* **The country of the Veneti**.—**2. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis** (in the neighbourhood of the mod. Vannes).—Hence, **a. Vēnēt-ia**, *æ, f.* **The country of the Veneti**.—**b. Vēnēt-icus**, *a. um, adj.* **Of, or belonging to, the Veneti; Venetic**.

Vēn-ia, *æ, f.* [**from same root as venero**; cf. **venero init.**] **I. Gen.**: **Favour or indulgence; readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness, favour**: Ov.—Particular phrases: **1. Veniam dare**, **To grant a favour, be favourable, to comply, consent**: Cic.—**2. Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā**, **By your good leave, with your permission**: Cic.; **II. Esp.**: **Forbearance in respect to any wrong that has been done; forgiveness, pardon, remission**: Cic.; Liv.

Vēnīlia, *æ, f.* **Venilia**: **1. The mother of Turnus**.—**2. The wife of Janus**.

Vēn-īo, *vēni, ventum, vēnire, ā. v. n. [Oscan BĒN]* **I. Prop.**: **To come; ad urbem**, Cic.; **hic scgetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ**, Virg.; (**Impers. Pass.**) **Lilybæum venit**, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. Gen.**: **To come, approach, draw near, etc.**: **veniens annus**, Cic.; **quod in buccam venerit, scribito**, Cic.—Particular phrase: **Venire in aliquid**, **To come into, fall into, any state or condition**: Cic.; **Cæs. B. Esp.**: **Inspeaking: To come to a topic**: **ad facta**, Cic. ¶ Hence, **Fr. venir**.

Vēn-or, *ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [etym. dub.]* **I. Nent.**: **To hunt, chase**: **A. Prop.**: **in nemus ire parant venatum**, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **sed tu præcipue curvis venare theatris**, Ov. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **To hunt, chase, pursue**: **canibus venabere damas**, Virg. **B. Fig.**: **To hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing**: **plebis suffragia**, Hor. ¶ Hence, **Fr. vener**.

vĕn-ōsus, a, um, adj. [ven-a] Full of veins, veiny, veinous: I. Prop.: *renes*, Cels.: (Comp.) *venosus* intybūm, Pl. II. Fig.: *liber, dry, meagre*, Pers. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vetaeux*.

venter, tris, m. [prob. digammated fr. *vēp-ov* "the entrails"] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *The belly*: Cic. B. Esp.: Conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing: *The paunch*, *mar*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. 1. *The womb*: Juv.—2. *The fruit of the womb, fetus*: Liv.—B. A belly, i.e. a swelling, protuberance: Virg.: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventre*.

Ventidius, ū, m. *Ventidius*; a partisan of Antony.

venti-l-ō, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [for ventul-o, fr. ventul-us] I.: A. Prop.: Of the wind, air, etc.: To blow gently backwards and forwards; to sway, agitate, etc.: *populeas ventilat aura comas*, Ov. B. Meton.: To swing, toss, shake, brandish, etc., backwards and forwards: *ventilat æstivum, digitis sudantibus, aurum, i.e. tosses it to and fro as if to cool it*, Juv. II.: To let the wind or air in motion upon any object; hence) A. Prop.: To fan: aliquo ventilante, Suet. B. Fig.: To blow into a flame, kindle, excite, rouse: *concio ventilata*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventiler*.

vent-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. intens. [vent-o] To come often, be wont to come, keep coming: in castra, Cæs.; domum, Cic.

ven-to, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. a. intens. [ven-io] To be wont to come, to come: Var.

vent-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vent-us] I. Prop.: Full of wind, windy: folles, Virg. II. Meton.: Like the wind, i.e. light, quick, speedy, swift: equi, Ov. III. Fig.: A. Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle: (Comp.) *tu levis es* (sc. Cupido) *multoque tuis ventosior alis*, Ov.: (Sup.) *Lepidus homo ventosissimus*, Script. ap. Cic.—B. Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty: gloria, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *venteux*.

ventr-iculus, i, m. dim. [venter, ventr-is] I. Prop.: *The belly*: Juv. II. Meton.: A ventricle of the heart: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ventricule*.

ventū-lus, i, m. dim. [for ventolus; fr. ventus, (unconstr. Gen.) vento-i] A slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ven-tus, i, m. [akin to Sanscrit root *vā*, *spirare*] (*The blowing or breathing thing*; hence) I. Prop.: Wind: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: *The wind*, as a symbol of fortune (whether favourable or unfavourable), fame, applause, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vent*.

venūcula (venūcula and venūcula), ūva, A kind of grapes fit for preserving: Hor.

Ventulus, i, m. *Ventulus*; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes.

venūm, i, v. 2. *venus*.

venun-do, dēll, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [for venum-do; fr. venum; do] (*To put for sale*; hence) I. Prop.: To sell: *imbelle vulgus sub corona vendare*, Tac. II. Meton.: To betray

for money: Liv. III. Fig.: To deceive, betray, take-in (cf. the English expression "sell"): Prop.

I. **Vĕn-us**, ēris, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *vān*, *admare*] I. Prop.: (*The loved one*) *Venus*; the goddess of Love: Cic.; Virg.; Ov.—Hence, **Vĕnēr-ōsus** (-ius), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Venus*.—As Subst.: **Vĕnērēi** (-ii), ōrum, m. (sc. servi) *The temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus*: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Sexual love, venery: Ter.—Hence, **Vĕnēr-i-us**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, sexual love; lascivious, wanton: Cic.—B. A beloved object, beloved: Virg.—C. Loveliness, beauty, etc. (physical): Ov.—D. The planet *Venus*: Cic.—E. The highest throw at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number; *the Venus throw*: Hor.—Hence, **Vĕnēr-ōsus** (-ius), i, m. (sc. jactus) *The Venus throw*: Cic. III. Fig.: Beauty, elegance, gracefulness, attractiveness: mental or moral: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vendredi* (= *Veneris dies*), "Friday."

2. **vĕnūs**, ūs, m.; or **venum**, i (occurring only in the forms *venul*, *veno*, and *venum*), m. [etym. dub.] *Salte*: Tac.; Liv.

Vĕnūsia, ās, f. *Venusia*; a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania the birthplace of the poet *Horace* (now *Venosa*).—Hence, **Vĕnūs-inus**, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Venusia*; *Venusian*.—As Subst.: **Venusini**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Venusians*.

vĕnūs-tas, ātis, f. [for vener-tas; fr. 1. *Venus*, *Vener-is*] 1. Physical loveliness, beauty, charms, comeliness: Cic.—2. Mental or moral elegance, gracefulness, grace, attractiveness, etc.: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vénuité*.

vĕnūst-e, ade. [venust-us] Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: *cecidisse*, Script. ap. Cic.: (Comp.) *venustus*, Sen.: (Sup.) *venustissime*, Script. ap. Cic.

vĕnūs-tus, a, um, adj. [for vener-tus; fr. 1. *Venus*, *Vener-is*] 1. (Prop.) *Provided with Venus*; hence, Fig.) *Favoured by Venus, fortunate in love*: cf. *invenustus*.—2. *Provided or furnished with physical loveliness*; etc.; lovely, beautiful, comely, etc.: A. Prop.: (Sup.) *diva venustissima*, Plaut.—B. Fig.: (Comp.) *sphera venustior*, Cic.—3. *Provided, or furnished, with mental or moral beauty, etc.; elegant, delightful, graceful*, etc.: *sententiae*, Cic.

vĕ-pallidus, a, um, adj. *Very pale*, *very pallid*: *mulier*, Hor.

vĕprĕ-cūla, ās, f. dim. [vepres, (unconstr. Gen.) *vepre-is*] A little thorn- or brier-bush: Cic.

vĕpres (-is), is, m. (f. *Lnor*) [etym. dub.] A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush: Cic.; Ov.

vĕr, vēris, n. [= *frīp*] I. Prop.: *The Spring*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Of the productions of spring: Liv. III. Fig.: *The spring-time of life*, youth: Cat.; Ov.

Veragrī, ōrum, m. *The Veragri*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

vĕr-ax, ācis, adj. [ver-o, to speak the truth] *Speaking truly, true, veracious*: oraculum, Cic.: (Comp.) *veracior*, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vérace*.

verbĕnā, ārum, f. [etym. dub.] *Boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle; sacred boughs*: Cic.; Liv.: Hor.

verbĕn-ātus, a, um, adj. [verbēn-æ] (*Provided, or furnished, with verbenæ*; hence) *Crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: Suet.

ver-ber, ēris (Nom., Dat., and Acc. Sing. do not occur; and the Sing. in gen. is very rare), n. [prob. for *ferber*; fr. *fer-io*] (*That which brings about the beating*; hence) I. Prop.: A lash, whip, scourge, rod: Liv.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. A thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons: Virg.; Ov.—B. 1. A lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: Cic.; Ov.—2. Of inanimate things: a. A stripe, stroke, blow: Hor.—b. Of the stroke of oars: Ov. III. Fig.: Of language, etc.: Flur.: *Lashes, strokes*: Cic.; Hor.

verbĕr-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] [verber(a)-o] (Prop.) A striking, beating; Fig.) Chastisement, punishment: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verberation*.

1. **verbĕr-ō**, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. [verber] I. Prop.: To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub: homines, Cic. II. Meton.: Of things: To strike, beat, lash, knock, etc.: *aquila aethera verberat alis*, Virg. III. Fig.: To lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass: *senatus convicio verberari*, Cic.

2. **verbĕr-ō**, ōnis, m. [1. verber-o] One who is scourged; a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.

verbĕs-e, adv. [verbos-us] With many words, verbosely: Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosius*, id.

verb-ōsus, a, um, adj. [verb-um] Full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose: *simulatio*, Cic.: (Comp.) *verbosior epistola*, id.: (Sup.) *verbosissimos locos accersere*, Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verb-eux*.

verbum, i, n. [etym. dub.; prps. digammated from the root *ēp*, whence *ēpōs* and *pŭja*] (*That which is spoken*; hence) I. Gen.: A. Sing.: A word: Cic.—B. Plur.: Words; expressions, language, discourse, conversations, etc.: Cic.—P. v.: Verba facit mortuo, *He talks to the dead*, i.e. in vain, Plaut.;—for which, *verba fiunt mortuo*, Ter.—Adverbial phrases: 1. Ad verbum, verbum e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, or simply verbo: To a word, word for word, exactly: Cic.; Ter.; Hor.—2. Verbi causa or gratia, *For the sake of example, for example*, for instance: Cic.—3. Uno verbo, In one word, in a word, briefly: Cic.—4. Meis, tuis, suis, or alienis verbis, In my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him: Plaut.; Cic.; Liv. II. Esp.: A. Mere talk, mere words: Cic.—Particular phrase: Verba dare (alicui), To give mere words, = to deceive, cheat: Ter.; Cic.—B. Gramm. l. t.: A verb: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *verbe*.

Vercingetōrix, īgis, n. *Vercin-*

getoriz; a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic war.

ver-e, adv. [ver-us] According to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright: putare vere, Cic. (Comp.) verius, id. (Sup.) verissime, id. ¶ Hence, Fr. voire.

verēcund-e, adj. [verecund-us] Shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic. (Comp.) verecundus, id.

verēcund-ia, æ, f. [verecund-us] (The quality of the verecundus; hence)

1. a. Prop.: A feeling of awe or reverence for any person or thing; respect, veneration, reverence, etc.; Liv. —b. Meton.: Fear, dread: Cic.—2. The natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced; shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.; Cic.; Suet. ¶ Hence, Fr. vergogne.

verēcund-or, no perf., āri, l. v. dep. n. [id.] To feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident: Cic.

verēcund-us, a, um, adj. [verecor] I. Prop.: Of persons: Feeling much shame at anything good or bad; shamefaced, bashful, modest, shy, coy, diffident, etc.; orator, Cic. (Comp.) verecundior in postulando, id. (Sup.) verecundissimus, id. II. Fig.: Of things: Modest, betokening modesty, etc.; vultus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) verecund.

verēcund-us, a, um, 1. P. of verecor.—2. Pa.: a. To be revered, respected, esteemed, regarded, etc.; venerable, etc.; majestas, Ov.—b. To be feared or dreaded, dreadful, etc.: Partho verendus, Liv.

verēcor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A Prop.: To feel awe, or reverence, or for; to reverence, respect, esteem, revere: reprehensionem, Cic.; um, id. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid of, dread: hostem, Cæs.; supplicium, Auct. Her.—2. To terrify, alarm, or frighten: Cic. II. Neut.: A Prop.: To feel, or entertain, reverence, respect, esteem, etc.; to entertain a feeling of respect, etc., with regard to: (with Gen.) testimonii, Cic. B. Meton.: 1. To fear, be afraid, dread, to do, be, etc., anything; to shrink from doing, being, etc.; vercor committere, ut, etc., Cic.—2. To fear; to be afraid or apprehensive: de quā (sc. Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam, etc., Cic.—Particular expressions: A. Vereri ne, To fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—b. Vereri ne non, To fear, etc., that not: Cic.—c. Non vereri ne, Not to fear, etc., that, or lest: Cic.—d. Non vereri ne non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Cic.—e. Vereri ut (or with simple Subj.), To fear, etc., that not: Cic.; Plant.—f. Non vereri ut non, Not to fear, etc., that not: Hor.—3. To await with fear, to fear, dread: vereor, quid sit, Cic.

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ēre, 3. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] I. Act.: A Prop.: 1. Gen.: To bend, turn, incline: spumantesque mero patere verguntur, Stat.—2. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force: Of

things: To turn itself, incline, verge: Lucr. B. Meton.: To pour by turning a vessel upside down, etc.: Lucr.

II. Neut.: A. Prop.: To bend, turn, incline itself; of places, to lie, be situated in any direction: omnes partes in medium, Cic. B. Fig.: 1. Gen.: To turn, or incline, itself: Cic.—2. Esp.: a. To verge towards: propius nox vergit ad lucem, Curt.—b. Of life, etc.: To decline, to be declining: vergens annis femina, Tac.

Vergōbrētus (Vir-), i, m. Vergobretus; the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui.

ver-y-dic-us, a, um, adj. [ver-us; (i); dic-o] 1. That speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious: voces, Cic.—2. (Truly said; hence) True, veritable: usus, true experience, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. véritable.

ver-i-lōqu-ium, ū, n. [ver-us; (i); loqu-or] A literal transl. of ἐπιλογία, Etymology: Cic.

ver-ismīlis, ver-ismīlter, and ver-ismīlītudo, more correctly written separately, veri simil-, v. similis.

ver-itas, ātis, f. [ver-us] (The quality of the verus; hence) Truth, truthfulness, verity; the true, or real, nature; reality: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vérité.

ver-itus, a, um, P. of ver-eor.

vermiculā-tus, a, um, 1. P. of vermicul(a)-or.—2. Pa.: Intaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms; vermiculated: Auct. ap. Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermiculé.

vermicul-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [vermicul-us] To be full of worms; to be worm-eaten: Pl.

vermicul-us, i, m. dim. [verm-is] A little worm, grub (in decaying things): Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. vermicelle, vermicel.

ver-mina, am, n. [for vert-mina; fr. vert-o] (The turning or twisting things; i. e. which cause one to turn, twist, or writhle about; hence) The gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache: Lucr.

vermis, is, m. [prob. akin to Sanscrit krimi, "a worm"] A worm: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. ver.

verna, æ, comm. gen. [etym. dub.] A slave born in his master's house; a home-born slave: Auct. ap. Cic.; Just.

vernā-cūlus, a, um, adj. [verna, (uncontr. Gen.) vernā-i] (Pertaining to a verna; hence) 1. Of, or belonging to, home-born slaves: multitudo, Tac.—2. Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular: festivitas, Cic.

vern-il-is, a, adj. [vern-a] (Prop.: Of, or belonging to, a verna; Meton.): 1. Mean, fawning, servile: blanditiæ, Tac.—2. Jestful, pert, waggish: dictum, Tac.

vernīl-iter, adv. [vernīl-is] After the manner of a home-born slave; as a slave would: Hor.

vern-o, āvi ātum, are, l. v. n. [vern-us] (To belong to spring; to do, or be, as in the spring; hence) I. Prop.: A. Of the atmosphere: To have a feeling of spring; to be spring-

like: Pl.—B. Of the soil or its productions: 1. To wear the appearance of spring; to be green, verdant: Ov.—2. To be gay, decked, beautiful, etc., with flowers: Flor.—C. Of birds: To pour forth notes, sing, warble (as birds do in the spring): Ov. II. Meton.: Of the blood: To be young or lively; to circulate freely; to be warm or glowing (from youth/feelings): Prop.

vern-ūla, æ, comm. dim. [vern-a] (A little verna; hence) 1. A little or young home-born slave: Juv.—2. A native: Juv.

ver-nus, a, um, adj. [ver] Of, or belonging to, spring, spring: tempus, Cic.

ver-o, adv. [ver-us] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: scribere, Cic. B. Esp.: 1. In corroborative replies: a. Truly, just so, even so, yes, assuredly: Cic.—b. To strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: By no means, assuredly; by no means indeed: Cic.—2. To indicate a climax: Even, indeed: Cic. II. Meton.: As a strongly corroborative adverbative particle: But in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

Veromandūi, ōrum, m. The Veromandui; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Vērōna, æ, f. Verona; a city of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny.

—Hence, **Vērōn-ensis**, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verona: juvenes, Cat.—As Subst.: Veronenses, ūrum, m. (sc. cives) The Veronese.

verpus, i, m. [etym. dub.] A circumcised man: Cat.

1. **ver-res**, is, [akin to Sanscrit var-āha, Gr. ἑρ-āos, a boar] m. A male swine, boar pig: Hor.

2. **Verres**, is, m. [1. verres] (Boar) Verres; the cognomen of the prætor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily.—Hence, **Verr-us** (-eus, -inus), a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Verres; Verrian.—As Subst.: **Verria** (-ea), ōrum, n. (i. e. solennia) A festival appointed by Verres: Cic.

ver-ro, ri, sum, rēre, 3. v. a. [etym. dub.; prps. akin to ἑρ-ivw] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To sweep, sweep up, or together: quicquid de Libycis veritur aëris, i. e. is collected, Hor. B. Esp.: With accessory idea of cleansing: To clean, or cleanse, by sweeping; to sweep: pavementum, Juv.—(without Object) qui ungunt, qui verunt, Cic. II. Meton.: A. To sweep, whirl, lash, etc.: æquora, Virg.—B. To sweep, mark, etc.: arenas, Ov.—C. To trail, drag, etc.: cantilenæ suam concreto in sanguine verrens, Ov.—D. To sweep along, drive, impel, toss about: ossa, Prop.—E. To sweep along, over, the surface of anything; to skim over: illæ (sc. animæ) remis vada livida verrunt, Virg.

verruca, æ, f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A steep rugged place, height,

eminence, etc.: Gell. **II. Meton.**: *A wart on the human body*: Pl. **III. Fig.**: *A wart, i. e. a slight fault, small failing*: Hor.

verrucosus, a, um, adj. [**verruc-**a] (Full of verruca; hence) **I. Prop.**: *Verrucosus*, an appellation of *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: **Sext. Aur. Vict.** **II. Meton.**: *Rough, rugged*: Pers.

Verrugo, inis, f. *Verrugo*, a town of the Volsci.

verruco, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [akin to *verto*] **Religious t. t.**: *To turn out in a particular way*; prps. always in a good sense: **Script. ap. Cic.**

versā-bundus, a, um, adj. [**vers-**(a)-o] *Turning around, revolving*: **turbo**, **Lucr.**

versā-tilis, e, adj. [id.] **I. Prop.**: *That turns around, revolving, moveable*: **templum mundi**, **Lucr.** **II. Fig.**: *Versatile*: **ingenium**, **Liv.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. versatile**.

vers-i-cōlor, ōris, adj. [**vers-**o; (i); color] *That changes its colour, of changeable colour, of various colours, partly-coloured*: **plumæ**, **Cic.**: **arma**, **Virg.**

vers-i-cūlus, i, m. dim. [3. vers-us] (*A little versus*; hence) **I. A little line**: **Cic.**—**2. A little verse**: **Cic.**

versificā-tor, ōris, m. [**versific-**(a)-o] **I. Prop.**: *A verse-maker, versifier*: **Quint.** **II. Meton.**: *A poet*: **Just.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. versificateur**.

vers-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *vers-i-fac-o*; fr. *vers-*us; (i); fac-io] *To make verses; to write in verse, versify*: **Quint.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. versifier**.

ver-so (**vor-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [for *ver-to*; fr. *vert-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A. Gen.*: *To turn much or often; to keep turning; to turn over and over again*: *m versant in litore venti*, **Virg.** **B. Esp.**: **1.** With Personal Pron. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To keep turning one's self, etc.*, *to turn frequently, keep turning*: **Cic.**—**2.** *To turn with force or violence*: **manum**, **Ov.**—**3.** *A. to turn or whirl round*: **fusum**, **Ov.**—**b.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To whirl itself round*: **Cic.**—**4.** **Agricult. t. t.**: *To keep turning up the soil, etc.*; hence, according to the implement or agency employed, *to plough, dig, etc.*: **Ov.**; **Hor.**—**5.** Of animals: *To keep driving about or from place to place for the purposes of pasture*: **Virg.**—**6.** *To shake*: **omnium Versatur urnā** . . . **Sors**, **Hor.**—**7.** *To keep turning or tossing about*: **juvenem cubili**, **Prop.** **II. Meton.**: Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self about much in a place; i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be, in a place*: **Cic.**; **Cæs.** **III. Fig.**: **A.**: **1. Gen.**: *To keep turning, to turn*: **mentem ad malitiam**, **Cic.**—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal Pron.: *To turn one's self*: **Cic.**—**b.**: *In a good sense*: *To turn, twist, bend*: **suam naturam**, **Cic.**—**(b)** *In a bad sense*: *To pervert, alter for the worse, twist, dis-*

tort, wrest: **verba**, **Cic.**—**c.** *To treat, manage, handle*: **causas**, **Cic.**—**d.** *To turn or change*: **fors omnia versat**, **Virg.**—**e.** *To turn over a thing in the mind; to think over or upon; to meditate or reflect upon; to ponder, deliberate, etc.*: **dolos**, **Virg.**—**f.** *To turn or twist about*: **i. e. to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate**: **patrum animos certamen regni versabat**, **Liv.**—**g.** *To turn upside down; to overthrow, subvert, etc.*: **odis versare domos**, **Virg.**—**B.**: **1.** *To be situated, placed, or circumstanced; to be*: **mors, exilium mihi ob oculos versabantur**, **Cic.**—**2.** *To occupy or busy one's self with any action, to be engaged in anything*: **opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur**, **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. verser**.

versum (**vor-**), v. 2. *versus*.

ver-sūra (**vor-**), ē, f. [for *versura*; fr. *vert-o*] **I. Prop.**: *A turning around, twisting about, rotating*: **foliorum**, **Var.** **II. Meton.**: *(A changing, or turning over, of one's creditor; i. e. The borrowing of money to pay a debt; a fresh loan*: **Cic.**

1. vor-sus (**vor-**) (for *ver-sus*), a, um, P, of *vert-o*.

2. ver-sus (**-sum, vor-**), *adv.* and *prep.* [for *ver-tus*; fr. *vert-o*] **I. Adv.**: *Turned in the direction of, towards a thing* (usually after a word or expression denoting place or direction): **Labienum ad Oceanum versus** . . . **proficiat** jubet, **Cæs.** **II. Prep.** **c. Acc.**: *Towards*: **versus ædem**, **Liv.**

3. ver-sus (**vor-**), ūs, m. [id.] (**Prop.**: *A turning*; **Meton.**: of that in which turning takes place, or is implied) **1. A furrow**: **Pl.**—**2. A. Gen.**: *A line, row*: **Virg.**; **Liv.**—**b. Esp.**: *(a) A line of writing*: **Cic.**—*(b) In poetry*: *A verse*: **Cic.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. vers**.

versūt-e, *adv.* [**versut-**us] *Cunningly, craftily, slyly*: **Cic.**

versūt-ia, ē, f. [id.] (*The quality of the versutus; hence*) *Cunning, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity*: **Liv.**

versūt-i-lō-qu-us, a, um, adj. [**versut-**us; (i); loqu-or] *Crafty-speaking, sly*: **malitia**, **Poet.** ap. **Cic.**

vers-ūt-us (**vors-**), a, um, adj. [3. vers-us] (*Provided with versus; hence*) **I. Prop.**: *That quickly or readily turns*: (**Comp.**) **versutior es quam rota figuraris**, **Plaut.** **II. Fig.**: **A.** *In a good sense*: **Adroit, dexterous, versatile**: **animus**, **Cic.**—**B.** *In a bad sense*: **Shrewd, clever, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, deceitful**: (**Sup.**) *in summā ferat versutissimū*, **Vell.**

vert-ex (**vort-**), icis, m. [**vert-o**] (*The turning thing; hence*) **1. A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex**: **Virg.**; **Cat.**—**2. A eddy of wind or flame; a whirlwind, coil of flame**: **Lucr.**; **Virg.**—**3.** **a. Prop.**: *The top or crown of the head*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**b. Meton.**: *(a) The head*: **Virg.**—*(b) The pole of the heavens*: **Cic.**—*(c) The highest point, peak, top, summit of anything*: **Virg.**—**3. Fig.**: *For the highest, utmost, greatest degree, rank, etc.*: **Cic.**

vertic-ōsus (**vortic-**), a, um, adj.

[*vertex, vertic-is*] *Full of whirlpools, or eddies, eddying*: **amnis**, **Liv.**

vert-igo, inis, f. [**vert-o**] **I. Prop.**: *A turning or whirling around*: **Ov.** **II. Meton.**: *A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: **Liv.**; **Juv.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. vertigo, vertige**.

vert-o (**vort-**), verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. and n. [akin to Sanscrit root **√VART**, to turn] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To turn; to turn about*: **terga, to turn (the) backs**, **i. e. to take flight**: **Cæs.**: **ora huc et huc**, **Hor.**—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self, etc.*; *to turn*: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**b.** *To overturn, overthrow*: **Ilion** . . . **mulier peregrina vertit In pulverem**, **Hor.**—**c. Agricult. t. t.**: *To turn up the soil, etc.*; hence, *acc. to implement, or agency, employed*; *to dig, plough*: **terram aratro**, **Hor.** **B. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: *To turn*: **ne ea** . . . **in suam contumeliam verteret**, **Cæs.**—**2. Esp.**: **a.** With Personal pron.: *To turn, or betake, one's self*: **Cic.**—**b.** *To cause to turn out in any way*: **di vortant bene, quod agas**, **Ter.**—**c.** *To turn, attribute, assign*: **ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abeset a patriā**, **Cic.**—**d.**: **A. to turn; i. e. change, alter, a thing: **versus civitatis status**, **Tac.**—*(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To change, or alter, itself, etc.*; *to change, alter*: **Cic.**; **Ov.**—**e.**: *(a) To turn*: *i. e. change, transform, etc.*, into something: **omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vertit**, **Lucr.**—*(b) With Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn, change, transform one's self, etc.*, into something: **Cic.**; **Hor.**—**f.** *To change, exchange*: **solum vertere**, **Cic.**—**g.** Of literary productions: *To turn into another language; to translate*: **Cic.**; **Liv.**—**h.** Pass. in reflexive force: *(To turn one's self or itself; hence)* *(a) To be engaged in, to be in a place or condition*: **homo in mercatura vortitur**, **Plaut.**—*(b) To turn, hinge, rest, depend*: **victoria hic**, **Virg.**—**j.** *To subvert, destroy, overthrow*: **vertit ad extremum omnia**, **Cic.** **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: *To turn itself, etc.*; *to turn*: **versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus**, **Liv.** **B. Fig.**: **1. Gen.**: *To turn; to turn in itself*: **verterat perniciēs in accusatorem**, **Tac.**—**2. Esp.**: *A. to turn out in any way*: **quod bene vertat**, **Liv.**—**B.**: *(a) Annus, mensis vertens, The course, or space, of a year, of a month*: **Cic.**; **Plaut.**—*(b) Annus vertens, The great year, or cycle (of the celestial bodies; a space of 15,000 solar years)*: **Cic.****

Vert-umnus (**Vort-**), i, m. [**vert-o**] (*He who turns himself round or about*) **Vertumnus**; the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions; also, of the products of trade.

vērn, ūs, n. **I. Prop.**: *A spit*: **Virg.** **II. Meton.**: *A dart, javelin*: **Virg.** ¶ **Hence**, **Fr. verrou**.

Verulæ, ārum, f. *Verulæ*; a town of Latium (now *Veroſi*).—**Hence**, **Verul-ānus**, a, um, adj. *Of Verulæ*.

1. verum, i, v. verus.
2. verum, adv. [ver-*us*] **I. Prop.**: Truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply: men' querit? *Sy. Verum, Ter.* **II. Meton.**: **A.** As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: *But in truth, notwithstanding, but yet; and, after negative clauses, but even, but.* -- Particular combinations: **1.** Non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quoque), *Not only ... but also*: Cic.; Hor.—**2.** Non modo ... verum ne quidem, *Not only ... but not even*: Cic.—**B.** **1.** In making a transition to another subject: *But, yet, still*: Cic.—Particular combinations: Verum enim, vere or enimvero, *But truly, but indeed*: Plaut.; Cic.—**2.** In breaking off the current of discourse: *But; but however*: expectabantur Calendæ Januariae. Verum præterita omittamus, Cic.

verum-tamen (verum-) (sometimes written in two words) verum tamen; and even separated by an intermediate word, aliqua tamen, Cic.), conj. *But yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless*: Cic.

verus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: True, real, actual, genuine, etc.: gloria, Cic.; (Comp.) illa veriora, id.; (Sup.) causa verissima, id.—As Subst.: verum, i, n. *What is true or real; the truth, the reality, the fact*: Cic.—In Gen. Sing. joined with similitudo, similitudo, and by many written, in such cases, one word: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just: aliquid verum ac rectum, Cic.—**B.** Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious: os Apollinis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vrai*.

verū-tum, i, n. [akin to veru] *A dart, javelin*: Cæsar.

verū-tus, a, um, adj. [veru] *Provided with a dart, etc.; armed with a dart or javelin*: Virg.

vervex (-bex, berbex), êcis, m. [etym. dub.] *A vether*: Cic.

vesān-ia, æ, f. [vesan-*us*] (The quality of the vesanus; hence) *Madness, insanity*: discors, Hor.

vesān-i-o, no perf. nor sup., tre, 4, v. n. [vesan-*i*] *To rage, be furious*: vesaniente vento, Cat.

vesān-us, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.**: *Not of sound mind, mad, insane*: remex, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things: Fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging; fames, Virg.

Ve-sbi-us, Vesvius, Vēsūvius, Vēsēvius, i, m. [2, v.; Greek root *σβε*; whence *σβε-ω* *σβε-ννυμι*] (The Unextinguished) Vesbius, Fesvius, Vesuvius, or Vesevius; the name of a volcano in the neighbourhood of Neapolis (now Naples) in Campania. ¶ Hence, Fr. *Vesuve*.

Vescia, æ, f. *Vescia; a little town of Latium*.—Hence, **Vesc-inus, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Vescia; Vescinian*.—As Subst.: Vescini, ñrum, m. (sc. clives) *The Vescinians*.

vesc-or, no perf., vesci, 3, v. dep. n. and a. [akin to *esca*; cf. *esca* init.; or prps. to Gr. *βόσκη*] **I. Neut.**: **A.**

Prop.: *To fill one's self with food; to take food, feed, eat*: dii nec escia aut potinibus vescuntur, Cic. **B. Meton.**: *To enjoy, make use of, use, have*: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. **II. Act.**: *To take something as food; to feed upon or eat*: caprinum jecur, Pl.

v-esc-us, a, um, adj. [prps. v-e; esc-a] (Not having food; hence) *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: farra, Ov.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesbius.

vēsica, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: *The bladder in the body of animals; the urinary bladder*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Anything made of bladder; e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, football, etc.: Var.; Hor.—**B.** A bladder-like tumour, blister: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vesie*.

vēsic-ula, æ, f. dim. [vesic-a] *A little blister, vesicle*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vésicule*.

Vēsontio, ñnis, m. *Vesontio; a city of Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sesquani (now Besançon)*.

vespa, æ, f. [akin to *σφήξ*] *A wasp*: Phæd.

Vespāsiānus, i, m. *Vespasianus (T. Flavius); a Roman emperor*.

vesper, ñris and ñri, m. = *ἑσπέρης*. **I. Prop.**: *The evening, even, eve, eventide*: Cæsar.—Adverbial (Ablative) expression: *Vesper, In the evening*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** The evening star: Hor.—**B.** The west, western region: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *épre*.

vespēra, æ, f. = *ἑσπερα*. *The evening, eventide*: Cic.; Tac.

vespēr-asco, ñvi, no sup., ascōre, 3, v. n. [vesper] *To become evening, grow towards evening*: Ter.; Nep.

vespertin-i-o, ñnis, m. [for vesper-tin-i-o; fr. vespertin-um] *The one belonging to vespertinum; hence* *A bat*: Pl.

vespertinum, i, v. vespertinus. vesper-tinus, a, um, adj. [vesper] (Of, or belonging to, vesper; hence) **1.** (Of, or belonging to, evening, or eventide; evening: tempora, Cic.—As Subst.: vespertinum, i, n. (sc. tempus) *Eventide, evening*: Pl.—**2.** (Of, or belonging to, the west; western: regio, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vesperin*.

Vesta, v, f. = *Ἑστία* (She that dwells or tarries anywhere; from Sanscrit root *vas*, "to dwell," or "tarry"). *Vesta*: **1.** Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra; the wife of Cælus and mother of Saturn.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *The grand-daughter of Vesta or Ops, and daughter of Saturn; the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general*.—Hence, **Vest-alls, æ, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Vesta; Vestal*.—As Subst.: **Vestalis, is, f.** (sc. virgo) *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*.—Hence, **Vestal-is, æ, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, a Vestal, etc.*—**b.** Meton.: (a) *The temple of Vesta*: Ov.—(b) *Fire*: Virg.

vester (vos-), tra, trum, pron. poss. [vov] *Your*: sermo vester, Cic.—Particular use: For Objective Gen. of vos: odio vestro, *from hatred towards you*, Liv.—As Subst.: **vestrum, i, n.** (sc. negotium) *Your af-*

fair, business, or matter: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *votre*.

ve-sti-bulum or vesti-bulum, i, n. [usually referred to *ve, intensive, sta*; and so, *that which serves for standing, i. e. the place where many persons may or do stand*:—but acc. to Leo Meyer, from the same root as *Vesta, æstia*; and so *that which bears the hearth or shrine of the household gods*] **I. Prop.**: *The inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street; a fore-court, entrance-court; also a porch, portico, vestibule*: Cic.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *An entrance to anything*: Cic. **III. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *An entrance, opening, beginning*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vestibule*.

vestig-lum, li, n. [vestig-o] (A tracking or tracing out; Concer: *that which is tracked*; hence) **I. Prop.**: *A footprint, foot-track, track*: Cic.; Pl. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *A footprint, trace*: Cic. **III. Meton.**: **A.** A footstep; a step: Liv.—**B.** The part of the foot which makes a print; the sole of the foot: Cic.—**C.** A trace, mark, sign, token, vestige: Cic.—**D.** Of time: *A point, moment, instant*: Cæsar; Cic.—Adverbial expression: *E (ex) vestigio, Instantly, forthwith*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vestige*.

ve-stig-o, perf. and sup. prps. not found, are, 1, v. a. [prob. 2, ve; Gr. root *στυγ*, whence *στυγ-ω*] (To go much or thoroughly; hence) **I. Prop.**: *To follow in the track of; to track, trace out*: fertur (sc. tigris) præcepit, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Pl. **II. Meton.**: **A.** *To find out by tracing; to trace out, discover*: fugitivos, Liv.—**B.** *To search after; to seek out*: ergo alle vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, Virg. **III. Fig.**: **A.** *To inquire into, investigate*: causas rerum, Cic.—**B.** *To discover, find out*: aliquid, Liv.

vesti-mentum, i, n. [vesti-o] (That which clothes or covers; hence) **1.** A garment, vestment: Cic.—**2.** Bedclothes, carpets, etc.: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vêtement*. **Vestini, ñrum, m.** *The Vestini; a people of Italy on the Adriatic sea*. **vest-i-o, ivi or ii, itum, ire (Imperf., vestibat, Virg.), 4, v. a.** [vest-is] **I. Prop.**: *To cover with a garment; to dress, clothe, vest*: homines male vesti, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *To clothe, cover, deck, surround, adorn, etc.*: natura oculis membranis tenuissimis vestit, Cic. **B. Esp.**: With Personal pron.: *To clothe, or cover, one's self; to deck, etc., one's self*: se gramine terra, Virg. **III. Fig.**: Of abstract things: *To clothe, dress, etc.*: sententia, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *êtir*.

vest-is, is, f. [akin to Sanscrit root *vas*, *veste* indus; Gr. *ἑσθ-ής*] **I. Prop.**: *A covering for the body; a garment, robe, vestment, vest; clothing, attire, vesture*: Cic.; Hor.—Particular phrase: *Mutare vestem, To change one's garment, i. e. to put on mourning garments, put on mourning*: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** A carpet, tapestry: Lucr.;

Hor.—**B.** Of the skin or slough of a snake, etc.: **Lucr.**—**C.** Of the beard (as the covering of the chin): **Lucr.**—**D.** Of a spider's web: **Lucr.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *veste*.

1. **vesti-tus**, a, um, *P.* of **vesti-o**.
2. **vesti-tus**, ūs, m. [**vesti-o**] **I.** Prop.: A clothing of one: **Plaut.**
II. Meton.: **A.** Of persons: Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture: **Ter.**; **Cic.**—Particular phrases: 1. Mutare vestitum=mutare vestem: **Cic.**—2. Redire ad sumum vestitum, To return to one's (ordinary) clothing, i.e. to leave off mourning: **Cic.**—**B.** Of things: Covering: **Cic.** **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: Dress, garb, etc.: **Cic.**

Vestulus, i, m. *Vesulus*; a mountain of Liguria (now Viso).

Vetēra, um, n. *Vetēra*; a town of Gallia Belgica (now Santen).

vetēramēt-ārus, a, um, adj. [**veter(a)-o**, through **obsolet.** *vetera-mentum*, "that which has become old"] **Of**, or belonging to, old things: sutor, a mender of old shoes, cobbler, **Suet.**
vetēr-ānus, a, um, adj. [**vetus**, **veter-is**] **I.** Gen.: Of long standing, old: **hostis**, **Liv.** **II.** Esp.: Of soldiers, etc.: Having served for a long time, **veteran**: **Cæs.**; **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: **veter-ani**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) **Veteran soldiers, veterans**: **Cæs.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vétérān*.

vetēr-asco, āvi, no sup., *ascēre*, 3. e. n. *inch.* [**id.**] (To become **vetus**; hence) To grow old: **veterascens** ad gloriam, **Cic.**

vetērātor, ōris, m. [**veter(a)-o**] **I.** Gen.: One who has grown old, become gray, is practised, skilled in anything: **Cic.** **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: A crafty fellow, an old fox, slyboots: **Cic.**
vetērātor-i-e, adv. [**veterator-i-us**] **Craftily, cunningly**: **Cic.**

vetērātor-i-us, a, um, adj. [**veterator**] (**Of**, or belonging to, a veterinarian; hence) **Crafty, cunning, sly**: **Cic.**

vetēr-inus, a, um, adj. [**prps.** contracted from **veter-inus**, from **obsolet.** *veter*, "a carrier," from **veto**] (**Of**, or belonging to, one who carries; hence) **Of**, or belonging to, carrying or drawing burdens: **semen equorum**, **Lucr.**

vetēr-nōsus, a, um, adj. [**2. veter-nus**] (**Full of veterans**; hence) **I.**: a. Prop.: Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: **Pl.**—**B.** Fig.: **veterinosissimum** artificium, **Sen.**—**2.** **Sleepy, drowsy, dreamy**: **homo**, **Ter.**

vetēr-nus, a, um, adj. [**vetus**, **veter-is**] (**Of**, or pertaining to, the **vetus**; hence) **Old, ancient**: **rupes**, **Fest.**—**As Subst.**: (**That** which pertains to old persons; hence) **I.** Prop.: **Lethargy, somnolence**: **Hor.**—**2.** Fig.: **Drowsiness, dulness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth**: **Script. ap. Cic.**; **Virg.**

vetēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**vetus**, **veter-is**] (**except in Eccl. Lat.**, found perhaps only in **Pass.** in reflexive force) To grow or become old: **Pl.**

vet-itum, i, n. [**vet-o**] **I.** Gen.: That which is forbidden or prohibited, a forbidden or prohibited thing: **Ov.**

II. Esp.: A prohibition, protest: **Cic.**; **Virg.**

vet-itus, a, um, *P.* of **vet-o**.
vet-i-o, ūi, itum, āre (*Perf.*, *vab.*), **prps.** akin to **vet-us**] To leave in the old state; hence) **I.** Gen.: Not to suffer a thing to take place; not to permit; to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit a thing;—with a personal object, not to permit one to do a thing; to prevent or hinder one from doing it; to not grant or to forbid one a thing, etc.: **hymenai vetiti**, **Virg.**: **vetuit me tali voce Quirinus**, **Hor.** **II.** Esp.: Of the tribunes of the people, in augury, etc.: To forbid, to protest: **tribuni reum in vincula conjici vetant**, **Liv.**: **volucres**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** (old, *veter*).

vet-ŭlus, a, um, adj. [**akin to vet-us**] **Old**: **gladiator**, **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: 1. **vetulus**, i, m. (sc. homo) **An old man**: **Cic.**—2. **vetula**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) **An old woman**: **Juv.**

Veturia, æ, f. *Veturia*; the mother of **Coriolanus**.

vet-us, ōris, adj. [**prob. fr. fēr-os**] That has existed for a long time, aged, old: **invidia**, **Cic.** (**Comp.**) **Antenna veterior est quam Roma**, **Cato**: (**Sup.**) **veterima** **quaque**, **Cic.**—**As Subst.**: 1. **veteres**, um, m. (sc. homines) **Those who lived long ago, ancients; forefathers, ancestors**: **Cic.**—2. **Veteres**, um, f. (sc. tabernæ) **The Old Booths (a place in the Roman Forum)**: **Lucr.**

vetus-tas, ātis, f. [**for veter-tas**; fr. **vetus**, **veter-is**] (**The quality of the **vetus**; hence**) **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: **Old age**, **age**: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: **Ancient times, antiquity**: **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: **A. Long duration, great age**: **Cic.**—**B. Medic. i. t.**: **Long-standing**: **Pl.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vétuste*.

vetus-tus, a, um, adj. [**for veter-tus**; fr. **id.**] **I.** Prop.: That has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient: **opinio**, **Cic.** (**Sup.**); also, with **Partitive Gen.** **virginum Vestalium vetustissima**, **Tac.** **II.** Fig.: **Old-fashioned, antique, antiquated**: (**Comp.**) **Lælius vetustior quam Scipio**, **Cic.**

vetā-men, ius, n. [**vex(a)-o**] A shaking, quaking: **mundi**, **Lucr.**

vetā-tio, ōnis, f. [**id.**] 1. A violent movement, shaking: **Pl.**—2. **Discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation**: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vexation*.

vetā-tor, ōris, m. [**id.**] A troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer: **Cic.**

vexill-ārus, ūi, m. [**vexill-um**] (**One pertaining to a vexillum**; hence) 1. A standard-bearer, ensign: **Liv.**—2. **Plur.**: In the times of the emperors: The oldest class of veterans, the last summoned: **Tac.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vexillaire*.

vexill-ātio, ōnis, f. [**id.**] (**A belonging to the vexillum**; hence) A body of the vexillarii; acc. to others, a body of soldiers united under one flag [**vexillum**], a corps, battalion: **Suet.**

vex-illum, i, n. *dim.* [**for vexillum**; fr. **vex-um**] **I.** Prop.: A military ensign, standard, banner, flag: **Cæs.**; **Cic.** **II.** Meton.: A company, troop: **Liv.**; **Tac.**

Vexo, ōvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *intens.* [**for veh-o**; fr. **veh-o**] (To carry much or frequently; hence, of the result of such carrying) **I.** Prop.: To move violently; to shake, agitate: rates, **Virg.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** To injure, damage, molest, annoy, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass: **hostes**, **Cæs.**: **urbes**, **Cic.**—**B.** Of the hair: To twist: **Ov.** **III.** Fig.: To disquiet, torment, attack, harass, etc.: **aliquem maledictis**, **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vexer*.

vi-a (old form **ve-a**, **Var.**), (**Gen. Sing.**, **viā**, **Lucr.**), æ, f. [**akin to Sanscrit vaha**, "a road," fr. root **vah**, to carry] **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.**: A way, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city); a highway, road, path, street: **Cic.**; **Liv.** **B. Esp.**: 1. As the name of a particular way, road, or street: **Cic.**—2. A lane in a camp: **Cæs.**—3. A passage: **a.** In the stomach: **Cic.**—**b.** For the breath: **spirandi viā**, i.e. the windpipe, **Ov.**—**c.** Through which anything penetrates, or may penetrate: **Virg.** **II.** Meton.: **A.** Way, for march, journey: **Cic.**; **Ov.**—**B.** Of that which resembles a road in appearance, etc.: A stripe in a party-coloured garment: **Tib.** **III.** Fig.: **A. Gen.**: A way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc., of doing anything: **Cic.** **B. Esp.**: **The right way**; the true method, mode, or manner: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *voie*.

vi-ārus (-asius), a, um, adj. [**vi-a**] (**Of**, or belonging to, the highways or roads: **Script. ap. Cic.**

viā-ticus, a, um, adj. [**via**, (**uncontr. Gen.**) **viā**] (**Of**, or belonging to, a road or journey: **cæna**, a parting-meal, farewell repast, **Plaut.**—**As Subst.**: **viaticum**, i, n. (sc. res or argentum) **I.** Prop.: Travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum: **Cic.**—2. Meton.: A money made by a soldier in the wars; savings, prize-money: **Hor.**; **Suet.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *viaticque, voyage*.

viā-tor, ōris, m. [**viā(o)-o**] **I.** Gen.: A wayfarer, traveller: **Cic.**; **Juv.** **II.** Esp.: A summoner, apparitor: **Cic.**; **Liv.**

vib-ro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [**akin to Sanscrit root **VEP**, contremiscere**] **I.** Act.: **A. Prop.**: To set in tremulous motion; to move rapidly to and fro; to brandish, shake, agitate: **hastam**, **Cic.**—**B.** Meton.: To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, hurl: **spicula per auras**, **Ov.** **C.** Fig.: Of language: To fling, hurl, launch: **iambos**, **Cat.** **II.** Neut.: **A. Prop.**: To be in tremulous motion; to quiver, vibrate: **linguā vibrante** (sc. **serpentis**), **Lucr.** **B.** Meton.: To glitter, glimmer, sparkle: a sole vibrat mare, **Cic.** **C.** Fig.: Of language: To be hurled or launched: **Cic.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *vibrer*.

viburnum, i, n. *The viburnum or wayfaring tree*: **Virg.** ¶ Hence, **Fr.** *tiorne*.

vic-ānus, a, um, adj. [**vic-us**] (**Of**,

or belonging to, a village; dwelling in a village: Cic.—As Subst.: **vicani**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) Villagers, peasants, rustics, Liv.

Vica-a Pot-a, æ, f. [VIC, root of vi(n)-o; pot-is] (The conquering powerful one, or the mighty conqueror) *Vica Pot-a*; an appellation of the goddess Victoria or Victory.

vic-āri-us, a, um, adj. [vic-is] Of, or belonging to, vicis; hence) That supplies the place of a person or thing; substituted, delegated, vicarious: Cic.—As Subst.: **vicarius**, ii, m. (sc. homo) 1. A substitute, deputy, proxy; a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar: Cic.—2. An under-servant, under-slave, kept by slaves themselves. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicaire*.

vic-ā-tim, adv. [vic-us] 1. From street to street, through the streets: Tac.; Hor.—2. From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets: Liv.

vice, v. vicis.

vic-eni (vig-), æ, a, num. distr. adj. [contracted and changed fr. vig-int-eni; fr. vigint-i] I. Prop.: Twenty each, twenty distributively: Cæs. II. Meton.: Twenty: Pl.

vicēsima, æ, v. vicissimus.

vicēs-im-ā-ni, ōrum, m. [vices-im-us] (Persons belonging to the vicissim; hence) Soldiers of the twentieth legion: Tac.

vicēs-im-ā-ri-us, a, um, adj. [vices-im-a] Of, or belonging to, the twentieth part: Liv.

vic-ēs-im-us (vig-), a, um, num. adj. [contracted and changed fr. vig-int-esim-us; fr. vigint-i] The twentieth: annus, Cic.—As Subst.: **vicēsima**, æ, f. (sc. pars) The twentieth part, as a tax: Cic.; Liv.

Vicetia (-entia), æ, f. Vicetia or Vicentia; a town of Gallia Transpadana (now Vicenza).

Vicia, æ, f. A vetch: Virg.

vic-ies, num. adv. [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ies; fr. vigint-i] Twenty times: Cic.

vicin-ā-lis, e, adj. [2. vicin-us] Of, or belonging to, a neighbour or neighbours: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinal*.

vicin-ia, æ, f. [1. vicin-us] (The condition of the vicinus; hence) I.

Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity, vicinity: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Hor.

vicin-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (id.) I. Prop.: Neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: Cic.; Hirt. II. Meton.: Neighbourhood=neighbours: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicinité*.

vicinum, i, v. vicinus.

1. **vic-in-us**, a, um, adj. [vic-us] (Of, or belonging to, a vicinus; hence) I. Prop.: Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor.: (Comp.) parti vicinior esset, Ov.—As Subst.: A. **vicinus**, i, m. (sc. homo) A neighbour: Cic.—B. **vicina**, æ, f. (sc. mulier) A female neighbouring: Cic.—C. **vicinum**, i, n. A neighbouring place, neighbourhood, vicinity: Ov. II. Fig.: A. Nearly resembling in quality or nature; like, similar, kindred, akin, allied, etc.;

vocabulum, Pl.—B. Near, close, etc., in time: mores, Phaed. III. Meton.: Of, or belonging to, neighbours; between neighbours: iurgia, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voisin*.

2. **vicin-us**, i, v. i. vicinus.

vicis (as Gen.; the Nom. Sing. does not occur), vicem, vice; in Plur., vices (Nom. and Acc.) and vicibus (Dat. and Abl.), f. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: Virg.; Hor.—Adverbial expressions: In vicem (written also as one word, invicem), vicem (folded by Gen. and Possessive pron.), or in vices, By turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Of reciprocal behaviour or conduct: Return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation: Cic.; Ov.—2. Of the changes of fate: Fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune: Virg.; Hor. II. Meton.: The position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: Cic.; Hor.; Liv.—Adverbial expressions: A. Vicem (folded by Gen., or Possessive pron.): 1. In the place of, instead of, on account of, for: Plaut.; Cic.—2. After the manner of, like: Cic.—B. Vice: 1. Instead of, for: Pl.—2. After the manner of, like: Tac.—C. In vicem, Instead, in one's place, etc.: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice* (always in connection with another word; e.g. *vice-roi*).

vicis-sim, adv. [vics] On the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn: Cic.; Hor.

vicis-sitūdo, inis, f. [id.] (The quality or state of vicis; hence) Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicissitude*.

vic-tima, æ, f. [etym. dub.; prob. root vic; cf. vincio init.] (The bound one; hence) I. Prop.: A beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet; a sacrifice, victim: Cic.; Hor. II. Fig.: Of persons, etc.: A victim: Cic.; Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victime*.

victim-ā-ri-us, a, um, adj. [victim-a] Of, or belonging to, a victim or victims: Pl.—As Subst.: **victimarius**, ii, m. (sc. minister) An assistant at sacrifices: Liv. ¶ Hence (subst.), Fr. *victimaire*.

vict-ito, no perf. nor sup., āre, i. v. a. intens. [obsol. freq. vict-o, i.e. victo, for viv-to; fr. viv-o] To live, feed, support one's self, subsist on anything: Ter.

vic-tor, ōris, m. [vi(n)-o] A conqueror, vanquisher, victor: Cæs.; Hor.—As Adj.: 1. Prop.: Conquering, victorious: galli, Cic.—2. Meton.: Belonging to, or of, a conqueror, triumphal: Ov.

victōr-ia, æ, f. [victor] (The thing pertaining to a conqueror; hence) I. Prop.: Victory: Cic. II. Meton.: A. Personified: Victoria or Victory; as a goddess: Cic.—B. A statue of Victoria: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *victoire*.

Victōr-i-ō-la, æ, f. dim. [victor-i-a] A little statue of Victory: Cic.

vic-trix, icis, f. [vi(n)-o] She that is victorious or conquers: Cic.—As Adj. Fem.: (also, used in neut. plur., victorica) 1. Prop.: Victorious, conquering: victrices Athenæ, Cic.: victricia arma, Virg.—2. Meton.: Relating to, or telling of, victory; announcing victory: literæ, Cic.

1. **vic-tus**, a, um, P. of vi(n)-o.

2. **vic-tus**, ūs, m. [for viv-tus; fr. viv-o] 1. A living, way of life, mode of living: Cic.; Hor.—2. (Prop.): A living upon something; Meton.) That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic.; Ov.

victū-lus, i, m. dim. [for vico-lus; fr. vicus, (unconstr. Gen.) vico-i] A little village, hamlet: Cic.

vicus, i, m.=φοκός: 1. Collectively: A row of houses in town or country; a quarter of a city, a street: Hor.—2. A village or hamlet; a country-seat: Cic.

vidē-licet, adv. [for videre licet] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: It is permitted

or it is easy, to see; it is clear or evident; clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.: quæ videlicet ille interpretabatur, Cic.: (with Objective clause on account of videre) esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. B. Esp.: In an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: It is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth: Cic. II. Meton.: As an explanatory particle: To wit, namely: Cic.

viden? v. video init.

vidē-ō, vidi, visum, viderē (viden', for videre, Virg.), 2. v. a. and n. [akin to Sans. root VID, to perceive; Gr. ἰδ-ειν] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To see with the eyes: 1. Act.: aliquid, Plaut.; consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov.—2. Neut.: visum processerant, Sall. B. Esp.: 1. To see on purpose; to look at: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter.—Particular phrase: Me vide, Look to me, i.e. trust to me: Plaut.—2. To see a person, i.e. to visit him: Cic. II. Meton.: Of the other senses: To perceive, observe anything: naso pol jam hæc quidem videt plus, quam oculis, Plaut. III. Fig.: A. Of things: To see: cæcis abies visura marinos, Virg.—B. To see with the mind's eye; to perceive, mark, observe, understand, comprehend, etc.: quum me vidisset plus fateretur, etc.: Cic.—C. 1. Act.: To look at, look to, consider; to think, or reflect upon: te moneo, videras etiam atque etiam et consideras, quid agnas, etc., Cic.—2. Neut.: a. To see to a thing; to see to it: viderit Atrides, Ov.—b. To consider, reflect: Cic.—D. 1. Act.: To see to, care for, provide something: aliquid videamus et cibi, Cic.—2. Neut.: To see, take care, provide: vide, ne tu pejus consulas, Nep.—E. To see, live to see a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vitâ celeberrimos letissimosque viderit, Cic.—F. Pass.: 1. Gen.: To be looked upon or regarded, in any manner;

i. e. to seem, appear to be or do anything; *solem e mundo tollere videntur*, qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt, Cic. — 2. Esp.: In official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: *a. To seem or appear; to have the appearance*: Cic. — *b. To seem proper, seem good to anyone* (only in 3rd person): *eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo*, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *voir*.

vidū-itas, ātis, *f.* [vidu-us] (*The state or condition of the viduus*; hence) I. Gen.: *Bereavement, want, lack*: Plaut. II. Esp.: *Widowhood*: Cic.; Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viduité*.

vidū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vidu-us] I. Gen.: *To deprive, bereave of anything*: (with Gen.) *manuum viduata*, Lucr. II. Esp.: *Perf. Part. Pass. Fem.*: *Bereaved, or bereft, of a husband*; *widowed*: Tac.; Suet.

vid-ūus, a, um, adj. [root VID; cf. dividō] I. Gen.: *Deprived, or bereft, of; without anything; bereaved*: *lacūs viduus a lumine Phœbi*, Virg.: (with Gen.) *nec viduum pectus amoris habet*, Ov. II. Esp.: A. Prop.: *Of living beings*: 1. Of women: *Deprived, or bereft, of a husband*; *widowed*: Plaut. — As Subst.: **vidua**, æ, *f.* (sc. mulier) A widow: Cic. — 2. *Deprived of, or without, a lover; unmarried, single*: *puella*, Prop. — As Subst.: **vidua**, æ, *f.* (sc. puella) *An unmarried girl; a spinster, maiden*: Liv. — 3. Of men: *a. Deprived, or bereft, of a wife; widowed*: Ov. — *b. Without a beloved one; single, unmarried, unneeded*: Ov. B. Fig.: *Of things*: *Widowed, single*: *cubile*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vide, veuf, veuve*.

Vienna, æ, *f.* *Vienna; a city of Gallia Narbonensis* (now Vienne). — Hence, **Vienn-enses**, lum, *m.* *The Viennese*.

vi-ōo, *no perf.*, ētum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *vi* or *vē*, *tevere, suere*] *To bend or twist together; to plait, weave*: Var.

viē-tus (as dissyll. ∪ ∪, Ter.; Hor.), a, um, 1. P. of *vie-o*. — 2. Pa. (Prop.: *Bent together*; Meton.) *Shrunk-en, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled*: cor, Cic.

vigēni, æ, a, v. *viceni*.

vig-ēo, *no perf.*, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] *To be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.*: *quidquid est illud, quod vivit, quod viget*, Cic.

vigē-sco, **vigūi**, *no sup.*, *vigescere*, 2. v. n. *inch.* [vig-e-o] *To become lively or vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish or bloom*: *vestrae religiones viguerunt*, Cic.

vigēs-simus, a, um, v. *vicissimus*. **vig-il**, ilis, adj. [vig-e-o] (*Being lively or vigorous*; hence) I. Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Awake, on the watch, alert*: *aliquis*, Hor.: *ales, i. e. the cock*, Ov. — As Subst.: **vigil**, is, *m.* (sc. homo) *A watchman, sentinel*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of things*: *Watchful, wakeful*: *oculi*, Virg. III. Meton.: *Causing one to be wakeful; anxious, active*: *cura*, Ov.

vigil-a-ns, ntis, 1. P. of *vigil(a)-o*. — 2. Pa.: *Watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant*: *vigilantes et boni*, Cic.: (Comp.) *nemo vigilantior*, id.: (Sup.) *dux vigilantissimus*, Val. Max. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilant*.

vigilan-ter, adv. [for *vigilanter*; fr. *vigilans, vigilant-is*] *Watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*: Cic.: (Comp.) *vigilantius*, id.: (Sup.) *vigilantissime*, id.

vigilant-ia, æ, *f.* [fr. id.] I. Prop.: *Wakefulness*, *fig.* II. Fig.: *Watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vigilance*.

vigil-ax, ācis, adj. [vigil-o] I. Prop.: *Prono to watch, wakeful, vigilant*: *canis*, Col. II. Meton.: *Causing one to be watchful, active, etc.*: *cure*, Ov.

vigil-ia, æ, *f.* [id.] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: *A being, or lying, awake; wakefulness, sleeplessness*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. *A keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp; a watching, watch, guard*: Cic. — 2. *A watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils*: Plaut. II. Fig.: *Watchfulness, vigilance*: Cic. III. Meton.: A. A watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night (among the Romans a fourth part of the night): Cic. — B. The watch (i. e. those standing on guard); *watchmen, sentinels*: Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veille, vigie, vigile*.

vigil-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [vigil] I. Neut.: A. Prop.: *Of living beings*: *To watch; to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful*: *nocte*, Cic.: *ad mane*, Hor. B. Fig.: 1. *Of things*: *To be wakeful, watchful, etc.*: *lumina*, Ov. — 2. *To keep watch over anything; to be watchful or vigilant*: *ut vivas, vigila*, Hor. C. Meton.: *To cause wakefulness, to be active, etc.*: *cura*, Cic. II. Act.: *To watch through; to spend in watching; to do or make while watching*: *noctes vigilantur amaræ*, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veiller*.

vig-inti, num. adj. [for *bi-ginti*; fr. *bis-ginti = xovta*] (*Twice ten*; hence) *Twenty*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vingt*. **vigintivir-ātus**, āis, *m.* [viginti-vir-i] *The office of the vigintiviri, the vigintivirale*: Cic.; Tac.

viginti-viri, ōrum, *m.* (*Twenty men*; hence) *A college or board of twenty men*: Cic.

vig-or, ōris, *m.* [vig-e-o] *Liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: Hor.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *rigueur*.

vill-is, e, adj. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *Of small price or value, purchased at a low rate, cheap*: *quicquam*, Plaut.: (Comp.) *frumentum villius*, Cic.: (Sup.) *res villissimæ*, id. — A verbal expression: *Vill, at a low, etc., rate*: Plaut. II. Meton.: A. *Of trifling value, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile*: *Europe*, Hor.: *nihil*, Cic. — As Subst.: **villia**, lum, *n.* *Vile, or common, things*: Hor. — B. *Found in great quantities, abundant, common*: *poma*, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vil*.

vill-itas, ātis, *f.* [vill-is] (*The quality of the villis*; hence) I. Prop.: *Lowness of price, cheapness*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Trifling value of a thing, meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness*: Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *villité* (-eté).

vill-iter, adv. [id.] I. Prop.: *Cheaply*: (Comp.) *venire villius*, Plaut.: (Sup.) *villissime* constat, Pl. II. Meton.: *Meantly, poorly, vilely*: *villiter colere*, App.

vill-a, æ, *f.* dim. [prob. for *vic-la*; fr. *vic-us*] *A country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *villa*.

vill-ic-o, *no perf.* *no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. [vill-ic-us] *To act as, or be, a bailiff, overseer, etc.*: Cic.

vill-ic-us, i, *m.* [vill-a] (*One pertaining to a villa*; hence) *An overseer of a farm or estate; a steward, bailiff*: Cic.; Hor.

vill-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vill-us] I. Prop.: *Of living beings*: *Full of, or abounding in, hair*; *rough, shaggy, hairy*: *pectora*, Virg.: (Sup.) *villiosissimus lepus*, Pl. II. Meton.: *Full of, abounding in, or covered with, a hair-like substance; rough, etc.*: (Comp.) *picea folio villiosior*, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *velu*.

vill-ūla, æ, *f.* dim. [vill-a] *A little country-house, a small villa*: Cic.

vill-um, i, *n.* dim. [for *vin-lum*; fr. *vin-um*] (*A little wine*; hence) *A sup of wine*: Ter.

villus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.] *Of animals*: *Shaggy hair; a tuft of hair*: Cic.

vi-men, inis, *n.* [vi-co] (*That which serves for binding, etc.*; hence) *A plant twig, with, etc.*: Cæs.

vi-mentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.) *An osier, with, etc.*: Tac.

vimin-ālis, e, adj. [vimen, vimin-is] *Of, or belonging to, an osier or osiers*: Pl. — Particular combination: *Viminalis Collis*, *The Viminal (or Osier) Hill*; *one of the seven hills of Rome* (so named from a willow-copse which stood there).

vimin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Made of osiers, of wicker-work*: Cæs.

vin = *visne*; v. volo init.

vin-ācūs, a, um, adj. [vin-um] *Of, or belonging to, a grape or grapes; grape-*: *aculus*, Cic.

vin-ālis, e, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, wine*. — As Subst.: **vinālia**, lum, *n.* (sc. festa) *The Vinalia or Wine-festival, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*.

vin-ārtus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of, or belonging to, wine*; *wine-*: *vas*, Cic. — As Subst.: **vinaria**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. pocula) *Wine-pots, wine-flasks*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vinaire*.

vinca pervinca (also written in one word, *vincapervinca*), æ, *f.* *The vinca pervinca; the plant periwinkle*: Pl.

vinc-ibilis, e, adj. [vinc-o] *That can conquer, i. e. that can be easily gained*: *causa*, Ter.

vinc-ō, **vinxi**, **vinctum**, **vincere**, 4. v. n. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to *vincō*]

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To bind; to bind or wind about*: suras vincire oethurum, Virg. **B. Esp.**: 1. *To encircle, clasp, surround*: annule formosae digitum vincture puellae, Ov.—2. *To fasten, tie, fetter with chains, etc.*: civem, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A. To bind; i. e. secure, firmly attach, etc.**: o one's fidem, Ov.—**B. To encompass, or surround, for the purpose of protection; to defend, secure, protect, etc.**: loca, Cic.—**C. To bind, fetter, tie, confine, restrain, etc.**: 1. Gen.: religione vinctus, Cic.—2. Esp.: Of speech: membra (sc. orationis) numeris vincta, Cic.—**D. To fetter, bind, hold fast, etc.**: me retinent vinctum formosae vincula puellae, Tib.

vi(n)c-o-o, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. and n. [root vic; but etym. dub.] **I. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *To conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish*: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic.—2. *In a law suit: To overcome or vanquish one's opponent*: Ter.—3. *At an auction: To outbid*: Cic.—4. *To master, get the better of*: callidi Vincenti aequora navitae, Hor. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To prevail or obtain the superiority over; to get the better of*: naturam studio, Cic.—2. *Pass.*: To be constrained, compelled, or forced: vincor, ut credam miser, Hor.—3. *To overmatch in some quality; to surpass, exceed, excel*: expectationem, Cic.—4. *To prove triumphantly; to show or demonstrate conclusively*: nec vincet ratio hoc, Hor. **C. Meton.**: *To win, or gain, by conquering; sponsorshipem, Cic.* **II. Neut.**: **A. Prop.**: 1. *To overcome, gain the victory, vanquish, be or prove victorious*: quum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc., Liv.—2. *In a law suit: To overcome, vanquish, gain the cause*: Cic. **B. Fig.**: 1. *To prevail, be superior, have the advantage*: Plaut.—2. *With respect to something disputed: To prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: So, only in the expressions: a. Vicimus, We have prevailed, etc.: Cic.—b. Vincite, vincerent, viceris, Have it your own way, just as you like, an expression of reluctant assent: Caes.; Suet.; Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. vaincre.

vinc-tus, a, um, P. of vino-o.
vinc-ūm (-ium), i, n. [vinc-o] *The binding thing; hence* **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: A band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, fastening, tie: Cic.; Ov. **B. Esp.**: Plur.: The fetters of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered prison: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Of abstract things: A band, fetter: Cic.; Virg.

Vindicēli, -rum, m. *The Vindelici; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (the mod. Augsburg).*

vin-dēm-ia, ae, f. [vin-um; dem-o] **I. Prop.**: A grape-gathering, vintage: Plaut. **II. Meton.**: Grapes, vintage: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vendange.

vindēmīa-tor, ōris, m. [vindēmī(a)-o] A grape gatherer, vintager: Hor. **vindēmī-o, no perf. nor sup., āre,**

1. v. n. [vindēmī-a] *To gather grapes, gather the vintage*: Pl.

vindēmī-ōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] A little vintage; Fig.: Of income: Cic.

vin-dēm-ītor, ōris, m. [vin-um; dem-o] **I. Prop.**: A grape-gatherer; vintager: Sen. **II. Meton.**: A star in the constellation Virgo: Ov.

vinde-x, -icis, comm. gen. [=vin-dec-s; for vindic-s, fr. vindic-o] 1. *One who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, also, a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator*: Cic.; Hor.—2. *An avenger, punisher, revenger*: Cic.

vindicā-tio, ōnis, f. [vindic(a)-o] *An avenging, punishment of an offence*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vendication.

vindic-īae, -ārum, f. [vindic-o] *Lav t. l.*: A claiming or laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties; a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic.; Liv.

vin-dico (ven-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. dub.; acc. to some from 2. ven-us; dico; acc. to others, vis; dico] **I. Prop.**: Legal t. l.: To lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: puellam, Liv. **II. Meton.**: A. To lay claim to as one's own; to make a claim upon; to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate a thing; ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.: [with second Acc. of further definition] Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id.—B. To place a thing in a free condition; to set free; to free, deliver, liberate, save: aliquem a miseris morte, Cic.—C. To avenge, revenge, punish a wrong, etc.; to take vengeance for: necem alicujus, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vendiquer, (mod.) venger.

vindic-ta, ae, f. [vindic-o] 1.: *The liberating thing; hence* a. Prop.: A staff or rod (with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission): a liberating-rod, manumission-staff: Cic.—b. Meton.: A protection, defence: Ov.—2. *The avenging thing; Meton.*: Vengeance, revenge, punishment: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vindicta.

vinēa, ae, v. vineus.
vin-ētum, i, n. [vin-ea] *A thing provided with vineae; hence* A plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic.—Prov.: Vineta sua cadere, i. e. to be severe against one's self: Hor.

vin-ēus, a, um, adj. [vin-um] *Of, or belonging to, wine: latex, i. e. wine, Sol.*—As Subst.: vinea, ae, f.: 1. (sc. terra)—A vineyard, a plantation of vines: Cic.—2. (sc. arbor) A vine.—3. (sc. porticus) Milit. t. l.: A vinea; i. e. penthouse, or manlet, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vigne.

vin-ītor, ōris, m. [id.] A vine-dresser: Cic.; Virg.

vinolēt-ia, ae, f. [vinolent-us] *Wine-bibbing, intoxication*: Cic

vin-ōlentus, a, um, adj. [vin-um] *(Full of vinum; hence)* 1. Drunk, intoxicated: Cic.—2. Strongly mixed with wine: medicamina, Cic.

vin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *(Full of vinum; hence)* Drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.: (Comp.) vinosior etas, Ov.: (Sup.) vinosissima lena, Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. vineux.

vinum, i, n. = Fotvos. **I. Prop.**: Wine: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: Grapes: Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. vin.

vi-o, no perf. nor sup., āre, 1. v. n. [vi-a] *To go, travel*: Quint.

vi-ōla, ae, f. dim. [vi-or] **I. Prop.**: The violet; also, the stock-gillyflower, or wall-flower: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: A violet colour, violet: Hor.

vi-ōlā-bilis, ae, adj. [viol(a)-o] *That may be injured or violated, violable*: non violabile nomen, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. violable.

vi-ōlār-um, ū, n. [viol-a] *A thing pertaining to violes; hence* A bed or bank of violets: Virg.

vi-ōlā-tio, ōnis, f. [viol(a)-o] *An injury, profanation, violation*: Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. violation.

vi-ōlā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *An injurer, profaner, violator*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. violateur.

vi-ōlentis, entis, adj. [vi-s] *(Full of vi; hence)* Impetuously, vehemently, furious, violent: Anfidus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. violent.

vi-ōlent-er, adverb. [for violent-ter; fr. violens, violent-is] *Impetuously, vehemently, violently*: solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv.: (Sup.) violentius, Suet.: (Sup.) violentissime, Col.

vi-ōlent-ia, ae, f. [fr. id.] *(The quality of the violents; hence) Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity*: Lucr.; Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. violence.

vi-ōlentus, a, um, adj. [vi-s] *(Full of vi; hence)* Abounding in force; forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: aliquis, Tac.: (Comp.) violentior Eurys, Virg.: (Sup.) violentissime tempestates, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. violent.

vi-ōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] *To treat with violence; to injure, dishonour, profane, violate*: parentes, Cic.: Inducias per scelus, Caes. ¶ Hence, Fr. violer.

vi-pēr-a, ae, f. [prob. for viv-par-a; fr. viv-us; par-io] *The one bringing forth living young; hence* **I. Prop.**: A viper: Pl. **II. Meton.**: Adder, snake, serpent: Virg. **III. Fig.**: As a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Viper, serpent: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. vipère.

vi-pēr-ēus, a, um, adj. [viper-a] **I. Prop.**: Of a viper, serpent, or snake: dentes, Ov. **II. Meton.**: Poisonous: anima, Virg.

vi-pēr-inus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of a viper, serpent, or snake*: nodus, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vipérin.

Vipsānūs, ū, m. *Vipsanius; a Roman name.*

vir, viri, m. [akin to Sanscrit vira,

"heros"] I. Prop. A. Gen.: A male person, a man: Lucr.: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. A man as belonging to one particular woman; a husband: Plaut.; Suet.—2. A man as opposed to a boy: Ov.—3. A man; a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: Cic.—4. Milit. l.t.: a. Like our Man, for soldier: Liv.—b. A foot-soldier: Liv. II. Meton.: A. Manhood, virility: Cat.—B. Of animals: A mate, etc.: Virg.

vir-āgo, Inis, f. [akin to vir] A manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden; a female warrior, heroine, virago: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. virago.

Virgilius, il, m. Virgilius: 1. A surname of Hippolytus.—2. The surname of a son of Hippolytus.

vir-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: To be green or verdant: fronde virere novā, Virg. II. Fig.: To be fresh, vigorous, or lively; to flourish, bloom: ingenium virebat integrus sensus, Liv.

vires, lum, v. vis.

virē-sco, no perf. nor sup., scōre, 3. v. n. inch. [I. vire-o] I. Prop.: To grow, or become, green or verdant: Injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg. II. Fig.: To be vigorous or fresh; to flourish, etc.: Claud.

vir-ē-tum, i, n. [I. vire-o] (The green thing; hence) A place overgrown with grass; a green or verdant spot; a turf, sod, greensward, etc.: Virg.

virga, æ, f. [etym. dub.; usually referred to vireo; but acc. to some akin to Sanscrit root VRIDH or VRIH, crescere] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A slender branch; a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Virg. B. Esp.: 1. A graft, scion, set: Ov.—2. a. A rod, switch for flogging: Juv.—b. Of the small rod in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic.—Hence, c. For fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov.—3. A wand, a staff, as a support: Liv.—4. A magic wand: Virg. II. Meton.: A coloured stripe in a garment: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. verge, verge.

virg-ā-tus, a, um, adj. [virg-a] (Provided with virgæ; hence) 1. Made of twigs: calathisci, Cat.—2. Striped: sagulle, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vergé.

virg-ē-tum, i, n. [id.] (A thing provided with virgæ; hence) A thicket of rods or underwood: Cic.

virg-ē-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Of rods or twigs; of brush-wood: spællæx, Virg.

Virgilius (Ver-). Virgilius or Vergilius; a Roman name; esp. P. Virgilius Maro, the celebrated Roman poet.

virgin-ā-lis, æ, adj. [virgo, virgin-is] Of, or belonging to, a maiden, or virgin: maidenly, virgin-: vestitus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. virginal.

virgin-ē-us, a, um, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, a maiden or virgin; maidenly, virgin-: rubor, Virg.

virgin-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The condition of the virgo; hence) Virginity: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. virginité.

Virginus, il, m., -a, æ, f. Virginis, u, f. [virginia; Roman names. vir-go, Inis, f. [vir-co] (The blooming one; hence) 1. a. Prop.: A maid, maiden, virgin: Cic.; Ov.—b. Meton.: (a) The statue of a virgin: Liv.—(b) The constellation Virgo in the zodiac: Cic.—(c) Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called from a young girl having discovered its source): Ov.—2. A young woman, a girl: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vierge.

virg-ū-la, æ, f. dim. [virg-a] I. Gen.: A little twig, a small rod, a wand: Nep. II. Esp.: A. The rod, or wand, carried by an ambassador: Cic.—B. A rod (used in divination). ¶ Hence, Fr. virgule.

virgul-tum, i, n. [virgul-a] (A thing furnished with virgula; hence) A bush, thicket, shrubbery: Cic.; Virg.

virgum-cū-la, æ, f. dim. [for virgin-cula; fr. virgo, virgin-is] A little maid, young girl: Juv.

Viriatūs (-āthus), i, m. Viriatūs or Viriathus; a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans.

virid-ā-riūm (virid-), il, n. [viridi-a] (A thing pertaining to viridia; hence) A plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: Cic.

vir-id-is, æ, adj. [vir-eo] I. Prop.: Green of every shade: ripa, Cic. (Comp.) viridiores herbæ, Pl.—As Subst.: viridia, lum, n. Green plants, herbs, or trees: Sen. Pl. II. Meton.: Green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous: senectus, Virg. (with Gen.) (Sup.) viridissimus iræ, Sil. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) verd, (mod.) vert.

virid-itas, ātis, f. [virid-is] (The quality of the viridis; hence) 1. Green colour, greenness, verdure, viridity: Cic.—2. Freshness, briskness, vigour: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. viridité.

virid-o, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: To make green, cause to grow green: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, Ov. II. Neut.: To grow green; to be green or verdant (prps. only in Part. Pres.): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg.

Viridomārus (Virdom-, Virdum-), i, m. Viridomarus, Virdomarus, or Virdumarus: 1. A chief of the Ædui.—2. A chief of the Insubres.

vir-il-is, æ, adj. [vir] (Of, or belonging to, a vir; hence) I. Prop.: A. In respect of sex: Male, masculine: stirps fratris, Liv.—B. In respect of age: Manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood: ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, the parts of full-grown men: Hor. II. Fig.: A. Of quality: Manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: animus, Hor.—B. (only in combination virilis portio or pars) (Of a person, a person's, personal, one's own, etc.: Cic.; Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. viril.

viril-itas, ātis, f. [viril-is] (The state or quality of the virilis; hence) 1. The age of manhood: Pl.—2. Man-

liness, manly vigour: Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. virilité.

viril-iter, adv. [id.] Manfully, firmly, courageously. Cic.: (Comp.) virilius, Sen.

vir-itim, adv. [vir] I. Prop.: Man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually: Cic. II. Meton.: Each by itself, singly, separately, individually: Hor.; Tac.

vir-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vir-us] (Full of virus; hence) Having a bad odour; stinking, fetid: castoreo, Virg.

vir-tus, ātis, f. [vir] (The quality of the vir; hence) I. Gen.: A. Prop.: Manliness, manhood (i.e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man); strength, vigour; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, etc.: Cic. B. Meton.: Of animals or things: Goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: Cic., Quint. II. Esp.: A.: 1. Prop.: Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue: Cic.—2. Meton.: Personified: Virtue; as a deity: Cic.—B.: 1. Prop.: Military talents, courage, valour, bravery, gallantry, etc.: Cæs.; Hor.—2. Meton.: Personified: Valour, bravery: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vertu.

vir-us, i, n. [akin to Gr. iōs] I. Prop.: A. Gen.: A slimy liquid, slime: Virg. B. Esp.: A poisonous liquid; poison, virus: Virg. II. Fig.: Of abstract things: Poison: Cic. III. Meton.: A. An offensive odour, stench: Lucr.—B. A sharp, saline taste or flavour: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. virus.

vis, vis-Plur., vires, lum (colliat. form of the Nom. and Acc. Plur., vis, Lucr.—Gen. Sing., vis, Tac.; Dat. Sing., vi, Hirt.), f. = fis. I. Prop.: A. Gen.: Strength, physical or mental: force, vigour, power, energy, virtue: Cic.; Ov. B. Esp.: 1. Hostile strength, force, violence: Cæs.; Cic.—2. Of immoral force or violence: Cic.; Ov. II. Meton.: A. Quantity, number, abundance: Cic.—B. Plur.: Military forces, troops: Liv. III. Fig.: Of abstract things: A. Strength, power, vigour: Cic.—B. Force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence: Cic.

visc-ā-tus, a, um, adj. [visc-um] (Provided, or furnished, with viscum; hence) Smeared with birdlime: neo vulncrem viscatā fallite virgā, Ov.

visc-er-ā-tio, ōnis, f. [viscus, viscer-is] A (public) distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.

viscum, i, n. [digammated and transposed from iōs] I. Prop.: The mistletoe: Virg. II. Meton.: Birdlime (made from the mistletoe): Cic.

viscus, ātis (mostly plur.), n. [etym. dub.] (The inner part or interior of the body; hence) 1: A. Prop.: The inwards, viscera (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.): Cels.; Ov.—B. Meton.: The flesh, as being beneath the skin.—c. Fig.: Like our bowels, for the inward, interior or inmost part:

Cic.; Ov.—2. a. Prop.: *The uterus*: Quint.—b. Meton.: *The fruit of the womb; offspring, child*: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viscère*.

vis-ō, ōnis, f. [for vid-sio; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *The act or sense of seeing; sight, vision*: App. II. Fig.: *An idea, notion*: Cic. III. Meton.: *A thing seen; an appearance, apparition; a vision*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vision*.

vis-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. in-ens. [vis-o] I. Prop.: *To see; to visit*: *to go to see, to visit anyone*: quum visitasset hominem, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visiter*.

vi-so, si, sum, sēre, s. v. in-ens. a. and n. [for vid-so; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *To look at attentively; to view, behold, survey*: A. Act.: agros, Liv.—B. Neut.: visendi causā venire, Cic. II. Meton.: *A. To go or come in order to look at; to see to, look after*: I. Act.: sedem Minervae, Plaut.—2. Neut.: visam, si domi est, Ter.—B. To go to see, to visit: I. Of persons, esp. sick persons (i. e. to see how they are): ut et viderem et ut viserem et cōnarem etiam, Cic.—2. Pass.: Of places: propter quem Theophasie visuntur, is visus, Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *viser*.

vi-sor, ōris, m. [for vid-sor; fr. id.] (One who sees; hence) *A scout, spy, etc.*: Tac.

vi-sum, i, n. [for vid-sum; fr. id.] (That which is seen; hence) I. Gen.: *A sight, appearance, vision*: Cic.; Ov. II. Esp.: *An impression made by some external object upon the senses; an image*: Cic.

Visurgis, is, m. *The Visurgis; a river of Germany (now the Weser)*.

vi-sus (for vid-sus), a, um, P. of vid-eo.

2. vi-sus, ūs, m. [for vid-sus; fr. vid-eo] I. Prop.: *A seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*: Lucr. II. Meton.: *A thing seen; a sight, appearance; an apparition, a vision*: Liv.; Ov. III. Fig.: *Seeing, appearance, probability*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *visée, vue*.

vi-ta, ē (Gen. Sing. vital, Lucr.), f. [for viv-ta; fr. viv-o] (That which is lived; hence) I. Prop.: *Life*: Cic. II. Fig.: *Of a beloved object: Life*: Plaut.; Cic. III. Meton.: *A living, support, subsistence*: Plaut.—B. *A way or mode of life*: Cic.—C. *For The living, i. e. mankind, the world*: Tib.—D. *A course of life, career*: Nep.—E. *A spirit, shade in the infernal regions*: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vie*.

vitā-bilis, ē, adj. [vit(a)-o] *That may or ought to be shunned*: Ov.

vitā-bundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Shunning, avoiding, evading; suspensive* et vitabundi, Tac.: (with Acc.) vitabundus castra, Liv.

vit-ālis, ē, adj. [vit-a] *Of, or belonging to life; vital*: caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, vital power, Cic.—As Subst.: **vitalia**, ium, n. (sc. membra) *The vital parts, vitals*: Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vital*.

vitāl-iter, adv. [vital-is] *Vitally*: Lucr.

vitā-tio, ōnis, f. [vit(a)-o] *A shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: Cic.

Vitella, ē, f. *Vitellia; a town of the Æqui (now Civitella)*.

Vitellius, ii, m. *Vitellius; a Roman name; esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor*—Hence, **Vitelli-us** (ānus), a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Vitellius; Vitellian*.

vitel-lus, i, m. dim. [for vitul-lus; fr. vitul-us] I. Prop.: *A little calf*: Fig.: as a term of endearment: Plaut. II. Meton.: *The yolk of an egg*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *veau*.

vit-ēus, a, um, adj. [vit-is] *Of, or belonging to, the vine*: Virg.

vit-icūla, ē, f. dim. [id.] I. Prop.: *A little vine*: Cic. II. Meton.: *A tendril*: Pl.

vit-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [vit-is; (i); fer-o] *Vine-yielding or producing*: colles, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitifère*.

vit-i-gēn-us, a, um, adj. [vit-is; (i); gen-o = gigno] *Vine-born, produced from the vine, vine-; liquor*, Lucr.

vit-i-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [vitium] I. Gen.: *To make faulty; to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: dira lues quondam Latias vitaverat auras, Ov. II. Esp.: *To violate, debase, etc.*: Ter. ¶ Hence, Fr. *ricier*.

vitios-ē, adv. [vitios-us] *Faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*: Cic.: (Sup.) vitiosissime, Col.

vitios-itas, ātis, f. [id.] (The quality of the vitiosus; hence) *Faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice*: Cic.

vit-i-ōsus, a, am, adj. [vitium] (Full of vitium; hence) I. Prop.: *Full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.*: nux, Plaut. II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *Faulty, bad, etc.* (Sup.) vitiosissimus orator, Cic. B. Esp.: *Morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*: (Comp.) progenies vitiosior, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vicieux*.

vit-is, is, f. [prob. vi-eo] (A binding, or winding, about; Concr.: *That which binds, or winds, about*; hence) I. Prop.: *A vine, grape-vine*: Cic.; Virg. II. Meton.: A. *A vine-branch*: Ov.—B. *A centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch*: Pl.—Hence, also, to signify, C. *The office of a centurion, centurionship*: Juv.

vi-tā-tor, ōris, m. [vit-is; (i); ās, root of se-ro] *A vine-planter*: Virg.

vitium, i, n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *A fault, defect, imperfection*: Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: *Of abstract things*: A. Gen.: *A fault, defect, blemish*: Cic. B. Esp.: 1. a. *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice*: Cic.; Hor.—b. *A violation, debauching, etc.*: Ter.—c. Relig. t. t.: *A defect in the auspices or auguries*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vice*.

vit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [etym. dub.] *To shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade*: I. Prop.: tela, Cæs. II. Fig.: A. Act.: vitā scita, Cic.—B. Neut.: tangere vitā scripta, Hor.

vit-r-ēus (-i-us), a, um, adj. [vitrum] I. Prop.: *Of glass, glass-, vitreous*: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, i. e. by the glass chessmen of your

adversary, Ov. II. Meton.: *In colour or transparency: Like glass, glassy; clear, bright, shining, transparent*: unda, Virg. III. Fig.: *Bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent*: fuma, Hor. **vitricus**, i, m. [etym. dub.] *A stepfather*: Cic.; Ov.

1. **vi-trum**, i, n. [for vid-trum; fr. vid-eo] (That which brings about the seeing an object; hence) *Glass*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vitre, verre*.

2. **vitrum**, i, n. *Woode, a plant used for dyeing blue*: Cæs.

vi-ta, ē, f. [prob. vi-eo] (The binding thing; hence) I. Gen.: *A band, fillet, chaplet, garland, etc.*: Virg. II. Esp.: Relig. t. t.: *A head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: Ov.

vitt-ātus, a, um, adj. [vitt-a] *Provided or furnished with a fillet or chaplet; bound with a fillet or chaplet*: Ov.

vittul-a, ē, f. [akin to vitul-us] *A cow-calf*: Virg.

vitul-inus, a, um, adj. [fr. id.] *Of a calf; caruncula, a piece of veal*, Cic.—As Subst.: **vitulina**, ōrum, n. (sc. opsonia) *Veal*: Nep.

vitul-us, i, m = *Fitalός*. I. Prop.: *Of horned cattle: A calf, bull-calf*: Cic.; Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Of horses: A foal*: Virg.—B. *Vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus: A sea-calf, a seal*: Juv.

vitupērā-bilis, ē, adj. [i. vituper(a)-o] *Blameworthy, blameable, censurable*: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vituperable*.

vitupērā-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] I. Prop.: *A blaming, censuring*: Cic. II. Meton.: *Blame, censure, vituperation*: Cic.

vitupērā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] *A blamer, censurer, vituperator*: Cic.

vitū-pēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [usually considered to be for vit-i-par-o; fr. vit-i-um; i. par-o] I. (Prop.): *To prepare or get ready a blemish, etc., for a thing; i. e. to find fault with, accuse, etc., of a fault; Meton.) To inflict censure upon; to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate*: aliquem, Cic.: studium, Auct. Her. II. Relig. t. t.: (Prop.): *To prepare or get ready a defect in the auspices or auguries*; Meton.): *To render defective, to spoil an omen*: cui omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vituperer*.

viv-ārium, ii, n. [viv-um] (A thing belonging to a vivum; hence) 1. a. Prop.: *A park, warren, preserve*. Pl.—b. Fig.: *A preserve or place of safe keeping*: Hor.—2. *A pond, stew, preserve for fish*: Juv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivier*.

viv-ātus, a, um, adj. [id.] (Provided with the vivum; hence) *Animated, lively, vivid*: Lucr.

viv-āx, ācis, adj. [viv-o] I. Prop.: *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phoenix, Ov.: (Comp.) vivacior heres, Hor. II. Meton.: A. *Of things: Lasting long, enduring, durable*: cespes, Ov.—B. *Lively, vigorous, vivacious*: (Sup.) vivacissimus cursus, Gell. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivece*.

viv-esco (-isco), vixi, no sup.,

vivoscra, 3. v. n. *inch.* [viv-o] I. Prop.: To become alive, get life: Pl. II. Meton.: To grow lively, strong, or vigorous: ignis, Lucr.

viv-*idus*, a, um, adj. [id.] I. Prop.: Containing life, living, animated: tellus, Lucr. II. Meton.: Full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid: dextra bello, Virg.: (Comp.) vividius merum, Mart. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivide*.

viv-*-radix*, icis, f. [viv-us; (i); radix] A set or cutting having a root; a layer, quickset: Cic.

viv-o, vixi, victum, vivere (Pluperf. Subj. synop., vixit for vixisset, Virg.), 3. v. n. [akin to Sanscrit root *√iv*, to live; whence Gr. *βίωω*] I. Prop.:

A. Gen.: To live, be alive, have life: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: (with cognate Acc.) vitam, Plaut.: (Pass. with subject of equivalent meaning) tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. B. Esp.: To live well, live at ease, enjoy life: Cic.; Hor.—Particula phrase used in bidding farewell: Vive valeque, Hor. II. Fig.: Like our To live, for to last, endure, remain: nomen victurum, Ov.

III. Meton.: A. To live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life; to sustain or maintain one's self: plosibus atque ovīs avium vivere, Cæs.—B. To live, i. e. to pass one's life, reside, dwell, be in any place, employment, or manner: valde familiariter cum aliquo, Cic.: non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic.—Prov.: Secum vivere, To live with one's self, i. e. to live for one's self, care only for one's self: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vivre*.

viv-us, a, um, adj. [viv-o] I. Prop.: Alive, living, that has life: quorum (sc. simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Cæs.: cespes, Ov.: argentum, quicksilver, mercury, Pl.: vultus, i. e. alive with expression, or, as we say, speaking, Virg.—As Subst.: vivum, i. n. (That which is alive; hence) A. Of a human nail: The quick; prps. only in the phrase Ad vivum rescare, to cut to the quick: Cic.—B. Of money: The capital or principal; prps. only in the phrases, De vivo detrahre or rescare aliquid, To give or take away from the capital: Cic. II. Meton.: Lively, ardent: animus, Pl. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vive*.

vix, adv. [prps. for vix-g; fr. *vix*, root of vix-o] (With effort; hence) I. Prop.: With difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: Cic. II. Meton.: Of time: Hardly, scarcely: Cic.; Virg.—Particular combination: Vix dum (also written as one word), Hardly then, scarcely yet: Cic.; Liv.

vixdum, v. vix.

vixet, v. vivo init.

vōcā-bŭlum, i, n. [voc(a)-o] (That which serves for the calling; hence) An appellation, designation, name of anything: Cic.; Hor.

vōc-ālis, e, adj. [voc-is] (Belonging to the voice; hence) That utters a voice; sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal: nympha (sc.

[Echo], Ov.: (Comp.) vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen.—As Subst.: vocalis, is, f. (sc. litera) A vowel: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocal*; also (subst.) *voyelle*.

vōcā-men, inis, n. [voc(a)-o] (That which denominates; hence) An appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

Vōcātes, ium, n. The Vocates; a people of Gallia Aquitania.

vōcā-tŭo, ōnis, f. [voc(a)-o] A bidding or invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vocation*.

vōcā-tor, ōris, m. [id.] A bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

1. vōcā-tus, a, um, P. of voc(a)-o.

2. vōcā-tus, ūs, m. [voc(a)-o] 1. A calling, summoning: Cic.—2. An invoking, invocation: Virg.—3. An invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

vōciferā-tŭo, ōnis, f. [vocifer(a)-o] A loud calling, clamour, outcry, vociferation: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferation*.

vōc-ī-fēr-or, ātus sum, āri, i. v. dep. n. and a. [voc, voc-is; (i); fer-o] (To lift up the voice; hence) I. Neut.:

To cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, bawl, vociferare: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: vociferari palam, Cic.—B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: araque ... vociferantur, i. e. resound, Lucr.

II. Act.: To cry out something; to call out something aloud; to cry out, call out, exclaim, call aloud that something is: A. Prop.: Of living subjects: talia, Virg. B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: nam simul ac tua cepit vociferari Naturam ratio rerum, Lucr. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vociferer*.

vōc-ī-to, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. intens. a. and n. [voc-o] I. Act.: To be wont to call; to call, name: (with second Acc. of further definition) nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. II. Neut.: To call loudly, call out: clamor vocitantum, Tac. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *vociter*.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [akin to Sans. root *VACH*, to speak, whence also Gr. *ἐν* in *ἐν-ος*, *ἐν-ειν*]

I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To call: 1. Act.: aliquem, Cæs.; Hor.—2. Neut.: quis vocat? Plaut. B. Esp.: 1. a. To call together, summon an assembly, to an assembly, etc.: concilium, Virg.—b. To call together, call for, i. e. to demand or require the presence of, etc.: hominum multitudinem, Cæs.—2. To call out aloud, proclaim, announce: cornix plenā pluviam vocat improba voce, Virg.—3. To invoke, call upon, a deity, or as a deity: Hecaten, Virg.—4. To call for or ask by prayer; to pray for: votis imbre, Virg.—5. To cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: Cic.—6. To bid, invite one as a guest, to dinner, etc.: Cic.; Ter.—7. To invite, summon, call, etc., to anything: a. Act.: quam in spem me vocas? Cic.—b. Neut.: lenis creptans vocat Auster in altum, Virg.—8. To call by name, to name, denominate: Cic.: regem illum unum vocamus, Cic.—9. To call (a dying dear person) by name: seu vivere credant. Sive

extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos, Virg. II. Meton.: To call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: nec vero criminibus falsis in odium aut invidiam quemquam vocabit, Cic.

Vōcōnti, ōrum, m. The Vocontii; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

vōc-ŭla, æ, f. dim. [voc, voc-is] I. Prop.: A small or feeble voice: Cic. II. Meton. A soft note or tone: Cic.—B. A little word, particle: Cic.

vōla-nas, ntis, P. of 2. vol(a)-o.—As Subst.: fem. (sc. bestia) A flying or winged creature: Virg.

Vōlāterre, ārum, f. Volaterræ; a town of Etruria (now Volterra).

Hence, Vōlāterr-ānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Volaterræ; Volaterran.—As Subst.: Volaterrani, ōrum, m. (sc. dives) The Volaterrans.

vōlāt-icus, a, um, adj. [volat-us] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged: homines, Plaut. II. Meton.: Fleeting, volatile, inconstant: Academia, Cic.

vōlā-tilis, e, adj. [vol(a)-o] I. Prop.: Of, or belonging to, flying; flying, winged: bestia, Cic. II. Meton.: A. Swift, rapid: ferrum, Virg.—B. Fleeting, transitory: aetas, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volatil*.

vōlā-tus, ūs, m. [id.] I. Prop.: A flying, flight: Cic.; Cat. II. Meton.: Rapidity, swiftness, etc.: Cland.

Volcæ, ārum, m. The Volcæ; a numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis.

Volcānus, i, v. Vulcanus.

vōlmea pira. A kind of large pear, warden-pear: Virg.

vōl-ens, entis: 1. P. of 1. vol-o.—2. Pa.: a. Willing, voluntary, eager, ready: Ov.—b. Favourable, well inclined: Sall.—As Subst.: vōlentia, ium, n. Favourable, pleasant, or agreeable things: Tac.

volgo and volgus, v. vulg.

vōlita-nas, ntis, P. of volit(a)-o.—As Subst.: A winged insect: Virg.

vōl-ito, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. intens. 2. vol-o] I. Prop.: To fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter: propter humum volitat (sc. avis), Ov. II. Meton.: A. With Personal subjects: To fly, hasten, or hover about: in foro, Cic.: circum litora, Virg.—B. With things as subjects: To hover, fly, flutter, float about: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Virg. III. Fig.: A. To fly, fly about, fly to and fro: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.—B. To flutter about: si nostri animi ... volitare cupiant vacui curā ac labore, Cic.—C. To fly upwards; to soar, aspire, etc.: homo volitans gloriæ cupiditate, Cic.—D. To fly into a passion, etc.: neo volitabo in hoc insolentius, Cic.

vōlnus, vōlnōro, etc., v. vuln.

1. vōl-o, vōlŭi, velle (contr. vin' for visne, Plant.), v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root *√vri* to choose, select; Gr. *βούλομαι*, *βούλωμαι*] I. Gen.: To will, be willing; to wish, desire, have a mind, be disposed; to intend, purpose:

A. With Personal subjects: *cupio omaia, quae vis, Hor.*: *tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas, Cic.*—**B.** With things as subjects: *cadentque vocabula, si voleyus, Hor.*—Particular phrases: 1. *Velle aliquem, or aliquem aliquid, To want one, to wish to speak to, have something to say to one:* Cic.; Cæs.—2. *Velle alicui bene or male, To wish one well or ill:* Plant.—3. *Velle (aliquid) alicuius causâ, To wish or desire something good in one's behalf:* Cic. II. Esp.: **A.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To will, determine, ordain:* majores nostri insui parricidas voluerunt in culeum vivos, Cic.—**B.** *To suppose, be of opinion:* to think, say, maintain: quod minime illi volunt, Cic.—**C.** *To mean, signify (only in interrogations):* quid ergo illa sibi statuat equestres inauratæ volunt? Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vouloir*.

2. vól-o, avi, átum, áre, l. v. n. [etym. dub.] I. Prop.: *To fly:* ut apes... per flores et thyma summa volant, Ov.: columbæ Ipsa sub ora viri oculo venere volantes, Virg. II. Meton.: *To fly, i. e. to move swiftly like one flying:* to fleet, speed, hasten along: *litera Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *voler*.

Vologēsēs, i; -es, is, m. *Vologesus or Vologeses; a king of Parthia.* **vól-ones, um, m.** [l. vol-o] *(The willing ones; hence) Volunteers:* Liv. **Volscens, tis, m.** *Volscens; an officer of the Latins.*

Volsci, drum, m. *The Volsci or Volscians; the most considerable people of Latium.*—Hence, **Volsc-us, a, um, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, the Volsci;* Volscian.

Volsinî (Vul-), drum, m. *Volsinii or Vulsinii; a town of Etruria (now Bolsena).*—Hence, **Volsinî-ensis, e, adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Volsinî;* Volsinian.—As Subst.: **Volsinîenses, lum, m.** (sc. cives) *The Volsinians.*

Voltumna, æ, f. *Voltumna; the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.*

vól-v-bilis, e, adj. [for volv-bilis; fr. volv-o] 1. *That is turned, or rolled, round:* *buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.*—2. *In reflexive force:* **A.** Prop.: *That turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, re-rolling:* *coelum, Cic.*—**B.** Fig.: (a) *Of speech or a speaker:* *Rapid, fluent, voluble;* Cic.—(b) *Changeable, mutable.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) *volable, (mod.) voluble.*

vól-v-bilitas, atis, f. [volabil-is] *(The quality or condition of the volubil-is; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: A rapid whirling motion:* Cic.—**B.** Meton.: *Roundness, round form:* Ov.—2. *Of speech:* *Rapidity, fluency, volubility:* Cic.—3. *Changeableness, mutability:* Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volubilité*.

vól-v-bilit-er, adv. [id.] *Rapidly, fluently, volubly:* Cic.

vól-v-er, ūcris, ūcre, adj. [2. vol-o] *Made or formed for flying;*

hence) **I. Prop.: Flying, winged:** *bestiæ, Cic.*—As Subst.: **volucris, is** (sc. avis), *f. and (prps. only once) m.* *A bird:* Ov.; Virg.; Cic. II. Meton.: *Of anything that moves rapidly:* *Flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid:* *exhalat nebulam fumosque volucres, Virg.* III. Fig.: **A.** *Fleet, swift, rapid:* *maledictum, Cic.*—**B.** *Passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* *dies, Hor.*

volucris, is, v. volucer.

vól-v-men, inis, n. [for volv-men; fr. volv-o] *(The thing rolled; hence) 1.: a. Prop.: A roll of writing:* a roll, book, volume: Cic.—**B.** Meton.: (a) *A part or book of a work.*—(b) *A revolution, or turning round, effected by some external power:* Ov.—**C.** Fig.: *Of abstract things:* *Revolution, alteration, change:* Pl.—2. *Of a snake:* *A roll, fold:* Virg.—3. *Of smoke:* *A wreath:* Ov.—4. *Of a limb:* *A joint:* Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volme*.

Voluminus, ū, m.; -a, æ, f. *Voluminus and Volumina; Roman names.*

vól-v-arius, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. voluntat-arius; fr. voluntas, voluntat-is] *(Of, or belonging to, voluntas; hence) Willing, of his or its own free-will; voluntary:* *milites, volunteers, Cæs.*—*mors, Cic.*—As Subst.: **voluntarii, drum, m.** (sc. milites) *Volunteers:* Cæs. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volontaire*.

vól-v-tas, atis, f. [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is] *(The quality of the volens; hence) 1.: a. Gen.: Will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination:* Cic.—**B.** Esp.: (a) *Goodwill, favour, affection:* Cic.; Cæs.—(b) *The last desire or wish (of a dying person respecting his property); a last will or testament:* Cic.—2. *Of speech:* *Meaning, sense, signification, import:* Quint. ¶ Hence, Fr. *volonté*.

vól-vp (apocopated for volupis), *ŭpe, adj.* [akin to ἐλπ-ωμα] *(Wished, desired; hence) Agreeable, delightful, satisfactory, pleasant:* Plant.

vól-vp-arius, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. voluptat-arius; fr. voluptas, voluptat-is] **I. Gen.: Of, or belonging to, pleasure or enjoyment; pleasant, agreeable, delightful: *animi elatio voluptaria, Cic.*—*possessions voluptariæ, id.* II. Esp.: *Devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* *Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, Cic.* ¶ Hence (acc. to late Latin form, voluptuarius), *Fr. voluptuaire*.**

vól-vp-tas, atis, f. [volup] *(The quality of the volup; hence) I. Prop.: Satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, whether of mind or body:* Cic.—Particular phrase: *A voluptatibus, Master of the revels (an officer in the imperial household):* Suet. II. Fig.: *Of persons, as a term of endearment:* *Joy, charmer:* Virg. III. Meton.: *A. Personified:* *Voluptas or Pleasure:* as a deity: Cic.—**B.** Plur.: *Sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people.* ¶ Hence, Fr. *volupté*.

Vól-v-ŭs, ū, m. *Volusius; an old*

poet, who, like Ennius, wrote the Annals of Rome in verse.

vól-v-ta-brum, i, n. [volut(a)-o] *(The thing serving for rolling in, hence) A wallowing-place for swine, a slough:* Virg.

vól-v-ta-bundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *Rolling or wallowing about:* Cic.

vól-v-ta-tio, ōnis, f. [id.] *A rolling about, wallowing:* Cic.; Pl.

vól-v-tu, avi, átum, áre, l. v. m. a. and n. [for volv-tu; fr. volv-o] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: *e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, i. e. form by rolling, Pl.* **B. Esp.: With Personal pron.; also Neut. or Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self about; to roll:* *Anct. Her.; Cic.; Virg.; Pl.* II. Fig.: **A. Gen.: To roll, roll about, spread, etc.: vocem per atria, Virg.** **B. Esp.: 1. Pass. in reflexive force: *To roll one's self, wallow, etc.: in omni genere et scelum et flagitiorum, Cic.*—2. *To turn over or revolve in the mind; to consider, weigh, ponder:* *aliquid animo, Cic.* ¶ Hence, Fr. (se) *vauter*; also, *voller*.******

vól-v-tus (for volv-tus), *a, um, P. of volv-o.*

volva- (vulv-), æ, f. [volv-o] **I. Gen.: (That which is rolled or turned round anything; hence) A wrapper, covering, integument:** Pl. II. Esp.: **A. The womb, matrix of women or female animals:** Var.; Cels.; Juv.—**B. A sow's matrix** (as a favourite dish): Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. *culve*.

vól-v-o, volvi, vól-vitum, volvère (Inf. Pass., volvier, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* [akin to Gr. ἑλν-ω] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.: To roll, turn about, turn round any object; volvendū sunt libri, i. e. are to be opened, Cic.: saxa sub undis, Lucr.** **B. Esp.: Pass. in reflexive force, or simply volvere: *To turn or roll itself round about; to turn or roll along:* Cic.; Virg. II. Fig.: **A. Gen.: To roll, roll along, etc.: Act.: iras in pectore, Liv.** **B. Esp.: 1.: a. Act.: Of speech, etc.: To roll off or onwards: *sententias verbis, Cic.*—**b. Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.: Of time: *To roll along or onwards:* Virg.—2. *To turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider:* *sortem sub pectore, Virg.*******

vóm-er (-is, Virg.), eris, m. [etym. dub.] *A ploughshare:* Cic.; Virg.

vóm-ica, æ, f. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.: A sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour: Cic.; Juv. II. Fig.: *An evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse:* Liv. ¶ Hence, Fr. *vomique*.**

vóm-ŭtio, ōnis, f. [vom-o] *A spewing, vomiting:* Cic.

vóm-ŭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *A throwing up, vomiting:* Plant.

vóm-o, ū, ūtum, ūre, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to Sanscrit root *vam*, to vomit; whence, too, Gr. ἑλν-ω] **I. Nent.: A Prop.: To puke, spew, throw up, vomit, quum vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, Cic. (Impers. Pass.) ab horâ**

tertia bibebatur, indebatur, vomebatur, id. **B. Meton.**: Of a river: To pour forth, empty itself: Pl. **II. Act.**: **A. Prop.**: To throw up or discharge by vomiting; to vomit up or forth: sanguinem, Pl. **B. Meton.**: To vomit forth, i.e. to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge: domus alta Mane salutantum totis vomit ædibus undam, Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. vomir.

vōrāc-itas, ātis, f. [vorax, voracis] *The quality of the vorax; hence) Greediness, ravenousness, voracity*: Eutr. ¶ Hence, Fr. voracité.

vōrāgin-ōsus, a, um, adj. [vorago, voragin-is] *Full of pits, chasms, or abysses*: Hirt.

vōrā-go, inis, f. [vor(a)-o] *(That which swallows up, etc.) An abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm*: **I. Prop.**: Cic.; Liv.; Ov. **II. Fig.**: Of persons: Cic.

vōr-ax, ācis, adj. [vor-o] **I. Prop.**: Swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious: Cic. **II. Fig.**: Devouring, destroying: (Comp.) voracior ignis, Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. vorace.

vōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. and n. [akin to βορ-ā, food, as "that which is eaten"; β-βρω-σκω, to eat; Sanscrit root gr̥, to devour] **I. Prop.**: To devour, swallow up. eat greedily: quemnam balena meum voravit vidulum? Plaut.—**B. Neut.**: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. **II. Fig.**: **A.** To devour, swallow up or devour: illam (sc. navem) rapidus vorat æquore vortex, Virg.—**B.** To swallow down; i.e. to make up one's mind to a thing; or prps. to perform quickly: viam, Cat.—**C.** Of learning, etc.: To devour, i.e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately: Cic.

voros, vortex, etc., v. vert.

vōs, v. tu.

Vōsēgus (Voges-), i, m. *Vosegus; a mountain-chain in Gaul (the mod. Voyes)*.

vōster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōt-ivus, a, um, adj. [vot-um] *Of, or belonging to, a vow; promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive*: tabula, Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. votif.

vō-tum, i, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vov-o] **1.** *(That which is vowed; hence) a. A solemn promise (made to some deity); a vow*: Cic.; Virg.—**b.** *A thing solemnly promised; that which is vowed or devoted; a votive offering*: Virg.—**2.** *(That which is wished; hence) A wish, desire, longing*: Cic.; Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vôte, vœu.

vō-tus (for vov-tus), a, um, P. of vov-o.

vōv-ō, vōvi, vōtum, vōvere, 2. v. a. [etym. dub.] **I. Prop.**: To vow, i.e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity: templa se Romæ dedicaturn voverat, Cic.: sua capita pro salute patriæ, id. **II. Meton.**: To wish, wish for a thing: quid voveat dulci nutrícula majus alumno? Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vover.

vox, ōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. voc-o]

(That which calls out; hence) I. Prop.: A voice, sound, tone, cry, call: Cic. **II. Meton.**: **A.** That which is uttered by the voice, i.e. a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** Speech, language, in gen.: Cic.—**C.** Accent, tone: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. voix.

Vulcānus (Volc-), i, m. [akin to Sanscrit uktā, "a firebrand," fr. root JVAL, to blaze, to burn] **I. Prop.**: Vulcan; the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno.—**Hence**, **Vulcan-i-us** (Volcan-), a, um, adj. *Of, or relating to, Vulcan; Vulcanian*. **II. Meton.**: Fire: Virg.

vulg-āris (vulg-), e, adj. [vulgus] *Of, or belonging to, the great mass or multitude; general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, commonplace*, vulgar: Cic.—**As Subst.**: vulgaria, lum, n. *Common or ordinary things*: Hor. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulgaire.

vulgār-iter, adv. [vulgar-is] *After the ordinary or common manner; commonly, vulgarly*: Cic.

vulgā-tor (vulga-), ōris, m. [2. vulg(a)-o] *One that makes a thing generally known; a publisher, divulgator*: Ov.

vulgā-tus (volga-), a, um: **1. P.** of vulg(a)-o.—**2. Pa.**: **A. Gen.**: General, ordinary, usual, common: (Sup.) vulgatissimi sensus, Quint.—**b. Esp.**: Commonly or generally known, notorious: illud vulgatum, etc., Quint.: (Comp.) vulgator fama, Liv.

vulg-i-vāg-us (vulg-), a, um, adj. [vulg-us; i; vag-or] **I. Prop.**: That wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant: mos ferarum, Lucr. **II. Fig.**: Inconstant: Venus, Lucr.

1. vulg-o, adv. [vulg-us] **I. Prop.**: In, among, or by, the people at large: Ter. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Before everybody, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, commonly, openly, publicly: Cic.; Cæs.—**B.** Usually, commonly: Ter.

2. vulg-o (vulg-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [id.] **I. Gen.**: To spread among the multitude; to make general, common, or universal; to put forth to the world, publish: rem, i.e. to let all share in, Liv. **II. Esp.**: **A.** Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self common; to put one's self on a level with the mass, etc.: cum privatis, Liv.—**B.** To make known to all by words; to spread abroad, publish, divulge: dolorem verbis, Virg.—**C.** To make common, mingle, confound; to prostitute: vulgato corpore, Liv.

vulgus (vulg-), i, n. (Masc., Virg.) [prob. akin to φοῖλος] **I. Gen.**: The great mass, the multitude, the people, the public: Cic.; Virg. **II. Esp.**: **A.** A mass, crowd, throng, multitude of persons or animals: Cic.; Hor.—**B.** With an accessory notion of contempt: The crowd; the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace: Hor.

vulnērā-tio (volnera-), ōnis, f. [vulner(a)-o] *A wounding, wound*. **I. Prop.**: Cic. **II. Fig.**: An injuring, injury: Cic.

vulnēr-o (volner-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [vulner, vulner-is] **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: To wound; to hurt or injure by a wound: aliquora, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: To wound, hurt, injure, etc.: gravior ne nuncios aures Vulneret, Virg.

vulnī-fic-us, a, um, adj. [for vulner-fac-us; fr. vulner, vulner-is; fac-io] *Wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding*: chalybis, Virg.

vuln-us (voln-), ōris, n. [akin to Sanscrit vran-a, fr. VRAN, to wound] **I. Prop.**: Of living beings: A wound: Cic.; Virg. **II. Meton.**: Of things: A wound, i.e. a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack: Ov.; Juv. **III. Fig.**: Of injury, sorrow, love, etc.: A wound: Lucr.; Cic.

vulpē-cūla, æ, f. dim. [vulpes, (unconfr. Gen.) vulpe-is] *A little fox*: Cic.

vulpes (vulp-), is, f. [akin to αλώπηξ] **I. Prop.**: A fox: Virg.; Hor. **II. Fig.**: A fox, i.e. cunning or crafty person; cunning, craftiness: Hor.

vulp-inus (vulp-), a, um, adj. [vulp-es] *Of, or belonging to, a fox*: Phæd. ¶ Hence, Fr. vulpin.

vul-sus, a, um: **1. P.** of vello, through root VUL.—**2. Pa.**: With the hair plucked out, i.e. beardless, devoid of hair, smooth: nepos, Prop.

vult-iculus (vult-), i, m. dim. [vult-us] *A look, mien, air*: Cic.

vultū-ōsus (vultu-), a, um, adj. [vultus (unconfr. Gen.), vultu-is] *(Full of vultus; hence) Of an expressive countenance, full of expression; full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected*. **I. Prop.**: frons, App. **II. Fig.**: Of speech: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. vultueux.

1. vultur (volt-), ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *A vulture*: Liv.; Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) voltor, (mod.) vautour.

2. Vultur (Volt-), ōris, m. *Vultur or Voltur; a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia (now Voltore)*.

Vulturecus (Vult-), ūi, m. *Vultureus or Volturcus; one of Catiline's co-conspirators*.

vultūr-i-us (volt-), ūi, m. [vultur] **I. Prop.**: A vulture, bird of prey: Plaut. **II. Fig.**: Of a rapacious or covetous person: A vulture: Cic.

Vulturum (Vult-), i, n. *Vulturum or Volturum; a town in Campania (now Castel Volturino)*.

Vulturinus (Vult-), i, m. *Vulturinus or Volturinus; a river of Campania (now the Volturino)*.

vul-tus (vol-), ūs, m. (Neut. collat. form, Plur., volta, Lucr.) (prob. for vol-tus; fr. i. vol-o) *(The wishing or expressing one's wish (by one's looks); hence) I. Prop.*: An expression of countenance; the countenance, visage, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect: Cic.; Hor. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of living things: The face: Hor.—**B.** Of things: The face, look, appearance: Ov. ¶ Hence, Fr. (old) vult.

vulva, æ, vulvūla, æ, v. volvi.

X

X, x, n. indecl. or f. The twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. **I.** The character most probably originated from the Greek Ξ. **II.** The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in *lux*, from *luc-s*, and *dixi*, from *dic-si*), but also *gs* (as in *lex*, from *leg-s*; *rex*, from *reg-si*), *hs* (as in *traxi*, from *trah-si*; *vexi*, from *veh-si*), and *chs* (as in the word *onix*, from *onych-s*, borrowed from the Greek). Less frequently *x* has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: *proximus* for *prop-sinus* (from *prope*), *nixus* for *nit-sus* (from *nitor*), the latter being used along with the collateral form *nissus*, as also *connixi* with *conmixi*, and *mistus* (from *miscuo*)

with *mixtus*. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in *axis* also *assis*, *laxus* also *lassus*.

Xantho, ἄσ, *f.* = *Ξανθῶ* (Golden or Golden-haired One). **Xantho**; a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*.

Xanthus, ἰ, *m.*, *Ξάνθος* (Gold-coloured Stream): 1. A river of *Troas*. — 2. A river in *Lydia*, flowing past a town of the same name. — 3. A small stream in *Epirus*.

Xēnōcrātes, ἰσ, *m.*, *Ξενοκράτης*. **Xenocrates**; a disciple of *Plato*.

Xēnōphānes, ἰσ, *m.*, *Ξενοφάνης*. **Xenophanes**; a Greek philosopher, of *Colophon*.

Xēnōphon, οντίς, *m.*, *Ξενοφών*. **Xenophon**; a Greek historian and phi-

losopher, a pupil of *Socrates*, and a leader of the Greeks under *Cyrus* the younger. — Hence, **Xēnōphont-ēus** (-ius), ἄ, *nm, adj.*, *Ξενοφόντειος*. *Of, or belonging to, Xenophon; Xenophontian*.

xērapōllinē, ἄρnm, *f.* (sc. vest-ee) = *ξηραμπέλινα* (of the colour of dry vine-leaves). *Dark-red, or dark-coloured, clothes*: *Juv.*

Xerxes, ἰ (i, *Nep.*), *m.*, *Ξέρξης*. **Xerxes**; a king of *Persia*, vanquished by the Greeks at *Salamis*.

xiphias, ἄ, *m.* = *ξίφίης* (Sword-shaped) A sword-fish: *Ov.*

xystus, ἰ, *m.* = *ξύστος*. An open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc.: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. xyste*.

Y

Y, y, n. indecl. or f. A Greek letter (the twenty-fourth of the Latin Alphabet), which was introduced only at a late period into the Latin orthography for words borrowed from the Gr.:—the place of the Gr. Y being previously filled by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of *Cicero*, *Ennius* always wrote *Burrus* for

Pyrrhus, and *Bruges* for *Phryges*; and so the borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the formation of the language have either constantly preserved *u* for the Greek *υ*, as *cubus* from *κύβος*, *mus* from *μῦς*, etc.; or this *u* has afterwards changed into *i*, as *lacrima*, formerly *lacruma*, from *δάκρυμα*. Sometimes, also, *o* took the

place of the *υ*, as *sorex* from *ὕραξ*, *folium* from *φύλλον*, and, shortening a long vowel, *ancora* from *ἄγκυρα*, like the preceding *lacrima* from *δάκρυμα*. In *Cicero's* time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings *Sylla*, *Tybris*, *pyrum*, *satyra*, etc., are to be rejected.

Z

Z, z, n. indecl. or f. the twenty-fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, like *y*, a letter also borrowed from the Greek, was used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *ds*, and partly to the English *z*.

Zācynthus (-os), ἰ, *f.*, *Ζάκυνθος*. **Zacynthus** or **Zacynthos**; an island in the *Ionian Sea* (now *Zante*). — Hence, **Zācynth-ius**, ἄ, *um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Zacynthus; Zacynthian*.

Zāleucus, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζάλευκος*. **Zaleucus**; a lawgiver of the *Locrians*.

Zāma, ἄ, *f.*, *Ζάμα*. **Zama**: 1. A small town in *Numidia*, celebrated for the victory gained there by *Scipio* over *Hannibal*. — 2. Another town in *Numidia*, also, with the addition *regia*, the residence of *Juba*.

Zāncle, ἄσ, *f.*, *Ζάγκλη*. **Zancle**; 649

an older name of the city of *Messana* (*Messina*) in *Sicily*. — Hence, **Zāncle-æus** (-ēus), ἄ, *um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Zancle; Zanclean*.

zēlotŷpia, ἄ, *f.* = *ζηλοτυπία*. **Zealous**: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zēlotypie*.

zēlotŷpus, ἄ, *um, adj.* = *ζηλότυπος*. **Zealous**: *larba*, *Juv.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zēlotype*.

Zēno (-on), ονίς, *m.*, *Ζήνων*. **Zeno** or **Zenon**: 1. The founder of the *Stoic* school, a native of *Citium* in *Cyprus*. — 2. An *Eleatic* philosopher of *Elea*, in *Magna Grecia*. — 3. An *Epicurean* philosopher of *Athens*, the teacher of *Cicero* and *Atticus*.

Zēnōbia, ἄ, *f.*, *Ζηνοβία*. **Zenobia**; a queen of *Palmyrene*, wife of *Odenatus*.

Zēphŷritis, ἰδίς, *f.*, *Ζεφύρις* (Daughter of *Zephyrus*). The *Zephyr-ide* (an appellation of *Arsinoe*, wife

of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, who was honoured as a goddess).

Zēphŷrium, ἰ, *n.*, *Ζεφύριον*. **Zephyrium**; a castle on the coast of *Cilicia*, S.W. of *Tarsus*.

Zēphŷrus, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζεφύρος*. **I.** Prop.: A gentle west wind, the western breeze, *zephyr*: *Hor.* **II.** Meton.: Wind: *Virg.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zēphir*.

Zērynthius, ἄ, *um, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Thracian town of Zerynthus; Zerynthian*.

Zētes, ἄ, *m.*, *Ζήτης*. **Zetes**; a brother of *Calais* and son of *Boreas*, one of the *Argonauts*.

Zēthus, ἰ, *m.*, *Ζήθος*. **Zethus**; a son of *Jupiter*.

Zeuxis, ἰ and *Idis*, *m.*, *Ζεύξης*. **Zeuxis**; a Greek painter of *Heraclea*.

zōdiācus, ἰ, *m.* = *ζωδιακός*. The *zodiac*: *Cic.* ¶ Hence, *Fr. zodiacus*. **F F**

Zöllus, i, m., Ζώλος. Zöllus. I. Prop.: A severe critic in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer: Vitruv. II. Meton.: Of a censorious person: Ov.

zōna, æ, f. = ζώνη. I. Prop.: A. A belt, girdle, zone: Ov.; Cat. B. A purse for containing money, a money-belt. Hor. II. Meton.: A. The girdle or belt of Orion (a constellation): Ov.

—B. One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates; a zone: Virg. ¶ Hence, Fr. zône.

zōn-ārius, a, um, adj. [zon-a] Of, or belonging to, a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Plant.—As Subst.: zonarius, ii, m. (sc. artifex) A maker of girdles: Cic. ¶ Hence, Fr. zonaire.

zōn-ūla, æ, f. dim. [id.] A little girdle: Cat.

Zōpýrus, i, m., Ζώπυρος. Zopyrus: 1. A celebrated physiognomist. — 2. A Persian noble, who mutilated himself, and thereby helped to conquer Babylon.

Zōrōastres, is, m. Zoroaster; a legislator of the Medes.

ADDENDA.

audēo, No. I. at end, add—In Pass. form and force: To be dared: Imperf. Ind. multa audebantur, Liv. Inf. Pres. audēri, Nep.

aurum, No. III. A. 2, add—h. A golden greave, Virg.—j. A thread of gold, Virg.

cāpitūl-ātim, adv. [cāpitūl-um, a little head] (By little heads; hence) In a summary way, summarily, briefly, concisely, Nep.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfēro.

forfex, icis, f. A pair of shears or scissors: Col.; Mart.

gurgēs, for [etym. dub.] read [akin to Sans. gar-gar-a; fr. root GAR or GRI, to devour] (The devouring thing; hence).

in-somnium; for A dream, Virg., read [I. in, without force (see I in, N.B.); somnium, a dream] A dream, vision, night-vision: me insomnia terrent, Virg.

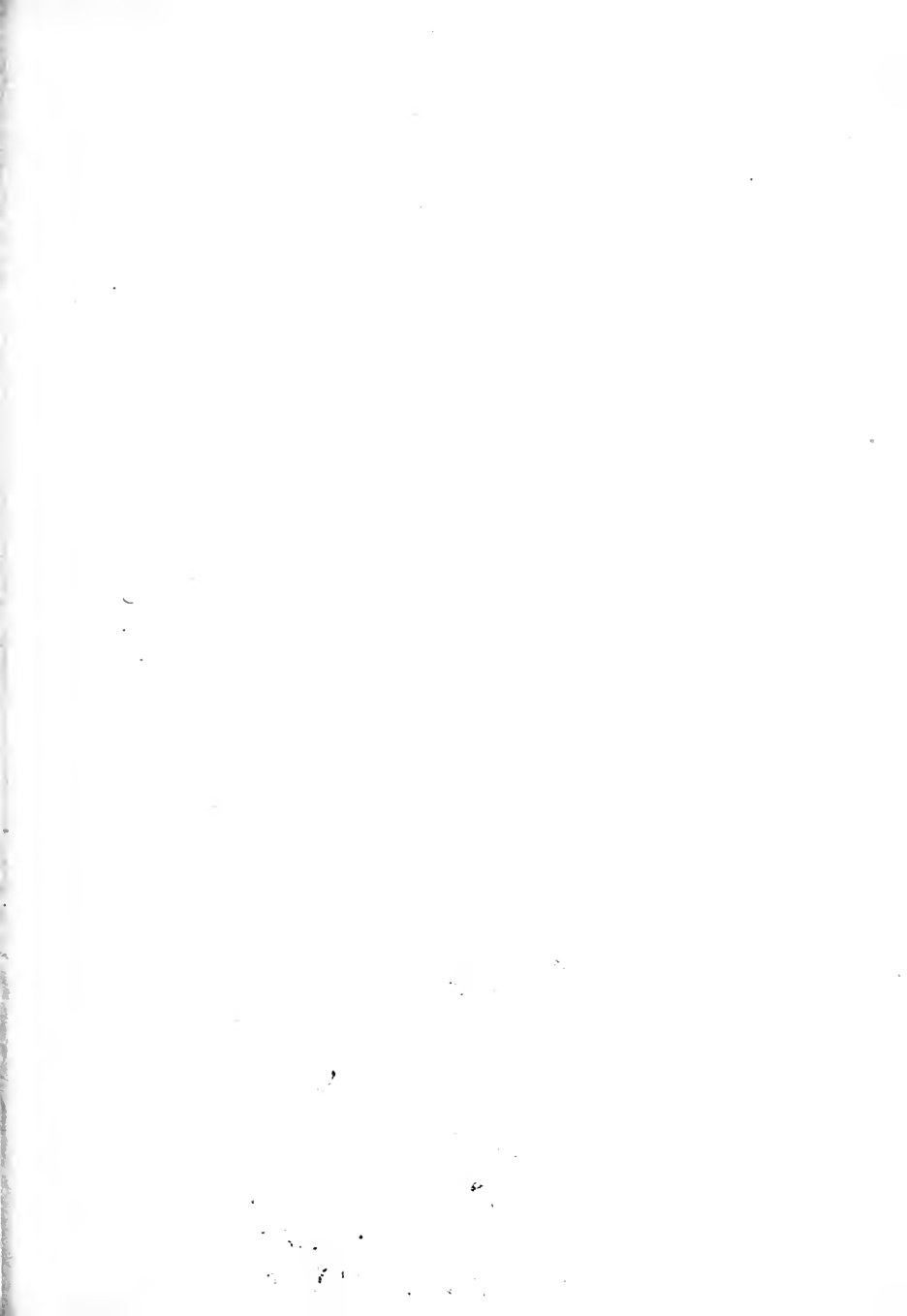
lāvātrīna, line 2.—The word lāvātor there given is found only in a glossary.

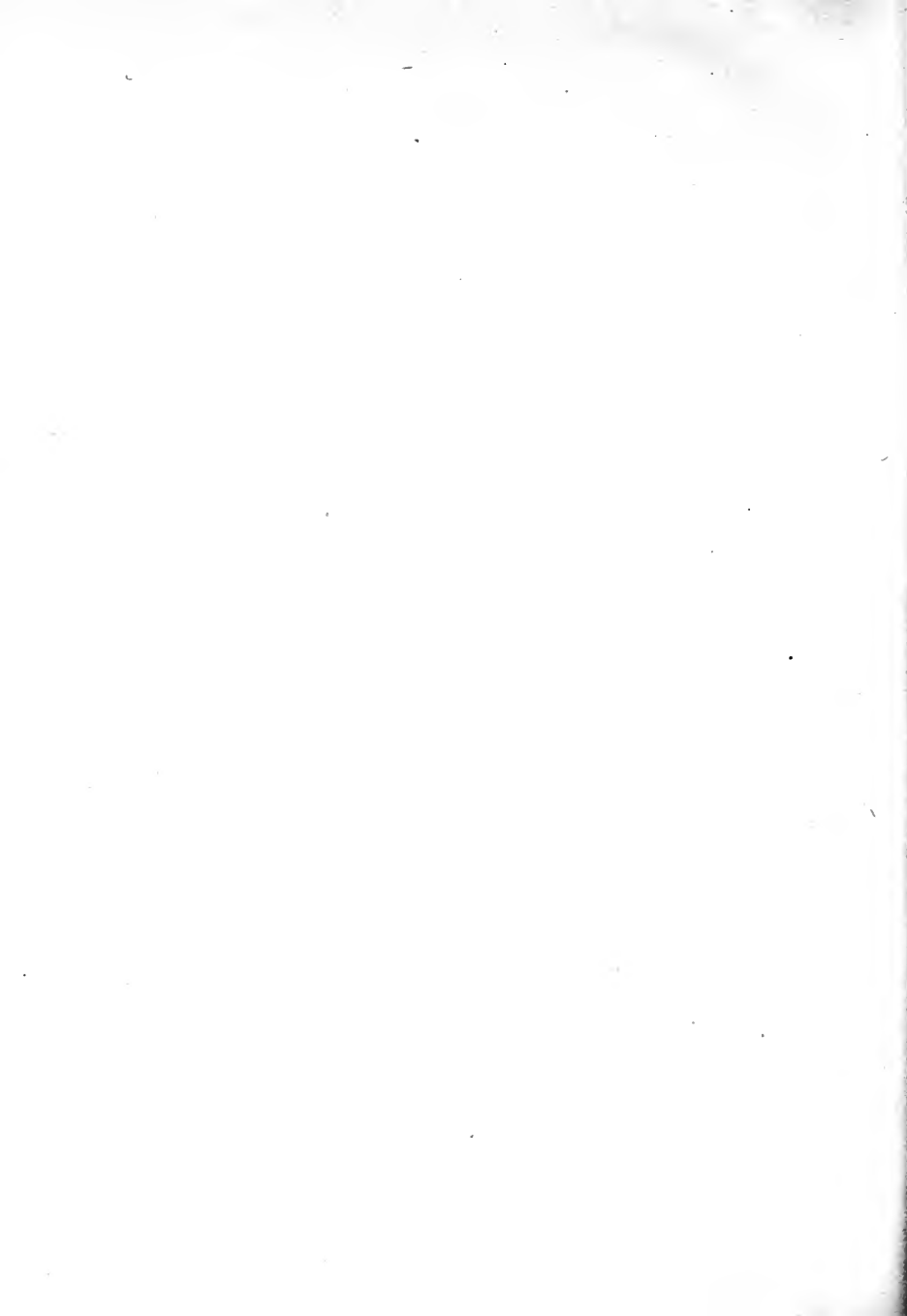
persōno.—Before v. a., and u. insert—(3rd Person Sing. Perf. Ind. personāvit, App.; Perf. Inf. personasse, Prud.).—In II. Meton: B. add—(To sound forth; hence) Of a bard; To set, or pour, forth in song, etc.: to pour forth, chant, celebrate, etc.; cī harā Iopas personat quæ (=ea, quæ) docuit Atlas, Virg.

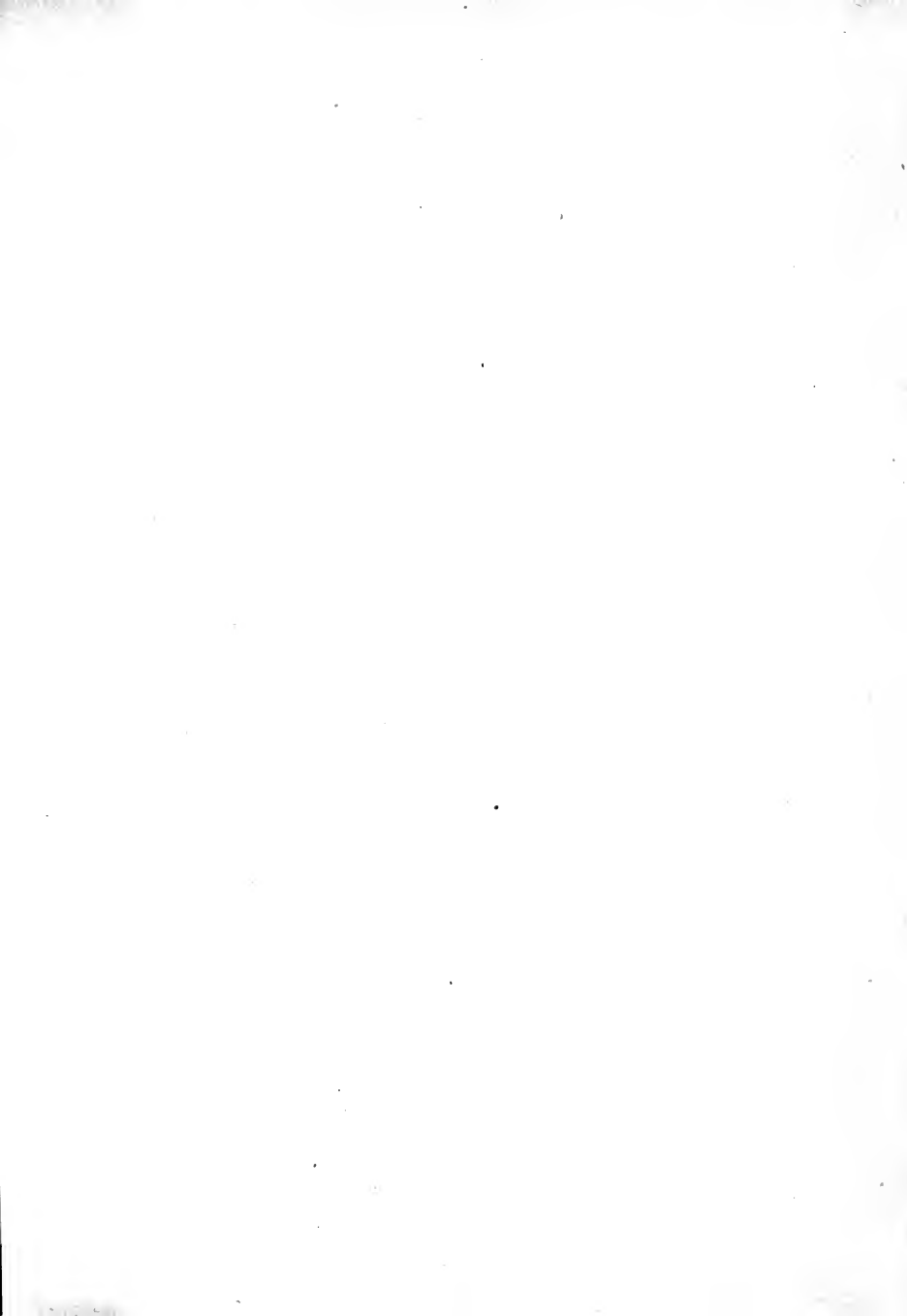
rēgius, a, um, adj. add—As Subst.: rēgius, ii, m. An officer of the king, a royal officer: Nep.

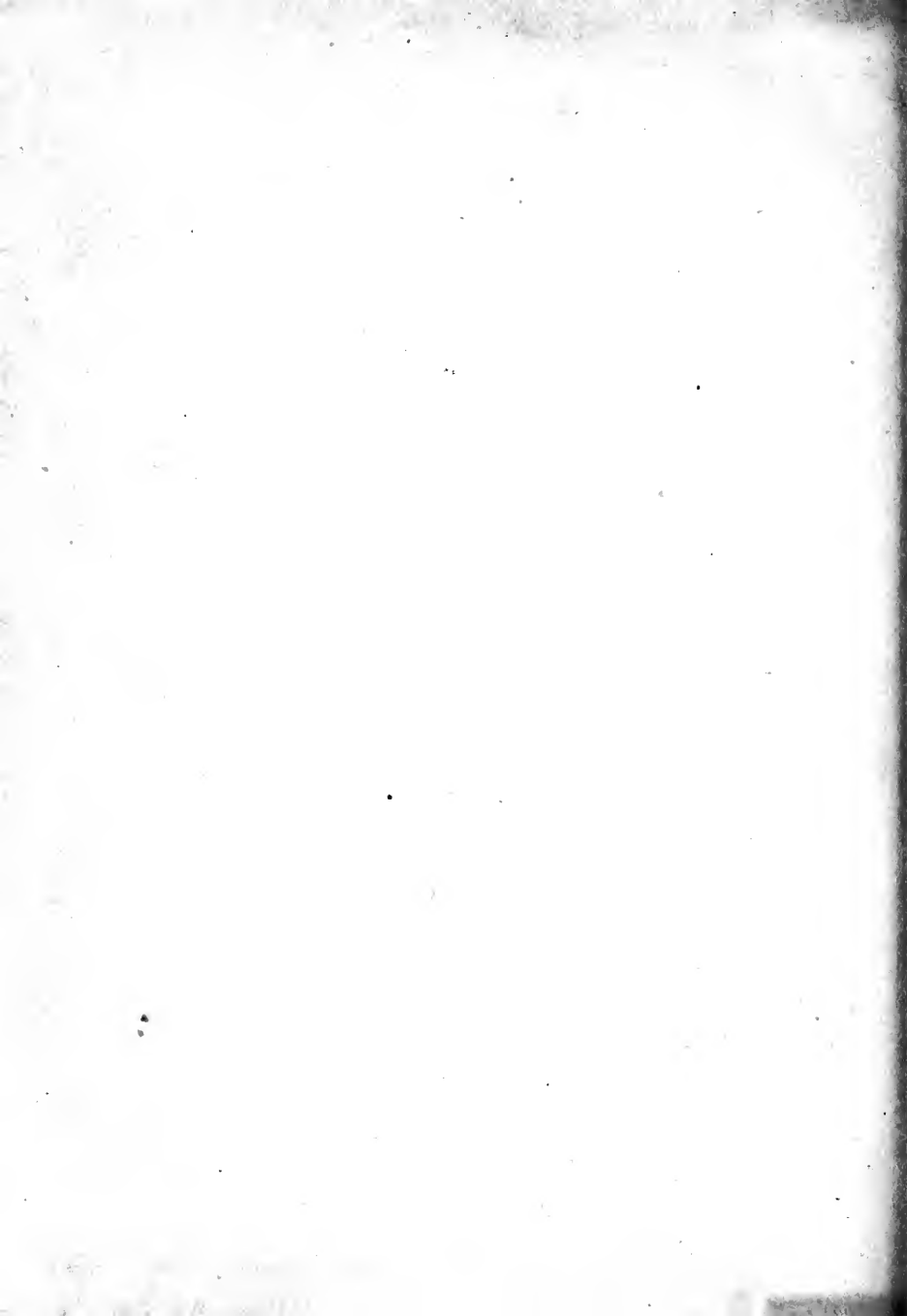
tēgimen, inis, m. Under form tegmen add—A hide or skin of wild animals: succincta maculose tegmine lyncis, Virg.

vēnāt-īcus, a, um, adj. [vēnāt-us, hunting, the chase] Of, or for, hunting, or the chase: catulus, venaticus, Hor.









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